

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



BHADRAK

GOPABANDHU ACADEMY OF ADMINISTRATION
[GAZETTEERS UNIT]
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

ODISHA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

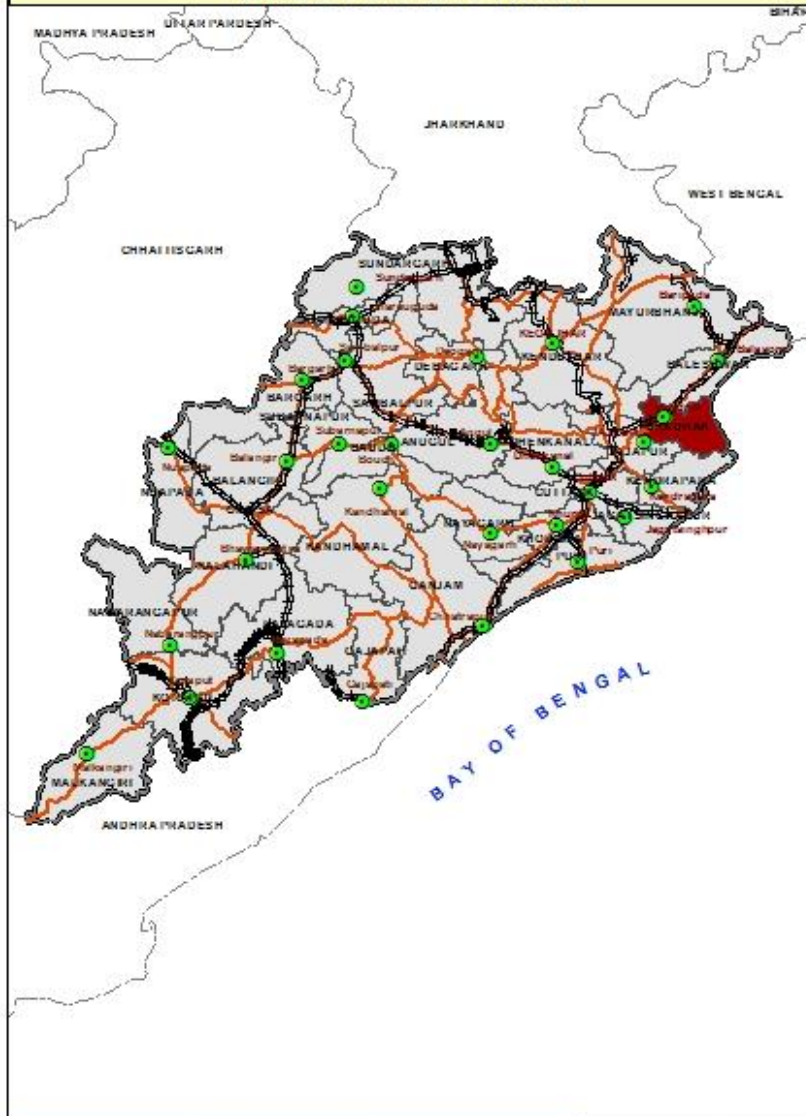


BHADRAK

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

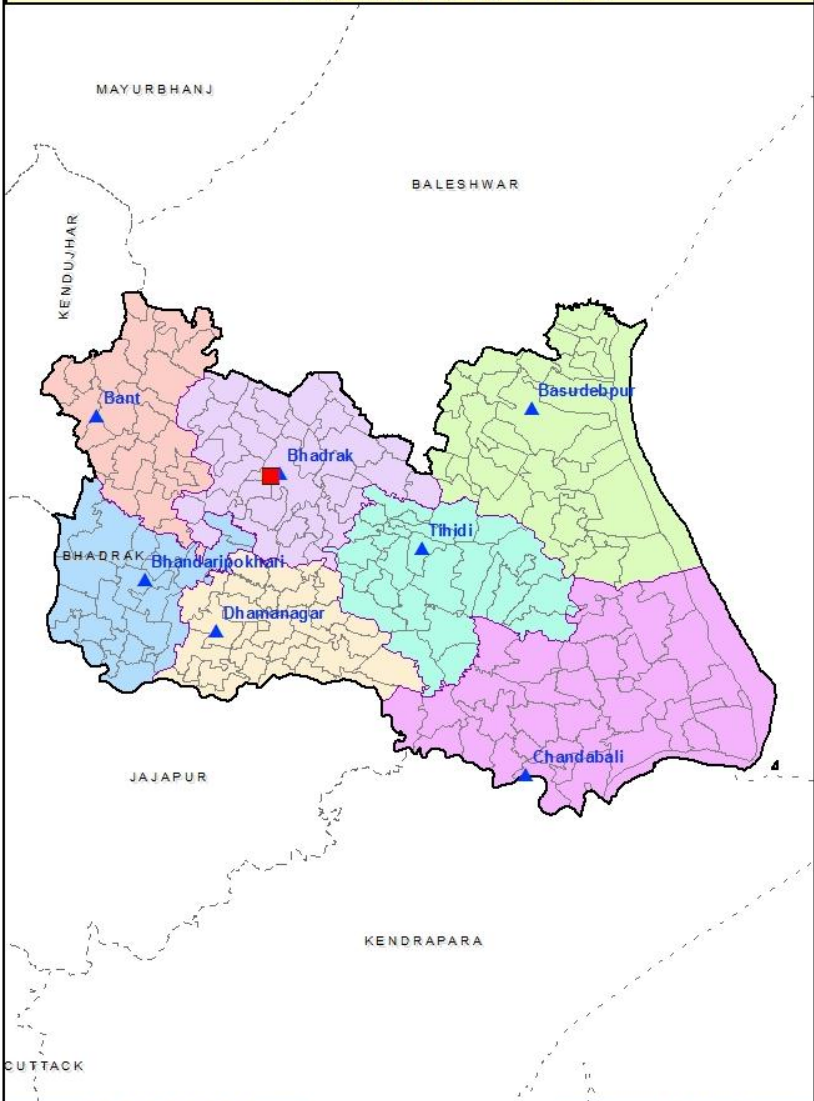
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LOCATION MAP BHADRAK DISTRICT

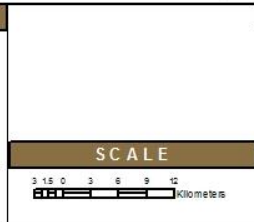


REFERENCE		SCALE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DISTRICT HEADQUARTER STATE BOUNDARY DISTRICT BOUNDARY DISTRICT LOCATION 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAILWAY NATIONAL HIGHWAY 	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>0 10 20 30 40 50</p> <p>0 10 20 30 40 50 kilometers</p> </div>

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP BHADRAK DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
■	DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
▲	BLOCK HEADQUARTER
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	GP BOUNDARY



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.

Bhadrak was separated from its parent district on 1st April 1993 after the reorganisation of Balasore. Besides having a glorious past as a route from Bengal to the heart of the state and its southern parts, Bhadrak plays an active role in the field of Odishan politics, culture and literature. Efforts have been made to capture all important aspects in the newly developed gazetteer.

In preparing the initial draft, Collector of Bhadrak, Mr Laxmi Narayan Mishra, IAS, his team of officers and the local experts have worked in unison, for which all of them deserve my thanks and compliments.

The first draft is like a mould of clay needing a deft hand to be given proper shape. I was delighted when Dr Hrusikesh Panda, former Union Secretary, accepted my request to edit the draft as Consulting Editor. A writer of repute, an insider of the district, and an able administrator, Dr Panda has fine-tuned the draft despite being greatly preoccupied in many other assignments. I convey sincere gratitude to him.

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 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 Bhadrak 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

Notes of Consulting Editor

When Dr. Taradatt, IAS, Director General, Gopabandhu Academy of Administration called me over phone and requested me to take up editing of Gazetteer of Bhadrak district, I was reluctant, and I said so, I had left Delhi on 1st May, 2015 after my last day in office on 30th April, 2015 as Secretary to the Union Government and did not want to take up any other government assignment. After a couple of days' rest, I had collected the papers and notes relating to a novel which I had been trying to write for some time, but had not been able to work on for almost five years. Unfortunately, my return to the village had become a bit of National news and I had newsmen including TV cameras for some days. Like all news this also faded and I had settled down to write my novel. I had also politely rejected all requests for becoming chief guest in myriad functions including diamond, gold, silver celebrations of schools and colleges. The few colleges/schools I attended taught me how I naïve was, and in every such meeting I announced that any one who wants to meet me in my village should come by 10 AM, so that I could sit down and attend to my writing from 11 AM. When I took the call of Dr. Taradatt, I had perhaps finished a chapter and was in a good mood and after some hesitation said yes to him. If you know Dr. Taradatt, you will also know that it is difficult to say no to him.

The next stage was worse or perhaps better. The draft which reached me was a little better than the typical drafts from various DLOs (that is right, District Level Officers) are copied and holed in relevant chapters. Bhadrak did not have a gazetteer since it became an independent district, by separation from Baleshwar district. After all, it had a claim to be a new district for three reasons. One was that, it was exporting rice to Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Sri Lanka and Mauritius. The second reason, was that it had three important and functional ports: Chudamani, Dhamara and Chandabali. The third reason was that Bhadrak had been declared (when Akbar came here) as a separate sarkar, and Baleshwar had not been.

The only disappointing feature of the draft Gazetteer was its lack of sense of history. In my over thirty five years of service in Indian Administrative Service I have seen that it is difficult to impose such a vision on a 'small worker', if I have the permission to say so. However, Dr. Taradatt, his officials, and under their persuasion I received a lot of perspective data which is what a Gazetteer should be. There are bound to be some remnant errors which the team of Gopabandhu Academy of Administration (GAA) will be able to handle.

Thanks to everyone including the meetings with other consulting editors from Central Division.

Dr. Hrusikesh Panda, (IAS Retd.)
Consulting Editor

CONTENTS

	Page No.
CHAPTER - I: GENERAL Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population- Geology and Natural Division-Administrative Setup- Economic of Bhadrak District.	1-12
CHAPTER - II: HISTORY Uprising and Freedom Movement-Contemporary History.	13-25
CHAPTER - III: PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY People-Language and Script-Communities-Religion- Caste-Social Life.	26-59
CHAPTER-IV: AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION Introduction-History of Agricultural Development in the district-Physiographic and Agroclimatic Condition-Major Irrigation Projects-Minor Irrigation Projects-Soil Erosion and Soil Conservation-Farm Mechanisation and Use of Fertiliser-Animal Husbandry-Health Care Measures- Fisheries and Growth-Forestry, Importance Management, Rights and Concessions.	60-81
CHAPTER-V: INDUSTRIES Introduction – Oldtime Industries- Power – Mining – State Assistance to Industries – District Industries Centre – Large and Medium Scale Industries – Micro & Small Scale Industries – Fishing – PMEGP – Handicrafts & Cottage Industries – Labour and Employees Organisation – Labour Laws – Industrialization, Displacement and Rehabilitation in relation to Dhamra Port Project - Employment.	82-99
CHAPTER-VI: BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE Evolution – Indebtedness – Role of Private Money Lenders – Nationalised Bank, their Operation and Present Position – Private Bank – Cooperative Credit and Cooperative Bank – SHGs – Trade and Commerce – Pre- independence Period – Post-independence Period - Weights and Measures.	100-112
CHAPTER-VII: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS A Historical Overview – Roads in Modern Times – Vehicles and Conveyance – Railways – Ports – Boats and Ferry Services – Travel and Tourist Facilities – Post and Telegraph – Telephones – Upcoming Services.	113-124

CHAPTER - VIII: ECONOMIC TRENDS	125-131
District Domestic Products: Its Composition and Trends – The General Level of Crisis – Standard of Living – Minimum Wage System – Employment and Unemployed Situation in the District – Skill Gap Report, 2012 – Economic Standard of the People – Skill Gap in Assessment for Bhadrak District.	
CHAPTER-IX: GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	132-188
Background of Revenue Administration – Land Revenue System: Past and Present – Survey and Settlement – Consolidation Operation – Land Reforms Position in the District – Source of Revenue in the District – Hierarchy of District Revenue Administration – Function of the District Administration – Tahasil Administration – Modernisation of Land Records – Different Wings of the Collectorate – Natural Calamities – Social Welfare Section – RTI Section – Bhadrak Registration District.	
CHAPTER-X: LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE	189-198
Law and Order Management from Past to Present in Bhadrak – Organisational Set up of Police Administration – Railway Police – Jails and Jail Administration, Prisoners' Welfare – Judiciary System, Criminal Courts – District Consumer Diposal Redressal.	
CHAPTER-XI: PANCHAYAT AND LOCAL BODIES	199-213
Gram Panchayat – Gram Sabha – Panchayat Samiti – Zilla Parishad – District Rural Development Agency – Urban Local Body – Evolution of Urban Government – Composition of Municipality – ULBs of District – Town Planning.	
CHAPTER-XII: EDUCATION AND CULTURE	214-229
Historical Background – Growth of Western Education - Information of Schools under S&ME Department of Bhadrak District – Education Administration of the District – Literacy Position of the District – Spread of Women Education in the District – Higher Education: University and College Education – Growth of Engineering and Technical Education – Research Institutes – Literacy and Cultural Societies – Literacy Exponents of the District.	

CHAPTER-XIII: MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	230-270
Introduction – Demographic Statistics – Common Disease and Disease Vulnerability of Bhadrak District – Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Institutions – District Headquarter Hospital, Bhadrak – Immunization – National Rural Health Mission – Gaon Kalyan Samiti – e-blood Bank – National Urban Health Mission – Implementation of PC&PNDT Activities – Health Insurance Schemes – Mainstreaming Ayush.	
CHAPTER-XIV: POLITICAL SCENARIO AND CIVIL SOCIETY	271-292
300Political Parties and Organisation and Pressure Groups – Total Voters in Bhadrak District – First General Election, 1952 – 15 th Lelgislative Assembly Election, 2014 – Civil Society Organisations and their Functions.	
CHAPTER-XV: PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM	293-311
Bhadrak-A Land emerald beuty – Places of Interest – Other Important Activities – Accommodation for Tourists – Other Tourist Spots in the District.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	312-313
INDEX	314-316

ABBREVIATIONS

ACLM	Assistant Controller Legal Metrology
ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AICC	All India Congress Committee
AIKS	All India Kisan Sabha
ARCS	Assistant Registrar of Co-Operative Societies
ARD	Animal Resources Development
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health
ASCAD	Assistance to State for Control of Animal Diseases
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
AY	Average yield in Quintal
BDO	Block Development Officer
BGJY	Biju Gramya Jyoti Yojana
BHQ	Block Head Quarter
BMC	Bulk Milk Cooler
BOB	Bank of Baroda
BOI	Bank of India
BPH	Benign prostatic hyperplasia
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BT Road	Bitumen Topped Road
BVO	Block Veterinary Officer
CAAI	Coastal Aquaculture Authority of India
CAE	Commercial Agriculture Enterprise
CBO	Community based organizations
CBR	Crude Biorth Rate
CC Case	Consumer Certified Case
CC Road	Concrete Road
CD	Community Development
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CDR	Case Detail Record
CDVO	Chief District Veterinary Officer
CED	Coir Enterprise Development Programme
CHC	Community Health Centre
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CrPC	Criminal Procedure Code
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSO	Civil Supply Officer
CVP	Craft Village Programme
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DC	District Collector
DCH	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Government of India
DCPO	District Child Protection Officer
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DHH	District Headquarter Hospital
DHQ	District Head Quarter
DIC	District Industries Centre

DLSA	District Legal Service Authority
DPMU	District Project Management Unit
DPO	District Panchayat Officer
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DW	Dry Weight
DWO	District Welfare Officer
EC Act	Essential Commodities Act
ETL	Economic Threshold Limit
FFDA	Fish Farmers Development Agency
FRA	Forest Rights Act
FRU	First Referral Units - FRU
FS and CW	Food Supply and Consumer Welfare
FW	Family Welfare
FWR	Flactual Water Rate
GAIS	Group Accident Insurance Scheme
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GP	Gram Panchayat
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GW	Green Weight
HA	Hectares
HRD	Ministry of Human Resources Development
HRPC	Human Rights Protection Cell
HYV	High Yielding Vareity (Paddy)
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India
IDCO	Industrial Development Corporation of Odisha
IMD	Indian Metrological Department
IMO	Instant Money Order
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOCL	Indian Oil Corporation Limited
ITC	Industrial Training Centre
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JLG	Joint Liability Groups
JMFC	Judicial Magistrate First Class
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
LCD	Liquid crystal Display
LDC	Livestock Aid Centre
LIP	Lift Irrigation Point
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MCP	Master Crafts- Man Programme
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MP	Member of Parliament
MSME	Micro Small and Medeum Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton

MTUHI	Modernisation and Technological Up-gradation of Handicrafts Industries
MUY	MastyajibiUnayanYojana
MVU	Mobile Vehicle Unit
NAC	Notified Area Council
NAL	National Area Council
NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NFIW	The National Federation of Indian Women
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NHM	National Health Mission
NLM	National Livestock Mission
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplementation
NMPS	National Mission for Protein Supplement
NSC	National seed Corporation
NWFF	National Welfare for Fishermen
NY	Normal yield in Quintal
OAS	Odisha Administrative Service
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OCAC	Odisha Computer Application Centre
OCH Act1972	Odisha Consolidation of Holding Act 1972
OEAAct	Odisha Estate Abolition Act
OGB	Odisha Gramya Bank
OGLSAct	Odisha Government Land Settlement Act
OLM	Odisha Livelyhood Mission
OLR	Odisha Land Reform
OLRDS	Odisha Livestock Resources Development Society
ORS	Odisha Revenue Service
OSC	Odisha Co-Operative Societies
OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OSFDC	Odisha State Financial Development Corporation
OSSC	Odisha State Seeds Corporation
PACS	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
PCO	Public Call Office
PDES	Promotion of Dairy Entrepreneur Scheme
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PLIP	Private Lift Irrigation Point
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMRY	Pradhan Mantri Rojagar Yojana
PNB	Punjab National Bank
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PS	Police Station / Panchayat Samiti
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
RCA	Rehabilitation of Coir Artisans
RDC	Revenue Divisional Commission
RHA	Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RTA	Regional Transport Authority

RWSS	Rural Water Supply Scheme
SBI	State Bank of India
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDJM	Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate
SEBC	Social Economic Backward Caste
SGSY	Swornajayanti Gramina Sworaojagara Jojana
SHG	Self Help Group
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit.
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SP	Superintendent of Police
SRC	Special Relief Commissioner, Odisha
SSA	Surva Sikhya Abhiyan
ST	Schedule Tribe
STW	Shallow Tube well
TRIPTI	Targetted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure
UBI	United Bank of India
ULB	Urban Local Bodies
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Village Agriculture Worker
VHF	Very High Frequency Wireless
VLW	Village Level Worker
VSS	Vana Samrakhana Samiti
WL	Wild Life
WSHG	Women Self Help Group
ZP	Zilla Parishad

CHAPTER – I GENERAL

The district Bhadrak is named after the district headquarters Bhadrak, which was also earlier the name of the Sub-Divisional Headquarters, when this was part of Baleswar district. The name Bhadrak is derived from Bhadrakali, the presiding deity of the town. Bhadrakali is a rarer and gentle form of goddess Kali who represents the angry aspect of the supreme Goddess.

There are many conjectures about the etymology of Bhadrak. Some examples are:

(a) John Beams writes in his “Notes on Akbar with reference to Ain-i-Akbari” that “Bhadrak as it should be written with final KH, it should be said to be from Balabhadra Kshetra, the field or tract sacred to Balabhadra”. According to Hindu scriptures, Balabhadra, elder brother of Lord Jagannath, is the God of agriculture. Bhadrak was and is famous for agriculture. Hence the place might have been named Balabhadrakshetra or Bhadrakkhetra or Bhadrak.

(b) Charampa is associated with Jainism till 9th-10th century A.D. In Jain literature, there is mention of ‘Bhaddiya-katak, a place where Mahavir, the last Tirthankar had spent two rainy seasons to preach his sermons. Bhaddiya-katak might have been transliterated later “Bhadrak-katak” and then Bhadrak.

(c) Dr. Pravat Kumar Mohanty, in his published doctoral dissertation argues that the proposition which may be comparatively taken as more acceptable is that this land was named probably after an important person having some connection with it or a ruler who ruled over it. The Bhadrak inscription as the husband of Rangholi (the donor) or with that of Bhadrath of the popular Bhadrakali legend may not be ruled out altogether. The Bhagabat where he finds “reference to a list of ten kings of the Sung dynasty who are stated to reign successively over the earth (Magadha empire) in Kaliyuga, and Bhadrak the son of and successor to Basumitra, has been named as the fifth king in the line. There is some credibility in the close connection between Sing & Sung dynasty and Bhadrak because of the trade in South East Asia where Odia people going from ports like Churamon (Chudamani) and Dhamara had major stakes. The other ports from South East Asia were the mouth of Budhabalang (Bareshwar) and Suvarnarekha (Pipili).

There is not much reason to waste a lot of space to examine the truth behind the above claims. Kings and Kingdoms are named after deities; deities are not named after kings and kingdoms. It is futile to argue whether Bhadrakali was a Hindu or Buddhist or Jain deity. Buddhism and Jainism

which had started as religions to do away with idol worship introduced idol worships of Buddha and Jain teachers respectively. Also as their religions spread, they included local Hindu Deities in their pantheon. The stone inscription in Bhadrakali temple is of 3rd Century A.D. This is sound evidence that Bhadrak is named after Bhadrakali.

Location, general boundries, total area and population

1. Bhadrak became a separate district on April 1, 1993 vide Revenue Department, Government of Odisha Notification No. DRC-44-1993-14218/R dated 27 March, 1993. It is located at Latitude 20 degree 43 minutes to 21 degree 13 minutes north and Longitude 86 degree 16 minutes to 87 degree east.
2. This District is bounded by Balasore District on the north, Jajpur District and river Baitarani on the south, Keonjhar District on the west and Bay of Bengal and Kendrapada District on the east.
3. Bhadrak District covers an area of 2505 sq. kms. (246529 Hect) With regard to geographical area, the district stands 27th rank in Odisha.
4. The total population of the District is 1506337 as per 2011 Census. Its male population is 760260 and female population is 746077. Total SC population is 334896 whereas the total ST population is 30428. Bhadrak District has got only one Subdivision namely Bhadrak.
5. The position of administration set-ups in 2015 are as follows:

There are 07 Tahasils which are coterminous with 07 Blocks functioning in the District. Two municipalities, one NAC, 17 Police Stations and 193 Gram Panchayats are there in Bhadrak District.

Subdivision	Tahasil	Block	Police Station
Bhadrak	Bhadrak	Bhadrak	Bhadrak Town, Bhadrak Rural, Puruna bazaar, Energy PS
	Chandabali	Chandabali	Chandabali, Bansada, Dhamara Marine
	Basudebpur	Basudebpur	Basudebpur, Naikanidihi, Kasia, Chudamani
	Bonth	Bonth	Bonth, Agarpada
	Tihidi	Tihidi	Tihidi
	Dhamnagar	Dhamnagar	Dhamnagar, Dhusuri
	Bhandaripokhari	Bhandari Pokhari	Bhandaripokhari

Natural Division

The district which is an alluvial track is homogenous in characteristics and lacks distinct physical features to warrant geographical sub-divisions. Bhadrak comes under the coastal plains of the east. More precisely this area

is a part of the middle coastal plain of depositional landforms of recent origin and geologically belongs to post tertiary period. The area basically comprises deltas formed by several rivers. Thus the whole district is a fertile monotonous alluvial plain that slopes from West to East following the river gradients. The plain is usually intersected by its own set of rivers and marshland can be seen here and there prominently close to sea line. However, the land in a village would differ in characteristics such as the extent of alluvial soil and sand, which determines the cropping pattern, and other use such as waterbodies and grassland. The district is devoid of upland and hills.

The salt tract

The salt tract is a narrow belt which stretches just beyond the shore line for about 3 to 6 km. inland. In many places it is impregnated with salt and thus is unfit for agriculture. A number of sluggish and brackish streams make the area difficult to traverse. Towards the sea shore, this salt tract gives way to sand which have formed due to recession of the sea and upliftment of coast. Some bushy trees have grown here and there in clumps which dot the salt tract.

The arable tract

The salt tract merges into vast plain i.e. the large expanse of monotonous rice land broken only by old abandoned high ridges of old and silted rivers. Not occupied by human habitations these sites are normally not prone to inundation during high flood. However, Salandi and Baitarani have formed steep embankments which are breached during high floods inundating vast areas of Dhamnagar, Tihidi and Chandabali Blocks causing heavy damage to roads, buildings and standing crops. Part of this tract protected from flood and irrigated by gravity canals from Salandi and Baitarani rivers. This part is agriculturally very productive.

The coast line of the district is about 50 Km which is concave to the Bay of Bengal in contrast to bulging out coast line in the centre and south. Due to this peculiar shape the retreating monsoon wind that mostly travels over the landmass in rest of the state, collects some moisture from this concave coastline and provides some rainfall to the district. The daily high and low tides have kept the river mouth open to form a number of estuaries. The only islands in Odisha to take off the Dhamra coast have been formed due to river depositions. There are a group of islands close to each other lying a few kilometers inside the Bay of Bengal off Dhamra Coast. Of the five islands, Outer Wheeler is the biggest with an area of Ac. 263.13 and the other islands are Coconut Island (Ac. 97.50), Long Wheeler (Ac. 52.50), Shortts Island (Ac.41.25) and Small Wheeler (Ac.10.63) .These islands have been handed to Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and the outer Wheeler Island has been developed as a Missile Launching Station and related research activities. Now the Government has re-named the island as

“A.P.J Abdul Kalam Islands” in fond memory of Late President Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

The Geological predictions indicate that in due course these islands may amalgamate and form part of the main land because of river silting and coastal upliftment.

River System

All the rivers have their source inside the State and thus they are midstreams and shortstreams. The main Rivers of the District are (1) Baitarani, (2) Salandi, (3) Gamei, (4) Kansbans, (5) Mantei, (6) Kochila, (7) Genguti, (8) Reba and (9) Kapali. The river system in the district is classified mainly into two categories i.e (i) Baitarini River System and (ii) Salandi River System. The main distributary rivers of Baitarini are Genguti and Kochila. Kapali and Mantei are the tributaries of Salandi. Maps indicating river Baitarani and Salandi systems are at annexure.

Baitarani / Dhamara

It rises among the hills in the north-west of Keonjhar District (Gonasika) and enters Bhadrak near Balipur. After flowing in a winding easterly course across the delta, it marks the boundary line between Jajpur and Bhadrak districts. After crossing National Highway, Baitarani branches out to a delta. Salandi also branches out to a delta. Some of the distributaries join together to form Dhamara river. Dhamara was an important port and had an important advantage. Owing to the multiple rivers originating in different catchments, the flow of water in Dhamara river was continuous. Besides, several branches of the rivers formed estuaries, providing another dependable source of water. The Dhamara river remained desilted and had good tidal flow. Baitarani is navigable as far as Olekh, 24.15 k.m from Dhamara mouth; but beyond this point, it is not affected by the tide and is fordable moderately only during the hot season. The river is subject to annual heavy floods which travel inland to an average distance of 6.44 k.m to 19.32 k.m., when it causes considerable damage to the standing crop. A weir has been constructed across the stream at Akhuapada in order to dam the water during the dry season and supply water to the High Level Canal between that place and Bhadrak.

Baitarani is considered a sacred river, possibly because of location of Goddess Biraja in Jajpur district. This is a place where Shraddha is offered, making it local equivalent to the Ganga. In ancient literature crossing the river was considered a test of piety and perseverance, and life itself.

Kochila

This is a distributary of river Baitarani and bifurcates from the main river at Ramarakul under Dhamanagar block and after running a length of 10 kms merges with river Baitarani at Saanlpur village under Dhamanagar block.

Genguti

This is a distributary of river Baitarani and bifurcates from the main river near Anandpur under Keonjhar district. After crossing Dhamanagar and Tihidi blocks it merges with river Salandi at Nandpur under Chandabali block.

Kapali

This river is originated from Palasa under Bont Block and after running a length of 67.30 KMs through Bont and Bhadrak blocks of this district, it falls into Reba river at Kasimpur under Dhamanagar block.

Reba

Its origin is in Keonjhar District from a place called Muduli Pada in Hatadihi block. After running a length of 76.85 KMs through Bont and Bhadrak blocks of Bhadrak district, it merges with Genguti river at Bhatasahi in Dhamanagar Block.

Kansbansh

The name means tall reeds and bamboos. The river rises from such bush forests with innumerable tributaries in Nilagiri hills and across the plains. After the National Highway, it bifurcates at Birapura soon after the flyover of Railway line. The Northern branch goes into the sea and the Southern branch becomes Gamei river.

Salandi

Salandi is possibly a corruption of Sala Nadi and takes its name from Sala forest from where it originates. It rises on the southern slope of the Meghasani Mountain of Mayurbhanj and throughout its upper course is a black-water river with high banks and a bottom of muddy sand. In January, it scarcely exceeds anywhere one metre in depth. Luxuriant vegetation clothes its banks which at places rise almost to the dignity of cliffs and for kilometers, the river runs through continuous groves of mangoes, palms and bamboos. It has no tide but it is navigable for country boats as high as 9.66 km. (6 miles) from its junction with the Baitarani. Its lower course breaks up into a network of channels which are interlacted with those of the Mantei. Its tributary includes Reba which joins it before it meets the Baitarani.

Nalia

It is a distributary of Salandi river and is bifurcated from the main river at Durgapur under Bhadrak block, and after running a length of 18.5 KMs merges with Salandi at Baro under Tihidi block.

Mantei

The Mantei (in earlier records of colonial government called Matai) brings down the drainage of the country between the Kansbansh and the Salandi and after a tortuous course over a muddy bed and between densely wooded

banks, joins Dhamara near its mouth. This river attains a considerable volume at Charbatia, where it is joined by the Coast canal. It is tidal as far as Rukunadeipur, 12.88 km. east of Bhadrak and is navigable up to that point by country boats.

Gamei

Before we proceed further on Coast Canal and Gamei, an introduction to the background is necessary. Gamei river falls into the Bay of Bengal at Chudamani, usually referred to as Churamon in the log books of ships from Europe and those returning to Europe. Churamon canal, a cut connecting Mantei and Gamei rivers, is also called Ricketts canal, after Mr. Ricketts, an early Collector of Baleshwar district. This canal had been designed for transportation of salt from salt lands of south to Chudamani port from where the cargo was to be shipped to Kolkata. Chudamani Canal was commenced in 1825 and could be 'partially completed' in 1826 and then abandoned. The canal passed through the low-lying fertile and slightly saline lands of Ankuda region and could help in draining flood water. When the canal was constructed, it had been assumed that most of the import/export trade of Odisha (Cuttack, Puri, Baleshwar, and feudatory areas like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal etc.) would pass through this canal. This should yield an annual revenue of Rs.2.5 lakhs. These estimates turned out to be unrealistic and the investment was a dead loss for the government.

The canal, renamed East Coast Canal, was revived after the famine of 1866 as a food-for-work program. The work had started in 1880 and the canal was opened in 1885 to 1887. Being fed by tidal waters, its saline water was useless for agriculture and was of no use in case of drought. Since there was no commercial activity along the canal, the project did not earn even the interest on the investment, did not make up the cost of maintenance and, of course, could not recover the capital investment. But this was not all. It did something worse.

The southern branch of Kansbansh river is Gamei. Chudamani port was popular for ships coming from South East Asia and Europe because the sea is tranquil and Gamei river was deep but quiet enough for cargo and smaller boats to ply. Ships could ford in the river upto 5 kilometers as the remnants of a huge ship in Kalidaspur village shows. Gamei was broad and deep enough to ford large ships. This was the comfort zone for ships when sea was rough. But the water of Gamei which was flowing to the sea was diverted to the East Coast Canal and from there to Mantei. As the water flow in Gamei reduced, it silted up. As it silted up, flood water, which would have de-silted it went partly to Kansbash river and partly to the canal. The river is only about 100 feet wide in Kalidaspur village. The river is not dead though. Chudamani port has remained a fishing port because fishing boats do not need a lot of draught or width.

Aquatic Life

With abundant rivers, temperate Sea Coast, villages built by hard-working people from virgin lands by digging soil and creating ponds, Bhadrak district is rich in aquatic life. Unlike urban and semi-urban areas, most villages still have the culture that a new house means a new pond, which yields the soil for the base of the house. More houses result in more waterbodies and not less. The district abuts Gahirmatha Sanctuary and Bhitarkanika National Park. The rivers Baitarani and Salandi abound in crocodiles and dolphins. This area harbors a rich variety of aviary fauna. This district has also been a home to turtles that lay their eggs at four on-shore nesting grounds, Kalinali, Chandini Pala, Karanjmal, Dhamara and one off-shore nesting ground at Babubali. Several fresh water fish are found in tanks, water reservoirs and rivers intersecting the district, Marine fish swarm up the tidal rivers. The district having a long sea coast presents ample opportunity for sea-fishing which is an important industry.

A list of fresh water fish and marine fish found in the district is given below:

Fresh Water Fish

Bhakuda (Catla-catla), Rohi (Labeo Rohita), Mirikali (Cirrhina Mirgala), Kalabainsi (Labeo Calbasu), Pojala (Cirrhina Reba), Ghosurimuha Pohala (Labeo Pangusia), Raj Pohala (Labeo Bata), Khurusa (Labeo Goni), Kerandi (Barbus Stigma), Serna (Barbus Serana), Chitala (Notopterus Chitala), Phali (Nototerus), Balia (Wallago Attu), Magur (Clarius Batrachus), Singhi (Heteropneustis Fossilis), Adi (Mystus Aoer), Kantia (Mystus Cavasius), Baikantia (Mystus Tenggara), Mahurali (Amblypharyngodon Mola), Jallha (Chela Bacaila), Dandikari (Esomus Danricus), Bombi Todi (Mastacembelus Pancalus), Todi (Mastacembelus Pancalus), Chenga (Opicephalus Gachua Marulus), Sola (Opicephalus Marulius), Gardhei (Opicephalus Puncatus), Sheula (Opicephalus Striatus), Kou (Aereus Niacandens), Khosua (Colisa Chuna) and Balikidi (Gobina Giuris).

Marine Fish

Ilishi (Hilsa ilisha), Bhekti (Lates Calcarifer), Khanda (Chirocentrus Dorub), Phiriki/ Chandi (Pomfret Stromatedous SP), Hunda Kantia (Arius SP), Rudhakantia (Osteogenesis Militaris), Kantia (Mystus SP), Khasala (Mugil Corsula Mugilpersia), Kora (SP Polynemus Tetedactylus), Champa (Samber SPP), Gujikadma (Sillago Sihawa), Sila (Sciencocoxor), Sapua (Trichiurus Savela), Paniakhia (Megalops Cyprinoides) , Khainga (Mullet Mugil Cephalus), Bagda Chinguri (Penaeus Carinatus), Kantal Chinguri (Penaeus Indicus), Telia, Tapsi etc.

People have also taken to farm fishing including prawns and fresh water fish. After meeting the local demand the surplus is being exported.

Forest

Chandabali Forest Division forms a part of the buffer area of Gahirmatha Sanctuary and Bhitarkanika National Park. The movement of crocodiles in Baitarani and Mantei rivers is monitored besides payment of grant for human and cattle deaths. During nesting of turtles regular patrolling is conducted by on-shore (4 nos.) and off-shore (1 no) camps during the period for their protection. Census of crocodiles, birds, elephants & dolphins are done every year in this Division.

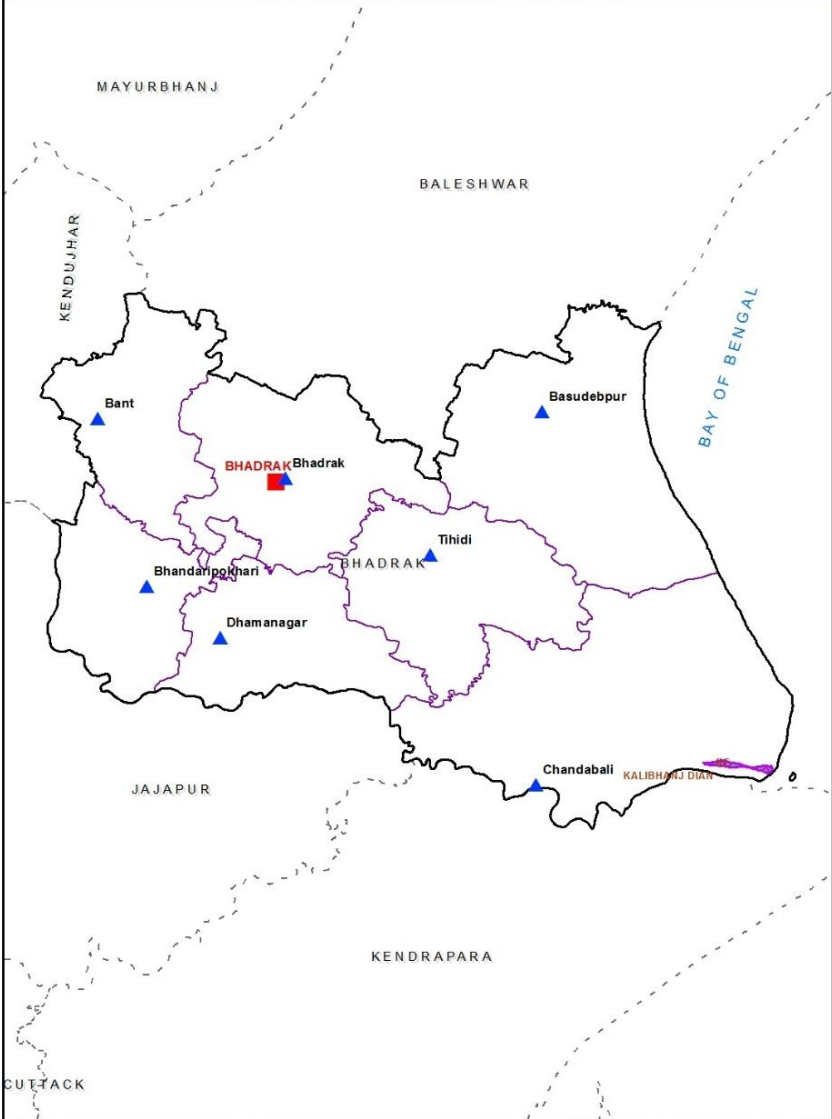
The district was rich in natural forests. Mangrove forests had covered the entire sea shore. There were tigers too. Large influx of people from East Pakistan (Bangla Desh) resulted in conversion of mangrove forests under the control of zamindars of Eram to agricultural land. The policy for rejuvenation of mangrove forests is yet to evolve.

The coastal stretch is covered with mangrove vegetation of varying width. It is almost pure mangrove vegetation of *Avicennia marina*, locally known as Bani / Kani.

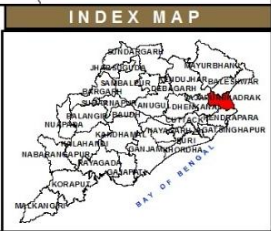
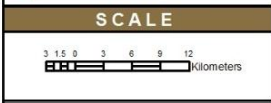
Geographical and Population details in the district

Geographical Area	2505 sq.km			
Population	Total	15,06,337	%	
	Male	760260	50.47	
	Female	746077	49.53	
	Rural	1320499	87.7	
	Urban	185838	12.3	
	Scheduled caste	334896	22.2	
	Scheduled caste male	168687	11.19	
	Scheduled caste female	166209	11.03	
	Scheduled tribe	30428	2.00	
	Scheduled tribe male	15361	1.0	
	Scheduled tribe female	15067	1.0	
	Population density	601 (per sq. km)		
	Literacy	Total literacy		82.8
Literacy male			89.6	
Literacy female			75.8	
Households	Total house	238888		
	Rural house holds	215142	90.06	
	Urban house holds	23746	9.94	
	BPL households (2001 census)	58647		

FOREST MAP BHADRAK DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	FOREST BOUNDARY
	WILD LIFE SANCTUARY



Area and Population of Bhadrak District

Economy

Bhadrak district had always been a prosperous district except set-backs like 1866 famine. The economy was also robust because of large scale trade with South-East Asia, Sri Lanka, other parts of India and to some extent Africa and islands in Indian Ocean. The choice of sea-ports in Eastern Coast were Chudamani and Baleshwar before Kolkata / Hooghly were stabilized by political will, and not economic consideration, by the British administration. There was a huge population of people belonging to weaver (*Tanti*) caste and a caste called *Kapudia* (master-weavers and traders of cloth). There is also a huge population of goldsmiths (*Bania*, not to be confused with *Bania* of North India). Very few of them continue with these professions today. But their existence shows what the trade from Bhadrak district looked like. Even when the mouth of Mahanadi had been silted up, the ports of Baleshwar, Dhamara, Chudamani and Chandbali thrived.

Climatic condition and weather

Being a coastal district lying between the Bay of Bengal and the northeastern corner of the Deccan plateau, the climate of this district is characterised by lesser extremes of temperature and high humidities all the year around. The cold/winter season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September constitutes the southwest monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season.

The average annual rainfall in the district is 1427.9 mm. In general, rainfall decreases from the coastal region towards the interior. Chandbali gets the highest annual rainfall in the district. The southwest monsoon commences in the district in the second week of June (the month of Asadha) and continues till the second week of October. Considering the district as a whole, August is the month with the heaviest rainfall. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. About 71% of the annual rainfall is received during southwest monsoon months, i.e. June to September. In the 90-year period 1901 to 1990, the highest annual rainfall was 159% of the normal occurred in 1973, and the lowest annual rainfall was 72% of the normal occurred in 1918. In the same period, there were 10 years when the annual rainfall of the district was less than 80% of the normal. However, none of these years were consecutive years.

There is one meteorological observatory in the district at Chandbali. The records extend to long period of years. The data at this station may be taken as quite representative of the climatic condition in the district as a whole, with the rider that in the coastal strip temperatures are lower particularly in the hot season due to strong sea breeze. The period from March to May is one of the steady rise in temperature. April and May are usually the hottest months of

the year during which the mean daily maximum temperature is 36.4°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is 24.6°C. In the interior, temperature may be slightly higher. In May and in the early part of June before the onset of the southwest monsoon, temperature on some occasions may go upto 47°C and weather becomes oppressive though good for agriculture. With the onset of the monsoon there is an appreciable drop in day temperatures, while night temperatures continue to be as those in the summer season. From October onwards temperatures gradually decrease. January is the coldest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 27°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 14°C. In the interior of the district, temperature may be slightly lower. In association with the western disturbances, the minimum temperature on one or two occasions may drop down upto about 5 to 6°C.

The highest maximum temperature ever recorded at Chandbali was 46.7°C on 12 June 1942. The lowest minimum temperature ever recorded at Chandbali was 5.1°C on 14 January 1989.

Overcast to heavily clouded skies prevail during the southwest monsoon season. The cloudiness is moderate with occasionally overcast skies in May and October. In the rest of the year skies are mainly clear or clearly clouded.

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature	Highest Maximum ever recorded	Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity (%)		
	0c	0c	0c	0c	0c	0830	1730	
				Date	Date	IST	IST	
January	27.3	13.8	33.4	1973 Jan 22	5.1	1989 Jan 14	72	59
February	29.9	17.0	39.3	1973 Feb 19	9.3	1988 Feb 05	75	61
March	33.8	20.8	40.9	1968 Mar 29	12.5	1984 Mar 01	75	61
April	36.4	24.0	43.3	1947 Apr 26	15.6	1987 Apr 28	74	64
May	36.4	25.2	45.4	1966 May 13	17.8	1931 May 08	75	68
June	34.5	25.2	46.7	1942 Jun 12	16.5	1976 Jun 21	80	76
July	31.8	24.7	42.8	1959 Jul 22	20.1	1987 Jul 13	85	82
August	31.5	24.9	36.4	1987 Aug 02	20.0	1969 Aug 24	85	82
September	31.8	24.7	37.7	1968 Sep 10	19.6	1988 Sep 18	84	82
October	31.6	22.9	39.9	1969 Oct 22	14.4	1988 Oct 28	80	76
November	30.0	18.3	34.5	1989 Nov 07	9.8	1985 Nov 30	74	67
December	27.5	13.7	32.8	1949 Dec 02	7.7	1974 Dec 27	71	60
Annual	31.9	21.3					78	70

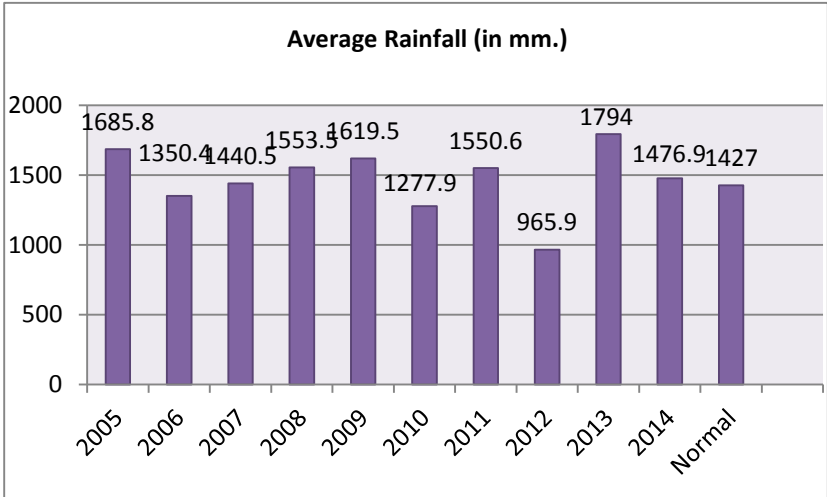
Winds are generally moderate in the post monsoon and cold seasons. In the summer and southwest monsoon seasons, winds are stronger. In the summer and southwest monsoon seasons, winds are mainly southerly or southwesterly.

The district is directly on the tracks of most of the cyclonic storms and depressions which form in the head of the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon season and cross the Odisha coast. These cause widespread heavy rain and

strong winds. A few of the storms and depressions in the post monsoon season also affect the district. Sometimes violent thunderstorms occur in the summer season and in October. Even during the monsoon season, rainfall is often associated with thunder. The thunderstorms in summer are occasionally accompanied with squalls and hails. During the cold season fog or mist occurs particularly in the coastal region.

Rainfall

The average rainfall of Bhadrak district does not vary much. The details of average rainfall for 2005-2014 are show in the following graph. When calculated in terms of Hindu calendar years, the variation is even less.



Inclusive System

In a typical agrarian economy where management rested with local people and a headman was the manager, it would be ordinarily inconceivable that the manager would exploit the farmers to a degree where a tenant would leave the territory. Without the farmers, the manager was a pauper. This inclusive economic system was broken at various times. The Muslim administration failed to conquer or administer any part of Odisha. Only the British administration introduced annual auction of rent collectors in Cuttack, Puri and Baleshwar. This resulted in inflationary prices for land, exploitation by non-resident managers/zamindars, use of black money, and so on. As has been established (Panda, Hrusikesh, *Garba Karibara Katha* 2010), the famine of 1866 was the outcome of a cascade of measures by the British Government.

CHAPTER – II

HISTORY

Prehistory

The large numbers of rivers have resulted in deposit of clay and sand over early Pleistocene deposits. However, in the upper streams of these rivers, in vilagiri subdivision of Baleshwar district, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar palaeo-relics have pointed out cultural morphology and gradual growth. The thick deposit of silt and marine action have made it impossible to locate prehistoric relic. The evidence might be concealed in the sand hill formations and specific research made in this line will add to the lower Paleolithic complex in the district. A number of Mesolithic artefacts have been found in Nilagiri subdivision which have used locally available stones.

Ancient period

In *Mahabharata*, Sage Lomesh, standing at the confluence of the Ganga and the sea says:

This is the land, O sons of Kunti, where the Kalinga tribe dwell. Through it pass the river Baitarini. (*Mahabharata*, Vanaparva, (XVI.4)

This shows that Bhadrak was part of Kalinga Empire. This has also been corroborated by Meghasthenes (4th Century B.C.) and Pliny (1st Century A.D.). This suggests that Bhadrak was part of Kalinga empire in ancient times and certainly during the rule of Mahameghavahan dynasty because Kharavela had conquered the area upto Magadh in 1st Century B.C. It appears that after 4th Century A.D., Kalinga empire weakened, and was limited to South of Baitarini and Northern Andhra Pradesh¹. Utkal is mentioned as a territory north of Kalinga in *Raghuvamsa* of Kalidas.

The earliest surviving stone inscription belongs to 2nd/3rd Century A.D., refers to Maharaja Surasarma and Goddess Parna Devi, an earlier name of Bhadrak.

By the end of 6th Century A.D., some copper plate grants refer to Uttar (Northern) Toshali². Uttar Toshali included Bhadrak. However, the Bhaumakars (736-931 AD) ruled both Uttar and South Toshali (which covered both Utkal and Kalinga) and called it Utkal.

Maharaja Sambhuyasas from Mana Dynasty took over North Toshali after the fall of Mahameghavahan dynasty. The Soro Copper plates (580 A.D. and 603 A.D.) were issued during his rule. Sambhuyasas conquered southern Toshali by 603 A.D. and appointed one Sivaraja as its Governor. The capital of Mana dynasty was at Jajpur. Sambhuyasas was a Shaivite.

¹K. C. Panigrahi, History of Odisha, P.5

²Soro Copper Plates of Maharaja Sambhuyasas, CE.1, Vol. XXIII, pp. 197. Soro Copper Plates of Samadatta, E-1, Vol. XXIII, pp. 202-203

As some examples in Chapter 15 show, there is scope for further study of Paleology and epigraphy of remaining evidences to reconstruct the history of Bhadrak and northern Odisha. The obsession with bits of Jain, Buddhist and Afghan history has prevented a realistic picture of the history of Bhadrak.

Meanwhile during Harsh's reign (7th Century A.D.), Husen Tsang had travelled from North India to South India via Odisha (Odradesh). According to his accounts, since Odradesh started from today's Medinipur; the entire Balasore district was included in Harsh's empire. Huen Tsang had travelled on foot to the Buddhist sites at Lalitgiri and Ratnagiri through Bhadrak where he was journeying towards South India. It is known that Bhadrak had come under the reign of the Ganga dynasty from 1211 to 1436 A.D. and the Surya dynasty from 1436 to 1568 AD. During the rule of the Ganga dynasty, Odisha was divided into 31 "Dandapats" of which Bhadrak was one. Even Bhadrak was prominent during the rule of the Surya dynasty. Sri Chaitanya had set foot on Bhadrak when king Prataprudra Deva of Bhoi dynasty was ruling. Sri Chaitanya had been to Kuansh and Santhia villages of Bhadrak. His sojourn at Santhia was remarkable. He had left a piece of his bedding at the Madan Mohan temple there (which is still worshipped).

As Bhadrak is situated beside the grand Trunk road that ran from Calcutta to Madras, it was a battle ground of Afghans, Mughal, Marathas and the British. In 16th Century, Orissa had experienced hard times. In 1568 Gajapati Mukunda Harichandran fell out with the then ruler of Bengal Suleman Karani. It precipitated a war that was fought at Gohiritikiri (now under Dhamnagar Police station), a place not far away from Bhadrak. In the war Mukunda Dev was defeated and slain. May be, later on the Afghan ruler had converted Hindus to Islam as a result of which Dhamnagar has a considerable size of Muslim population. The road from Calcutta to Sree Kshetra Puri had run through today's Puruna Bazar (Bhadrak), Haripur and Dhamnagar and got connected with the Jagannath road. The Satabhauni temple is an indicator of this. Even today the people there hail it as "Badadanda" and pay homage to the road.

It is a fact that with the defeat and death of Mukunda Dev Orissa lost its freedom. Suleiman Karrani, the then ruler of the Bengal became the ruler of Orissa. Hence from 1568 to 1578, Bhadrak was ruled by Afghans. In 1572, Suleiman Karrani died and his son Daud succeeded him. At that time Akbar was the monarch at Delhi. Daud defied him and declared Bengal's independence in 1574. So Akbar declared war against him. In 1575, he sent his two commanders, Todar Malla and Munim Khan to confront Daud. Daud was defeated and acted as a mere ruler of Odisha under the Mughal emperor. For administration point of view, Akbar divided Odisha into three Sarkars, namely Cuttack, Jaleswar and Bhadrak. The Cuttack Sarkar remained under Daud while Bhadrak & Jaleswar Sarkars were directly ruled by Moghal

emperor. Nazir Bahadur was appointed representative of the Mughal administration. Daud acted as the ruler of Orissa. During his rule, Bhadrak had an army cantonment which was stationed on the banks of the Salandi.

In the meantime, Daud had rebelled against the Afgan rulers. According to Ain-i-Akbari written by Abul Fazl, Daud had assassinated the then ruler of Bhadrak, Nazir Bahadur in 1577. To avenge this, Akbar sent Todar Malla and Munim Khan in 1577. A fierce battle was fought at Rajmahal which led to Daud's defeat and death. Thus ended the drama of the Afgan rule of Bhadrak. Since 1578, Orissa was ruled as a separate Subah or province under Akbar. At this time Todar Malla did settlement and divided Orissa into five sarkars of which Bhadrak was one. Ain-i-Akbari also mentions that Todar Malla had stayed at Bhadrak for some days to supervise the settlement work. The Bhadrak sarkar, in those days, had extended from the river Kansabansha to the river Baitarani. Later the Afgans led by Kutulu Lohani had revolted against the then Mughal emperor. As a result, Orissa became a battle ground of the Mughals and the Afgans again. Akbar sent his valiant commander Mansing who defeated the Afgans on the banks of the river Subarnarekha in 1592 and took up the reins of power of Orissa. Ain-i-Akbari mentions that Mansing stayed at Bhadrak for some days and then went to Puri. It would appear that life and governance would be chaotic at this time. But it was not so. Udradesh had a decentralized governance. Earlier there were Mandhatas who are mentioned in Mahabharat and folklore. They were later formally recognized under various regimes as Dandapat, Khandapat, Mallik, Muthadar. Most of them continued as local administrators and tax collectors and some were given titles like Chaudhury and Mahapatra during land settlement under Man Singh. The records of European sailors shows that most of the sea-ports were managed by local Chieftains like above irrespective of who was the overall ruler. The prosperity of Bhadrak continued in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, weaving and maritime trade³³.

In the first decade of the 17th century the famous Sadabarta Matha (now) was established under the patronage of Mana Sing. It was a place that provided for shelter and food to the pilgrims going to Puri.

Bhadrak was one of the five Sarkars comprised during Mana Singh's time and Bhadrak was its headquarters. Kaupur, a place near Bhadrak, had a branch office of it. Bhadrak sarkar was divided into seven 'mohalas' during Man Singh's time and it was increased to 19 when Aurangzeb was the ruler. In course of time, it came down to 14 'mohalas'. Even today there are 14 mohalas such as Kazi, Banka, Pathan, Langa, Shankarpur, etc. where predominantly muslims live.

During the Maratha rule, Orissa as a Province was ruled by a Subedar. So Bhadrak had also come under the Maratha rule. The Moghalbandi areas

³ Hrushikesh Panda, Garba Karibara Katha, 2010, Friends Publishers, Odisha

had been divided into four 'Chakalas' for administrative convenience, Bhadrak was one of those four chakalas. The Bhadrak Chakala had also been divided into some 'Praganas'.

Bhadrak was ruled by Maratha Subedar, Shambhoji Ganesh in 1768. Bhadrak remained under the Maratha rule from 1751 to 1803. In 1803, the British occupied Orissa defeating the Marathas. During the battle, English commanders Colonel Ferguson and Colonel Freat traveled from Medinipur and arrived at Bhadrak on 10 October, 1803 and spent a night there. The British introduced administrative reform after occupying Orissa and in 1804 divided the Moghalbandi areas into two divisions Cuttack and Balasore formed one division and Cuttack was head quarters. Hence he was also the first British administrative officer of Bhadrak. This way Balasore remained in the Cuttack Division not as a separate district but as a sub-division till 1821. Bhadrak remained under Balasore.

The British government had established a sub-cantonment in 1805 as they had realized the importance of Bhadrak. A division of army had been sent from this place to put down the Paika Rebellion of 1817. On May 1, 1806, a police station was established at Bhadrak comprising 949 villages. A daroga with an emolument of twenty five rupees, a moharir with an emolument of rupees eight and ten constables (banakardwaj) with an emolument of rupees four each were appointed. By 1905, there were four police stations: Bhadrak, Basudevpur, Chandbali and Dhamanagar. There were two outposts at Bant and Akshuapuda. Balasore became a district in 1828 when Bhadrak became a sub-division. Bhadrak was administered by a deputy magistrate and deputy collector.

Since the Kolkatta-Puri highway was on the eastern side of the present highway, the present Nua Bazar and Katcheri Bazar had not come up then. That's why, till today the Purunabazar area is thickly populated. The British government decided to construct a straight way to avert administrative inconvenience. Hence in October 1812 they appointed Captain Saleville, superintendent of works on a salary of Rs 500/- per month. The road constructed by him lay near by the side of the present Bhadrak Katcheri. The old narrow bridge across the Salandi river was constructed then. That road was extended up to Cuttack and was completed in 1819. As people of Bhadrak faced a lot of inconvenience because of water-logging they used to make breaches along that road. The British government realized that and built another bridge namely 'Chhapolia Bridge' between 1812 to 1819. Mention about construction of a 'Sarai' (Shelter) at Bhadrak in 1827 for distant wayfarers is also available. As the relics of an old well are found at Saran Bazar it is believed that the said 'sarai' was there. After construction of the road mentioned above, that is, after 1830 human habitation increased at Kacheri Bazar. In 1840-41, an officer namely Kishenkanta Mitten was

appointed to prepare a book of reference of land owned by the people of Bhadrak. Mr Brown was the deputy Collector of Bhadrak then.

Famines

Bhadrak was a victim to famine and drought many a time during the 19th century. This was partly natural and partly man-made. In the unirrigated lands with good rainfall, out of every five years, one year each is expected to have flood and drought and three years are expected to have normal crops. A stable system that India had was that the village Chief and in some places the community had a granary large enough to take care of the harsh years and also seeds for the next crop. Another protection was the large variety of seeds which withstood low rainfall, floods, salinity and so on. A combination of transplantation and broadcasting and a combination of various type of land were other protections. Development of irrigation works was also possible when the surplus from agriculture stayed within the local economy. Drought-resistant cotton was grown, the cotton was spun and woven, and exported, which provided alternate income.

Each one of these measures had fallen apart during British rule. The auction of Zamindaris and the concept of land being a marketable produce resulted in transfer of control over land to non-resident people from outside the state, and offer servants of the British Government who had enough black money to invest. They had no interest in having a sustainable agriculture. A zamindari was a marketable commodity for them. As a result, these were extractive and there was no security for farmers. A traditional zamindar or Mandhata, on the other hand, had to keep his farmers happy and to have a sense of security, because without the farmers the zamindari was not an asset. Lack of investment in Irrigation damaged the community owned Irrigation works. Individual irrigation works were discouraged by the land tax (revenue) system where the tax went up by four times even when a farmer had invested his own money.

There were three trade policy issues which exacerbated the tragedy of the drought. One was destruction of handlooms through a series of licenses. The British had seen Industrial Revolution, but as far as textiles was concerned they produced rough low-value plain cotton fabrics and they had no market. When a weaver or a Kapudia (a master weaver) was subjected to Police verification, he abandoned weaving and the farmers abandoned cotton production. This took away one protection against drought. The second was extractive and forcible export of rice to Bengal and British owned plantation in Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Fiji and other places. The third was the income from the export which came in gold and silver coins went to Kolkata and the farmers and Zamindars were paid in cowries. But the Zamindars had to pay tax to the Collector in gold and silver coins.

At an engineering level, the East-Coast Canal had resulted in blockage of water channels and thus obstruction of flow irrigation. This is already described in Chapter-1.

The famine of 1866 has been gone into in many literatures. Here, it will be sufficient to say that this finally broke the economy of Bhadrak district and Odisha. The Callousness and ignorance of administration has been insufficiently described by the British in the Gazetteer⁴. Only one statistic and fact will be sufficient. One third of the population died in the drought of 1866. And the district was exporting rice in another 10 years.

The Freedom Movement

The contribution of Bhadrak to the Indian freedom struggle is noteworthy. Mahatma Gandhi had arrived at Bhadrak on 25th March, 1921. During the Non-cooperation movement Bhadrak plunged into it and responded to Gandhiji's clarion call to boycott Government educational institution, boycott foreign cloth, alcohol and Government Titles and adoption of charkha. Many students gave up studies and joined as volunteers such as Ghanashyama Sahu, Upendra Nath Panda and Mohammed Hanif.

As a number of students left schools and colleges, an apprehension arose among the freedom fighters that their cadres would remain uneducated. To take care of their education, a Utkal Swarajya Shikshya Parishad was set up in Cuttack under the Presidentship of Pandit Gopabandhu Dash, which provided Nationalist and comprehensive education and awarded degrees.

Unification of Odisha

While Odia people were joining the mainstream freedom movement, what agitated many of them more was unification of Odia speaking areas. The economy and social conditions deteriorated because of double colonialism: first British Colonialism, second Bengal and later (1912) Bihar in the North, Central Provinces in the West and Madras in the South. This resulted in surplus from the economy going out as stated under the paragraph "Famine". The jobs went to outsiders, and questions were raised by these non-odia officials on whether Odia was a separate language at all. The politics behind such a claim was understood by the educated Odia people: since formation of states on the basis of language was among agenda of Congress party, Odisha was going to disappear as a State and engulfed into neighboring States. The people of Northern Odisha had specific reasons for uniting Odia speaking areas in a separate province. Medinipur district (in West Bengal) was part of the Kingdom of Maurbhanj until this suzerainty was lost or confused.

When the British defeated Marathas and claimed Odisha in 1803, they placed one Captain Morgan as Officer Commanding (OC) in charge of their

⁴ L.S.S. O'Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer, Balasore, Chapter-VI

Army at Baleshwar, and later as Collector, Magistrate and Salt and Customs Agent. Under him, there were four native amil or collectors of revenue at Baleshwar, Soro, Bhadrak and Dolagram. Collector Baleshwar exercised authority between the sea and hill states; but to the North all Praganas beyond Langaleswar formed part of Medinipur. Morgan was replaced by Mr. Ker who tried to have another land settlement. But his settlement did not go beyond Basta because Jaleswar was under Medinipur. Those "Settlements" were basically about collection of rent from land or land revenue. The assessed land revenue was not commercially attractive enough, and the post of Collector Balasore was abolished in 1805 and one Mr Webb was made the collector of all districts of Odisha, that is Cuttack, Puri and Baleswar and known as Cuttack district. In 1827 Baleshwar became a separate district and Mr H Ricketts was appointed the Collector. In 1828 Bhadrak and Jajpur were attached to Baleshwar, and later Jajpur was transferred to Cuttack district. On the North, a perplexing series of transfers and retransfers of Praganas went on between Baleshwar and Medinipur, some being transferred back and forth for three times, upto 1870.⁵

On 30/31 December 1903, representatives of Odia speaking people from Madras, CP and Bengal met in Cuttack under the umbrella of Utkal Sammilani. This was presided over by Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, the king of Mayurbhanj and his anxiety on the issue can be perceived from the facts narrated in the previous paragraph. A crucial meeting of Utkal Sammilani was held at Baleshwar in December, 1916, who constituted a Committee and made a presentation before the Montague-Chelmsford Committee. The report of the Committee did not mention the topic at all. A strong section of Congress Party from Madras did not want to cede territory to a new state like Odisha.

Despite the contradictory aspiration of one united Odisha, the contribution of Bhadrak District is unequivocal in the freedom struggle of India. The congress party had taken the lead role in conceiving and manifesting such movements. To exhibit the non-cooperation, it was almost a regular affair everywhere in the district to burn foreign clothes. At that time the cloth merchants of Bhadrak were constrained to stop import of foreign clothes. A pioneer organization called "Jatiya Sikhya Parishad" was constituted by the freedom fighter Gopabandhu Choudhary. The vibe of the time can be judged from the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to this District thrice that is on 24th March 1921, 26th December 1927 and 5th June, 1934. In 1920 the school students left the schools in order to join in the non-cooperation movement. Hundreds of freedom fighters were arrested during the "Labana Satyagraha" in 1930. A prominent nationalist and freedom fighters Bhagaban Sahu was arrested while violating the salt rule in Bideipur. Another freedom fighter Nityananda Mohapatra, a prominent writer, also joined in "Aain Amania Andolan" (Civil Disobedience). It is important to understand the salt movement. Except small

⁵ L.S.S. O'Malley, Bengal District Gazetteer, Balasore, Pp.41-42

amounts of salt which comes from land, bulk of salt comes from the sea. All sea shores do not yield salt. The flat sea-beds of Bhadrak district and some estuaries were ideal for damming up brine and drying them under sunlight or over chulhas fed by wood. There is no substitute for salt particularly in a vegetarian population. Therefore, whenever the British took a sea-shore under their control, they took control of salt through a series of laws, rules, licenses, court cases, full-time and part-time government officials, police and imprisonment. The British Administration had understood the political importance of the economics of monopoly and therefore the Collector and District Magistrate of a district was called salt and customs agent, salt preceding customs. While customs referred to import and export of goods, salt was produced inside the country and sold inside the country. The salt monopoly enabled the British Administration to control and impoverish (and enrich a few salt darogahs) through the incomprehensible and intractable judicial process, a hallmark of British administration's control (John Beams, Chapter 16).

In the course of freedom struggle, 'Quit India Movement' was the last important phase. This movement was launched in a Convention held at Bombay on 8th August, 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who urged every Indian to participate in the movement. The movement ultimately touched peaks at several occasions for which this district is well known in the history of freedom struggle of India. On 28th Sep, 1942 while holding a public meeting against the British rule, 29 freedom fighters were killed under the orders of officers of British Government, and 56 others were seriously injured at Eram in Basudevpur block of this district. A woman activist named Pari Bewa was also among the martyrs at Eram. Nine Satyagrahis also fell down to the bullets of the Britishers on 22 September, 1942 at Lunia in Bhadrak Block of this District. The people all over the district were agitated & against the barbarian rule of the Britishers.

Lunia Incident

On 22.09.1942 the freedom fighters under the leadership of Muralidhar Panda set fire to the Bhandaripokhari Police Station and in repelling action the Britishers gunned down 9 freedom fighters at Lunia (Presently known as Sahid Nagar) near Dhusuri. The martyrs of Lunia incident are as follows.

Name	Name of village	Name of PS
Nidhi Mahalik	Rajuali	Bhadrak
Gouri Jena	Susua	Bhadrak
Krushna Mahalik	Rajuali	Bhadrak
Shyam Mahalik	Rajuali	Bhadrak
Agani Sahoo	Lunia	Dhamnagar
Shankar Dallai	Khaparpada	Dhamnagar
Chintamani Das	Katasahi	Dhamnagar
Gopinath Jena	Katasahi	Dhamnagar
Naba Kishore Nayak	Kasimpur	Dhamnagar

Eram Incident

Just a week after the Lunia incident i.e. on 28.09.1942 when the freedom fighters have congregated in the “Melan Padia” of Eram on the call of Pandit Gopabandhu Das and poet Banchhanidhi Mohanty the British force proceeded to the spot. Enroute at Chudamani one boatman, Kusha Tarai refused to allow them on board in his boat to cross river Gamei. He was shot dead. The force, after reaching the Melan Padia fired indiscriminately at the congregation where 29 freedom fighters fell down to the bullets of the British force. In the annals of Indian history, it is regarded as second to the Jaliana Wala Bagh incident in terms of the number of casualties. The list of martyrs of Eram incident is as follows:

Sl. No	Name	Name of village	Name of PS
1	Biswanath Das	Padhuan	Basudevpur
2	Gopal Chandra Das	Padhuan	Basudevpur
3	Bijuli Das	Padhuan	Basudevpur
4	Madhu Mahalik	Padhuan	Basudevpur
5	Mani Behera	Padhuan	Basudevpur
6	Dhruba Ch. Dey	Padhuan	Basudevpur
7	Kanhei Behera	Padhuan	Basudevpur
8	Hrushu Behera	Padhuan	Basudevpur
9	Basu Sahoo	Padhuan	Basudevpur
10	Rama Majhi	Padhuan	Basudevpur
11	Kali Majhi	Padhuan	Basudevpur
12	Bhua Majhi	Padhuan	Basudevpur
13	Krushna Swain	Padhuan	Basudevpur
14	Madan Pallai	Padhuan	Basudevpur
15	Hari Behera	Padhuan	Basudevpur
16	Madha Mahalik	Padhuan	Basudevpur
17	Krupasindhu Das	Sankharu	Basudevpur
18	Mani Pradhan	Suan	Basudevpur
19	Pari Das	Suan	Basudevpur
20	Ratnakar Pani	Suan	Basudevpur
21	Dibakar Panigrahi	Sudarshanpur	Basudevpur
22	Gobinda Rout	Artung	Basudevpur
23	Pari Bewa (Only Woman)	Eram	Basudevpur
24	Upa Mallik	Nuagaon	Basudevpur
25	Brundaban Panda	Nuagaon	Basudevpur
26	Badhi Malik	Adhuan	Basudevpur
27	Shankar Malik	Adhuan	Basudevpur
28	Dhabana Rout	Nandapur	Basudevpur

Later Jati Sahu of Iswarpur, PS-Basudevpur succumbed to his injury at Bhadrak Hospital and another Maga Mahalik of Bachhada breathed his last in Koraput Jail. They were victims of this incident.

Contemporary History

In the post-independence period, Bhadrak, as under the British rule, continued as the southern Sub-Division of Balasore district for a long period. It was only on 1st April, 1993 that Bhadrak came into existence as a new district of Odisha. Though geographically one of the small districts of Odisha, it is distinctly recognized as a significant administrative-cum-revenue segment.

Bhadrak has earned its reputation as an important region with its glorious history and rich cultural heritage. It has been a breeding ground of eminent statesmen, politicians, administrators, writers, educationists, scientists and artists. Hence, achievements of Bhadrak in political socio-economic and cultural fields have been note worthy.

The district of Bhadrak has played a vital role not only in the Freedom movement and state politics but also in the politics of the nation. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab (born in 1899 at Agarpada of Bhadrak), an eminent freedom fighter and a well-known national leader, became the first Chief Minister of Odisha from 1946 to 1950. He was the first Odia to become the Governor of Bombay. Dr. Mahatab has rightly been recognized as the architect of modern Odisha for his pivotal role in the merger and integration of former princely states, selection of state's capital at Bhubaneswar and the sanction and construction of the multi-purpose Hirakud Dam Project. Similarly, Sri Nilamani Routray (born in 1920 at Mukundapur village at Tihidi P.S. in Bhadrak) was a veteran politician of national repute. He served twice as the Deputy Chief Minister of Odisha from 1963 to 1965 and from 1972 to 1973. From 1977 to 1980 he was the Chief Minister of Odisha. Md. Hanif of Bhadrak town is also known to have served in the capacity of Deputy Speaker in the odisha Lagislative Assembly from 1952 to 1957.

A number of eminent politicians as well as the M.L.A.s representing different Assembly constituencies of Bhadrak have served the State of Odisha both as Cabinet and State Ministers with important portfolios at different times and have earned laurels for the district. Mention may be made of the names of Sri Nityananda Mohapatra, Sri Jugal Kishore Patnaik, Sri Netrananda Mallick, Sri Bairagi Jena, Sri Jagannath Rout, Sri Bijayshree Routray Sri Prafulla Samal and Sri Manmohan Samal of Bhadrak who have been Ministers in the State Council of Ministers. Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab, Sri Nilamani Routray and Sri Arjun Charan Sethi of Bhadrak have been able to occupy important berths in the central Council of Ministers at different times and have served the nation with great sincerity.

Agriculture and industry form the backbone of the economic life of Bhadrak. Agriculture, however, plays a dominant role in determining the economic condition of Bhadrak as 79 percent of its population depend on cultivation of different crops, fishery and dairy.

Although Bhadrak was declared in 1983-84 as an industrially backward district, now its economy is enriched with the growth of three large scale industries, one medium scale industry and 1325 registered micro and small scale industries. Major industrial projects namely, Ferro Alloys Corporation limited (FACOR) and Facor Power limited have been established respectively in 1983 and 2000 at Randia in Bhadrak. The Facor Plant, producing Charge Chrome of nearly 50 thousand tons per year has made a capital investment

of Rs.90 crores and has provided employment opportunity to above 1000 persons. The Factor power plant with an investment of Rs.749 crore produces 35 MWT electric POWER. It has employed more than 400 persons.

The district represents a confluence of religion, language and culture. The Muslims and Christians reside alongside the Hindus. The Muslims are in sizable number in Bhadrak Municipality, Basudevpur Municipality and Dhamnagar bazaar area. They celebrate their festivals like Id-Ud-Zuha, Id-UI-Fitar, Muharrum and birth day of Prophet Mohammad. Hindus celebrate Dussera, Diwali, Ramanavami, Budha Ganesh, Toka Ganesh and many other festivals. During the Muslim festivals a procession is taken around in a ceremonial manner. Hindus hold large processions during immersion of Budha Ganesh, immersion of Toka Ganesh and Rama Navami festivals. During one such celebration in 1991, all on a suddern, there broke out a communal violence of the magnitude that was not heard of before or after. Seventeen people lost their life in this communal carnage. Properties worth crore of rupees were destroyed. People from both sides realized their folly. This was a lesson to both the communities of the importance for peaceful co-existence and camaraderie.

It was a learning lesson for the District Administration. Since then both the communities are observing their festivals in great fervor without any major disturbance. The district /police administration have also been wiser to tackle this situation.

The Dhamara Port is another major Project in the district contributing to the growth of the economy. Since Ancient times, Dhamara Port had earned its reputation as one of the best navigable ports in the eastern coast. The survey Report of 1870 had placed Dhamara as one of the leading Ports but in the early decades of 20th century it lost its significance due to various reasons. It was in 2011, however, the Dhamara Port project came back to life. In 2005 a joint venture company formed in the name of Dhamara Port Company limited (DPCL) with 50-50 partnership of L and T limited and Tata Steel limited took up the port Project. After being acquired by the Adani Group in 2014, the Dhamara Port is now heading for second phase expansion. The Plan of the Port authority is to make it an ultra modern all weather and deep-water Port, capable of handling all the latest vessels efficiently on global standard norms. A suitable rail system links the port with the national network as also an integral part of the project.

In education Bhadrak is one of the advanced districts of Odisha. By 2010-11 there have been 1490 primary schools, 1006 Minor schools, 274 High Schools and 35 general Colleges in the district. Besides, there are one Degree Engineering College (named B.I.E.T.) at Barapada, two Diploma Engineering Schools and several ITCs in the district to impart technical education. Bhadrak College which was established in 1948 is a premier institute of the State. It

has now got Autonomous status and is regarded as the second largest College in Odisha. The glory of this College lies in the fact that it has produced a number of eminent politicians, civil servants, teachers, scientists, pleaders and writers.

The medical and health care facilities have improved a lot in the post-independence period. For the promotion of sports in the district a big stadium namely Neheru Stadium has been established in 1983.

The district has excelled in the field of literature due to valuable contributions of a number of writers, poets, essayists, dramatists, translators and journalists. Prominent among which are Kantakavi Laxmikanta Mohapatra, Bhagirathi Mohapatra, Jatiya Kabi Banchhanidhi Mohanty, Kabiguru Upendra Prasad Mohanty, Dr. Harekrushna Mohatab, Nityananda Mohapatra, Natyacharya Raghunath Panda, Pallikabi Krushna Prasad Behera, Laxminarayan Mohanty, Prof. Gokulananda Mohapatra and Smt. Bidyutprabha Devi. Herekrushna Mahatab, Sri Nityananda Mohapatra and Dr. Gourahari Das are worthy recipients of Kendra Sahitya Academy towards at different time. Besides them, a good number of writers and poets of the district who emerged in the last quarter of 20th century have also made notable contribution to the Odia literature and have earned various awards and reputations. Mention may be made of some of the recipients of Odisha Sahitya Academy like Upendra Mohanty, Bidyutprabha Devi, prof. Gokulananda Mohapatra, Kamalakanta Lenka, Nityananda Mohapatra, Hrushikesh Mallick, Nilamani Routray, Dr. Jagannath patnaik, Satrughna Nath, Dr. Hrushikesh Panda, Dr. Krushna Charan behera, Dr. Manorama Biswal Mohapatra, Shanti Mohapatra and Sudhakar Nanda. Sri Nityananda Mohapatra has been also the recipient of 'Atibadi Jagannath Das Award' in 1999.

The culture of the district is reflected in the folk art, music, dance and drama. Some eminent lyricists and musicians of Bhadrak like Kantakabi Laxmikanta Mohapatra, Sangitacharya Manmohan Sabat, Jatiyakabi Banchhanidhi Mohanty, Prahallad Charan Das and Jagabandhu Sahu have immensely contributed to the arena of Odishan Music. Among the folk dances prevailing in the district important are Chaitighoda nacha (horse dance), Patna dance, Kela-keluni dance, Gotipua dance and Puchi dance. Contributions of Bhadrak to the world of Odishan folk-drama are also rich and commendable. The folk-poets and dramatists of the district have valuable contributions to the development of different folk dramas like Lila, Suanga, Tamasa, Pala, Daskathia, Gitinatya and Jatra (Open theatre). The 'Chaiti Tamasas' including 'Mogal Tamasa' of Banshiballabha Goswami (born in 1828 at Sangat village of Bhadrak) are unique in style and therefore have been considered as the forerunners of modern drama. The 'Mogal Tamasa' is quite popular among both the Hindus and Muslims of Bhadrak. It is regularly staged in different areas and helps enhancing the communal harmony and understanding in the district.

Thus the district of Bhadrak not only highlights its regional significance as a district culture-unit but also has contributed immensely to the contemporary history of Indian nation in all aspects: Political, socio-economic and cultural.

CHAPTER – III

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHY

People

Bhadrak ranks 27 among the districts of the State in terms of area. But as regards population it ranks 12. The population as per 2011 Census is given below:-

Sl. No	Name of the Tahasil & Municipality/NAC	Male	Female	Total
1	Bhadrak Tahasil	99686	96398	196084
2	Bonth Tahasil	76918	75145	152063
3	Bhandaripokhari Tahasil	63753	63407	127158
4	Basudevpur Tahasil	109642	109466	219108
5	Dhmanagar Tahasil	91334	89947	181281
6	Tihidi Tahasil	97557	97211	194768
7	Chandbali Tahasil	126367	123670	250037
8	Bhadrak Municipality	55090	52373	107463
9	Basudevpur NAC	16927	16763	33690
10	Dhamnagar NAC	11758	11162	22920

The decadal growth rate of Bhadrak district from 2001 to 2011 is 12.9 percent, which is less than the growth rate of the State which is 14%.

According to Census report of 2001, there were 675642 male and 658107 female totaling 1333749 population. In 2011 Census it is 760260 for male and 746077 for female totaling 1506337 population.

The density of population per square kilometre of Bhadrak district was 532 in 2001 Census and rose to 601 in 2011 Census. It always crossed the state average which was 236 and 270 during 2001 and 2011 Census respectively. The high density is attributed to fertile land, locational advantage, good transport and communication system.

The number of villages in the district is 1311 out of which 1243 are inhabited and 68 are uninhabited . As per 2011 Census, rural population of the district is 1320499 which is 87.7% as against the state average of 83.3% establishing it as a premier agrarian district.

List of villages having more than 10,000 population are as follows:-

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Total population
1	Basudevpur	Bidei	13428
2	Bhadrak	Gujidarada	11746

List of villages having more than 5,000 population but less than 10,000 are as follows:-

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Total population
1	Basudevpur	Adhuan	7024
		Chudamani	9975
		Kismat Krushnapur	6974
		Padhuan	6945
2	Bonth	Tillo	5046
3	Dhamnagar	Jayanagar	7282
		Nadigan	5792

Urban Population

The urban population of the district is 185838 according to 2011 Census. The proportion of urban population to the total population of the district is 12.3% which is less than the corresponding State figure of 16.7 %. The urban population of the district is given below :-

Sl. No	Name of the NAC/Municipality	Population as per 2001	Population as per 2011
1	Bhadrak Municipality	92515	107463
2	Basudevpur NAC	30006	33690
3	Dhamnagar NAC	-	22920

This presents an important and interesting aspect of rural-urban growth in the district contrary to general perception, the urban pull/rural push/rural to urban migration has not been markedly noticeable here. Its life sustaining fertile soil, good transport and communitaion network and basic minimum facilities available in the rural areas has successfully arrested rural to urban migration

Migration

There is seasonal migration of some people in particular villagers of Basudevpur Block and also other parts of the district who move to Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere for brick factories. There is also migration to larger urban areas and other states for higher studies and better opportunities.

Sex Ratio

According to 2011 Census, the male-female ratio in the district was 981 females per 1000 males. In the rural areas the ratio was 985:1000 while in the urban areas, it was 956:1000. For Odisha state taken as a whole the ratio was 979 females per 1000 males, the corresponding figure for the rural and the urban areas for the whole state being 989:1000 and 932:1000 respectively.

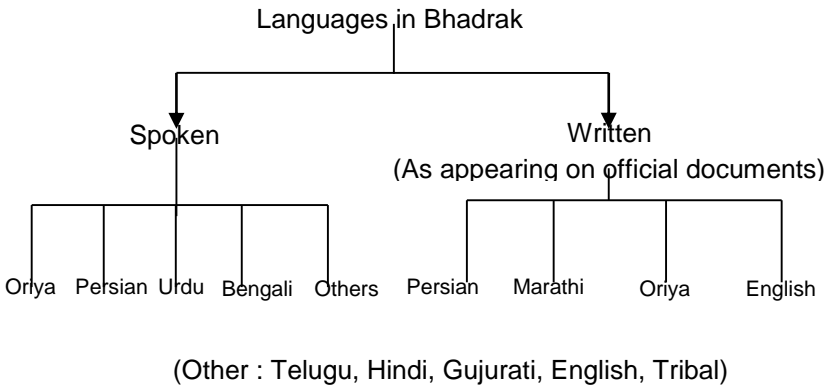
Scripts

Odia is the predominant language and is spoken as mother tongue through the district. For obvious reasons the people use Odia scripts in their

day to day life. In olden days some letters of the Odia alphabet were written in stylized scripts known as *Karani* to facilitate writing on the palm leaf with the help of stylus. Most of the old Odia records and palm leaves manuscripts made use of the Karani scripts. The people speaking other Indian language use their respective standard scripts.

Language

Language and literature in Bhadrak, as in other parts of Odisha, were predominantly Odia during the pre-Afghan period. But during the period of Moghals, Marathas and Britishers, the development of communications, trade and education and the mobility of the people from the neighbouring states (Viz, Bengal and Madras presidency), all combined resulted in the inflow of various neighbour languages into this territory. The existence of multifarious languages also affected the literature to a considerable extent. In order to have an idea about the development of different languages, both spoken and written, in Bhadrak we may take a glance at the following table.



Odia

Among the spoken languages, Odia which has blossomed into its complete form by 7th century AD and had formed one of the speeches of the eastern group of the indo-Aryan languages, continued as the language of the great majority of the people in Bhadrak. It was a very simple language, easy to acquire and master, and its verbal system was also simple and complete. It was in an older stage of grammatical development and could only be compared with the ancient Sanskrit spoken in the vedic times. The basis of the alphabet was the common or Nagari character.

It is interesting to notice that the Odia language in Bhadrak maintained to some extent its regional peculiarities. O’ Malley, the British historian, probably had a wrong perception that the language in Odisha proper to Mughalbandi, which consisted of (undivided) Cuttack, Puri and the southern

half of Balasore(Bhadrak) was one and the same. It is true that the language in the whole region of Bhadrak meeting (undivided) Cuttack and Anandapur Sub-Division of Keonjhar district showed akinness to the standard variety of Odia. But yet it marked some dialectal variation from that of other parts of Mughalbandi. People have been using till today only five vowels i.e A,AA,I,U,E, in their pronunciation in the areas of Basudevpur,Chandbali and Bhadrak proper, whereas in other parts of Bhadrak only six vowels i.e A,AA,I,U,E,O have been in use. To make some examples , the word “Gauraba”(glory) has been pronounced as “Ga-u-raba”, “ota”(Camel) as “Uta” , Goda(leg) as “Guda”, Kadua(Mud) as Kada, Alua(Light) as “Ala”, Deha(body) as “Diha” etc in all these one vowel is substituted by another.

In some cases it is found that the consonants likes “Ha”, “ La”, “Ba” and “Na” have been replaced by the vowel and consonants, “A”, ‘a’ , ‘Ma’ and ‘Nda’ respectively . For example, ‘dhara’ (catch) has been pronounced as ‘Dha-ara’, ‘pancha(five) as ‘Pa-n-cha’. We also find that some words have been peculiarly pronounced in different manner. For examples, ‘Ekshani (now),’Matual’ (drunkard), ‘Lipiba (to smear) etc. have been uttered as ‘Uchhuni’, Matal and ‘Chhuncha deba’ respectively. These patterns are in line with reduction of written language to oral. (*Bharata Muni, Natyashastram*, chapter 18, *Bhasalakshanam*).

As in other parts of costal Odisha, the Odia language in Bhadrak was not free from the impact of Persian language. During the Mughal rule, more than 1000 Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Urdu words and idioms infiltrated into the vocabulary of Odia language and thereby, enriched Odia literature. All these gained popularity with the march of time and came to be pronounced in spoken language with Odia accent. To make an idea about the words from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish origin which came to be used by the people of this region, we may take the examples of only a few, such as, adalat (court of justice), attar (perfume), baki(remnant), bilkul (entirely), dakhil (possession), dookan (shop), faisala (decision), fooksat (leisure), haiza (cholera), halwa (a sweet food), hajir (present), hooka(a pipe for smoking tobacco), jaroor(necessary), kabala(a deed), kharab (bad), lifafa (envelope), majboot (strong), malum (known), masala (spices), nazar (sight), raji (agreed), rakam (amount) ,sabun (soap) , saheed (martyr), tamasa (a show), zilla (district) etc. are Arabic; aain (law), aandaz (guess), bekar (unemployed), beshi (excess), chamcha (a ladle), chasma (spectacles), darwaja (door), duniya (world), garam (hot), gumasta(an agent), hosh (sense), jan(elite), jor (emphasis), kalam (pen), karz (debt), khurak (food), maidan (a plain), mej (table), purda (screen), paykhana (latrine), roj (daily), rumal (handkerchief), sauda (marketing), saya (petticoat), saza (punishment) , takiya (pillow), wakil (a pleader) etc. are Persian; and barud (gun powder), bazaar (market), kainchi (scissor), muchalka (a recognigence), are Turkish.

Among the 'deshaj' words used in local language, many are those still spoken recognised as tribal language. Some local words of Bhadrak district are from Santal group of languages. Examples are : jhikajhiki (pulling forcibly), jhaonra (wilting), dhaulia (joke-relationshing as between younger brother and elder brother's wife), dundha (cattle bell), gelha (extreme affection), dhap (steps) nasma (mouldy).

Odia language also seems to have come under the influence of Portugese and English. The Portuguese stayed in Balasore as a leading trading community in 16th and 17th century and as a result of their contact with the people of coastal region, many Portuguese words viz, alpin,almirah, achar(pickle) , balti(bucket), chabi(key), lantern,taulia etc. crept into Odia vocabulary. Similarly, under the British rule some English words came to be used by the people in their conversation and writings. However, many of these words might have moved from India during maritime trade and came back, like the Indian number system

Persian and Urdu

Persian, the court language of the Moghals became the official language of Odisha under their administration. This official language remained effective till the British Government took over the administration of Odisha (1803) and replaced it with Odia in 1837. During the Mughal rule, the official documents were written in Persian and qazis also gave their judgements in that language. The Muslim fakirs who came to Odisha spoke in that language. Moreover, the Odias looked upon it as the language of the ruler and considered the knowledge of Persian as a sign of refinement and culture. Anybody seeking job under the government or favour from the administration, considered it essential to know Persian or to learn, at least, some catchwords of that language. All these factors prompted some native people of this region to learn Persian or use Persian words in their mother-tongue. Moreover, as Bhadrak was a sarkar, a big administrative unit under Mughal rule, many people in and around this region must have tried to enter into the charmed circle of administration and enjoy privileges by learning Persian during that period.

Urdu, which originated in India as a camp language, most probably infiltrated into Odisha, and for that matter into Bhadrak with the march of Suleiman Karrani, the Afgan ruler of Bengal. In 1568 A.D The muslims, who started coming to this region since that time and settled here permanently as administrative personnel, camp followers, traders and religious preachers etc. spoke Urdu. Since the Muslims have been forming the second largest community in Bhadrak, Urdu has been the second largest language, next only to Odia in this region. However, many Muslims have been studying in Odia medium.

Bengali

Bengali was spoken by the Bengali residents and refugees from East Pakistan. The Bengalis, who migrated into Bhadrak, as into other parts of Odisha, on different occasions as service-holders, businessmen and estate-holders, permanently settled in this region. They retained their mother-tongue and even today, the Bengali language survives as their family language.

Other spoken Languages

Some other languages spoken by different minor communities in Bhadrak were tribal, English, Telugu, Bihari, Gujarati etc. While the tribal people spoke their own language, English was spoken by the British administrative personnel. The Telugu people of neighbouring state, Mardas presidency, also seem to have made their entry into this region. They retained their mother-tongue. Telugu also survives till today among them. People coming from other neighbouring states like Bihar generally used to speak Hindi or Hindustani. The Gujaratis, spoke in their mother-tongue.

It is interesting as well as significant to mention here that in the “Mogal Tamasa” (18th century), the most important drama composed by Bansiballabha Goswami of Bhadrak, we find the use of five languages. The dialogues have been introduced in the play according to the status of the characters, i.e Persian for the Mirza Sahib Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali for the Mirza’s courtiers and servants; and Odia for the Zamindar and his gumasta (Naib) and the milk-man. The conglomeration of all these five languages in the play definitely represents its philological importance. The use of the above mentioned languages in the play also leads us to presume that all these languages must have been understood and spoken by many in Bhadrak during that time.

Written Languages

The examination of documents, both official and non-official, belonging to the earlier pre-independence period reveals the fact that mainly four types of languages, such as Persian, Marathi, Odia and English were used in writing. Under the Mughal administration, pattas, religious grants, sanads and deeds were written in Persian. The farmans and proclamations were also made in Persian and people had to understand it through an interpreter knowing Persian as well as Odia.

During the Maratha rule Marathi and Odia were irregularly used along with the official language Persian. Under the British rule Odia was substituted for Persian as the official language, and it was also decided that English figures would be used as far as practicable. Thus both Odia and English came to be used in official documents. All the literary works of Bhadrak, barring a few, were produced in Odia during the period.

The time-old practice of writing on bundle of palm leaves with the iron pen continued in Bhadrak, as in other parts of Odisha. It was considered that palm leaves would last longer than paper. It was also considered sacrilegious to write religious texts on paper and therefore palm leaf was used. The zamindars also used palm leaf for issue of records relating to land. However, towards the later part of British rule, people used commonly quill pens and ink (prepared locally) to write on country-made papers.

Communities

The society in Bhadrak is a mixture of heterogeneous communities and caste groups. The dominate communities are Hindus having sub-groups like high caste, clean caste, untouchables and aboriginals, the Muslims, the Christians, the Buddhists, the Jains etc.

The Hindus

The Hindus, along with their varied caste groups, are known to have predominated the society in Bhadrak, as elsewhere in Odisha. There are eleven major caste groups prevalent in Bhadrak district such as Brahmana, Karana, Khandait, Raju, Gaura, Gola, Tanti or Tatwa, Teli or Tili, Pana, Gokha and Kandara. We may classify the hindu caste groups under four broad categories such as (a) the high castes, (b) the clean castes, (c) the Scheduled Castes and (d) aboriginals.

(a) High Castes

The 'Brahmana' and 'Kshatriya' groups of ancient chaturvarna classification constitute the high castes. They comprised the Brahmanas, Karans and Khandayats.

The Brahmanas occupied the highest position in the caste hierarchy. In Bhadrak, as in other parts of north Odisha, they belonged to Utkal class of Brahmanas which was one of the five great territorial groups into which the gaura Brahmins of North India were divided. Most of them also resorted to agriculture while a few were believed to have taken service as cooks in temples. Among Brahmins in Odisha two endogamous subdivisions were formed on the two sides of river Baitarani, the Northern subdivision being called 'Jajpurotriya' and the southern 'Dakshinotriya'. Jajpur or Viraja Kshetra was the centre of the former while Puri, the place of Lord Jagannath, was that of the latter. The Brahmins of Bhadrak, obviously lying to the north of Brahmani came under the former category.

The Karanas, originally the scribes or writers, emerged as an intelligent and influential class in the society. They were engaged either as scribes to write charters and documents or as state officials to do clerical works. Since they were well educated, they were given priority in case of recruitment into the services of different Government officer or of Zamindars as clerks,

accountants and petty officers. The grant of extensive un-assessed lands as their emoluments by the Government made many of them landlords.

The Khandayats, the general title of the feudal militia of medieval Odisha, claim to have descended from a band of pure kshatriyas who had migrated from northern India as conquerors. There are some differences of opinion as to the origin of the word Khandayat. While the general view is that it means sword-man (derived from the word Khand-the sword), some believe, more plausibly, that Odisha was divided into Khandas (groups of villages) headed by a headman called Khandpati, which was subsequently reduced to Khandayat.

(b) Clean Castes

The clean castes represent the 'Vaisya' class of 'Chaturvarna' and included a number of castes like Goura, Guria, Bhandari, Gola, Teli, Tanti, Badhei, Kamara, Jyotisha, etc. The people of these castes are grouped under different categories as per their professions. They constitute a major portion of the society and today mostly they are identified as Socially-Educationally Backward Communities (SEBC).

(c) Scheduled Castes

The scheduled Castes represents the 'sudra' class of chaturvarna system and includes the lower caste of the society like Pana, Kandra, Keuta(fisherman), Gokha, Dhoba(washerman, Hadi(drummers and sweepers), Chamara, Mochi(cobbler), Khadala, Dom, Bauri etc. They were generally looked down upon by the people of higher castes for their defiled occupations. The Panas constitute one of the most numerous castes in Bhadrak and Gokhas are predominantly found in the coastal area of Bhadrak like in Basudevpur, Tihidi and Chandabali.

(d) Scheduled Tribes

The western boarder of Bhadrak region i.e. mostly Bont and Bhadrak sadar block is known to have been inhabited by some tribals. The prominent among them are Santals, Bhumijas, Kolhas, etc. Ho and Munda.

Hindu Domiciles

Among other Hindu domiciles Bengali, Telugu and Marwari domiciles are also in considerable number in the district. Although Bengalies are spread all over the District, they have concentrated colonies in Basudevpur and Chandabali blocks along the coastal line. Further, the erstwhile railway headquarters at Secunderabad was the reason for which telugu labourers migrated to all major railway stations and formed colonies. The Marwaris are the main merchants and are settled in all urban places in the district.

Religion

The Hindus constitute the majority population in the district. They are followed by the Muslims and the Christians. The strength of the other followers is negligible in the district.

Hinduism

In 1981, 95.55% of the people of the district professed Hinduism. Among the Hindus some of the people are tribals. The common people worship their shapeless stone deities with simple rites in the open air. By the side of the deities, temples are found where carved images are worshiped with elaborate rites. These stocks and stones are called Grama Devati or Thakurani. Every village pays homage to these deities and worship her as the tutelary Goddess of their small community. The non-anthropomorphic stone Goddesses are smeared with vermilion and surrounded by smaller pieces of stones which represent her children. These are also vermilion-daubed. In some places the trunk of some trees supposed to possess supernatural properties are smeared with vermilion and worshiped as the village Goddesses. Often the Grama Devaties are worshipped by the non-priestly caste e.g the Bhandari, Mali, Raul or Dhoba. The deities are worshipped daily but it is held with great pomp and ceremony on the Mahastami day of the Durga Puja, Bishuba Sankranti, Akshyay Tritia and Raja. The deities are also worshipped on special occasions like Outbreak of epidemic famine etc. The priests get remuneration from the villagers for their services.

The people of the villages believe in kalasi. Kalasi is a man or woman who is periodically possessed by the spirit of a deity and pronounces inspired oracles. When a person is being influenced by Thakurani or spirit of a deity, he/she begins to tremble with disheveled hair. At that time, he/she tells wishes and decrees of the Thakurani to the public. When the spirit leaves the person again act as a common man or woman. In recent years, women Kalasi have become very small in number.

In certain villages, Goddesses are regarded as "Param Baishnavi" or devoted followers of Bishnu and animal sacrifices are not allowed before them.

The Hindus are polytheists. They use to go to the temples of Siva, Narayan, Devi etc.. In the mornings and in the evenings, they worship their gods and goddesses with flowers and sandal paste singing Bhajans/mantra or hymns, ringing bells and holding lighted Lamp or Bel and Prasad. Generally in a hindu household when a child is seriously ill, the parents make religious vows to offer special puja before some deity for the recovery of the child and perform puja in the prescribed manner. In case the desire is fulfilled, a votive officering is made as per vow.

The Hindus worship the Sun-God daily while bathing and a libation of water is made in his honour. Many abstain from eating non-vegetarian diet on Sunday as it is the sacred day for sun-god. The earth is described as the holy mother of all living things and the giver of all good and is regarded as a benignant female deity. The people worship the Earth goddess during agricultural operations. Besides the sun and the Earth, the planets like Sani and Rahu are also worshipped on certain occasions

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), mango (*mangifera indica*), Anla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Duba (*Cynodum dactylon*), Asoka (*Janesia asoka saraca indica*), Barkuli (*zezephus*), Bakul (*Minusops elengi*) and Tulasi (*Occimum Sanctum*) are held sacred by the hindus. In almost every Hindu household there is a chaura or a sacred place where Tulasi plant is planted and worshipped. Every evening lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the chaura.

The Commissioner, Hindu Religion Endowment, Odisha has recorded 214 Hindu religious institutions in Bhadrak district.

Shiva

Lord Shiva is one of the trinity of the Hindu pantheon. He possessed benign qualities. For this Siva has become a very popular God among the common people. Usually Siva is represented by the Linga and the Yoni. His temple at Aradi is well known and attract large number of visitors. It is believed that persons bitten by snake are cured, if they are brought to the temple of Akhandalamani Mahadeb. It is reckoned as one of the chief centers of Siva worship in the district.

Sivaratri is the principal festival of Lord Siva. The orthodox devotees mark three horizontal lines of sandal wood paste on their forehead as religious mark and wear "Rudrakshya mala" round their neck to identify their sect. However, there is nothing like Saivism (or Saktism or Vaishnavism) in Bhadrak. Hindus Worship all the gods with equal devotion.

Shakti

Shakti is worshipped in several forms of which Bhadrakali near Bhadrak. Sakti is also worshipped in the villages in the form of folk goddesses. The blessings of the deities are invoked in wedding and other ceremonial occasions and at the time of sickness. To please the deity animals e.g goats and fowls are sacrificed on any Sakti shrines of the district specially on the Mahastami day of Durga Puja. In many places animal sacrifice has stopped and a symbloic offering of vegetables like pumpkins, long gourds and yam.

Vishnu

The worship of Vishnu in villages is traditionally in the form of 'Salagram', a round stone, and a non-anthropomorphic form of Vishnu. Lord Jagannath, the primordial deity of Odisha is a form of Vishnu. The translation of Bhagavata into Odia by Sri Jagannath Dash in 1505 popularized Krishna as the incarnation of Vishnu. Bhagavata was read both in the temples known as Bhagavata Ghara where only the 'Salagrama' and the Bhagavata written in palm leaf was worshipped, and also in houses. Dola Purnima is the most important public festival of Krishna where the 'Salagrama' (and later anthropomorphic figures of Krishna made of cloth, clay, stone and metal) are taken around in a palanquin, assemble at specified villages at places known as Melana Padia. The recital of Bhagavata, mantra and bhajan were highlights of such festival. These festivals also hosted song-and-dance sequences and small plays – which later evolved into 'Jatra'. Vishnu has various names in the villages, and each temple is known by this name (It is of interest of note that 'Salagrama' is the form of Vishnu worshipped in Western Coasts of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and north Kerala) with the rise in economic condition of the district, many 'Bhagavata Ghara' have been converted to temples with statues of Krishna, Radha Krishna, and alongside 'Salagrama'. However, recital of Bhagavata has discontinued.

Sikhism

The Sikhs numbered 154 according to the Census of 1981. They are mostly found in Bhadrak. The followers of this religion have constructed a temple called Gurudwara Satsang. It is said that Guru Nanak during his travels in this part of the country took rest here. One of the devotees has been maintaining this spot for his memory. Around 1972, the Sikhs of Bhadrak converted this hamlet into a pucca Gurudwara.

Village Deities

In every village there is at least one traditional goddess. Often, they are not anthropomorphic. The goddess is usually stationed at the foot of Bara (Ficus Bengalensis) or Aswatha, (Ficus Religiosa) and in some places that of mango and neem trees. The deities could be inside the habitation (arana devi) or in a nearby forest (Banadevi). Each goddess has one or more special days for festival. Some common days are Vaishakha Sankranti, Durga Puja, Makar Sankranti, Dola Purnami, Akshaya Tritia etc. Usually the goddess is worshipped by non-Brahmins, as well as Brahmins. Goddesses often do not have temples and this was symbolic of their proximity to nature. Village goddesses were also worshipped earlier in case of epidemics like small pox and cholera, a practice that has disappeared. A feature of special puja of a Goddess is that she possesses a devotee (usually there are two or three persons in a village who are possessed every year) who is called Kalesi

(Shaman) and who answers questions of devotees. Most village Goddesses in the district are considered 'Param Vaishnavi' and no animal sacrifice is allowed before them. One of the places where people go for fulfilling vows is the abode of Ankudashuni, Binayakpur village in Basudebpur Block. Animal sacrifice before village Goddesses has declined considerably in the district. However, *udajatra* (walking on hoisted bamboos and rods) and *Nianchula* (walking on cinders) continue. Village Goddess also are the tutelary deities for seafarers, such as Dhamarei for Dhamara port.

Another non-anthropomorphic deity is Shalagram who represents Vishnu and Krishna. A small thatched house or 'Bhagavata Ghara' used to be the abode of this God. In course of time, temples have been built for both gods and goddesses. Anthropomorphic statues of brass, bronze and granite have been added to the temples dedicated to Vishnu, Krishna and Shiva. However, the anthropomorphic forms of Goddesses are less common and do not replace the ancient sacred forms of Goddesses.

'Bhagavata Ghar' was an institution popularized in the district soon after Jagannath Dash wrote *Odia Bhagavat* in 1505. Undivided Baleshwar district had one of the highest literary rates in the first census which covered literacy. Bhagavata Ghara also promoted to sustain Odishi musical tradition and Bhakti aspect of Hinduism. Vyasasan was included in every 'Bhagavat Ghar'.

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Duba (*Cynodum dactylon*), Asoka (*Janesia asoka saraca indica*), Barkuli (*Zezeplus*), Bakul (*Minusops elengi*) and Tulasi (*Occinum Sanctum*) are among the plants which are held sacred by the Hindus. In almost every Hindu household there is a chaura or a sacred place where Tulasi plant is planted and worshipped. Every evening lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the chaura.

Hinduism in Bhadrak is not particularly different from that of other parts of the country. Bhadrak is a coastal district with water-bodies and eating fish was not considered a taboo for most people. Widows, and particularly Brahmin widows remained vegetarian. Even in 1950's when meat and eggs came to the diet, many women stayed away. Such non-vegetarianism has been further restricted by days of week devoted to Gods and Goddesses.⁶ Other days in the annual calendar devoted to Gods and Goddess, deaths and births in extended clans, special vows and so on are also vegetarian. This

⁶ Monday for Shiva, made popular in Bhubaneswar and spread to other areas also from other Shiva temples. Tuesday the day of Mars and recently the day of Hanuman deity has become a vegetarian day. Wednesday so far is an allowed day. Thursday is the day of Lakshmi. Friday was a permissible day; but over the last couple of decades has become taboo because of Goddess Santoshi. Saturday is the day of Saturn of whom people are afraid and has increasingly become a vegetarian day. Earlier Sunday was a vegetarian day, as this day was for Sun God. But this has become increasingly non-vegetarian, because this is the only non-working day and the day for celebration.

calendar of vegetarianism is too complicated to be remembered by an outsider who does not understand the Odia almanac.

Many village Goddesses were described by Priests, (not necessarily Brahmins) or communized by ‘Scholars’ as cohorts or avatars of Shakti Goddesses. The Vaishnavi village Goddesses of Bhadrak district did present a problem in this literature, because they are vegetarian, not vengeful, are kind, and *do not* seek propitiation through blood bath.

Sun-worship is an important part of Hinduism for both men and women. The worship of Sun by both men and women is direct. However, Biranchi Narayan temple in Paliabindha of Tihidi Block (Ninth Century) is dedicated to ‘Sun God’. Many ancient statues have been stolen from here.

Islam

Islam has second largest following in the district. In Bhadrak district Muslims are found mostly in the Bhadrak municipal area and Dhamnagar. They have constructed mosques in a number of places to offer prayer. The distribution of mosques, spiritual shrines, grave-yards and idgahs are given below:

Sl. No	Name of the Police Station	No. of Masjids	No. of spiritual shrines	No. of grave yards	No. of Idgahs
1	Bhadrak	45	85	112	3
2	Bant	7	13	3	1
3	Tihidi	6	11	3	1
4	Basudevpur	8	22	5	-
5	Dhamnagar	18	34	18	4
6	Chandbali	5	4	2	-
Total		89	169	143	9

Buddhism

Buddhist monuments are found at Kaupur under Bhadrak Block. A statue of Tara Devi of Eighth Century was stolen from here in 2006. She was worshipped as the village goddess.

Jainism

The Jains are mainly from outside the state. Charampa is the place where most Jain people live.

Castes

Aswini Tanti

They belong to the weaving caste and were skilled weavers from the past. In course of time due to the policy of colonial government which promoted mill made cloths made in England and destruction of handloom sector through taxation, restriction on movement and licensing. These discriminatory measures were taken became mill made coarse white cloth from England had no market in India and South-East Asia and Africa. Over

the last hundred years, they have lost the skill as they switched over to agriculture and other avocations.

Badhei

The Badheis belong to the Biswakarma community which also includes Kamaras and Pathurias. The Badheis, Kamaras and Pathurias work on wood, iron and stone respectively. They worship Biswakarma, the craftsman of the Universe, Marital relationship within the three groups viz. Badhei, Kamar and Pathuria are allowed.

Bania

The Sunari Bania is maker of gold and silver ornaments and anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines. Their large number is due of seafaring trade in previous centuries. Like weavers, many goldsmiths have lost the skill and have taken to agriculture. The Bania of Odisha is different from that of Northern and Western India and is not a trader.

Bhandari

The Bhandari is known as Barika or Napita, and is barber by profession. The services of male and female barbers are important on the occasions of marriage, birth and death. They get remuneration both in cash and kind. Many of them had been given tax-free land as the remuneration for services. But now this land is settled in the name of the barber and the 'jajman' relationship has disappeared. In all worships, a barber functions as the assistant of the Brahmin(s). Some of them have set up hair-cutting saloons.

Brahmin

The Brahmins, though not very numerous, constitute an important caste due to their high social status and higher literacy. They are divided into several sub-septs of which Sasani, Sarua or Paniari, Pujari or Deulia, Marhia and Mastani Brahmins are important. The Sasani Brahmins act as Priests, spiritual guides and teachers. The Sarua or Paniari Brahmins grow and sell vegetables. The Pujak or Deulia Brahmins are professional temple worshippers. The Marhias are priest of lower castes. The Mastans were the ones who went on ships as guides and captains. However, these distinctions have disappeared now. Marital relationships between different categories of Brahmins is not taboo now.

The Brahmins of the district are continuing their traditional professions till today. Due to pressure on purse some of them have adopted other professions. All Brahmins observe ten Samskaras (rites) at different stages of life. These rites are believed to purify a person. Generally during Upanayan most the rites are performed. Recitation of Vedas, worship of Brahma in Trisandhya, performance of Yagnya etc., are part of their routine work.

Chasa

Chasa means a farmer. It is not surprising that in an agrarian district, majority of population would be Chasa. However, not all cultivators report their caste as Chasa.

Dagara

It is a small caste peculiar to Bhadrak who are found chiefly in the areas under Bhadrak and Dhamnagar Police Station. The term Dagara means 'a messenger'. Dagaras were postal runners or messengers between various administrative units. This group was created around the time. Bhadrak went under the Gajapati Rule of Khordha / Puri, from castes like Chasa and Khandayat Today they are farmers and indistinguishable from farmer castes. Since that period they have acquired considerable jagris known as Ara Dagrai.

Gauda

The Gauda are found in all the Tahasils of the district. Regarding their sub-castes, ornaments and occupations, O'Malley states: there are several sub-castes of which the Mathura-puria ranks highest in Bhadrak, because its members do not carry the palki. The Gopapuria sub-caste is noticeable for the fact that its female members are almost the only women in Odisha who do not wear nose ornaments, a custom which connects them with Krishna's Gopis. The women of both the sub-castes prepare curd and ghee which the elder ones take round for sale with their milk. The sub-Caste known as Magadha ranks last and its probably a recent accretion from some aboriginal tribes. Now a days spread of education has changed the fashion and occupation of the people. Differences between sub-castes have also disappeared.

The Gaudas worship Lord Krishna. They pay reverence to the cow. Dola Purnima on full moon day in the month of Phalgun (February-March) is their main traditional festival. However, all castes participate in almost all festivals and Dola Purnima is celebrated by all castes.

Guria

Gudias prepare sweets and snacks. It is their traditional occupation. They are sought for during festivities as cooks. Many of them have gone out and become Chefs – towns over the country. Food cooked by them is accepted by all. Lord Ganesh is their tutelary deity. The main festival of the caste is Ganesh Chaturthi.

Kachara

The traditional occupation of the Kachara caste is to sell glass, lac, clay and shell bangles. They also deal with brass and bell metal utensils made by the Kansari / Thatari castes. The caste enjoys the ministrations of Brahmins on socio-religious functions. They worship the brass scale on Dasahara day. A matha named "Kalinga Kachara Matha" at Balagandi in Puri town has been

established by the people of this community since 1901. The Kachara still retain some skills for making bangles from lac, clay and shell.

Kapudia

Kapudia is a term which evolved when trade of textile, particularly handloom clothes grew. They were the master weavers, who procured yarn, dyes and other accessories, advanced these goods to weavers got back the cloth after paying the wages and traded the goods. They were a major force behind maritime trade. With the decline of maritime trade, they have become agriculturists, and have lost the skills in commerce, handlooms and textiles.

Karan

The Karans are the writer caste of the district, but there are many among them who are tenure holders and landlords. They were divided into four sections viz. the Krishnatreya, Sankhyana, Bhardwaj and Naga. However, these sub-septs have disappeared.

Kansari

The Kansaris derived their name from kansa (bronze). They are found throughout the district. Brass, bronze and bell metal industry are the main occupations of the people. They worship brass scale and its weights on the Dasahara day. During the days of maritime trade, they contributed substantially to export.

Khandayat

The Khandayatas are the largest caste in the district. In the decentralized administrative structure of ancient Odisha, the areas were divided into 'Khandas' (Sub-divisions) under a group of people. Each khandas was governed by a headman called Khandapati, which was subsequently corrupted to Khandayat. But a Khandapati could also belong to another caste. For people of Chasa caste Khandayat was a step towards upward social migration. It is admitted that Khandayats belong to the warrior class and are the descendants of the people who formed the landed militia under the ancient Rajas of Odisha. As members of the militia, the Khandayats and of course people of other castes had to serve as soldiers in times of war and in return they were given lands under strictly military tenure. Their characteristic occupations have changed due to change of time. They have now adopted agriculture and other avocations.

Dasahara has a special significance to the warrior caste. They worship their old weapons of war and exhibit physical feats on this occasion.

Khitibansa or Matibansa

The people of this community are found throughout the district. The community is divided into three sections mostly on the basis of the occupations they follow. The Khitibansa or Matibansa Abadhans used to teach children in Chatasalis or village schools. These people, with financial support

of the village chiefs and villagers, were responsible for maintaining high literacy levels of the district. A section of the community takes a symbol of Mangala, the goddess who protects from smallpox; from door to door and thereby earn their livelihood. Another section took to weaving. There was no marital relationship between the different sections, but these restrictions have diluted. They worship Adisakti. Their caste symbol was khadi, a piece of soapstone, used to write on the ground or piece of slate.

Kshatriya

In caste hierarchy, the Kshatriyas stand second to the Brahmins. Their strength is few in the district. They belong to warrior caste and observe upanayan.

Kumbhar

A kumbhar is a potter. The term Kumbhar is derived from Kumbha (one who makes water-pots). They make and sell various types of earthenware. They sell these products in the local market. Their service in this respect is indispensable. They observe kurala panchami and odhana sasthi on the 5th and 6th day respectively of the bright fortnight of the month of Pausa (December-January). On this ceremonial occasion they also worship their implements. The kumbhar have retained their skills and moved on to excel in cement masonry, statue making etc.

Mali

Mali means gardener. Selling of flower and garlands is their principal occupation. With the increasing demand for flowers, many Mali people have taken to commercial flower cultivation. They are also getting assimilated to other cultivator castes.

Natha Yogi

The Natha Yogis mendicant singers and they sing religious songs. They actually do not beg; they go near a house and sing the songs while playing a lyre called Kendara. If the house does not offer alms by the time they finish a song, they move on to the next house. Their usual surname is Natha. They are less visible now and have moved on to other professions.

Nolia

The Nolias are marine fishermen and reside near the sea coast. There are two sub-castes, viz., Jaliya and Khalasi. The former are fisherman and the latter work in sea going vessels. The Nolias are the followers of Ramanuja. They worship Baruna, the Hindu god of oceans. Flowers and sweets are offered to Baruna before launching a boat. They are expert swimmers. The women often vend fish by walking to nearby villages and in daily and weekly markets.

Patara

The Pataras are dealers in slik and cotton yarn. They string necklaces and sell reeled yarn, hand-spun tusser and silk, tie-and-dye boarders, appliqué designs and other supplements for weaving. They are divided into four sub-castes, viz. phulia, Tasaria, Dandia and Jagati. They are Vaishnavas and specially venerate Lord Balabhadra. They worship the deity on the full-moon day in the month of Shraban (July-August) called “Gamha Purnima”. On this occasion they also worship their implements.

Teli

The Telis press oil and sell the outputs. They are also known as Kuberaputras or sons of Kubera, the God of wealth. Among them three sub-castes are noticed. They are Haladia, Khari and Baladia or Thoria. The first two press oil by indigenous method and trade in it. The Baladia or Thoria Telis trade in turmeric which is carried from place to place with the aid of bullocks. But now a days most of them have adopted other professions, particularly trading and manufacturing. They have strong business acumen.

Scheduled Castes

In 2011, the population of Scheduled Caste was 334896 (168687 males and 166209 females). They constituted about 22.2 percent of the total population of the district.

Bauri

They reside mostly in the rural areas. They are divided into four sub-castes viz. Mahabhoi, Tanhara, Ghumura and Buna. The Bauris are mainly agricultural labourers. Now-a-days some of them have adopted other vocations. They do not employ Brahmin priest to perform rituals connected with birth, death and marriage. They have their own caste priest called Baishnab or Gossain. They have also their own barber known as Behera. The posts of Gossain and Behera are hereditary. They do not depend on Dhobas for washing their polluted dress materials.

Chamar

The Chamara deals with palm leaf and household articles made of bamboo. He also prepares toddy from date-palm juice. They are experts in climbing coconut and palm trees and take coconuts as part of the wages. Thus some of them become traders of coconut. Some of them are skilled in skinning dead animals and curing and tanning of hides. Such hides are used for further processing in tanneries or used for making cheap shoes.

Dhoba

Their traditional occupation is washing of clothes and wood-cutting. On social occasions like birth and death, their services are indispensable, for washing the ‘contaminated’ cloth. Now-a-days, some people prefer to wash their clothes but a Dhoba has to sprinkle water to remove the contamination.

They have access to houses of other castes. Their education level is higher and their presence in government services is high.

Dom

The weave mats, winnowing fans, baskets, fishing traps etc. from bamboo splits. They are also drummers on ceremonial functions. Many of them had constituted 'band parties' and are in great demand. That demand has slowed down with the introduction of digital instruments.

Ghusuria

They are found mainly in rural areas. Their traditional occupation is to rear pigs. They are not served by the Brahmin priest. They have their own priest called Baishnab.

Gokha

Their customary calling is fishing. They were using shalua made of bamboo sticks and did not generally fish with nets. Today they fish in inland waters as well as the sea. They weave and repair their nets and repair their boats. After men return from fishing, and bulk of the fish is sold at the port, the women get a share and go to sell them in villages, and daily and weekly markets. Earlier in villages the market was a barter system, where paddy or rice was given for the fish. Now, they have good access to cash income as the demand for fish and dry fish increases.

Hadi

They have their own community priests who perform social and religious functions. They are drummers and are engaged in festive occasions like wedding. They had an important scavenging duty: skinning dead domestic animals and dispense off the carcass.

Kandara

The name Kandara is derived from their skill in archery (kanda means bow-and-arrow) and in former times they were part of the local militia. Cultivation and agricultural labour provide livelihood to bulk of the Kandara population.

Kela

The Kelas are mostly snake charmers and bird-catchers. Some have taken to agriculture. After harvesting is over they go to different parts of the state with their snakes kept in cane baskets and a living by snake charming. They also invariably carry with them a trained mouse called "Govindi Musa" in a small box to entertain the people.

Mahuria

Their name is derived from the wind instrument called mahuri which they play on ceremonial occasions. They are a highly talented class of musicians.

Pan

It is the most numerous Scheduled Caste. More and more children of this community are getting education. Their customary calling is said to be weaving, but they mostly work as day-labourers, drummers and cane-weavers. Many of them have also taken to agriculture. The village Chaukidars and Postal Runners were generally recruited from their ranks. They have their own caste priest called purohit who officiates in social functions.

Pantanti and Patratanti

They live in rural areas and earn their livelihood by weaving clothes. Like other weavers, many of them have changed their customary calling and have adopted other avocations.

Scheduled Tribes

The population of Scheduled Tribes is 15361 male and 15067 females and this comes to total 30428 that is 2% of the total population of the district. They are generally found in Bonth, Bhadrak and Bhandaripokhari Block. Most of them reside in urban areas i.e. 24347 and only 6081 lives in rural areas. There has been significant increase in their population, in the last two decades, even as their population remains small. The increase is because these people have migrated from adjacent districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj for work and eventually settled here.

Social Life

Castes

Due to mass consciousness through education and information considerable changes have taken place in observing many of the old customs and practices. While the castes have been described above in terms of old practices, today many of these practices have disappeared. Caste rivalry was never very strong in the district and has reduced further. The sub-castes within a caste have almost disappeared. Large scale migration to places outside the state, particularly of young men, has reduced the taboo relating to physical proximity.

Birth

The Hindu pregnant woman observed various taboos for safe delivery and protection from attack of evil spirits. She has to observe also a number of restrictions during pregnancy. During this period, she is kept cheerful and is generally given types of foods she wants.

When labour pain starts, she is usually taken to a lying-in room called *antudisala*. Torn shoes broomstick or branches of siju trees are suspended in front of the lying-in room to ward off evil spirits. A midwife is called to attend her. After delivery the umbilical cord of the child is cut with the help of a sea-shell, blade or knife and the placenta is disposed of in a ditch made outside the house. On the night of the sixth day after birth, the *sasthi puja* is held. A

ceremony called *uthiary* is observed on the seventh day. On this day, the new born baby and the mother take first purificatory bath. She takes second purificatory bath on the 12th day and is allowed to change her room. The child is named on the 21st day. It is known as *ekoisa*. On this occasion *Satyanarayan Puja* is held.

With increased importance attached to institutional delivery (in a hospital or ANM centre), some of these rites have been abandoned.

The next important rituals among the Hindus are *Mundan* (shaving the head), ear-piercing and *Bidyaramha* (initiation of learning). Besides the above ceremonies, the Brahmin and the Kshatriya children in their early adolescence observe *Upanayan* (the sacred thread ceremony).

Among the Muslims, just after the birth of a child, the eldest male member of the family present at home generally recites the *Azan* (sacred verses of God) near the ears of the new born child. The mother observes pollution for a period of forty days. During this period she abstains from regular prayer. On the sixth or seventh day, the child's head is shaved. Next ritual is *aqiqa*. It is generally held after forty days. In this ceremony one he-goat is sacrificed in case of a female child and two he-goats in case of a male child. The meat is distributed among the relatives and the poor for the wellbeing of the child. *Bismillaha* ceremony of the child is observed between the age of four and five. The priest recites verses from the Koran and the child repeats it. This marks the beginning of the educational career of the child. They circumcise their male children at the age of 7 or 8.

Marriage

Among the Hindus, *Brahma*, *Daiva*, *Arjya*, *Prajapataya*, *Asura*, *Ghandharva*, *Rakshas* and *Paishacha* types of marriages are known to have been prevalent since ancient times. Of those, only *Prajapataya* type of marriage is now in vogue. Generally, marriage is settled after the examination of the horoscope of the both bridegroom and bride by an astrologer. He predicts whether the stars of the couple are in harmony or not. If the horoscopes of the couple are found compatible then the marriage is arranged on an auspicious day according to the *Odia almanac*.

It is generally held at the bride's house. On the day of marriage the mother and other women of the family bless the groom. The Brahmin priest chants hymns, and sprinkles roasted rice and flowers on him. The marriage party starts in a procession with great *éclat*. The drummers and trumpeters lead the procession followed by the bridegroom seated in a palanquin, but now *autorickshaws* and cars for the party members, if the distance is long.

Hindu weddings have become expensive, noisy and competitively *éclat*. Even people from more modest socio-economic background compete with rich people. Dowry which was a modest practice in the district has been upscaled, and all the dowry money is squandered in the wedding and post-

welding celebrations. This retrogression is in sharp contrast with when the district was rich with maritime trade and agriculture.

Some people who are against such waste have chosen to have the wedding in a temple. While in a temple wedding the sacred rituals are conducted, the noise, processions, expensive food and drinks are shunned.

Demographic data

Some comparative data of Bhadrak district on demography is given in the following tables.

Position of the District in the State: Geographical Area (2011 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Geographical Area(Sq.Km.)	Distribution of land areas { % }	Rank
1	Angul	6375	4.09	11
2	Balasore	3806	2.44	20
3	Bargarh	5837	3.75	12
4	Bhadrak	2505	1.61	27
5	Bolangir	6575	4.22	10
6	Boudh	3098	1.99	22
7	Cuttack	3932	2.52	17
8	Deogarh	2940	1.89	23
9	Dhenkanal	4452	2.86	15
10	Gajapati	4325	2.78	16
11	Ganjam	8206	5.27	5
12	Jagatsinghpur	1668	1.07	30
13	Jajpur	2899	1.86	24
14	Jharsuguda	2114	1.36	29
16	Kalahandi	7920	5.09	7
16	Kandhamal	8021	5.15	6
17	Kendrapara	2644	1.70	26
18	Keonjhar	8303	5.33	4
19	Khurda	2813	1.81	25
20	Koraput	8807	5.66	3
21	Malkangin	5791	3.72	13
22	Mayurbhanj	10418	6.69	1
23	Nabarangpur	5291	3.40	14
24	Nayagarh	3890	2.50	18
25	Nuapara	3852	2.47	19
26	Puri	3479	2.23	21
2?	Rayagada	7073	4.54	8
28	Sambalpur	6657	4.26	9
29	Subarnapur	2337	1.50	28
30	Sundargarh	9712	6.24	2
	ODISHA	155740	100.00	

Source: Census of India

**District-wise Population and their Proportion of Odisha
as per 2011 Census**

Si. No.	Name of the District	All Population			Rank
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Angul	655710	618103	1273821	16
2	Balasore	1185787	1134742	2320529	4
3	Bargarh	749161	732094	1481255	13
4	Bhadrak	760260	746077	1506337	12
5	Bolangir	830097	818900	1648997	10
6	Boudh	221625	219537	441162	29
7	Cuttack	1352760	1271710	2624470	2
8	Deogarh	158230	154290	312520	30
9	Dhenkanal	612593	580218	1192811	18
10	Gajapati	282882	294935	577817	28
11	Ganjam	1779218	1749813	3529031	1
12	Jagatsinghpur	577865	559106	1136971	19
13	Jajpur	926034	901158	1827192	7
14	Jharsuguda	296690	282815	579505	27
15	Kalahandi	787101	789768	1576869	11
16	Kandhamai	359945	373165	733110	23
17	Kendrapara	717814	722547	1440361	14
18	Keonjhar	906487	895246	1801733	8
19	Khurda	1167137	1084536	2251673	5
20	Koraput	678809	700838	1379647	15
21	Malkangiri	303624	309568	613192	24
22	Mayurbhanj	1256213	1263525	2519738	3
23	Nabarangpur	604812	616134	1220946	17
24	Nayagarh	502636	460153	962789	22
25	Nuapara	301952	308420	610382	25
26	Puri	865380	833350	1698730	9
27	Rayagada	471960	495951	967911	21
28	Sambalpur	526877	514222	1041099	20
29	Subamapur	311312	298871	610183	26
30	Sundargarh	1061147	1032290	2093437	6
	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	

Source: Census of India

**District-wise Population with Rural and Urban and there
Proportion as per 2011 Census**

Sl. No	Name of the District	Rural	Urban	Proportion of rural and urban	
				Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	1067275	206546	83.8	16.2
2	Balasore	2067236	253293	89.1	10.9
3	Bargarh	1331145	150110	9.0	10.1
4	Bhadrak	1320499	185838	87.7	12.3
5	Bolangir	1151616	197381	88.0	12.0
6	Boudh	420738	20424	95.4	4.6
7	Cuttack	1888423	736047	72.0	28.0
8	Deogarh	290130	22390	92.8	7.2
9	Dhenkanal	1075305	117506	90.1	9.9
10	Gajapati	507151	70666	87.8	12.2
11	Ganjam	2761030	768001	78.2	21.8
12	Jagatsinghpur	1520991	115980	89.8	10.2
13	Jajpur	1692095	135097	92.6	7.4
14	Jharsuguda	348340	231165	60.1	39.9
15	Kalahandi	1354882	121987	92.3	7.7
16	Kandhamal	660631	72279	90.1	9.9
17	Kendrapara	1356827	83534	94.2	5.8
18	Keonjhar	1548674	253059	86.0	14.0
19	Khurda	1167357	1084316	51.8	48.2
20	Koraput	1153478	226169	83.6	16.4
21	Malkangiri	563664	49528	91.9	8.1
22	Mayurbhanj	2326842	192896	92.3	7.7
23	Nabarangpur	1133321	87625	92.8	7.2
24	Nayagarh	583051	79738	91.7	8.3
25	Nuapara	576328	34054	94.4	5.6
26	Puri	1433800	264930	84.4	15.6
27	Rayagada	320945	146966	84.8	15.2
28	Sambaipur	33006	308093	70.4	29.6
29	Subarnapur	560242	49941	91.8	8.2
30	Sundargarh	1355340	738097	64.7	35.3
	ODISHA	4970562	7003656	83.3	16.7

Source: Census of India

District-wise SC Population with percentage to total population as per 2011 Census

Sl. No	Name of the District	SC Population					% of SC Population total population
		Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angui	239552	121459	118093	205004	34548	18.8
2	Balasore	478586	243597	234989	447936	30650	20.6
3	Bargarh	298780	150420	148360	269396	29384	20.2
4	Bhadrak	334896	168887	166209	316246	18650	22.2
5	Bolangir	234777	148356	146421	263126	31651	17.9
6	Boudh	104934	52497	52437	99438	5496	23.8
7	Cuttack	498633	254456	244177	406171	91862	19
8	Deogarh	52112	26343	25769	48246	3866	16.7
9	Dhenkanal	234079	118755	115324	215178	18901	19.6
10	Gajapati	39175	19037	20138	29535	9640	6.8
11	Ganjam	688235	342111	346124	566923	121312	19.5
12	Jagatsinghpur	248152	125184	122968	231690	16462	21.6
13	Jajpur	433387	220553	212834	415652	17735	23.7
14	Jharsuguda	104620	52580	52040	68740	35880	18.1
15	Kalahandi	286580	142133	144447	264974	21606	18.2
16	Kandhamal	115544	56987	58557	100569	14975	15.8
17	Kendrapara	309780	155531	154249	293691	16089	21.5
18	Keonjhar	209357	104684	104673	172913	36444	11.6
19	Khurda	297472	151528	145944	189428	108044	13.2
20	Koraput	196540	96789	99751	160697	35843	14.2
21	Malkangiri	138295	70052	68243	122797	15498	22.6
22	Mayurbhanj	184682	92127	92555	163237	21445	7.3
23	Nabarangpur	177384	88252	89132	157676	19708	14.5
24	Nayagarh	136399	69813	66586	125932	10467	14.2
25	Nuapara	82159	40742	41417	75346	6813	13.5
26	Puri	325133	164366	160767	296881	28252	19.1
27	Rayagada	139514	68068	71446	116657	22857	14.4
28	Sambalpur	191827	96511	95316	134729	57098	18.4
29	Subarnapur	156219	79725	76494	143381	12838	25.6
30	Sundargarh	191660	96465	95195	115853	75807	9.2
	Odisha	7188463	3617808	3570655	6218642	969821	17.1

Source: Census of India

District-wise ST Population with percentage to total population of Odisha as per 2011 Census

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total	ST Population		Rural	Urban	% of ST Population to total population
			Mate	Female			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Angul	179603	89980	89623	162048	17555	14.1
2	Balasore	275678	137748	137930	255098	20580	11.9
3	Bargarh	281135	140542	140593	270996	10139	19.0
4	Bhadrak	30428	15361	15067	24347	6081	2.0
5	Bolangir	347164	172489	174675	334672	12492	21.1
6	Boudh	55364	27362	28002	54867	497	12.5
7	Cuttack	93745	47437	46308	81658	12087	3.6
8	Deogarh	110400	55126	55274	104956	5444	35.3
9	Dhenkanal	162056	80878	81178	156671	5385	13.6
10	Gajapati	313714	151902	161812	308867	4847	54.3
11	Ganjam	118928	59172	59756	112338	6590	3.4
12	Jagatsinghpurr	7862	4226	3636	4524	3338	0.7
13	Jajpur	151432	76048	75384	139209	12223	8.3
14	Jharsuguda	176758	88273	88485	140117	36641	30.5
15	Kalahandi	449456	221171	228285	440775	8681	28.5
16	Kandhamal	392820	190506	202314	380602	12218	53.6
17	Kendrapara	9484	4748	4736	8862	622	0.7
18	Keonjhar	818878	405927	412951	759937	58941	45.4
19	Khurda	115051	59094	55957	67798	47253	5.1
20	Koraput	697583	337373	360210	662719	34864	50.6
21	Malkangiri	354614	171717	182897	346465	8149	57.8
22	Mayurbhanj	1479576	730487	749089	1439002	40574	58.7
23	Nabarangpur	681173	335028	346145	668056	13117	55.8
24	Nayagarh	58691	29173	29518	57531	1160	6.1
25	Nuapara	206327	100469	105858	204121	2206	33.8
26	Puri	6129	3240	2889	4379	1750	0.4
27	Rayagada	541905	259040	282865	522208	19697	56.0
28	Sambalpur	355261	177565	177696	318413	36848	34.1
29	Subarnapur	57192	28794	28398	55256	1936	9.4
30	Sundargarh	1062349	526856	535493	908475	153874	50.7
	Odisha	9590756	4727732	4863024	8994967	595789	22.8

Source: Census of India

Population by Sex, Density and Growth rate

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000' males)		Density of Population (Per Sq. kms.)		Decadal Growth Rate2001- 2012
		2001	2011	2001	2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Angul	941	943	179	200	11.7
2	Balasore	953	957	532	610	14.6
3	Bargarh	976	977	231	254	10.0
4	Bhadrak	974	981	532	601	12.9
5	Boiagir	984	987	203	251	23.3
6	Boudh	984	991	121	142	18.2
7	Cuttack	938	940	595	667	12.1
8	Deogarh	980	975	93	106	14.0
9	Dhenkanal	961	947	240	268	11.8
10	Gajapati	1031	1043	120	134	11.4
11	Ganjam	998	983	385	430	11.7
12	Jagatsinghpur	963	968	634	682	7.5
13	Jajpur	973	973	560	630	12.5
14	Jharsuguda	946	953	245	274	12.6
15	Kalahandi	1001	1003	169	199	18.1
16	Kandhamal	1008	1037	81	91	13.1
17	Kendrapara	1014	1007	492	545	10.6
18	Keonjhar	977	988	188	217	15.3
19	Khurda	902	929	667	800	19.9
20	Koraput	999	1032	134	157	16.9
21	Malkangiri	997	1020	87	106	21.6
22	Mayurbhanj	980	1006	213	242	13.3
23	Nabarangpur	991	1019	194	231	19.0
24	Nayagarh	938	915	222	248	11.4
25	Nuapara	1007	1021	138	158	15.0
26	Puri	968	963	432	488	13.0
27	Rayagada	1028	1051	118	137	16.5
28	Sambalpur	969	976	141	157	11.9
29	Subarnapur	966	960	232	261	12.6
30	Sundargarh	957	973	188	216	14.4
	Odisha	972	979	236	270	14.0

Source: Census of India

**District-wise Sex Ratio among all category, SC & ST
by residence as per 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	All Category			SC			ST		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Angul	943	953	889	972	976	951	996	1001	953
2.	Balasore	957	957	959	965	964	970	1001	1003	983
3.	Bargarh	977	979	961	986	986	991	1000	999	1046
4.	Bhadrak	981	985	956	985	985	985	981	974	1010
5.	Bolangir	987	992	948	987	988	976	1013	1014	991
6.	Boudh	991	993	947	999	1001	960	1023	1025	841
7.	Cuttack	940	945	927	960	959	964	976	981	947
8.	Deogarh	975	978	936	978	975	1019	1003	1006	943
9.	Dhenkanal	947	950	918	971	972	958	1004	1003	1014
10.	Gajapati	1043	1048	1006	1058	1048	1089	1065	1066	1024
11.	Ganjam	983	995	941	1012	1016	994	1010	1017	899
12.	Jagatsinghpur	968	976	900	982	986	926	860	847	878
13.	Jajpur	973	976	944	965	965	964	991	989	1013
14.	Jharsuguda	953	977	918	990	998	973	1002	1003	1000
15.	Kalahandi	1003	1008	953	1016	1015	1027	1032	1032	1024
16.	Kandhamai	1037	1043	984	1028	1028	1024	1062	1060	1120
17.	Kendrapara	1007	1010	954	992	993	967	997	1003	920
18.	Keonjhar	988	999	920	1000	1004	981	1017	1020	986
19.	Khurda	929	959	898	963	978	938	947	1005	869
20.	Kofapat	1032	1046	966	1031	1033	1019	1068	1070	1022
21.	Malkangiri	1020	1028	925	974	973	986	1065	1067	1001
22.	Mayurbhanj	1006	1010	956	1005	1005	1004	1025	1026	1020
23.	Nabarangpur	1019	1021	990	1010	1006	1045	1033	1032	1071
24.	Nayagarh	915	915	916	954	953	965	1012	1016	807
25.	Nuapara	1021	1024	983	1017	1014	1048	1054	1054	1009
26.	Puri	963	969	931	978	979	969	892	945	769
27.	Rayagada	1051	1064	981	1050	1051	1044	1092	1093	1056
28.	Sambalpur	976	968	948	988	985	995	1001	1004	877
29.	Subarnapur	960	961	945	959	958	975	986	988	938
30.	Sundargarh	973	1005	917	987	1006	959	1016	1018	1009
	Ooisha	979	989	932	987	988	979	1029	1031	991

Source: Census of India

District-wise Literacy Rate (2011 Census)

Sl. No	Name of the District	All Classes			Rural				Urban	
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	2001	63.1	75.3	50.5	59.8	72.9	46.7	80.8	87.9	72.9
	2011	72.9	81.6	64.0	70.2	79.6	60.7	85.7	90.7	80.4
1.	Angul	77.5	86.0	68.6	75.7	84.8	66.3	86.8	92.0	81.0
2.	Balasore	79.8	87.0	72.3	79.2	86.7	71.3	84.7	89.9	80.01
3.	Bargarh	74.6	83.7	65.4	73.4	82.8	63.8	85.8	91.5	79.9
4.	Bhadrak	82.8	89.6	75.8	83.2	90.3	76.1	79.5	84.9	73.9
5.	Bolangir	64.7	75.8	53.5	62.1	73.8	50.3	83.4	89.8	76.7
6.	Boudh	71.6	83.3	59.8	70.8	82.8	58.8	86.8	93.3	79.9
7.	Cuttack	85.5	91.1	79.6	83.5	90.1	76.5	90.6	93.7	87.4
8.	Deogarh	72.6	81.9	63.0	71.7	81.3	62.0	83.4	89.1	77.3
9.	Dhenkanal	78.8	86.2	71.0	77.6	85.4	69.5	89.3	93.3	84.9
10.	Gajapati	53.5	64.4	43.2	49.9	61.2	39.2	77.9	85.1	70.9
11.	Ganjam	71.1	81.0	61.1	67.6	78.5	56.8	83.3	89.3	76.9
12.	Jagatsinghpur	86.6	92.4	80.6	86.5	92.5	80.4	87.3	91.5	82.7
13.	Jajpur	80.1	86.8	73.3	79.7	86.5	72.7	86.0	90.7	81.1
14.	Jharsuguda	78.9	86.6	70.7	75.5	84.3	66.6	83.9	90.1	77.2
15.	Kalahandi	59.2	71.9	46.7	57.3	70.4	44.3	81.6	88.4	74.5
16.	Kandhamal	64.1	76.9	51.9	61.5	75.0	48.8	86.8	93.3	80.3
17.	Kendrapara	85.2	91.5	79.0	85.0	91.4	78.7	88.3	92.6	83.7
18.	Keonjhar	68.2	78.1	58.3	66.5	76.8	56.3	78.6	85.8	70.8
19.	Khurda	86.9	91.8	81.6	83.0	89.4	76.3	91.0	94.2	87.5
20.	Koraput	49.2	60.3	38.6	42.4	54.1	31.3	81.8	88.5	74.9
21.	Malkanigiri	48.5	59.1	38.3	46.1	56.7	36.0	74.5	83.4	64.9
22.	Mayurbhanj	63.2	73.8	52.7	61.2	72.2	50.3	85.9	90.8	80.8
23.	Nabarangpur	40.4	57.3	35.8	43.9	55.0	33.0	77.9	84.9	70.7
24.	Nayagarh	80.4	88.2	72.0	79.8	87.7	71.1	87.8	92.9	82.2
25.	Nuapada	57.3	70.3	44.8	56.0	69.3	43.2	79.0	86.6	71.3
26.	Puri	84.7	90.8	78.3	84.2	90.8	77.3	87.4	91.0	83.5
27.	Rayagada	49.8	61.0	39.2	44.4	56.2	33.5	78.0	85.6	70.4
28.	Sambalpur	76.2	84.4	67.9	72.6	81.8	63.4	84.8	90.3	79.0
29.	Subarnapur	74.4	84.4	64.0	73.6	83.8	63.1	83.0	90.7	74.9
30.	Sundargarh	73.3	81.0	65.5	66.6	75.6	57.7	85.3	90.2	80

Source: Census of India

**Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 in different districts
of Odisha as per 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	All Classes			Rural		Urban	
		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Angul	152403	80686	71737	68785	01798	11881	9939
2.	Balasore	288672	148565	40107	134260	126559	14305	13548
3.	Bargarh	162922	83287	79655	74709	71624	8558	8031
4.	Bhadrak	184560	95048	89512	83188	78386	11860	11126
5.	Bolangir	216320	110658	105662	99273	95361	11385	10301
6.	Boudh	61847	31260	30587	30164	295S3	1076	1034
7.	Cuttack	271816	142037	29779	105054	96544	36983	33235
8.	Deogarh	39317	20718	19199	19378	17954	1340	1245
9.	Dhenkanal	139096	74093	65003	67847	59487	6246	5516
10.	Gajapati	88984	44212	42772	40387	39297	3825	3475
11.	Ganjam	420158	220159	99999	179550	162913	40609	37086
12.	.Jagatsinghpur	110249	57155	53094	50857	47434	6298	5660
13.	Jaipur	216804	112558	04248	104000	96284	8558	7962
14.	Jharsuguda	64794	33341	31453	19023	18272	14318	13181
15.	Kalahandi	222570	113726	08844	106543	102220	7183	6624
16.	Kandhamal	109709	55915	53794	51758	50058	4157	3736
17.	Kendrapara	161159	83654	77805	78899	73239	4755	4266
18.	Keonjhar	259403	131885	127518	114111	110830	17774	16688
19.	Khurda	237394	123879	13515	68059	62918	55820	50597
20.	Koraput	225126	113742	111384	100325	98712	13417	12672
21.	Malkangiri	109092	54770	54322	51263	51002	3507	3320
22.	Mayurbhanj	351834	179536	172296	16S322	163055	10214	9243
23.	Nabarangpur	207911	104077	103834	98612	98528	5465	5306
24.	Nayagarh	106871	17599	49272	53275	45661	4324	3611
25.	Nuapara	88344	44600	43744	42384	41672	2206	2072
26.	Puri	172888	89496	83392	78563	71420	12933	11972
27.	Rayagada	148522	75598	72924	67245	64985	8353	7939
28.	Sambalpur	117848	60744	57104	43170	41238	17574	15866
29.	Subarnapur	74821	38335	36486	35506	33844	2829	2642
30.	Sundargarh	263160	135204	127956	92292	89190	42912	38768
	ODISHA	5273194	2716497	556697	2325832	2200038	390665	356659

Source: Census of India

Area and Population
Geographical Area, Households and Number of Census
Villages in different Blocks and Urban areas of Bhadrak district
(2001 Census)

Sl. No.	Year / Block / ULB	Geographical area in Sq. Km.	Number of		Number of villages	
			Inhabited Households	Un-inhabited	Un-inhabited	Total
	2001	* 2505.00	238888	1243	68	1311
	BLOCK					
1.	Basudevpur	389.21	36433	172	10	182
2.	Bhadrak	315.41	34377	149	1	150
3.	Bhandaripokhari	237.13	22388	161	14	175
4.	Bonth	235.21	25019	196	10	206
5.	Chandbali	528.45	37531	276	15	291
6.	Dhamnagar	230.29	27731	137	11	148
7.	Tthidi	324.40	31863	152	7	159
	URBAN					
1.	Basudevpur (NAC)	31.08	15338	-	-	-
2.	Bhadrak (M)	47.78	5282	-	-	-
3.	Dhamnagar (CT)	18.69	3126	-	-	-

*:The district total is not additive. **Source:** Census of India.

Classification of Workers (Main and Marginal)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Total Workers	Main Workers			Marginal Worker	
			Workers	3 to 6 months	Less than 3 months		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Angul	526520	317547	167290		41683	
2.	Balasore	932707	618064	237592		77051	
3.	Bargarh	762092	474390	239923		47779	
4.	Bhadrak	468599	328097	114225		26277	
5.	Bolangir	720601	402227	258074		60300	
6.	Boudh	219457	123724	81480		14245	
7.	Cuttack	936365	696274	195802		44289	
8.	Deogarh	165435	83408	65870		16157	
9.	Dhenkanal	435533	277338	129965		28230	
10.	Gajapati	293933	170371	102979		20583	
11.	Ganjam	1501772	900744	497920		103108	
12.	Jagatsinghpur	403649	290170	96445		17034	
13.	Jajpur	552234	407564	122147		22523	
14.	Jharsuguda	247707	172069	62169		13469	
15.	Kaiahandi	751930	376757	309753		65420	
16.	Kandhamal	355349	167112	148987		39250	
17.	Kandrapara	466890	322265	118117		26508	
18.	Keonjhar	766514	442497	262422		61595	
19.	Khurda	792193	632625	135643		23925	
20.	Koraput	693406	396460	250711		46235	
21.	Malkangiri	310666	179030	110805		20831	
22.	Mayurbhanj	1223534	548390	538265		136879	
23.	Nabarangpur	610906	279115	276050		55741	
24.	Nayagarh	343833	229076	93548		21009	
25.	Nuapara	305438	151694	126786		26958	
26.	Puri	621676	450536	140040		31100	
27.	Rayagada	467122	227815	206666		32641	
28.	Sambalpur	505640	336854	142578		26408	
29.	Sonepur	286661	170218	98174		18269	
30.	Sundargarh	873227	535112	266709		71406	
	ODISHA	17541589	10707543	5597143		1236903	

Source: Census of India

Classification of Workers (Main and Marginal)

Sl. No	Name of the District	Total Workers	Cultivators	Workers, (2011 Census)		Other Workers
				Agril. Labourers	Workers in Household Industry	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Angul	526520	107607	172414	35069	211430
2.	Balasore	932707	288818	358214	28736	256939
3.	Bargarh	762092	216413	360650	48145	136884
4.	Bhadrak	468599	155956	151377	14451	146815
5.	Bolangir	720601	166565	326416	28650	198970
6.	Boudh	219457	63657	104685	11674	39441
7.	Cuttack	936365	138698	248298	51809	497560
8.	Deogarh	165435	42660	82490	8087	32198
9.	Dhenkanal	435533	71230	163636	17312	183355
10.	Gajapati	293933	65062	153199	5370	70302
11.	Ganjam	1501772	284943	565448	56274	595107
12.	Jagatsinghpur	403649	111320	110323	16357	165649
13.	Jajpur	552234	120881	186021	20938	224394
14.	Jharsuguda	247707	40867	56809	15836	134195
15.	Kalahandi	751930	144991	436733	18453	151753
16.	Kandhamal	355349	79221	162932	11946	101250
17.	Kendrapara	466890	149264	143864	16544	157218
18.	Keonjhar	766514	198044	310075	21314	237081
19.	Khurda	792193	92662	116274	39471	543786
20.	Koraput	693406	207194	290626	14416	181170
21.	Malkangiri	310666	151260	106353	7725	45328
22.	Mayurbhraj	1223534	238772	568755	113808	302199
23.	Nabarangpur	610906	173086	328783	14409	94628
24.	Nayagarh	343633	83022	120129	17557	122925
25.	Nuapara	305438	94692	149834	8641	52271
26.	Puri	621676	172761	163942	25115	259858
27.	Rayagada	467122	99265	2481	9959	109723
28.	Sambalpur	505840	86800	160798	59288	198954
29.	Sonepur	286661	74005	139413	18756	54487
30.	Sundargarh	873227	184273	253327	26970	408657
	ODISHA	17541589	4103989	6739993	783080	5914527

Source: Census of India

Total Workers and Work Participation rate by residence

Sl. No.	State / Districts	Total Worker (Main + Marginal)			Work Participation Rate, 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Angul	526520	455627	70893	41.3	42.7	34.3
2.	Baleshwar	932707	847171	85536	40.2	41.0	33.8
3.	Bargarh	762092	706885	55207	51.4	53.1	36.8
4.	Bhadrak	468599	411154	57445	31.1	31.1	30.9
5.	Bolangir	720601	653289	67312	43.7	45.0	34.1
6.	Boudh	219457	212323	7134	49.7	50.5	34.9
7.	Cuttack	936365	683899	252466	35.7	36.2	34.3
8.	Deogarh	165435	157390	8045	52.9	54.2	35.3
9.	Dhenkanal	435533	398386	37147	36.5	37.0	31.6
10.	Gajapati	293933	267265	26668	50.9	52.7	37.7
11.	Ganjam	1501772	1231922	269850	42.6	44.6	35.1
12.	Jagatsinghpur	403649	364377	39272	35.5	35.7	33.9
13.	Jajapur	552234	511605	40629	30.2	30.2	30.1
14.	Jharsuguda	247707	169104	78603	42.7	48.5	34.0
15.	Kalahandi	751930	709276	42654	47.7	48.8	35.0
16.	Kandhamal	355349	329677	25672	48.5	49.9	35.5
17.	Kendrapara	466890	439698	27192	32.4	32.4	32.6
18.	Keonjhar	766514	682446	84068	42.5	44.1	33.2
19.	Khordha	792193	399642	392551	35.2	34.2	36.2
20.	Koraput	693406	610613	82793	50.3	52.9	36.6
21.	Malkangiri	310666	291472	19194	50.7	51.7	38.8
22.	Mayurbhanj	1223534	1156323	67211	48.6	49.7	34.3
23.	Nabarangpur	610906	577172	33734	50.0	50.9	38.5
24.	Nayagarh	343633	318229	25404	35.7	36.0	31.9
25.	Nuapada	305438	292852	12556	50.0	50.8	36.9
26.	Puri	621676	527927	93749	36.6	36.8	35.4
27.	Rayagada	467122	413699	53423	48.3	50.4	36.4
28.	Sambalpur	505840	390542	115298	48.6	53.3	37.4
29.	Subarnapur	286661	268217	18444	47.0	47.9	36.9
30.	Sundargarh	873227	625502	247725	41.7	46.2	33.6
	ODISHA	17541589	15103714	2437875	41.8	43.2	34.8

Source: Census of India

Total Workers and Work Participation rate by residence

Population:

Persons	1,333,749	Number of households	238,888
Males	675,642	Household size (per household)	6
Females	658,107		
Growth (1991-2001)	20.47	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	974
Rural	1,192,678	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	942
Urban	141,071		
Scheduled Caste population	286,723	Scheduled Tribe population	25,141
Percentage total population	21.50	Percentage to total population	1.88

Literacy and Educational level

Literates Persons 842,855

Males 487,993

Females 354,862

Literacy rate

Persons 73.86

Males 84.65

Females 62.85

Workers

Total workers 385,119

Main workers 301,570

Marginal workers 83,549

Non-workers 948,630

Scheduled Castes (Largest three)

1. PanPano 105,431

2. Gokha 72,793

3. Dhobaetc. 35,172

Religions (Largest three)

1. Hindus 1,248,486

2. Muslims 83,993

3. Religion not stated 622

Important Towns (Largest three)

1. Bhadrak (M) 92,515

2. Basudebpur (NAC) 30,006

3. Dhamanagar (NAC) 18,550

House Type

Type of house (% of households occupying)

Permanent 8.4

Semi-permanent 6.1

Temporary 85.6

Educational Level attained

Total 842,855

Without level 11,595

Below primary 234,531

Primary 264,062

Middle 124,330

Matric/Higher Secondary/Diploma 161,403

Graduate and above 46,921

Age groups

0-4 years 125,928

5-14 years 328,765

15-59 years 763,577

60 years and above (Incl. A.N.S.) 115,479

Scheduled Tribes (Largest three)

1. Kolha 8,029

2. Munda etc. 5,900

3. Santal 3,202

Amenities and infrastructural facilities

Total inhabited villages 1,243

Amenities available in villages

No. of village

Drinking water facilities 1,243

Safe Drinking water 1,243

Population Electricity (Power Supply) 973

Electricity (domestic) 672

Electricity (Agriculture) 195

Primary schools 954

Middle schools 547

Secondary/Sr Secondary schools 318

Colleges 10

Medical facility 203

Primary Health Centres 46

Primary Health Sub-Centres 151

Post-telegraph and telephone facility 537

Bus services 307

Paved approach road 421

Mud approach road 1,136

Source: Census of India

CHAPTER - IV

AGRICULTURE

Introduction

Bhadrak district is under one agro-climatic Zone lying in the North Eastern Coastal plain. The district has been divided into 3 agriculture sub-zones namely Alluvial canal irrigated, Low lying and flood prone area, Saline soil.

Of the total working population in the district majority are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural laborers. The total net sown areas of the district 17,60,000 hectares of which only 1,10,054 hectares are irrigated in Kharif and 43175 hectares irrigated in Rabi season and the remaining area depends on monsoon rainfall. The annual normal rainfall is 1427 mm. Besides, there are a number of local innovative irrigation works, and such land under irrigation is not included in the above statistic. With adequate irrigation facilities this district has a high yielding rice belt; but visitation of natural calamities like, flood, drought and cyclone to this district are regular.

History of agricultural development in the district

Despite large dependence on monsoon, there were various practices which helped the people to get around the cycles of normal rainfall, heavy rainfall and drought. The land in a village was not uniform – it was divided into high, medium and low. There were over hundred varieties of paddy each suitable for certain land types and rain pattern. Unlike the situation which happened after Green Revolution, when rice of a few ‘improved varieties’ led to monocropism, a wide range of crops were produced. Dairy was a strong sector. Minor millets, vegetables and fruits were produced for consumption and market. Cotton was a major crop.

During British rule, they took several steps which damaged the investment in agriculture, made cotton disappear from the crops and exacerbated salination and floods. All Zamindaris paid 60 to 70% of the earnings to the British⁷. They had no money to maintain a buffer stock for meeting a calamity, and of course, little to invest in public irrigation works. The land revenue was assessed on the possible productivity and not actual production. Zamindars had to incur several types of expenditure (hosting officials of the British Government, for example) which were never acknowledged. The high appropriation of agricultural surplus by colonial government led to non-investment in agriculture sector. Estates were sold by resident Zamindars to non-resident Zamindars, many of them Bengalis and

⁷ Maddox, Appendix A, Para-8.

employees of colonial government.⁸ These non-resident Zamindars treated the estates as tradable commodities and not long term investments.

The other damage to agriculture came because of the conscious practice of British government on textiles. The import and export figures at Chandbali port for 1897-98 throw some light on the burden of such policy. ⁹ It may be recalled that 1866 saw the worst famine in memory because food grain was short due to export and non-import.

Goods	Import (Rs. in lakhs)	Export (Rs. in lakhs)
Pulses and oilseeds		1.65
Paddy and rice		37.0
Hides and skins		4.5
Gold and Silver		4.17
Textiles	25.7	None

In 1929 the Indian Agriculture Research Institute was established at Pussa and a number of research projects were formulated for the country. During 1938-42 Grow More Food campaign was launched to motivate the farmers for use of chemical fertilizer. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was introduced with all improved technology but the production level did not increase to the desired extent. From 1966 various research projects were undertaken through the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and a series of institutes of agricultural research together with their sub-stations were established. They covered major crops, soil condition salinity, drought prone area programme, watershed management, development of agriculture engineering, fishery, animal husbandry etc. Green revolution in the district was confined to increasing paddy production through High Yielding Variety (HYV) paddy seeds produced in Universities, and ICAR units, use of chemical fertilizer and chemical pesticides. This focus on a few varieties promoted by Union and State Government caused disappearance of many indigenous varieties, some of them irreversibly.

At present the district has one Deputy Director, 2 District Agriculture Officers (DAO) and 119VAWs to implement to supervise agricultural programme of the district. Before it became a separate district, Bhadrak was an agricultural district since 1960. A Krushi Vigan Kendra has been established at Ranital since 2004 for taking farm testing, demonstration and production of quality seeds and awareness program. Some basic data is given below.

⁸ Maddox, Part-III, Para – 51-53.

⁹ Maddox, Appendix CC.

Basic Information

1.Geographical Area	:	2,50,500 Ha.
2.Cultivable area	:	1,76,000 Ha.
3.Paddy Area.		

i) High land	:	7307 ha.
ii) Medium land	:	58270 ha
iii) Low land	:	99723 ha
Total Paddy Area	:	1,65,300ha.
Non-Paddy Area	:	10700 ha.

4.No.of DAO Circle	:	2
5.No. of AAO Circles	:	12
6.No. of VAW Circle	:	119
7.No. of villages	:	1356

(Source : Agriculture Department)

Operational Holding

There are 1,46,599 operational holdings with an area of 1,40,857 ha under the possession of small and marginal farmers who constitute 81.4% of the total holdings but 49.1% of area.

Agro-climatic condition

Bhadrak district comes under one Agro-climatic zone i.e. North Eastern coastal Plain. Based on variation in topography, soil types, availability of irrigation and cropping pattern, this district is divided into 3 agro-ecological situations covering several farming situations and need location specific technologies to cater to the needs of the farmers:

1. Alluvial canal irrigated or irrigated by local arrangements
2. Low lying and flood prone
3. Saline soil group

Rainfall

The annual normal rainfall of Bhadrak district is 1428 mm. More than 75% of the precipitation is concentrated over 5 months from June to October.

Temperature and Humidity

Records of meteorological observatory, RRTTS Ranital reveals that temperature increases rapidly from February. May is the hottest month with the mean maximum temperature of 37.7⁰ C and mean minimum temperature of 25.5⁰ C. The minimum temperature is recorded in the month of January with maximum of 28.6⁰ C and minimum 13.5⁰ C.

The Relative Humidity (RH) is generally high from July to December. RH recorded at 8.30 AM and 5.30 PM reveals that the RH ranges from 43 to 68% and 88 to 92% respectively.

Nature and types of Soil Fertility

The Soil of the district falls under red laterite, deltaic alluvial and saline and seems to be heterogenous in colour, texture and exhibits other physiochemical variations. Soils are mostly loamy and heavy clay type. pH ranges from 5.2 to 8.0. Based on soil test results it is observed that most of the soil of Bhadrak district is acidic, due to presence of organic acids. The Soil of the district can be divided into following classes:

Alluvial Soil

It is formed out of silt deposited by flood water. It is also formed in extreme vegetation condition where the concentration of organic nitrogen and organic acids increases. The soil is mostly found on the river sides of Salandi, Kansabansa, Gamei, Mantei, Dhamra, Baitarani, Reba and Kapali. Clay and organic matter are the main contents of this types of soil, and it is extremely fertile for crops like paddy, sugarcane, jute, pulses, oilseed, vegetables and spices.

Sandy and Sandyloam

The sandy and sandy loamy soil is found in a sporadic manner towards the north and west adjacent to Balasore district. This soil is suitable for cultivation of mustard, mung, biri, groundnut and vegetables.

Saline Soil

It occurs mostly in the low lying areas near the sea and confind to major parts of Basudevpur, Chandbali, Tihidi and some parts of Dhamnagar Block. The pH ranges from 5.2 to 8.0. This soil contains high percentage of salt and is therefore unsuitable for cultivation all crops. When salinity is lowered by sweet water and flood some HYV and some local varieties of paddy are grown. According to localterm these soils may be divided into 4 classes in the light of their composition. They are: Matala or Clay soil, Dorasa or loamy soils, Balia or Sandy soils, Patu or alluvial soils.

Land Utilization Pattern in The District (Hectares)

a) Water logged area	7125
b) Saline affected area	20200
c) Flood prone area	33128
d) Alluvial soil	145624
e) Sandy soil	19146
f) Lateritic soil	1000
g) Acidic soil	71368

h) Forest area	133
i) Miscellaneous	3092
j) Permanent pasture	11020ha
k) Cultivable waste	11363 ha.
l) Land put to non-Agricultural use	26560 ha.
m) Barren and uncultivated waste	899 ha.
n) Current fallow	6974 ha.
o) Fallow	4834 ha.

(Source : Agricultuer Department)

Crops Grown on District

There are two cropping season, one is Kharif and other is Rabi. Various crops are grown in this season.

Kharif Crops- Paddy, Maize, Jute, Vegetables, Pulses (Mung/Biri/Cowpea) Spices (Chilli, Turmeric, Ginger)

Rabi Crops- Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Mustard, Sunflower, Sesamum, Groundnut, Mung, Biri, Kulthi, Fieldpea, Chana, Cowpea, Arhar, vegetables, potato, Chilli, Coriander, Sugarcane. In fact, at present almost all major lentils, oilseeds, vegetables are cultivated in the district. Paddy lands are converted for such crops in Rabi season. Making available seeds has been the biggest contribution for this diversion. Farmers have increasingly realized the profitability and value of cultivation and consumption of such crops.

Cropping pattern, intensity, and impact of ongoing schemes

Various cropping patterns and cropping systems are adopted in Bhadrak district. Irrigation potentials like Salandi Irrigation Projects, High level canal Division, Minor Irrigation Projects, Creek Irrigation, Lift Irrigation Projects, Shallow tube well irrigation projects and other perennial sources of irrigation contribute to the extent of 63.22 % irrigation facilities in the Kharif and 24.8 % in Rabi. This encourages a diversified cropping pattern in the district as follows:

1st Crop	2nd Crop	3rd Crop
Paddy	Mustard	Mung/Biri
Paddy	Vegetable	Vegetable
Paddy	Sunflower	Mung/Biri
Paddy	Pulses(Mung/Biri)	Vegetable
Vegetable	Paddy	Vegetable
Jute	Vegetable	Vegetable
Jute	Paddy	Vegetable

The above cropping pattern is supported by various ongoing schemes like Rastriya Krushi Vikas Yojana, National Food Security Mission, National Mission on Oilseed and Oilpalm, Jananidhi, National Mission in Agricultural Extension Campaign, Soil Health Card, Farm Mechanization etc. Various horticultural and soil conservation schemes are operating in the district. State Agriculture Policy-2013 also provides ample scope to farmers by way of incentive to various agricultural activities in entrepreneurial mode.

Agricultural technologies are disseminated as provided in the above schemes. Paddy being the major crop of the district in Kharif, new production technology i.e. line sowing and transplanting of paddy, System of Rice Intensification, Direct seeded Rice, use of mechanical weeder, use of weedicides, use of micronutrients and use of combined harvester, reapers are encouraged and huge amount of incentives are provided. In other crops like pulses and oilseeds, line sowing of seeds are demonstrated. Incentives are being provided to micro irrigation system like Sprinklers and drip irrigation for agricultural and horticultural crops.

After cultivation of paddy in Kharif season; cultivation of sunflower is being encouraged and gradually area under this crop is increasing. The farmers are getting Rupees 2 per one Rupee invested. National Agricultural co-operative marketing Federation of India Ltd. is procuring the produce through MARKFED, Bhadrak at Minimum Support Price. The cropping intensity of the district used to depend on Salandi Major Irrigation Project. Due to poor maintenance and repair work no water has been released for last 6 years. Therefore, cropping intensity of the district has been reduced. However it is now 134 % with other source of irrigation. Per hectare consumption of fertilizer in terms of nutrient is 118kg/ha. during 2015-16 which is one of the highest in the state and compares favorably with the national average. With the implementation of above schemes the production and productivity trend is increasing except in the years of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone and hailstorm which are regular visitors to the district. The development in Agriculture sector with respect to production and productivity has been demonstrated in the table which is in increasing trend and justifies to our use of fertilizer, pesticide and other agro input besides use of recent agricultural technology in the field.

Production and Productivity of paddy crops in Bhadrak District (Productivity in Quintals per hectare)

Year	Productivity Qtl/ha.	Production in lakh quintal
2010-11	21.8	35.34
2011-12	23.15	37.17
2012-13	23.95	38.40
2013-14	25.09	40.52
2014-15	24.63	38.51
2015-16	35.75	57.72

Production and Productivity of pulse crops

Year	Productivity Qtl/ha.	Production in quintal
2010-11	4.1	68930
2011-12	4.3	75467
2012-13	4.8	79585
2013-14	4.9	112053
2014-15	5.1	80733

Production and Productivity of Oilseed crops

Year	Productivity Qtl/ha.	Production in quintal
2010-11	8.5	44178
2011-12	9.2	53764
2012-13	10.1	65741
2013-14	9.5	73653
2014-15	11.3	38792

(Source : Agriculture Department)

There is wide scope for increasing production of pulses and oilseed crops by area extension. The productivity of paddy, pulses and oilseeds can be increased further by intensifying the technology transfer to the field as well as to farmers of the district.

Some standard crop rotations are:

- 1.Three years mustard rotated with sunflower
- 2.Three years sunflower rotated with maize
- 3.Two years Solanaceous Vegetables rotated with other vegetables
- 4.Groundnut rotated with sunflower

Major Irrigation Projects

Baitarani System High Level Can Range III

The High Level Canal Range III was a part of the ambitious canal project intended to connect Cuttack with Calcutta by means of a 368 km. long navigable canal. The High Level Canal Range III, which is 30-57 km. long was completed in the year 1891. This irrigation canal derives its supply of water from river Baitarini at Akhuapada.

There are seven distributaries with a total length of 109 km. taking off from this main canal to irrigate an area 19653 hectares of land in Bhadrak district.

Salandi Irrigation Project Left and Dasmauja System

The Sandali irrigation dam is located in Keonjhar district and it irrigates both in Bhadrak and partly Balasore districts. The dam across river Sandali has a catchment of 673 sq. km. and is near village Hadagarh in Keonjhar district. The project was started in 1961-62 and has been completed during

the year 1981-82. The Salandi left main canal which is 7 km. long, has branches for 36-50 km. and there are 7 distributaries, 26 minors and 79 sub-minors. On the downstream of river Salandi, downstream of Bhadrak town, there is a cross regulator at village Aharapada where the two canals namely Gopalia and Dasamauja have taken off to irrigate an area of 7,112 hectares in Bhadrak District.

Salandi irrigation project was designed to provide irrigation for 44362 Hectares in Bhadrak district. In the second phase it was to provide irrigation in Keonjhar district for 13095 Hc. and 27083 Hc. In Baleshwar district. Thus, the total designed ayacut was 84810 Hc. This was for Kharif. This was also designed for Rabi cultivation. In 2015 Kharif the irrigation was provided for 48645 Hc. Rabi program for 2015-16 was zero.

Lift Irrigation

Aquifers occurring in multiple layers alternating with clay beds provide vast scope for installation of all types of irrigation wells. But the behavior of coastal saline tracts is a little different. Due to the intrusion of saline water aquifers at upper level in this region, aquifers are contaminated with salinity over a large area and hence it is not suitable for installation of irrigation wells. However, such wells have been put to use for brackish water fishery.

Basins of river Salandi provide good scope for integrated development of surface water and ground water. It serves as the main drainage system for the district and provide large scope for installation of river-lift projects. Up to 2015, 529 lift irrigation projects have been installed which irrigate 7326 ha. in Bhadrak district.

Minor Irrigation Projects

Three minor irrigation projects are functional in the district and these projects have an ayacut area of 2085 ha. However, the actual ayacut is under dispute.

Shallow Tubewell

At present there are 5515 shallow tubewells which irrigate about 13787 ha. In 2014-15, cluster shallow tubewells scheme has been launched where 5 STW have been installed and energized. 80 nos. of such cluster STW have been installed which are to be energized. These cluster STW will have an ayacut area of 4800 ha.

Creek Irrigation

It is restricted to Basudevpur, Dhamnagar, Tihidiand Chandbali blocks of the district. The creek water is available to irrigate 13064 ha.

Other Sources

Bhadrak district is endowed with various perennial natural sources of irrigation. There are tanks, Nallas, and streams which provide irrigation to the extent of 5435 ha. Farmers use electric motor, diesel pumpset to lift water, besides manually operated *sedua*, *tenda* and *janta*.

Soil erosion and Soil Conservation

After separation from Balasore district a new Soil Conservation Sub-Division at the district headquarters is functioning from 1st October 1994 to undertake soil conservation measures. The district comes under the North-Eastern coastal plain Agro Climatic zone (Code-No.077). The problem of soil erosion could have been acute because of large number of meandering rivers / streams and heavy rainfall. However, alluvial soil and cropping intensity have kept soil erosion to the minimum. Many citizens plant trees (particularly when they build a house), a positive trend. People plant trees of not only tradition types like coconut and fruits, they also plant economic species, like acacia, locally called 'poor man's teak'.

The main problem of soil erosion is in the seashores where there used to be a mangrove forests. The first time these forests were damaged was when huge quantity of timber was harvested in British times. In 1897-98, 1337 tons were exported from Chandabali port and only three tons from Balasore.¹⁰ This shows that most of the timber went from the mangrove forests. The second round of deforestation happened when immigrants from the then East Bengal came around 1940 to 1948 and settled in the area. And this has been followed by illegal entry from Bangladesh and prawn cultivation which have damaged the forests.

The problem of rejuvenation of mangrove forest has been attempted to be addressed through plantation, but has not been successful. In fact, while some protocol has been developed in controlled condition, they have not worked in the field. Preventing ingress of people and animals has not been feasible because of the low manpower of the forest department. When Dhamra port was being constructed, the question of damage to the nominal efforts for revival of mangrove forests was raised; but this remained futile.

Agricultural Implements

The farmers have adopted farm mechanization. The following agricultural implements and farm machineries are being used by the farmers: Tractor with Rotavator, Power Tiller, Paddy Transplanter, Weeder, Marker, Paddy Reaper, Combined Harvester, Paddy Thresher, Paddy Winnowing, Electric Motor, Diesel Pumpset, Sprinkler, Sprayer.

¹⁰Maddox, Appendix CC.

Organic Fertilizer

The farmers apply farm yard manure, organic compost, urban compost, poultry waste, vermi-compost, green manuring crops like dhanicha, sunhemp, cowpea.

Chemical Fertilizer

The consumption of chemical fertilizer in Bhadrak 2011-12 was as follows:

	Nitrogen (N) in 1000 tons	Phosphatic (P) in 1000tons	Potassic (K) in thousand tons	Total (N+P+K) in 1000 tons	Per hectare consumption in kg
Bhadrak	16.19	8.59	3.03	27.81	121.25
Odisha	323.4	135.5	55.8	541.7	62.25

(Source: Agricultural Statistics 2011-12)

There had been excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizer a few decades ago, partly driven by the vendors and partly by the farmers owing to their perception of vegetative growth effected by this fertilizer. There has been a course correction and the proportion of phosphatic and potassic fertilizer has increased and this has also reduced the need for pesticides.

Agricultural Technology

Various modern agricultural technologies are adopted by the farmers like Integrated Nutrient Management, Efficient Water Management, Integrated Pest Management, Integrated Disease Management, Organic Farming Technology, Rainfed Farming, e-pest surveillance, Rice Crop Manager (RCM), Use of Micro Irrigation System like Sprinkler and Drip, and Poly House Crops.

Crop Diseases Control Mechanism and Crop protection

The Pest and diseases of Major crops which affect the production and productivity are:

Name of Crop	Pest	Diseases
Paddy	Stem borer, leaf folder, Caseworm Blast, Gallmidge, Hispa, Swarming Caterpillar hopper, Leaf Mite, Gundhibug plant hopper, White backed plan hopper, rot, False Cutworm, Rodents	Bacterial leaf blight, Sheath light, Helmintho Green Leaf sporium, leaf spot, Sheath rot

Mustard	Mustard sawfly, Leaf webber Aphids, Black headed Caterpillar, podoptera	White rust, Leaf spot Downy Mildew
Sunflower	Cutworm, Spodoptera, Headborer Jassids, White flies, Thrips	Leaf blight, wilt Head rot
Groundnut	Leaf minor, Thrips, Aphids, Termites White grub, Bihar hairy Caterpillar Caterpillar Tobacco Bud necrosis,	Tikka disease, Stem rot Root rot, Collar rot, Rust disease
Sesamum	Leaf folder and Capsule Gallfly	Phyllodry, Leaf spot
Mung/Biri	Stem fly, Flea beetle, Thrips Jassids, Leaf eating Caterpillar, Black header caterpillar	Leaf blight, Leaf spots Yellow vein mosaic Powdery mildew ecrosis
Vegetable	Shoot and fruit borers, Stem borers Thrips, White flies. Jassids, Mites Fruit Borers, Leaf miners, Leaf eating Caterpillar, Fruit flies, Beetles	Wilting, Leaf spots Fruit rot, Leaf blight Root rot, Stem rot

Control Mechanism and Control Measure

The pest and disease of crops are managed by adopting Integrated Pest Management method. The components are:

1. Use of resistant / tolerant varieties.
2. Seed/seedling treatment.
3. Cultural method of pest control.
4. Physical method of pest control.
5. Biological method of pest control.
6. Chemical method of pest control.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, soil testing and State Farms

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Bhadrak an extension centre under OUAT was established at Ranital in the year 2004. KVK has been established with an objective of transfer of location specific technology suitable for the district through assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology/ products and imparting training to the farmers, line department extension personnel on recent technology advances.

Mandates of KVK

- a) On-farm testing to identify the location specific technologies for various farming systems
- b) Frontline demonstrations to establish production potentials on the farmer's field.
- c) Training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
- d) Work as resource and knowledge center of agriculture technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.
- e) Create awareness about frontier technologies through large number of extension activities like farmer fair, field day strategic campaign, etc.
- f) Production of quality seed and planting materials in instructional farm and distribution to farmers.

Instructional farm of KVK

Major activities including production of quality seed and planting materials of rice, mustard, sesame, vegetable and fruits bindles conduct of on farm testing demonstration of assessed technology and as a site suitable exposure visit of farmers. Land utilization pattern of instructional farm has been given below:

Season	Activity		Crop	Area(ha)/Unit
Kharif	Foundation production	seed	Rice	8
Rabi	Foundation production	seed	Mustard and Sesame	1
Round the year	Pond based system	farming	Pisciculture, Papaya, drumstick, Banana, seasonal, vegetables, agro shed net house, polyhouse forestry nursery vermicomposting and other component	1.8
	Portable Carp hatchery		Carp spawn	1
	Fish seed		Nile Tilapia Juveniles, advanced fingerlings, stunted fingerlings and yearling	2 ponds
	Vermicompost		Production of quality vermicompost	4 units
	Forestry saplings		Acacia Mangium, hyb acacia teak, sandal wood mahogany agasti.	1
	Vegetable seedings	and fruit	Brinjal, Chilli, Tomato, cabbage, cauliflower.	1

(Source : KVK)

Facilities available at KVK

Soil Testing Laboratory

Soil Testing Laboratory is engaged in analysis of soil and water samples of farmers collected through on farm testing, frontline demonstration, soil test campaign programs and submitted by farmers, Routine analysis soil parameters like pH organic carbon, available N, P and K and issue of soil health cards are the major activities of soil testing laboratory. Annually about 800 soil and water samples are analysed.

Mushroom Spawn Production Laboratory

KVK is engaged in imparting training to the farmers on mushroom cultivation and production of spawn of paddy straw as well as oyster mushroom in respective seasons for supporting mushroom grower with good quality spawn. About 2400 spawn bottles are produced annually.

Animal Husbandry

Livestock density per sq Km comes around 136, whereas the state average is 122.

The Animal Husbandry Department has vast network of field institutions in the district. This district has 13 Veterinary Dispensaries, 91 LACs to provide Animal health care service, Feed and Fodder service, Breeding service and advisory service.

The administrative structure for animal resources is as follows:

District A.R.D. Structure

1	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries	13
2	No. of Live Stock Aid Centers (LAC)	91
3	No. of Stationery Artificial Insemination (A1)	96
4	No. of Mobile A.I. Units	96
5	No. of District Diagnostic Laboratory (DDL)	01

(Source : CDVO, Bhadrak)

There is a robust administrative structure to look the animal husbandry section in Bhadrak district. The structure alongwith the live stock population and the ongoing schemes to promote this sector in brief are detailed below:

Administrative Structure

1	No. of Sub-Division	01
2	No. of Blocks	07
3	No. of Tahasils	07
4	No. of G.P.s	193

5	No. of Villages	1365
6	No. of Veterinary Dispensaries	13
7	No. of Live Stock Aid Centers	91
8	No. of Stationary A.I. Units	96 (84+12)
9	No. of Mobile A.I. Units	96
10	No. of Gomitra Centers	63
11	No. of MPCS	125
12	No. of District Diagnostic Laboratory (DDL)	01

Ongoing Activities

Sl. No.	Activity	For the year'2014-15			For the Year'2015-16			
		Annual Target	Achievement	% of Achievement	Annual Target	Prop. Achievement up to June-2015	% of Achievement	
1	Treatment	455000	290706	63.89	455000	113750	45051	39.6
2	Castration	38000	17908	47.12	38000	9500	4644	48.88
3	Deworming of Animals (no. of cases)	253453	88212	34.80	309792	--	282312	--
4	ASCAD Health Camp (in Nos.)	16	16	100		NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Skill up gradation training programme(in Nos.)	07	07	100		--	--	--
6	Inf. Health camp(in Nos.)	14	14	100	557	NIL	12	NIL
7	FSAI	72068	52364	80.47	72448	NIL	11724	80.91
a			18610				4088	
	FSAI calves born	0	Male-9856 Female-8754	--	--	--	Male-2201, Female-1887	--

Small Animal Development (Goat)

Physical target and financial out lay for implementation of thist Scheme under the National Mission for Protein Supplementation is indicated below:

NMPS Status Report of Bhadrak District for the Year 2011-12, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Release of instalment			Amount received in Rs. (in Lakh)	Amount utilised in Rs. (in Lakh)	Amount balance in Rs. (in Lakh)	Remarks
			1 st phase	2 nd phase	3 rd phase				
1	2011-12	50+3-8unit 100+5-1unit Cluster-	6	5	5	3.78	3.072	0.708	--

2	2012-13	50+3-8unit 100+5- Nil	5	5	5	2.6	2.6	0	
3	2013-14	50+3-5unit 100+5- Nil Cluster- --	5	2	0	2.65	1.484	1.166	Beneficiaries have been selected allotment received recently and it is under process.

(Source : CDVO, Bhadrak)

The above programme is being implemented through the concerned BVOs/AVASs and other field functionaries in the district to encourage rearing of small animals.

Dairy Sector

Bhadrak had been a traditional milk-surplus district. Milk and milk products were marketed in neighbouring districts and West Bengal. However, the traditional milk production pattern resulted in low prices, low quality and low production. The Bhadrak Milk Union was defunct. In 2003-04 Bhadrak and Baleshwar were combined with Baleshwar Bhadrak Milk Union (BBAMUL). A number of steps were taken. Farmers were trained on quality milk production and care of improved dairy animals. The practice of purchase of cows from outside was stopped. Women Milk Production Cooperative Societies (MPCS) were organized. Quality feed was supplied by Orissa State Cooperative Milk Federation (OMFED) guaranteed to purchase all milk procured by BBAMUL. To improve the breed of animals, AI in the villages was introduced and the MPCS Secretaries were trained to conduct AI. The in situ AI increased the success rate. A team of committed field workers were engaged to organize MPCS and oversee the quality of rearing and check milk quality. Steel cans were supplied to some farmers. Bulk Milk Coolers (BMC) were installed in central locations so that soon after collection of milk it was chilled and this prevented increase in acidity levels and bacterial growth and curdling. Insulated tankers were used for transfer of milk to prevent bacterial growth during transport. The quality of milk processing in Baleshwar dairy was improved. The capacity of the Dairy was raised from 10000 liters per day to 80,000 liters per day. The demand for milk increased. The capital investment was made strategically. The technology of inflexible and expensive chilling plant was replaced by BMC. A BMC will not have enough return-on-investment in the first year, but after a year would have enough return to contribute for capital investment elsewhere. In case it was a failure, it could be shifted. A core part of the strategy was that there was no individual subsidy. But payment to the farmer was made without exception once every 10 days. The core

slogan was 'dairy farmers are not beggars and need no subsidy.' And the core strategy was: sustainability. From 2009 some efforts to close down MPCs, to put ceiling on procurement of milk, not to open new MPCs, to close down BMC were made, and this created the impression that government was against growth of dairy sector. However, by then the process had become sustainable and autonomous. Eventually the momentum has been restored from 2014. In 2002, the collection from Bhadrak district by the union was about 300 liters, and most of the raw milk was sold locally. The quality of fat was 3% and Solid-not-Fat (SNF) was 6%. The procurement of milk etc. in 2016 by BBAMUL from Bhadrak district is as follows:

MPCS	256
BMC	25
Farmers with MPCs	15300
Milk	50000
A.1. centres managed by MPCs	168
Insulated tankers	6
Fat / SNF	4.2/8.2%
Milk processing capacity of Balasore Dairy	Against 3000 liters per day (LPD) in 2002, processing capacity is 80,000 LPD and storage capacity is 1,20,000 LPD.

(Source : BBAMKL)

Information on Livestock Census (2012)

Information (in 000)		Indigenous	Crossbred	Total
Cattle	Total	555715	22012	577727
	Male	230215	4265	234480
	Female	325500	17747	343247
	Breedable	155076	16849	171925
Buffalo	Total	6063	--	6063
	Male	842	--	842
	Female	5221	--	5221
	Breedable	--	--	9195
Sheep	Total	1696	--	1696
	Male	--	--	--
	Female	--	--	--
Goat	Total	236474	--	236474
	Male	--	--	--
Pig	Female	--	--	--
	Total	1272	--	1272
Poultry	Layers	150079	--	150079
	Others	200648	--	200648
Total poultry	--	350727	--	350727

(Source : CDVO, Bhadrak)

Health care measures

Generally the predominant prevailing animal deceases occurring in the District are as follows .

- A:- Large animal (Cattle/Buffalo) – Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Black Quarter (BQ), Foot and Month Disease (FMD) , Anthrax etc.
- B:- Small animal (Sheep/Goat)- Peste Despetits Ruminants (PPR), Goat Pox etc.
- C:- Poultry/ Duck- Ranikhet Disease

The care preventive vaccination against different animal deceases as mentioned below is being done by the field functionaries

Vaccination against different deceases for live stock heath care

Activity	For the year'2014-15			For the Year'2015-16			
	Annual Target	Achievement	% of Achievement	Annual Target	Proposed Target	Achievement up to June-2015	% of Achievement
HSV	410300	223700	54.52	410300	102575	49050	47.8
BQV	269500	178800	66.34	269500	67375	36100	53.58
FMDV	227700	125150	54.96	227700	56925	2050	3.6
ASV	10000	8100	81.00	10000	2500	NIL	--
PPRV	181500	5700	3.14	181500	45375	11500	25.34
Ent.V	15000	10400	69.33	15000	3750	200	5.33
GPV	5500	1000	18.18	5500	1375	NIL	NIL
R ₂ B	71500	67200	93.98	71500	17875	11300	63.21

(Source : CDVO, Bhadrak)

Health

Information on District Diagnostic Laboratory, Bhadrak

Aims and objective:-

1. To work as the Nodal Veterinary Institute of the district so far as diagnosis of Livestock and diseases is concerned.
2. To provide services in the shape of close surveillance to the contagious & emergent livestock diseases throughout the district.
3. To act as a sister institute of Animal Disease Research Institute, Phulnakhara which is the pivotal institute of the State ARD, Department so far as surveillance, diagnosis, detection of outbreak of contagious livestock diseases are concerned.

Fisheries

District Vision

The Fresh water resources of the district comprise water area of 4225 Ha under tanks and ponds, 248 Ha under swamps and jheels and 10059 Ha of river and canals. The Brackish water area includes 3812 Ha suitable for brackish water tanks and 2612 Ha of estuaries. The marine sector coast line is about 50Kms starting from the mouth of Kansabansa in the North to Dhamara in South, with continental shelf of 10,000 sq Kms.

There is a vast scope for development of fresh water and brackish water resources in the district. The district has planned for two-fold increase of present fish production by 2019-20. The marine resource of the district has not shown substantial increase of fish production because of many limitations of exploitation like National and International regulations. The production from brackish water resources mainly contributes to add to the scope of export than to meet local consumption. So the fresh water and brackish water fish production has to be enhanced. In terms of total production and consumption Bhadrak is a net exporter of fish. The biggest import is from Andhra Pradesh, and the variety is limited to four varieties: Rohi, Katla (Bhkur), Mirkal and grass carp. The local fresh water culture fishery is almost limited to these four varieties and in recent years' fresh water prawns have been taken up. There is a distinct preference for local culture fish, though the price is higher by about Rs. 30 to Rs.50 per kg, and though local culture fish is much smaller. The biggest exports are of brackish water prawn, marine fish and dry fish. The fresh water fish produced in the district is now sold outside the district. The impact of fish from AP has declined considerably.

Fish production and demand

As per WHO guideline, per capita consumption of fish should be 11kg/year. Accordingly, the District for its 15.06 lakh (2011 census) population, requires 16500 MT of fish and shell fish. In 2014-15 out of 27437MT total fish & shell fish production from all sectors in the district, 15895 MT of fish and shell fish is exported to foreign countries and neighboring states, leaving a balance of 11542 MT for local consumption. Thus there is a gap of 5058 MT of fish required to meet the districts fish demand. The generation of employment and utilization of resources, fisheries resources development is required in a scientific way.

The fresh water resources in the district amount to 4225 Ha. Out of this 3671 Ha has already been developed. Out of developed resources 1689 Ha are covered under intensive and 1982 Ha covered under semi-intensive pisciculture, where average production per unit Ha has come to 2.94 MT and 1.66 MT respectively(Average productivity 2.24 MT).

Under brackish water sector though there is 3812Ha suitable area for brackish water shrimp farming but only 1674 Ha is developed under modified extensive shrimp culture. So 1624 Ha is left for further development. The average shrimp production presently has arrived at 1.68 MT/Ha, whereas the production potentiality is 2.5 MT/Ha. According to this analysis the contribution from vertical expansion can be more than that from horizontal expansion.

Further in fresh water tank fishery sector the average present level of fish production is 2.24 MT/Ha where there is production potentiality is 5.0 MT/ Ha. In Brackish water fishery sector the present level of fish production is 1.68 MT/Ha where as the optimum production potentiality is 5.0 MT/ Ha. In Marine fishery sector the present fish production is 11850 MT (1.18 MT/sq km) where there is production potentiality of 15000 MT (1.50 MT/sq km). In other sectors like rives and canals and estuaries though there is encouraging production potentialities but present production level is low. To remove the gap of fish requirement in all these sectors, vertical expansion of area under culture is necessary.

Marine Fisheries

There is a 50 km of coastline in the district where there are production potentialities of 15,000 MT marine fish & shell fish and the present production level is 12000 MT. So there is a gap of 3000 MT which has not yet been exploited as the present mechanized vessels are not equipped with sophisticated electronic devices like GPS, Fish finder and IFFINGS. The display board which will transmit satellite data about availability of fish shoals in the sea has not yet been provided at all landing centers and as a result full exploitation of marine resource has not yet been made. The perception of local marine fishers is that prohibition of fishing over long periods for various reasons (turtles, spawning season, missile program, etc.) affects marine fishers of Bhadrak district, while mechanized fishing vessels from other states and countries do not follow these prohibitions. The entire enforcement of prohibition is in the hands of Forest Department and Coast Guard. To give a level playing field to fishers of the district, the Fisheries Department should have enforcement mechanism in the territorial sea waters.

Dhamra Fishery Harbour

Dhamra fishery harbour is the most important centre for marine fishery. Around 2006, the harbour had been innovated and modernized. Some of these were basic. Diesel pumpsets running the water supply contaminated the ice which went with the fishing boats for preservation of fish. These were replaced with electric pump-sets. The harbour was managed by the Department of Ports, though the major commodity was fish. The fish market yard was on a field of slush and mud, and when this fish was purchased for

sale in the district or outside, it did not encourage anyone. The market yards were reconstructed, tiled and every unit had a water tap. The management was transferred to a Society of fishers which included boat owners, workers, traders, fisheries officials and Port department officials. Toilets with 24 hour running water were constructed for the fishers – who were out in the sea for days and nights. The damaged ship repair docks, which operated partly because during tidal waters they did not function were repaired. Powers for management of the harbour were transferred gradually to the fishers from the hands of the Port Department Officials. An untied amount was given to the Society.

The Local Model

Increase of productivity in existing tanks is obviously the least expensive options for higher productions. The AP model was based on huge waterbodies, huge supply of feed, huge supply of fish seeds/spawns, deep waters often acidic, use of pesticides, absentee owners, harvesting by huge tractors carrying huge nets to catch fish. And this harvesting was in thousands of tons, which was too much for local market, needed local ice factories, and had to be transported across the country. The economy of scale was its biggest strength. It had its downsides. The large population of fish caused acidity, that encouraged viral and bacterial infection; this led to use of antibiotics which was passed on to human beings. And obviously, the taste of the fish was low with multiple change of ice coverage, besides the chemicals. The small pond fishery in Bhadrak district has better ecological advantages. The ponds would be of the size of ten to thirty decimals. Spawns and fingerlings would be left in these tanks in rotation. In case of fingerlings, the growth will be rapid. This would need constant attention. The water is aerated best by netting the fish once everyday, and then letting them back into the water. When the fish grow to a marketable size, after the netting saleable fish is taken out and rest are sent back to the water. Once every four to six months, the fish stock is taken out, put in another pond or sold, and the water is pumped to another tank or drained out. Then it is dried, and lime is put. Lime performs three major functions: it kills the parasites on the tank bed, it reduces the acidity of the soil which encourages parasites and bacteria to grow and it provides calcium for the fish. This protocol needs hard work; but has been successful. The major shortfall is low capacity for production of fingerlings.

The Local Mode: Species

For Government policy reasons, carp had become the only species for pisciculture across the country. This policy intervention was similar to going for specific paddy varieties, which were hybrid and about which mention has been made. This resulted in absence of technology in other species like bass and magur which are held high by the consumers. The culture of putting fish

seeds, all of carp variety, in a particular proposition (like 20% top-feeders, 20% bottom feeders and 60% middle feeders) became established. A fall-out of this was the disappearance in biodiversity. An initiative had been taken to include other fishes in hatcheries and composite training. Sea-bass has been successfully nurtured in nurseries, and could be promoted.

Forests

Consequent upon reorganization of the Forest Department vide Notification No.1F (A)-100/2003-13228 dated 08th August, 2003 of Govt of Odisha F & E Department, Bhadrak Wildlife division came into being with effect from 1st October -2003 with Headquarters at Bhadrak. This Division was formed carving out a portion of Baripada Forest Division and a portion of Mangrove Forest Division (W.L), Rajnagar. The jurisdiction of Bhadrak Wildlife Division is the entire geographical area of Bhadrak Revenue District. The total geographical area of the Division is 2505 Sq. Km and forest area is 53.32 Sq. Km The area of the Division lies between 20^o 43' N to 21^o 15. N Latitude and 86^o 14E to 87^o05'E Longitude Subsequently, the Headquarter was shifted to Chandabali with effect from 05/04/2006. However, the Divisional forest Officer has to attend the camp office at Bhadrak three days a week as per Govt. of Odisha, F & E Department Notification No.1F(A) Misc. 2/2013 dated 04th March 2013.

The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Odisha is responsible for the control and management of forests and is also administrative head of the Department. However, the Principle Chief Conservator of Forest (wildlife) & Chief wildlife Warden, Odisha is the administration head of wildlife wing and for administrative purpose, this Division comes under Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, Bhubaneswar Circle.

The Division is managed by a Divisional Forest Officer who is assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forest, 4 Range Officers, 26 Foresters and 37 Forest Guards. This Division consists of 4 Ranges namely Chandabali (W.L), Range, Basudebpur (W.L) Range, Bhadrak (W.L), Range and Dhamnagar (W.L) Range. The Chandabali Range consists of 4 sections and 11 Beats. Basudebpur Range consist of 2 section and 5 beats. Bhadrak Range consists of 2 section and 5 beats. Dhamnagar (W.L) Range consists of 2 sections & 10 Beats. Each Range is under the control of a Range Officer each section is under a forester and each beat is under a Forest guard. There are 2 forest check gates, One at Barapadan (Mundirmara) along Bhadrak –Anandapur Road and another at Karanjamal along Jamujhadi-Dhamara road.

The Division undertakes activities like protection of forests, and wildlife, anti smuggling, plantation, free distribution of seedling etc. out of funds made available under Central Plan, Centrally Sponsored Plan, State Plan, Non Plan,

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) etc.

This Division forms a part of buffer area of Gahiramatha Sanctuary and Bhitarkanika National Park. The movement of Crocodiles in Baitarani & Mantei river is monitored with payment of compassionate grant for human and cattle kill if any. During nesting of turtles, regular patrolling is conducted by On-shore (4nos) & Off-shore (1 no.) camps during the period for the their protection. Census of crocodiles, birds, elephants and dolphins are done every year in this Division.

The Division is devoid of natural high forest but there are natural, though depleted, mangrove forests along the coast from Dhamara River in the south up to Kanasbansa river in the north.

The coastal stretch is covered with mangrove vegetation of varying width. It is almost pure mangrove vegetation of *Avicennia Marina*, locally known as Bani. Mangrove is specialized plant community which is found in the inter tidal region of estuaries of major rivers in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Mangrove eco-system performs host of productive and protective functions for the wellbeing and mankind. Over the years, the mangrove vegetation along the coast and deltaic region of major rivers has been subjected to various anthropogenic pressures, leading to degradation. Considering the need for enhancing livelihood option of the people living in the around forests and rejuvenating degraded forests, this Division has constituted 20 Eco- Development Committee (EDC) in Chandabali and Basudevpur Ranges in Joint Forest Management mode along the coast area. Besides 20 nos of EDCs, 44 nos. of Van Suraksha Samiti (VSS) have been formed in four Ranges for protection of plantations raised under different schemes on Revenue land and Revenue Forest land available in their villages.

Forest Rights

Under Scheduled Tribes and other Dwellers (Right) Act 2006 and Rules made then there under 1248 Forest Rights Committees were constituted. After due recommendation from the Gram Sabha, 202 individual claims were received by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC). The SDLC recommended 175 cases out of them to District Level Committee (DLC) for approval. Titles for these 175 cases have been distributed after approval by DLC. The land was of Revenue Forest category. The land has been distributed for homestead purpose only and the total area is Ac 10.10 decimals.

CHAPTER - V

INDUSTRIES

Introduction

District Industries Centre (DIC) Bhadrak became independently functional on 1st January 2000. Before that Branch Office of DIC, Balasore was in control of its Branch Office at Bhadrak. In MSME Sector 1698 enterprises were established with an investment of about Rs.235 millions providing employment opportunity to around 8000 persons until DIC, Bhadrak became operational in the year 2000. As on date the figure has been raised to more than 3500 enterprises with investment of more than 600 million providing employment to more than 25000 persons. This is due to collective effort of DIC, Banks and other line Depts. One successful cluster of rice milling units has come up in the district and has been identified for development in Cluster mode under State Initiative for Cluster Development.

Old Time Industries

Various industries in Cottage & MSME sector have flourished in the district since generations. Ricehullers, atta chaki, chuda hullers, oil ghani, weaving, pottery, brass & bellmetal, cane & bamboo works, stone carving and pottery, carpentry, blacksmith, traditional of cereals & pulses, salt, of dry fish etc. were the industries. The entrepreneurs and the artisans who produced the articles / products for centuries were an integral part of the village community, being paid largely in kind and in some cases held land towards remuneration for the products/articles/services rendered to individuals or the community as the case may be. Handlooms from Odisha including Bhadrak, particularly bandha (double ikat), fine cotton and silk had a niche market in South-east Asia, Africa, Europe and later the Americas. One ship with Berkley Castle with the tonnage of 824, and net tonnage of 597 was carrying 1508 bales of cloth and other textiles, equal of 100 tons and silk of 157 bales, which was another ten tons.¹¹This was on 25 January 1681 and loaded in Balasore Road, the deep sea from the mouth of Budhabalanga – and the textile cargo had come mostly from Bhadrak district.

During industrial revolution in England, large scale mechanization was done in textile sector; the focus on textile sector was not accidental but deliberate because textile was a major import for England. However, these primitive powerlooms produced plain coarse cloth and initial imports by East India Company rotted at Baleswar Port, but the Company forced another consignment. The administration imposed various restrictions on local handlooms and by 1822 production of fine calicos had become negligible.¹²

¹¹D.P Pathi, Page – 48.

¹²LSS O' Malley, Chapter IX.

Power

In 1956 the State with the support of Union Government started scheme for electrification of small towns and rural areas of the district. In pursuance of that scheme the electrification of Bhadrak Town commenced on July 1956. The transmission line from Bhadrak Power Station was later extended to other part of the dist. Now almost all the villages and small towns of the Bhadrak Dist. have electricity connections. The District has no power generation Project. However, Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. (FACOR) has a captive power plant of 100 Megawatt capacity, for its own use.

Minerals

The coast of Chandbali is rich in limonite a noncommercial mineral containing magnetite, and small quantity of monazite which is a source of rare earths has also been reported.

District Industries Centre

The District Industries Centre, Bhadrak has been functioning independently after being bifurcated from DIC, Balasore on 01.01.2000. It provides easy service to the people of the District in following aspects :

Promotion of micro, small & medium enterprises (MSME) handicraft and cottage industries.

Implementation of self employment schemes

To identify prospective entrepreneurs and viable projects for setting up of industries.

Facilitating establishment of MSMEs through Single Window Mechanism. Recommendation for land, financial assistance and scarce raw materials for MSMEs

Implementation of provisions for incentives to MSMEs.

Extending assistance in marketing of finished products.

Recommendation for quality certification.

Development of industrial enterprises through cluster approach.

Identify and make demand survey on the available resource of the District and plan for promotion of viable Industries in the area.

To grant Registrations to the entrepreneurs.

To strengthen the guidance cell to solve the problems of the entrepreneurs.

To maintain up to date data on MSME Sector.

To arrange Entrepreneurship development training.

To arrange exhibition, fair and publicity and visit of industrialists to Trade Fairs and different Industrial Estates of other States.

To solve the problems of the industrial units at the district level.

Industrial Estate

There is an Industrial Estate at Rahanja in Bhadrak. The Estate is situated by the side of National Highway with an area of 20.7 Acre, out of which Ac 12.440 has been allotted in shape of land and shed to 20 entrepreneurs to start the enterprise. Units that manufacture fly ash bricks, aluminum utensils, food processing, refractory bricks are functioning.

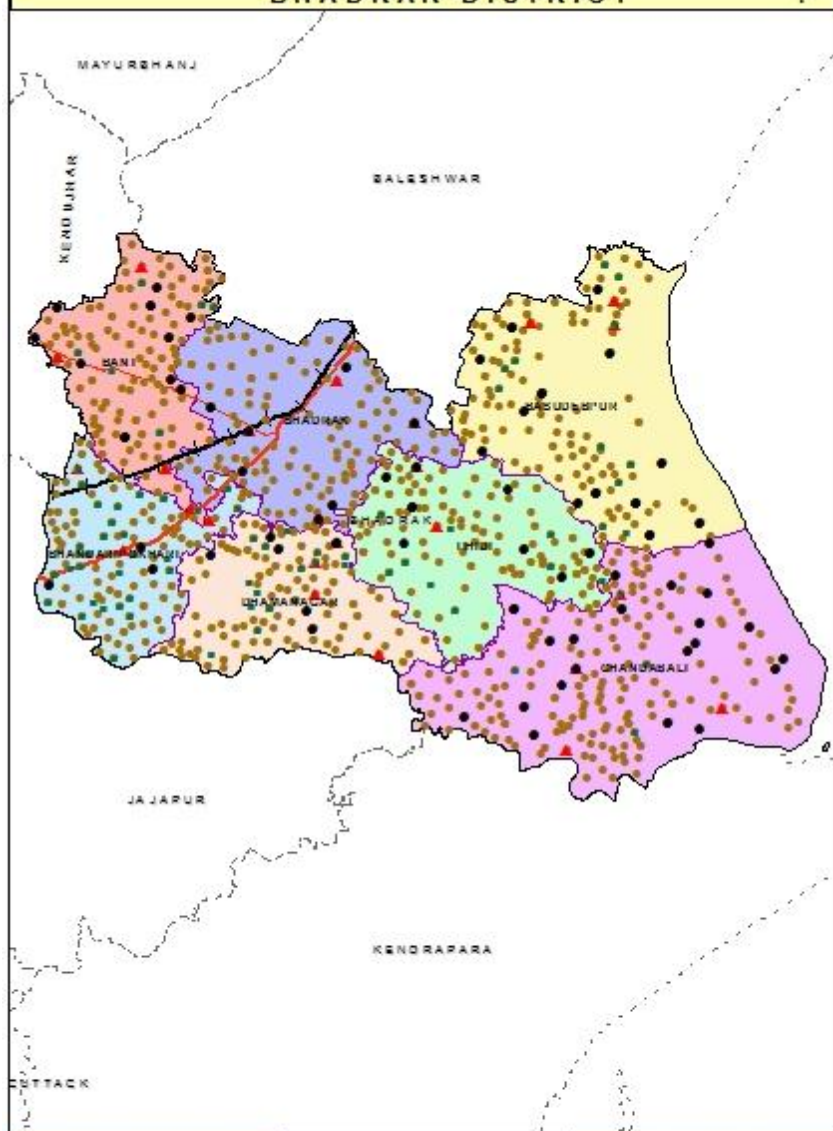
Industries

Industries which have backward linkage should have come up in the district after independence. Handlooms which could have spawned backward linkages like ginning, spinning, dyeing never revived, despite some efforts in early 1990s. Rice hullers could have come up in large numbers in rural areas, but this was a restrictive law which made it almost impossible to establish them. The law was repealed, and there after hullers have come up. Bhadrak and Baleswar had a chain of rice mills before independence because rice produced from the area was exported from ports in these districts. However, these industries had closed down due to draconian application of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. These included imprisonments for 'smuggling' of rice from one district to another and of course, another state. These were remnants of laws made by colonial government. Only after 1998 these restrictions were gradually removed. The economic forces have seen the return of rice mills and other food processing industries. Fisheries, particularly marine fishing ports, should have spawned forward linkages like processing, packaging and exports. When land was leased out or purchased or encroached by processing they were non-resident and their base was Paradip. The non-resident nature of these entrepreneurs meant an extractive industry and they had no intention to invest in processing. By the time some local entrepreneurs invested in prawn farming the district had lost the competitive advantage in processing and export of fisheries.

Beneath this loss of competitive advantage, lies an Industrial Policy which was reviewed and renewed from time to time. These changes changed the appearance but not the appreciation of ground realities. The policy focused on so-called big industries like steel and sponge iron, hotels. These industries had no downstream industries and had no impact on the local economy.

After about 1995, prodded by union government, the policy shifted somewhat towards local industries. As already stated, by then the district had lost its competitive advantage in industries based on agriculture and Fisheries. However, the economic factors have generated at least backward industries like spawn production.

INFRASTRUCTURE MAP BHADRAK DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
	INDUSTRIES
	COLLEGE
	SCHOOL
	BANK
	NATIONAL HIGHWAY
	STATE HIGHWAY
	RAILWAY LINE
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	RESERVOIR / DAM



Large Scale Industries

Bhadrak was declared as an industrial Backward District in the year 1983-84. Only three Large Scale Industries have come up in the district despite the concessions.

Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.

A Charge Chrome Plant situated in D.P. Nagar at about 04 KMs towards the West of Bhadrak Town in the Village Randia has been set up by M/S Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. It has commenced production since 7th March. 1983. The Plant is running with a Capital investment of Rs. 90 Crores. At present 1,000 persons are working in this unit. The plant produces Charge Chrome of nearly 50 thousand Tons yearly. The basic raw materials of this industry is Chromite which is procured from Boula Mines of Keonjhar Dist. and Sukinda Valley Mines of Jajpur Dist. It is an Export oriented Industries and its product are being exported to the countries of Europe and Japan etc. However, it has not spawned any downstream industries.

Faccor Power Ltd.

M/s Faccor Power Ltd. was established in the year 2000 at D.P.Nagar, Randia with investment of more than Rs.749.00 Crore. It produces 35 MWH electric power at present providing employment to more than 400 employees.

Dhamara Port

The Dhamara Port has been modernized and is operating.

Medium Scale Industries

Only one Medium Scale Industries i.e. Mangalam Agro Tech. Pvt. Ltd. has been established at Asura in the year 2008. It produces Boiled rice, broken rice and rice bran with a capital investment of Rs. 1327.63 lakh and has given employment to 30 persons.

Micro and Small Scale Industries

The district was very poor in Small Industries sector. Only about 100 small scale Industrial units had been working in the district. However, as a result of a number of promotional activities in the recent past, the situation has changed. Many Small Scale Industries i.e. Rice Mills, Ice Factories, Fly Ash Bricks Unit, Fabrication Unit, Bakery, Ice Cream, Flex Print, Food Mixture and other service oriented units have been established by the entrepreneurs in the recent years. Presently around 1325 regd. feasible MSME units are working in the district.

The Categories of MSME units in the district are as follows

Sl. No.	Category of Industries	Nos.	Investment (In Lakhs)	Employment
1	Metal & metallurgical	72	501	329
2	Engineering and Allied	135	780	732
3	Agro & Food based	205	3317	995
4	Wood & Forest based	49	79	257
5	Glass & ceramic based	109	180	767
6	Mineral based	02	54	16
7	Paper based	10	22	48
8	Plastic & Rubber based	10	108	72
9	Textile based	158	105	756
10	Chemical based	30	46	284
11	Electric & Electronic based	47	212	235
12	Leather based	04	9	16
13	Repairing & service based	192	201	649
14	Miscellaneous	302	413	901
TOTAL		1325	6033	6056

(Source : District Industries Centre, Bhadrak)

Agro and Marine Based Industries

The district being primarily an agricultural district, its economic activities centres round agriculture, Processing of paddy, wheat, oilseeds and bakery products like biscuit, breads and pastries manufacturing industries. All these industries are mainly situated at places like Bhadrak, Pirhat, Dhamnagar and Chandabali. These industries are 205 in number and have employed 995 (skilled and unskilled) persons. These units are established with a capital investment of rupees 3317.06 lakhs.

Although a sizeable number of agro-based industries have come-up in the district there is still potentiality for more agro based industries. Among them rice milling is the most important industry. It began in the early twenties of the present century and gradually spread.

Engineering Industries

The engineering industries are mainly located at Bhadrak and Charampa. They manufacture engineering articles like fabricated gates and grills, galvanized iron (GI) buckets, agricultural equipments, steel utensils, hospital equipments, huller screen blade and light engineering products. There are 130 such engineering industries employing 605 persons. These units have been established with a capital investment of rupees 680.00 lakhs.

Chemical and Allied Industries

Ayurvedic medicines, Agarbati, Phenyle, Candles etc. are manufactured by the Chemical and Allied Industries. These are mostly concentrated at Bhadrak, Charampa and Chandabali.

Glass and Ceramic Industries

The glass and ceramic industries mainly manufacture bricks, Fly Ash bricks, Cement products and Stone Utensils. These Industries are 109 in number and employs 767 persons (skilled and unskilled). They are mainly situated in Bhadrak, Bonth, Dhamnagar, Bhandaripokhari. These are established with a capital investment of rupees 180.36 lakhs.

Plastic Product Industries

Manufacturing of Plastic Fishing net, Toys, Wovensacks, etc. are coming under these industries. These are set-up at Bhadrak and Basudevapur which is around 10 in numbers and have given employment to 72 persons. All these units are established with a capital investment of 108.50 lakhs.

Textile Based Industries

Around 158 nos. of units are concentrated at Bhadrak, Bhandaripokhari, Motto and Chandabali that manufacture readymade garments, dhoti and gamuchha, school dresses, yarn dyeing etc. It provides employment to 756 persons with an investment of 105.49 lakhs.

Wood and Forest Based Industries

Around 49 nos. wood based industries / saw mills have been set-up in the district in the places like Bhadrak, Charampa, Chandabali and Dhamnagar with a investment of 79.76 lakhs and employment of 257 persons.

Leather Industries

There are 4 leather industries in different places of the district mainly at Bhadrak and Chandabali. They produce tanned leather footwear like chappals, shoes, leather bags, leather boxes etc. These industries employed 16 persons with investment of 9.24 lakhs.

Electrical and Electronics Industries

Electrical jobs, servicing and repair of radios, tape recorders, television, mobile, storage of batteries, manufacturing of battery plates are coming under these category of industries. These industries are mainly located at Bhadrak and Charampa around 47 in nos. with capital investment of Rs.212.73 lakhs and employment of 235 persons.

Servicing and Other Miscellaneous Industries

Servicing of auto engines, tyre retreading and resoling, painting and binding of books, body building of rickshaws, repairing of bicycles, rickshaws, tyre and tubes, welding of motor vehicles and cycles come under these type of industries. There are 494 servicing and miscellaneous industries in the district employing 1549 persons. These units are scattered all over the district and were established with a capital investment of rupees 613.31 lakhs.

Fishing

Fishing plays a vital role in the economic development of the district and has vast potential. Chandabali, Dhamara, Basudevpur are enriched with marine and brackish water fish resources in their long coast line. Marine fishing has become the main occupation of the Fisher men. Bhadrak coast is important for prawn fishing and other edible fishes. The annual procurement is about 10000 ton and these are mostly marketed outside. In view of the growing fishing industry in the district it has been estimated that 100 Tons of Ice are required for preservation and packing. Keeping this requirement in view around 25 nos. of Ice Plants have been set-up in private sector in Basudevpur, Dhamara and Chandabali area.

The comprehensive achievement of MSME sector for last five years is given below.

Sl. No	Year	MSME GIP	EM-I	EM-II	MSME Loan proposals sponsored
1	2010-11	200	317	81	51
2	2011-12	210	319	86	44
3	2012-13	231	372	115	45
4	2013-14	264	507	115	62
5	2014-15	1160	552	126	69

Industrial Potential Plan for Future Development

The identified entrepreneurs are being trained and given hand holding support for setting up of viable projects. They are being assisted by the banks under several schemes. The incentives available of various categories of industries in the district in brief are as follow:

Manufacturing Sector

Enterprises	Investment in plant and machinery
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed twenty-five lakh rupees
Small Enterprises	More than twenty-five lakh rupees but does not exceed five crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than five crore rupees but does not exceed ten crore rupees

Service Sector	
Enterprises	Investment in equipments
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ten lakh rupees:
Small Enterprises	More than ten lakh rupees but does not exceed two crore rupees
Medium Enterprises	More than two crore rupees but does not exceed five core rupees

State Assistance to Industries

Assistance & fiscal incentives to eligible industries are governed under mentioned policies.

- 1) Industrial Policy Resolution 2007
- 2) Micro Small Medium Enterprises Development Policy 2009
- 3) Odisha Food Processing Policy 2013

Under the above Policy, the units are availed incentives such as

- 1) Capital investment subsidy
- 2) Interest subsidy on term loan / working capital loan
- 3) Electric duty exemption
- 4) Exemption of Entry Tax
- 5) Reimbursement of VAT
- 6) Exemption of premium of conversion of land
- 7) Stamp duty exemption
- 8) Reimbursement of quality certification.
- 9) EPM Registration & Rate contact, etc

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

To facilitate employment to educated unemployment youths a scheme named Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme was started from the year 2008-09 in place of old scheme PMRY. It facilitated to established Industries and Service based units with a project cost 25 lakh and 10 lakh respectively. The subsidy varies between 15% to 35% of the project cost depending upon the category of the entrepreneur & location of the unit. This scheme is implemented through DIC, Odisha Khadi and Village Industries Board (OKVIB) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Government India (KVIC). The progress under the program is as follows.

Year	Number of Units	Subsidy amount (Rupees in lakhs)
2011-12	62	84
2012-13	67	120
2013-14	66	121
2014-15	28	57

Handicrafts and Cottage Industries

In spite of many odds and obstacles a number of traditional cottage industries of the district. have survived since centuries. After independence, attempts have been to organize the artisans by giving technical and financial support under different schemes implemented by Govt. of Odisha Development Commission (Handicrafts), (DCH) Coir Board, KVIC etc of Government of India. Industrial cooperative Society were formed for more robust capital base and competitive advantage. However, artisanship is basically a household activity, though it needs support for backward linkage (like supply of raw materials) and forward linkage (like marketing at fair price). Handicrafts demand has been subdued by machine produced goods; at the same time a niche market for hand-made goods has opened up. Different training programmes are organized like- skill up-gradation training programme and Master Crafts Men (MCM) Training Programme. Financial assistance is provided to Artisans under the Scheme “Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans” (RHA) / “Modernization and Technological Up-gradation of Handicraft Industries” (MTUHI) etc. Solar Lanterns and Workshed –cum- Housing have been provided to the eligible handicraft artisans for increase of productivity .For marketing of their product different exhibitions at District. State and National level are organized.

Rehabilitation of Handicraft Artisans (RHA)

Traditional artisans shall be provided with Margin Money Assistance for availing bank finance to set up own production units.

Modernisation & Technological Up-gradation of handicraft Industries (MTUHI)

The State Govt. has so far encouraged handicraft artisans individually as well as in the organized form of Handicraft Co-op. Societies and Self Help Groups to promote handicraft industries in the state.

Workshed-cum-Housing

Handicraft sector is the largest sector among the cottage industries in Odisha. The handicraft activities are mostly undertaken in the dwelling houses in the courtyard (agana /angan) of the artisans. The courtyard is essentially open to the sky and unsuitable as a workplace during rains. However, the workshed - cum – housing scheme of DCH, which provided for roofing with plastic gaps for lighting and solar lamps had limited success as an artisan is accustomed to his as her environ.

Skill-up-gradation Training : So for the following training have been undertaken.

Craft	Location	No. of Artisaans
Paddy Caraft	Sabrang	30
Bamboo Craft	Biswanathpur	30
Golden grass	Lingadi	30
Terracotta	Rahang	30
Wood Carving	Nadigaon	30
Goldengrass	Patuli	30

(Souce: DIC, Bhadrak)

CM Training programme

In this district 60 artisans have already been undergone the training as detailed below.

Craft	Location	No. of Artisans
Wood Carving	Baudpur	15
Bamboo Craft	Kurusingha	15
Cane & Baboo	Poitalia	15
Paper Machie	Bisalkana	15

(Source DIC, Bhadrak)

Aam Admi Bima Yojana

It is a Central Government Social Security Scheme administered by LIC of India. It provide insurance cover to the head of the family or one earning member in the family living below poverty line and marginally above povertyline. 550 artisans have been covered under the scheme during 2014-15 and 449 during 2015-16.

Handicraft Scenario of Bhadrak District

In this district more than 4325 handicrafts artisans are in the official records of DIC. Some major crafts in the Dist. are as follows:

Paddy Craft, Wood Carving, Cane & Bamboo, Pottery & Terracotta, Golden grass etc

Labour and Employees Organization

The industrial working class of the district may be broadly divided as factory workers and miscellaneous workers. Apart from this many unregistered factories also entry No. of casual workers. Most of them are in

un-organised sector. The major industries of the district have provided amenities to their employees. The welfare measures include recreation club, rest shed, canteen, first aid, drinking water, medical facilities, hotments etc. Besides, the Labour Deptt.has taken steps for proper implementation of various labour laws. The Labour Department is responsible to maintain peace and labour invest in the industry to foster industrial harmony to increase production and productivity of the factory and other establishments by different labour enactments. Bhadrak was declared as labour District in the year 1983. The Bhadrak District was formed in the year 1994. The District Labour office is the administrative head of the department in the district. He is assisted by subordinate officers, like the Assistant Labour Officer, Rural Labour Inspector etc. The District Labour Officer and the Assistant Labour Officer are functioning as Inspectors under various labour laws, conciliation officers under Industrial Dispute Act. Licensing officer under Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, etc. The rural Labour Inspectors are there to implement minimum wages to the unskilled and skilled workers in rural areas. Besides, they are also functioning as inspector under Minimum Wages Act, Bidi and Cigar workers Act, Equal Remuneration Act, etc.

The Industrial working class of the district may be broadly divided as factory workers and miscellaneous workers. About 4172 workers/labourers were employed in 1300 registered factories with a number of casual workers,many people have secured employment in rice mills, saw mills, fly ash bricks, ice factory, packageddrinking water, bakery, fabrication and plastic Industries etc.There were 25 registered trade unions in the District till 31st march 2015, Generally the Workers of registered factories and construction workers have formed trade unions.The District is mainly an agricultural tract than an industrial one. The bulk of its labour force, therefore, constitutes agricultural labourers and others categories of labourers.

Labour Laws

The Labour laws, as applicable to Bhadrak district as elsewhere, are as follows:

Sl No.	Name of the Act
1	The Beedi and Cigar workers(Condition of Employment) act, 1966
2	The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation)Act, 1986
3	The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre workers (Regulation of employment)act, 1981
4	The Contract Labour(Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
5	The Employees Provident funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
6	The Employees State Insurance act. 1948

- 7 The Equal remuneration Act, 1948
- 8 The Equal Factories Act, 1948
- 9 The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- 10 The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- 11 The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and condition of service)
- 12 The Maternity benefit Act, 1961
- 13 The Mines act, 1952
- 14 The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- 15 The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
- 16 The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- 17 The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- 18 The Payment of wages Act. 1936
- 19 The sales promotion Employees (condition of service) Act, 1976
- 20 The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- 21 The Orissa Industrial Employment (National & Festival) Holidays Act, 1942
- 22 The working Journalists and other Newspapers Employees (conditions of service and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1955
- 23 The Workmens compensations Act, 1923
- 24 The Building and other construction workers workers (regulation of Employment and conditions of service) Act, 1996
- 25 Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Scheme

Industrialization, Displacement and Rehabilitation

Dhamara Port Project, Bhadrak

Odisha witnessed a historical moment on May 6, 2011 with the beginning of commercial operations at its only second all weather port at Dhamra, in the northern part of Odisha. After the first Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru's foundation stone laying ceremony for Paradip Port on 3rd January 1962, the fully mechanized port at Dhamra is cherished as one of the deepest seaports in South Asia and the second all weather port in Odisha. However, the formal inauguration of Dhamra Port was done on December 18, 2011 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha S.J. Naveen Patnaik.

Situated between Haldia and Paradip, the port is well sheltered between the main land and the Kanika sands island on the North of the mouth of river Dhamra. The location of Dhamra is in close proximity to the mineral hinterland of India viz. Odisha-Jharkhand-Chhatisgarh-West Bengal. The deep draft of Dhamra Port and the fully electrified railway line for cargo transportation, connecting Dhamra with the main Howrah-Chennai line at Bhadrak has made it today the most cost-effective and efficient port in the eastern coast of India.

Going back to the history, Dhamra is one of the most ancient ports of India. Also known as Kanika Port, Dhamra had been a prosperous oceanic trading centre in the medieval period (late 15th – 18th Century) and Point Palmiras on southern side of the Dhamra river mouth was one of the most important international navigational landmarks of that time. A multitude of commercial vessels of the king of Kanika were plying on the Indian ocean doing periodic trading through this port.

However, the port limits of Dhamra were officially notified as far back as 1931. After independence, Dhamra continued to be recognized as a minor port of Orissa. The existing port was identified by the Government of Orissa for development into a modern deep port based on a pre-feasibility study done by RITES. During the year 1997 Government of Odisha invited M/s International Seaports Private Limited (ISPL) to explore and evaluate the possibilities of expanding the minor port at Dhamra with modern contemporary facilities. After a site visit and preliminary discussions/evaluation, Dhamra port was selected for further expansion.

It was followed by signing of an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between ISPL and the Government of Odisha on 31st March 1997 for the expansion and development of the existing port of Dhamra on Built Own Operate Share and Transfer (BOOST) basis.

International Seaports Private Limited signed the concession agreement with the Government of Odisha on April 2, 1998, thereby heralding a new era in infrastructure development in the port sector of the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Concession Agreement was for a period of 34 years, including 4 years for construction of the port.

The plan was to develop Dhamra port as a most modern all weather, deep-water port, capable of handling all the latest vessels efficiently and cost effectively on global standard norms. Development of a suitable road and rail system linking the port with the national network was also considered a vital and integral part of the project. However, in the middle of the project, ISPL had withdrawn its participation from this project due to certain reasons. This had resulted in suspension of activities.

In the year 2005, a joint venture company formed in the name of Dhamra Port Company Limited (DPCL) with 50-50 partnership of Larsen & Toubro Limited and Tata steels limited had taken up the port project and activities of land acquisition and other formalities for the port and rail link project resumed.

Land Acquisition

Total Land Acquired for Railway Corridor from Bhadrak to Dhamara -
Ac.2094.00 74 villages

Bhadrak Tahasil-	13 Villages-	Ac.546.17 dec.
Tihidi Tahasil-	28 Villages-	Ac.571.47 dec.
Chandabali Tahasil-	33 Villages-	Ac.976.36 dec.
Total of 3 Tahasils	74 Villages	Ac.2094.00 dec.

Alienation of Government Land

Already sanctioned and delivered possession for Port Area Ac.741.61 and Railway Corridor Ac.134.11.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement

Sl. No.	Category	No. Original Family	Total No. of extended family displaced	Total no. of displaced persons	No. of family Shifted from the acquired land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	No. of families considered as R & R benefit.	125	194	319	319
2.	Private Encroachers	39	0	39	39
3.	Govt. Encroachers	31	0	31	31
Grand Total:		195	194	389	389

Employment

- As per decision taken in the 4th RPDAC meeting held on 26.09.2012, it is decided to provide one time cash assistance in lieu of employment as per different categories of Displaced families of the project as per guide line issued by Revenue & Disaster Management Deptt. Resolution No.31780/R&DM dated:10.07.2012.
- Out of 125 original displaced families, the Dhamra Port Company Limited has provided employment to 74 candidates, and rest families have opted to receive One Time Cash Assistance in lieu of employment. Rest are not willing to receive one time cash assistance as per category. They are demanding Category-1 which comes to Rs.7,47,000/- per displaced family

For Phase-I, Dhamra Port Company Limited has constructed two fully mechanized berths of 350 meters each along with backup facilities for handling imports of coking coal, steam/thermal coal, limestone and export of iron ore. Phase-I also includes a 62 kilometers rail link from Dhamra to Bhadrak/Ranital Link Cabin. The master plan of the Port envisages 15 berths, capable of handling more than 100 million MT per annum of dry bulk, liquid bulk, break bulk, containerized and general cargo. The cargo handling plant has been designed to achieve discharge rates of over 50,000 MT/day for coal and load rates of over 40,000 MT/day for iron ore. The Bulk Material Handling

System is also capable of loading rakes in 1.25 hours and unloading fully loaded rakes in 3 hours.

Equipped with state-of-the-art technology and a conducive business environment, Dhamra Port has been accredited as the biggest and most efficient Port in the East Coast of India.

In September 2010, the port received its first cargo vessel, an Australian ship bringing 45,000 tonnes of coking coal to supply Tata Steel's Jamshedpur plant on trial basis. Commercial operations of Phase – I commenced on 6th May, 2011.

Dhamra Port Company Limited has constructed a 18 meter deep and 18 km long channel into the sea, which facilitates smooth arrival and berthing of cape-size and super cape-size vessels. This is made Dhamra Port one among the deepest ports in the country.

On March 2014, the port received biggest cargo vessel among the ports in India named Macau Mineral carrying 1,94,073 tonnes of coal from the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, South Africa. The Dhamra Port became first among the ports in India to berth a parcel size vessel of 2,07,785 DWT (dead weight tonnage). Till now over 650 number of bigger vessels have berthed at the Dhamra Port carrying dry bulk cargo, such as coal and lime stone. There is also facility for export of iron ore.

After being acquired by the Adani Group in 2014, the Dhamra Port is now heading for 2nd phase expansion. Presently, Dhamra Port is a fully owned subsidiary of Adani Port and SEZ Ltd. The public hearing for the port expansion project was already done successfully in the year 2013 and all necessary formalities are completed to commence the expansion activities.

Also recently Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has signed a pact with Odisha government, Paradip Port and Dhamra Port to develop commercially viable stretches of National Waterway 5.

Dhamra Port has been doing various activities under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy to enrich people's life in the area/periphery in every possible way. To provide better health services in the port periphery area, the Dhamra Port Company Ltd has established a health Centre in Dosinga village which is catering to a population over 50,000 in eight panchayats in the port project periphery. Apart from three full-time doctors, the health centre has nursing, other para-medical staff and health workers. In order to empower the rural youths and make them at par with their counterparts in big cities and sub-urbs, DPCL has launched a computer literacy programme at Dosinga, Dhamra with several other education oriented programmes to spread literacy in the port periphery area. The port has set up an English Medium School in its premises to provide better education facility

in and around the locality. To promote local Art and Culture DPCL has been participating and contributing to local festivals like Boita Bandan Festival, Maa Dhamarai Festival etc.

Hotel and Hospitality Industries of Bhadrak District

Important accommodation facilities created in the District both Government and Private is given below:-

Sl No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	Telephone No.
1	Hotel Abhinandan	Station Bazar, Bhadrak	06784-230509
2	Hotel Tarini Continental	Charampa, Bhadrak	06784-230894
3	Hotel Sampark	By-pass, Bhadrak	06784-250585
4	Hotel Dixit Resort	Motel Chhak, Bhadrak	06784-240174
5	Hotel Blue Vine	Rajghat , Bhadrak	06784-251727
6	Hotel Orion	Neheru Stadium, Bhadrak	06784-242825
7	Hotel Shagun	Station Road, Bhadrak	06784-230453
8	Salandi Guest House	Rajghat, Bhadrak	06784-250808
9	Circuit House	DRDA Road, Bonth Chhak, Bhadrak	06784-242300
10	Hotel Jasmine Jyoti	Basudevapur, Bhadrak	
11	Hotel Golden Anchor	Dhamra	
12	Aranya Nivas, OTDC	Chandabali, Bhadrak	06786-220379
13	Hotel Galaxy Lodge	Aradi, Bhadrak	
14	Akhandalamani Atithi, Bhawan,	Aradi, Bhadrak	
15	Panthalasala	Aradi, Bhadrak	
16	DFC Hotel	Dhamra	



Glimpses of Boita Bandana Festival at Dhamra



Dhamara Port

CHAPTER- VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The Cash Market

In a traditional and self-sufficient agrarian economy like that of Bhadrak district, need for cash was limited. Most of the transactions like commodities (purchase of fish), education (payment to village teachers), health (payment to village vaidya) happened through barter system or jajmani system, while paddy/rice or yields from tax free land functioned as cash. While governments located in remote places minted coins, even a lot of maritime trade happened through barter, as there was no accepted exchange rate between the currencies. Cowries which was the local currency was imported from SriLanka and Maldives against export of rice¹³. But British Government did not accept land tax from the Zamindars in cowries - they wanted gold and silver coins. The exports were controlled in such a way that the sale value reached the people of Bhadrak in form of cowries and the local Zamindars had to buy coins from moneylenders called the Sarafs or Shroffs in exchange of cowries.

The shortage of money eventually percolated down. Zamindars demanded tax in the form of coins from workers who went outside. Such workers dealt with coins anyway. But at the same time, something else was happening. Some of this has been described earlier. A Zamindar or local land manager would not impose a tax regime which is so extractive that the cultivators will run away. The local Zamindar was the sole and only point of government. As stated in earlier chapters, excessive export of food grain was the main reason of famines, and this continued after 1866 famines¹⁴. The local money lender became basically stockholder of grain. Earlier the zamindars were such grain holders, who knew that in a five years cycle of paddy will be three normal years, one flood year and one drought year.

Beside the systematic failures, the local trade was paralyzed by oppressions¹⁵: However cheap might be the inland markets, the tolls and custom houses on the roads and rivers made the goods too dear for exportation; and anything like internal trade was rendered impossible by the incessant blackmail which was levied. Besides the royal officers who imposed a tax at every few miles, each petty proprietor through whose estate the route lay, lined the road with "rapacious myrmidons".

It is doubtful to fix the responsibility on restrictive trade on local Zamindars. After all, monopolization of salt harvesting by a government

¹³ LSSO' Malley, Chapter-IX

¹⁴ LSSO' Malley, Ibid

¹⁵ LSSO' Malley, Ibid

started by the British was the most extractive kind of economic policy a kind of father of all monopolies.¹⁶

Indebtedness and legal provisions

An economic survey conducted by the Government of Odisha in 1954-55 reveals the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since those families constitute the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to the debt will be a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. Besides, the survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of survey. Loans which were fully paid during the year of survey were not taken into account. The survey indicated that debts were incurred for family consumption which accounted for 27.73 per cent. To meet the expenditure on social ceremonies and litigation, 39.20 per cent of the total debt were incurred. These were responsible for 66.93 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were noticeably burdensome. Of the total debt, 22.57 per cent were incurred for various productive purpose, of which 5.11 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 8.51 per cent for purchase of land and bullock, 8.86 per cent for house building, and 0.09 per cent for investment in business.

As regards the source of credit, the chief source was the moneylenders. The data showed that 92.60 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from moneylenders, some of them were professional and some others, agriculturists or Zamindars. On certain occasions, some farmers secured loans either from Government on the plea of land improvement under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or for agricultural purposes under the Agriculturists Loans Act 1884. This constituted only 7.40 per cent and were mostly used for consumption or for social purposes like marriage, etc. Loans were incurred not only in cash but also in kind and the interest charged by one money-lender from the same debtor in respect of loans in cash and in kind was also different. 98.24 per cent and 1.76 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively. On the total loan 27.22 per cent carried 25 per cent and 8.97 per cent carried 37.5 per cent rate of interest. 31.88 per cent of the loans carried interest rates at 3.5 per cent, but there were 6.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent loans from Government agencies, co-operative societies and banks. 6.74 per cent of the loans carried 50 per cent and above rate of interest, 6.52 per cent carried no interests which were usually lent out by friends and relatives for short time.

In the meantime, more than six decades have passed and there has been a considerable change in credit facilities in the district. So in the present, context the role of private financing has almost been replaced by institutional financing.

¹⁶ John Beams. *Memoirs of a Bengal Civilian*. Chapter-16

The Odisha Moneylenders Act, 1939 was framed by the colonial government to contain usury and exploitation. It contained many provisions to regulate moneylenders and protect the borrowers. A moneylender is required to register himself and obtain a licence for carrying business. He is required to maintain regular account books and to deliver statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest on different types of loans has been legally fixed, such as, simple interest of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. The total amount to be paid by a borrower including the principal loan and interest thereon shall not exceed twice the amount of principal. All possessory mortgages would stand discharged after expiry of a period of seven years from the date of mortgage and the money-lenders has to deliver back all mortgaged land within a period of three months from the date of expiry of the period of seven years. Violation of the provision of this law attracts penalty of imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Rs.1,000. The offence is triable by the Sub-Collector and not by the Judiciary.

This provision of trial by Revenue Court had been made so that cases could be disposed expeditiously. However, the actual number of moneylenders who registered was very small. There was no pro-active inspection by the administration. Few borrowers had the financial strength to approach the Tehsildar; they had no reason to if they had to go to the moneylender after a year or two. As a measure of liquidation of rural indebtedness the State Government had enacted The Odisha Debt Relief Act, 1980 in order to extend the benefit to small and marginal farmers whose land is not more than one standard acre and the landless agricultural labourer and the rural artisans whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,400. This Act came into force with effect from 13.3.1981. This contains provision to the effect that every debt incurred by scheduled debtors before 13.3.1981 including the principal and the interest, if any payable on such date shall be deemed to have been wholly discharged and no civil Court shall institute any suit or proceedings against them for recovery of debt and interest. All suits and proceedings pending or the recovery of the same shall abate. Besides every property pledged by a scheduled debtor shall stand discharged in favour of such debtor, and the creditor shall be bound to return the same to the debtor forthwith. This law was also not effective.

These laws did not work because they were bad laws. They did not work because this was not a legal problem but an economic problem. People needed cash and cash was not available in the rural economy. People who had surplus paddy could get cash once or twice a year, whereas they needed cash almost everyday. Among other sectors which could have yielded cash, fisheries was stagnant, dairy was declining and handlooms had disappeared.

Increased cash flow in the economy

The antipoverty programs of the Ministry of Rural Development like integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP) and National Rural Employment Program and its subsequent avatars like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) saw flow of cash to rural economy. While IRDP was a scheme to provide durable income-generating assets (like milch cows), and sometimes these assets were not purchased, certain amount of cash entered the rural economy. The last avatar of IRDP was Self Help Groups (SHGs), where it was believed that when groups of women manage a loan, the utilisation will be better. While the economic productivity of SHGs was so low, that the subsidy component was altogether abandoned, many SHGs in the district could repay the loan because the money was loaned out to the members at low rate of interest. Since 2003 revival of dairy sector through cooperatives has a cash inflow of Rs.15.00 Lakh everyday. The everyday earning which happens in this sector spawns a number of activities. Villages where milk cooperatives became functional have seen regular attendance of children in schools, prompt health care and regular payment of electricity bills.

Nationalised Banks and scheduled banks

As a positive measure to reach the rural poor for their loan requirement, banks were nationalized in 1969 as a result of which the requirement of rural poor could be fulfilled. In Bhadrak district there are 17 public sector banks with 82 branches spread over 7 blocks of the district. Up to 31st March 2015 their total deposit is around Rs.2448 crores and total advance is around Rs.939 crores. Even at 60% Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) the net outflow of funds from the district is higher by Rs.430 crores. (Rs.1369 crores - Rs.939 crores). Most notable banks are SBI, UCO, UBI, PNB, CBI, Dena Bank, Allahabad Bank etc. There are five private sector banks namely AXIS Bank, FEDERAL Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank and INDUSIND Bank with seven branches in the district. All these private banks are at Bhadrak except INDUSIND Bank which is at Dhamara, ICICI has its second branch at Chandbali and AXIS has its second branch at Dahamara. As on 31.03.2015 the total deposit of these banks is around 229 crores and advance is around 148 crores. The CDR of private sector banks is better than that of public sector banks. Three private insurance companies namely ICICI Prudential, Bajaj Allianz and HDFC standard life are operating in the district. About the public sector insurance companies, mention is made later.

Cooperative Bank

Cooperative credit plays a pivotal role in strengthening farmers. Since the villages in the district are primarily agrarian in nature, farmers have easy opportunity to avail advances for agricultural purpose. Besides, the cooperative banks are now compatible to the small and marginal farmers. These banks also safeguard the interest of the farmers by offering better interest rates on their deposits which is sometimes higher than that of Nationalised Banks. The cooperative sector offers services to its member farmers by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) located at remote places in the district. Bulk of the credit facility to farmers is dispersed through PACS. In order to ensure that the entire loan is not used for consumption, part of it is disbursed in the form of seeds and fertiliser. This also answers access to inputs at reasonable prices. The PACS in addition to providing banking services also takes part in paddy procurement and thereby offering easy marketing opportunity to the farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP). The different component of the cooperative sector in the district is given below.

No. of cooperative banks 10

No. Of PACS 108

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) issued 1,75,000

Total Self Help Groups (SHGs) 4673

Investment target for Kharif Rs.370 Crores

Finance made available to 3820 SHGs Rs. 3585 lakhs

Finance made to 2562 Joint Liability Group Rs.1295 lakhs.

Total deposit Rs 488.38 Crores

Total advances Rs 507.12 Crores

Total business Rs 951.02 Crores

Market share 16.37 %

Paddy procured during 2014-2015 from 40690 farmers-174696 MT

Paddy procurement in 2015-16

The paddy procurement regime introduced in 2015-16 was 'digitized'. Most of the farmers did not understand the complicated procedure, restrictions and ceilings. Most of the PACS did not have functional Internet Connections. In fact, the wireless (mobile service providers) has been non-functional in rural areas. Only towns with optical fibre connections have efficient internet connections. The farmers and share croppers had to approach middlemen, who are also local political representatives who retained a handsome part of the MSP. In fact, since PACS have not paid to the middlemen or farmers by May 2016, many middlemen have paid to the farmers from their own sources. The inability of officials having the comfort of NIC connection to understand the absence of internet connectivity has resulted in a policy where farmers

have not received the rightful dues for Kharif 2015 even by end of May 2016. In most parts of the district, production of paddy has been very good in Kharif 2015. Hopefully, the mismanagement of procurement will encourage some farmers to diversify from paddy.

Self – Help Groups (SHG)

In Bhadrak district 4673 SHGs are operating. SHG programme is implemented as per guidelines of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) of the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. In 2014-15, there were proposals for 4500 linkage programs, of which 3820 proposals were sanctioned by the Banks. Samanwaya Mela is organized Block wise for interface meet between bankers and SHGs in each quarter for a branch or group of branches. In order to sensitize and orient bankers on NRLM guidelines on SHG bank linkage, workshops are organised at district level. As already stated before, not all money loaned to SHGs for productive activities. But since this money went to women’s groups, at least it went for purposes which were considered essential by the people (Like Wedding), through certainly not so from a banker’s point of view.

Life Insurance

The LIC Branch of Bhadrak started functioning in the year 1982. It has two satellite Office. 1.chandbali (11 Nov.2008) 2.Basudebpur(5 Sept.2011)
Table – 6.1.

No. of Employees	in these Offices are 74
No. of agents	1280
No. of Policie(2014-15)	34547
First year Premium(2014-15)	Rs.3182 Lakhs
No of Policies Serviced	3.5 Lakhs
Maturity Claim Paid(2014-15)	5774 Nos(2310 Lakhs) Rs 23.10 Crores
Survival Benefit(2014-15)	20000 Nos(2143 Lakhs) Rs 21.43 Crores
Death Claim Paid(2014-15)	484 Nos(404 Laks) Rs 4.04 Crores
Position of the Branch in Policies	1 st in East Central Zone, Patna 4 th in all India.

(Source : Chief Manager,LIC, Bhadrak)

General Insurance

Four General Insurance Companies. Viz., the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., the National Insurance Company Ltd. The United India Insurance Company Ltd., and the New India Assurance Company Ltd., are functioning in this district. These companies are doing insurance on fire, burglary, automobiles, etc.

PMJDY

The Prime Minister Jan Dhan Yojana which is recently launched is a success in Bhadrak district. In the 2nd phase of the said Yojana three more social security Yojanas were launched by the Government of India namely Prime Minister Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Prime Minister Surakshya Bima Yojana and Atal Pension Yojana which are being implemented in the district by different banks and insurance companies in the district.

The MUDRA scheme which is very recently launched is to be operational in the district very soon.

Crop insurance is done regularly in the district. Previously it was done by LDM, Balasore, from this year onwards it is will be from LDM office, Bhadrak district very soon

Trade and Commerce : Pre-Independence Period

In 17th century, before the compulsions of Industrial revolution in England forced the closure of handloom industries in India (the areas directly administered by the British and not under the kings), the major exports from the district were textiles. An indent from East India Company shows that the following quantities were requisitioned from Balashwar in 1682¹⁷.

Ginghams of fine sort	-	20,000 Pcs.
Nilaes of good Colour	-	20,000 pcs
Sannoos	-	36,000 pcs
Herba Taffatoes	-	20,000 pcs
Herba Lungis	-	20,000 pcs
Sousies of Several colour	-	4,000 pcs
Tassar Yarn	-	200 bales
Cotton Yarn	-	200 bales
Sticklac (for dyeing)	-	100 tons
Broad blue Ginghams	-	10,0000 pcs
Army sort of new stuffs, of herbs or cotton or silk for trial	-	12 bales

The above request from British East India Company shows the strength and range of textile sector of Bhadrak. We will mention the range of trade of some other products shortly. However a hundred years after the British came to Odisha, the Gazetteer (O'Malley, 1907) reports : 'the only articles exported were rice and little salt (about Rs.3.00 lakhs) and the trade was hardly known by that name'. This has been quoted and accepted in the Balashwar Gazetteer of 1994, Chapter-VI. In view of the contrasting reports, one an actual trade account and the other the report of a roving gazetteer, some facts need to be recorded.

¹⁷ S. Choudhuri, as quoted in the ports of Odisha, Dr. Kartikeswar Patra, PP 39-40

The Dutch and Portuguese records shows that in addition to textiles, other major exports were cowries, timber and saltpeter¹⁸. Bhadrak was not a net surplus producer of cowries, but imported them in exchange of export of rice, and other commodities. It was not the European ships which pivoted the trade for Bhadrak; the Asian ships had a bigger role. Between 1680-1718, out of 18 ships that left for Shri Lanka, 17 left from the ports of Baleshwar and Bhadrak. Meanwhile, something else was happening. The Corruption in East India Company which would destroy the stability of land tenure system later had started its footprints in trade. Out of 13 ships south-bound from Odisha and Bengal, 8 were in the names of officials of East India Company.

In 1803, when a handful of soldiers of East India Company defeated the nominal ruler of Cuttack, it did not affect the trade and commerce of Bhadrak, which was autonomous as already explained before. The British, after occupation of Kolkata, neglected and penalized exports from Baleshwar¹⁹. In 1803, ports from Bhadrak and Baleshwar were exporting the same range of goods and commodities : agricultural produce like rice and vegetable seeds, textiles ranging from coarse cotton to double tie-and-dye, high quality salt which went to other countries, brass and bronze utensils, metal and stone statues, timber, saltpetre, skilled workers for smelting tin, copper, zinc in south-east Asia. The British, however, had not forgotten their humiliation, when their monopoly rights over Baleshwar port granted by Aurangzeb were rejected by the local panchayat. A question has been often asked why Dhamara Port was rejected by the British. The king of Kanika rejected the British claims, and when the port was not used by the British, the kind started a trade, which the British did not like²⁰

Post-independence Period

Trade and commerce in the district is mainly agro-based. Bhadrak is the principal town and rail-head which controls mostly the trade of the district. The chief exports of the district are paddy, rice, jute, fish, milk and milk products, dried fish, oil-seeds and stoneware. Rice and dried fish are mostly despatched to markets in Calcutta. Rice is also exported to the neighbouring districts. The important commodities imported are; sugar, chemical fertilisers, grocery, iron and steel goods, agricultural implements, drugs, engineering products, cement, kerosene oil, petrol, cloth, ready-made garments, electrical goods, spices, automobiles, utensils, etc.

Trade Centres

The chief commercial centres of the district are : Bhadrak, Chandbali, Dhamnagar, Agarpada, Dhamra, Chudamani.

¹⁸ Das Mohapatra L, Chapter 2 and 3

¹⁹ Panda, Hrushikesh, Garba Karibara Katha 1826 : Chhayapati

²⁰ Das Mohapatra L, Chapter 8

Bhadrak

Bhadrak is the District headquarters. The National Highway No.5. & East Coast Railway joins Bhadrak with other parts of the State and the Country. There are many wholesalers and retailers. Varieties of shops, both permanent and temporary, have grown up recently in different parts of the city. Business in different commodities on a large-scale is carried on daily. The chief business centres are located at Puruna Bazar, Naya Bazar, Charampa Bazar and Kacheri Bazar

Chandbali

During British days Chandbali was the chief centre of maritime trade. The colonial government developed Chandbali as this was a sheltered place and had sufficient draught round the year because of multiple river systems which merged here. With the introduction of railways and improvement upon the system of road transportation, Chandbali has lost its Pre-eminence. However, Chandbali is now an important rural marketing centre of the Tahasil of the same name. It is situated at a distance of 55km from the district headquarters. Bhadrak is its main rail-head.

Agarpada

Agarpada is an ancient town in Bonth Block in Bhadrak District which offers services to villagers in Bonth and villagers of Hatadihi Block under Keonjhar District and villagers under Khaira of Balasore District.

Dhamara

Dharma had a modernized fishing labour.

Regulated Market Committee (RMC)

There are two RMCs in the district namely Bhadrak and Chandbali.

Chandbali RMC

1. Name of the Market Committee: Regulated Market Committee, Chandbali, AT/PO-Chandbali Dist-Bhadrak
2. Date of Establishment Govt. Notification No.15594 dtd. 06.05.1961 of Govt. of Odisha Cooperative Department

As per Govt. Notification No.15594 dtd. 06.05.1961 the areas covered by Chandbali and Bansada police stations of Bhadrak District and Korand, Katana, Trailokpur, Baradhia, Kantapada, Lahuni, Vamanda, Hatasahi, Charapuda Gram Panchayats of Auli Police Station of Kendrapada District.

Name of the Notified Agricultural Commodities

The following agricultural commodities have been notified for Chandabli market area for proper regulation of purchase & sale.

Notification No.- 41311 dtd.29.11.1990- Vegetable, Potato, Onion

Notification No. 206117 dtd. 06.12.1989- Jute, Paddy Rice Mug, Bin, Khesiri, Gur, Cattle, sheep, Goat

Notification No. 260 dtd. 05.01.1987- Mustard, Groundnut, Tobacco, Banana, Papaya, Fish Coriander, Chillies, Garlic, Tomato, Saru, Sweet Potato, Leaf and Fresh vegetable, Dry fish, prawn, Bamboo, Straw, husk, chokad, sugar cane, mango, Cashewnut, sheath, poultry, etc.

Bhadrak RMC

- 1.Name of the Market Committee: Regulated Market Committee,
Bhadrak, At/P.O-Salandi By-Pass,
Bhadrak
2. Date of Establishment Govt. Notification No.20617 dtd.
30.06.1959 of Govt. of Odisha
Cooperative Department
- 3.Market Area of the R.M.C : The area of operation of Bhadrak
R.M.C is confined to 6(six) Block
namely Tihidi, Dhamnagar, Bonth,
Bhadaripokhari, Basudebpur,
Bhadrak, Bhadrak Municipality area,
Basudebpur Municipality area and
Dhamnagar N.A.C area in the
Revenue District of Bhadrak

The Main Market Yard has more than 23Acres of land. 2 nos. of 500 M.T. Godown at Main Market Yard, has been completed.3 nos. of 1000M.T. Godown Main Market Yard under progress.

Name of the Sub Market Yard

The following weekly market have been declared as Sub-Market Yard.

Tihidi G.P. Market, Arnapala G.P. Market, Asurali G.P. Market, Pirahat G.P. Market, Sahidnagar G.P Market, Palia Bindha G.P. Market, Palasahi G.P. Market, Sabaranga G.P. Market.

Weights and Measures

This office was created in the district of Bhadrak vide Order No. 11859, dt.21.07.14 of food Supplies and Consumer Welfare Department, Odisha, Bhubaneswar being concurred by F.D-UOR No. 370/Ac & F dt. 21.01.20141.

Date of function of Office - 12.05.2015

Jurisdiction - Bhadrak District

Act & Rules followed by Department:

- i. The Legal Metrology Act 2009
- ii. The Legal Metrology(General)Rules 2011.
- iii. The Legal Metrology(Numeration) Rules 2011
- iv. The Legal Metrology(National Standards)Rules 2011
- v. The Indian Institutes of Legal Metrology Rule2011
- vi. The Legal Metrology(Approval of Models) Rules2011
- vii. The Legal Metrology(Packaged Commodities)Rules2011
- viii.. The Odisha Legal Metrology (Enforcement)Rule2011

Performance of Legal Meteorology in last 10 years in the district

Financial Year	Total Fees collected (Rs.)	Trader Covered	Case Detected	Compounding Fees Realized
2006-07	9,02,061	8407	26	23,050
2007-08	8,54,428	8427	63	47,950
2008-09	9,07,383	8567	52	64,050
2009-10	9,91,000	8570	69	89,200
2010-11	11,07,852	7080	118	99,450
2011-12	22,87,668	9090	137	2,14,200
2012-13	21,96,881	5837	180	2,62,400
2013-14	26,81,493	9289	135	2,53,700
2014-15	27,63,655	6717	143	3,27,850
2015-16	31,64,461	8801	124	4,03,500

During British rule, Dhamra port was managed by the king of Kanika. Many ships preferred Dhamra to other ports. For example, Baleshwar port had been monopolized by factories, set up by British, some Europeans and one Arab factory²¹. Over the years discriminatory and excessive taxation led to discouragement of other ships. Siltation, primarily caused by the East Coast canal led to closer of Chudamani Port²². But Dhamra port continued in a steady pace. The water coming from several river systems ensured steady flow of water and prevented siltation. the British government found an advantage in East Coast canal because it increased the availability of water in Chandbali through various administrative fiats they ordered that exports from Baleshwar, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur should be through Chandbali Port²³. Yet Dhamra Port survived.

On May, 2011 Commercial Operations at Dhamra Port started. The port limits of Dhamra had been officially notified as far back as 1931. After independence, Dhamra continued to be recognized as a minor port of Orissa. The existing port awas indentified by the Government of Odisha for development into a modern deep port based on a pre-feasibility sdtudy done by RITES. During 1997 Government of Odisha invited M/s International Seaports Private Limited (ISPL) to explore and evaluate the possibilities of

²¹LSSO's Malley, Chapter IX

²²Hurshikesh panda, 1835:Gouri

²³Hurshikesh panda, 1826:Chhayapati

expanding the minor port at Dhamra with modern contemporary facilities. After a site visit and preliminary discussions/evaluation, Dhamra port was selected for further expansion. It was followed by signing of an MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) between ISPL and the Government of Odisha on 31st March 1997 for the expansion and development of the existing port of Dhamra on Build Own Operate Share Transfer (BOOST). ISPL signed the concessionairewise agreement with the Government of Odisha on April 2, 1998. The Agreement was for a period of 34 years, including 4 years for construction of the port. The plan was to develop Dhamra port as a most modern all weather, deep-water port, capable of handling all the latest vessels efficiently and cost effectively on global standard norms. Development of a suitable road and rail system linking the port with the national network was also considered a vital and integral part of the project. However, in the middle of the project, ISPL had withdrawn its participation from this project. This had resulted in suspension of activities.

In the year 2005, a joint venture company formed in the name of Dhamra Port Company Limited (DPCL) with partnership of Larsen &Toubro Limited and Tata Steels Limited had taken up the port project and activities of land acquisition and other formalities for the port and rail link project resumed. Since Tata group was already a major share holder in L&T, in effect Tatas became the managing partner.

Land Acquisition

Total Land Acquired for Railway Corridor from Bhadrak to Dhamara – Ac.2094.00 in 74 village.

Bhadrak Tahasil	-	13 Villages Ac.	546.17 dec.
Tihidi Tahasil	-	28 Villages Ac.	571.47 dec.
Chandabali Tahasil	-	33 Villages Ac.	976.36 dec.
Total	-	74 Villages Ac.	2094.00 dec.

Alienation of Govt. Land

Already sanctioned and delivered possession for Port Area Ac 741.61 & Railway Corridor Ac. 134.11.

Rehabilitation & Resettlement

Sl.No	Category	No. Original Family	Total No. Of Extended family displaced	Total no. Of displaced persons	No. Of family Shifted from the acquired land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	No. Of families considered as R & R benefit.	125	194	319	319
2	Private Encroachers	39	0	39	39
3	Govt. Encroachers	31	0	31	31
Grand Total:		195	194	389	389

(Source: Collector, Bhadrak)

Employment

As per decision taken in the meeting held on 26.09.2012 it was decided to provide one time cash assistance in lieu of employment as per different categories of displaced families of the project as per guide line issued by Revenue & Disaster management Deptt. Resolution No.31780/R&DM dated: 10.07.2012.

Out of 125 original displaced families, the Dhamra port Company Limited has provided employment to 74 persons and other families have received One Time Cash Assistance in lieu of employment. Rest are not willing to receive one time cash assistance as per category. They are demanding Caegory-1 which comes to Rs.7,47,000/- per displaced family

For Phase-I, DPCL has constructed two fully mechanized berths of 350 meters each along with backup facilities for handling imports of coking coal, steam/thermal coal, limestone and export of iron ore. Phase-I also includes a 62 kilometers rail link from dharma to Bhadrak/Ranital Link Cabin. The master plan of the port envisages 15 berths, capable of handling more than 100 million MT per annum of dry bulk, liquid bulk, break bulk, containerized and general cargo. The cargo handling plant has been designed to achieve discharge rates of over 50,000 MT/day for coal and load rates of over 40,000 MT/day for iron ore. The Bulk Material Handling System is also capable of loading rakes in 1.25h hours and unloading fully rakes in 3 hours. In September 2010, the port received its first cargo vessel, an Australian ship bringing 45, 000 tonnes of cooking coal for Tata Steel's Jamshedpur plant on trial basis. Commercial operations of Phase-I commenced on 6th May, 2011. DPCL has constructed a 18 meter deep and 18 Km long channel into the sea, which facilitates smooth arrival and berthing of cape-size and super cape-size vessels. This has made Dhamra port one among the deepest ports in the country. On March 2014, the port received a cargo vessel named Macau Mineral carrying 1,94,073 tonnes of coal from the Richards Bay Coal Terminal, South Africa. The Dhamra port became first among the ports in India to berth a parcel size vessel of 2,07,785 DWT (dead weight tonnage). Till end of 2015 over 650 number of bigger vessels have berthed at the Dhamra port carrying dry bulk cargo, such as coal and lime stone. There is also facility for export of iron ore.

After being acquired by the Adani Group in 2014, the Dhamra port is now heading for 2nd phase expansion. Presently, Dhamra port is a fully owned subsidiary of Adani port and SEZ Ltd. Also recently Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has signed a pact with Odisha government, Paradip Port and Dhamra Port to develop commercially viable stretches of National Waterway 5.

CHAPTER - VII

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

A Historical Overview

From early times, people of this District used to visit pilgrim centers like Gaya of Bihar, Birajakhetra at Jajpur and Sreekhhetra at Puri to offer 'pinda' oblations to their forefathers. In 1660, Van Dew Broke, a scholar of England prepared a map citing Jagannath, Cuttack, Bhadrak and Balasore. Throughout the district, there were no roads in modern sense of the world in existence. What were called roads were merely fair weather cart tracks without bridges. The Great Odisha Trunk Road connecting Kolkota with Puri was constructed via Balasore, Bhadrak, Jagatpur bypassing Dhamnagar and Jajpur. Poor people made pilgrimage on foot whereas the rich people in bullock cart/horse driven cart and palinkis to the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri. At the time of East India Company, Chandbali and Dhamara ports were functional. These ports had trade link with the ports of Kolkata, Madras, Bombay, Srilanka, Lakshadeep, etc. After construction of Howrah-Madras line of railway which was opened to traffic in 1899 from Kharagpur to Cuttack and from Cuttack to Waltair in 1893 and Waltair to Madras in 1897 brought a vast change in the field of pilgrimage, higher education, trade and commerce.

Roads in modern times

Prior to Independence, most of the roads were unmetalled and unbridged and were negotiable only in fair weather. In course of time, demand for more and better roads increased. For breaking age-old isolation of many areas of the district which were mostly inaccessible, construction of roads and development of road were considered essential. To accelerate this, large amounts were earmarked and spent on the development of roads in the successive plan periods. At present the district is served by National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR), Other District Roads (ODR) and Rural Roads.

The length of roads according to category surface classification in Bhadrak district is given below as on 31st March 2015.

Category of roads	Length in kilometers
National Highways	40 km
State Highways	167 km
Major District Roads	71 km
Other District Roads	169 km
Rural Roads	590 km
PMGSY Road	919 km
TOTAL	1956 km

COMMUNICATION NETWORK BHADRAK DISTRICT



REFERENCE

- DISTRICT HEADQUARTER
- ▲ BLOCK HEADQUARTER
- AIRPORT
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY LINE
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY

SCALE



INDEX MAP



National Highways

The Kolkata-Madras National Highway No. 5 passes through the district. It was constructed in 1962. The total length of this road in the District is 40Km. The N.H. is four lines. It starts near Ranital and ends at Akhuapada. The following main roads end in N.H.

- 1- ChhatabarManjuri
- 2- Dhamnagar-N.H.S
- 3- Bhadrak- Bonth- Anandapur
- 4- Bhadrak – Akhandalamani
- 5- Bhadrak- Chandbali
- 6- Jamjhadi- Dhamara

State Highways

- 1- The State Highway (SH) No. 9 starts from Bhadrak by-pass and terminates at Chandbali. On its way to Chandbali it passes through Ichhapur, Tihidi, Pirahat and Motto. The entire length of the road is 50.49 Km. The road is motorable throughout the year.
- 2- Bhadrak-Barpada-Bonth-Basantia SH-23 - 25Km.
- 3- Bhadrak-Kothar-Aradi-SH-35 - 36 Km.
- 4- Jamjhadi-Basudevpur-Dhamara - 53Km.

Major District Roads

There are 8 Major District Roads (MDR) in the district. The total length of these roads as on 31st March 2015 is 70 kms and the entire road have black-topped surface. Details about the Major District Roads as shown below :

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Length in kilometers
1.	Ichhapur-Basudevpur road (MDR-7)	24
2.	B.K.B.M road (MDR-8 B)	18
3.	Old Bhadrak –Banth road (MDR-73)	20
4.	Barikpur- Dhamnagar Road	9
5.	OLD N.H. passing Bhadrak town	3.40
6.	Bhadrak Bye passes Road	3
7.	Satt Road Anantapur-Basudevpur	7
8.	Agarpada-Baulmines	4

Other District Roads

The number of Other District Roads in the district is 30. The total length of these roads as on 31st March 2015 was 169 kms. All are black-topped roads. Rural Works Department constructs and maintains road, bridges and buildings in rural areas. There are two R.W Divisions in Bhadrak district. As on 31.03.2015 there are 90 roads with 589km. Out of this, 295kms. is black-topped, 37 kms. metalled, 17 kms. unmetalled, 58 kms. Subbase, 188 km. C.C Road.

Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana (PMGSY)

259 roads with length of 919 km. for providing all weather connection to 600 villages have been constructed. Division also does RIDF (NABARD) Bridge and buildings of different departments under Rural Works Department.

Panchayat Samiti Roads

In addition to NH, SH, MDR, ODR, CVR, Municipality/Notified Area Council and Forest Department roads, the Panchayat Samitis and Gram panchayats also maintain roads. These roads are maintained by the grants received from the department of the State Government. The 7 Panchyat Samitis in the district maintain 225 kms roads as on March 2015.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The bullock-cart had played a very prominent role in the economic life of the people, especially in the country-side where it provided the most economical means of transport of goods and passengers. Chhela is an unique system of transportation found in rural areas in the district. It is made of gunny bags having two pockets on opposite sides mounted on the back of bullock. The back is protected by a spongy cotton cover to carry the load comfortably. It is usually used by the farmers to carry manures, seeds and harvested crops. This mode of transportation was prevalent even where no road system existed. Palanquins (palki) are seen sometimes in the rural areas for carrying passengers, patients, bride and bridegrooms. Cycles are seen in every nook and corner of the district but cycle-rickshaws are mainly found in urban and semi-urban areas. Other vehicles in operation in the District are motor-cycles, scooters, trucks, taxis, cars, jeeps, buses and auto-rickshaws. The Regional Transport officer, Bhadrak is the licensing, registering and taxation authority in respect of motor vehicles of the district. The strength of different categories of motor vehicles till March 2015 is given below:

1	Moped:	2837
2	Scooter:	1013
3	Motor-cycle:	70265
4	Auto Rickshaw:	1950
5	Jeep, Land, Rover, Station, Wagon etc.:	1477
6	Car:	324
7	Taxi:	40
8	Contract carriage, Bus:	39
9	Stage carriage:	297
10	Goods Vehicle:	803
11	Petrol and water carrier:	21
12	Tractor (Com.):	3865
13	Trailer:	1689
14	Miscellaneous:	24
	Total:	84644

Public Transport

The district is provided with a network of bus services. It starts mostly from Balasore and Bhadrak and offers economic means of communication inside and outside the district. This route also provides a large number of air-conditioned buses going to the state capital. The Odisha State Road Transport started functioning with an Assistant Station Master as head of the office in Bhadrak. Keeping in view of the demand of the public, the office was elevated to a fully-fledged station. But due to loss, the OSRTC closed all services in the district. Private Bus services started functioning in all routes within the district as well as inter district routes and inter-state routes. Buses ply to Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Karanjia, Cuttack, Baripada, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Bolangir, etc. Likewise, there are Bus, services to Rourkela and Tata. Deluxe AC Buses, Deluxe Buses, Express and ordinary buses are plying in inter district and inter-state routes.

Railways in Bhadrak

No one offers the multi-dimensional magic of the real India more excitingly than the Indian railways. It is the second largest railway system in the world covering 64,500 Kms of track laid across around 7,000 stations, running around 16,000 trains every day. The convenient well connected routes offer to passenger's passage to some of the most exotic places in India. The railway organization is a vast organization and network spreading all over the country. Its main goal is to transport men and material in the safe and secure manner.

Bhadrak station is situated at 293.2 Km from Howrah on Howrah-Chennai main line. The Station is the face of locality and fulfills the prospect of being a prominent place located to the north of Bhadrak at an altitude of 23 Mtrs. It serves the people of five districts such as Bhadrak, Balasore, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Keonjhar. Now Bhadrak Station is occupying an important place in Indian Railway map consisting the revenue paid to Indian railway. Bhadrak station is the controlling station of Dhamra port and facilitates DPCL with railway services. Approximately 300 goods train rakes are handled for DPCL per month which earns approximately 100 crores rupees revenue for Indian Railways every month. Moreover the earning of Bhadrak station itself is about Rs.1.25 crores from ticket selling (Passengers earning) and luggage booking per month. Everyday about 300 passengers avail themselves journey in general tickets and about 450 passengers avail journey by reservation tickets through Bhadrak Station.

About twelve goods trains rakes of cement, fertilizers and foodgrain per month come to Bhadrak station from different places to meet the needs of Bhadrak District.

Fiftyfour Mail, Express, Superfast and passenger trains halt at this stationin from various directions for smooth purpose of journey of passengers to different parts of India. Also seven passengers' trains originate and terminate at Bhadrak station.

Passengers Amenities

Bhadrak Station has -

- a. Four passenger platforms with coach indication boards
- b. Three (UTS) General ticket counter
- c. Two (PRS) Reservation counter
- d. There are trains displaying boards in circulating areas.
- e. Returning room and dormitory, sleeper class and upper class waiting room facility
- f. Adequate chairs provided in each platform
- g. Sufficient drinking water facility
- h. SBI ATM facility available
- i. Adequate lighting system provided during night.

The district is served by the Howrah-Madras railway lines of the East Coast Railway. Description of each of the railway lines is given below.

Howrah-Madras line

The Howrah-Madras line of the East Coast Railways passes through the district in a North-south direction. The Kharagpur-Cuttack section of the main line was opened to traffic in 1899 and the Cuttack-Waltair Section between 1893 and 1897. Waltair to Madras was, however, opened prior to that. The length of broad gauge double line in District is 80 K.Ms. The line enters the district near Ranital and leaves the district at a short distance from Manjuri Road. There are 6 stations namely, Bhadrak, Ranital, Baudpur Kapali Road, Kenduapda and Manjuri Road.

One new railway line is functioning from Bhadrak to Dhamara. Now only goods trains run from Bhadrak to Dhamara and back carrying raw materials for export and import.

Water ways

Bhadrak was neither linked by rail nor by good road with other parts of the country before 1899. It was, however, connected with maritime places inside and outside the country through its ports which had a very thriving trade in the past. Its long coastline extending over 50 Kms had ancient ports and a number of minor ports having extensive maritime trade with South East Asia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Maldives Sri Lanka and Mauritius. An extensive and in-depth study of maritime trade is given in 'GarbaKaribaraKatha'.²⁴

²⁴Hrusikesh Panda

Ports

Chudamani port near Basudevpur is situated at the mouth of Gamei, Dhamarahas been developed as a model fishing harbour.

Dhamra Port

Dhamara port is situated at Lat 20.48°N and long. 86.54°E on the northern bank of the river Dhamara.

A 48 K.Ms all weather road has been constructed connecting Dhamara with Basudevpur. Dhamara is now 110 K.Ms by road from Baleshwar and 86 K.M from Bhadrak.

Dhamara is 24 K.Ms downstream of Chandabali. The river Dhamara meets the sea at Chandinipal. The channels leading to the sea from Dhamara have a minimum of 3 meters depth at the lowest tide up to the Wheeler islands which are situated about 20 K.Ms from Dhamara. Beyond the Short's and Wheeler Islands the sea is deep.

The rivers most used for purpose of navigation are the Dhamara and the Baitarani which connects Chandabali with the sea, but along the Baitarani, traffic is mainly confined to the low tidal reaches. In major part of the year the upper reaches are very shallow, and allows only small boats for short distances. Further north, Mantei, a river which connects with the Coast canal at Charibatia and then flows into the Dhamara at its junction with the Baitarani, is a good navigable channel affording communication between the Coast Canal and Chandabali and also with Cuttack. It is a tidal river as far as Rukunadeipur, 8 miles east of Bhadrak up to which point it is navigated by numerous country boats carrying goods to and from Chandabali. Neither the Salandinor Rebo and Kapali carry any volume of water in the hot weather above the village of Kanpura halfway between Bhadrak and Chandabali up to that place they are tidal and country boats ply to and from Chandabali at all seasons of the year. There is considerable siltation in Salandiriver rendering it almost useless as a waterway. However, with dredging and some planned release of water through the river, this can be revived as a waterway. There is a section of population which is depending on the waterways despite increase in road transport and railways.

The High Level canal was constructed in 1871-79. It runs between Akhuapada and Bhadrak. On the way it passes through Bhandaripokhari. The length of this canal is 27 kilometers. Presently navigation facilities are suspended. It is maintained by the Executive Engineer, Jajpur Irrigation Division, Jajpur.

The length of Salandi Canal is 473 kilo-meters which includes length of main canal, branch canals, distributaries and minor canals. The starting point of canal is Bidyadharpur and the ending point is Basudebpur. It touches important places like Bidyadharpur, Sanakumari, Bhadrak, Basudebpur and Tihidi on the way. The year of construction of the canal is 1964. The canals are not navigable. The Salandi Canal Division, Bhadrak is maintaining the canal.

Boats and Ferry Services

The country boats and power boats are plying in ferry Ghats in Bhadrak District.

Bridges

Prior to independence, most of the roads in the district did not have bridges. This was a great bottle-neck in the development of road transport. After Independence, along with the construction of roads, large amount of fund was spent for the construction of bridges. As a result, almost all the important roads in the district are now bridged. More bridges are under construction. There are 144 SHGs, 196 MDRs and 332 ODRs.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

The State Government maintains at different places in the district three types of rest houses viz Circuit House (a rest-house of the first category), Inspection Bungalow (a rest house of the second category) and rest sheds (a rest-house of third category). Lodging facilities are provided mainly for Officers of various Government departments touring the district. Some of these are open to the public but preference is given to Ministers /M.Ps/M.L.As and Government employees on duty.

Owing to rise in private managed good hotel and transport system excepting Circuit House and Inspection bungalow at Bhadrak other Inspection Bungalows not worthy for stay.

Bhadrak has no star hotels but good hotels are available namely Orion, Blue Vine, Sampark and Dixit Resorts. Some new hotels are coming up.

Dharmasalas and Sarais in villages and towns are the old-time houses where a traveller could rest for a temporary period. But Dharmasalas are not found in Bhadrak District. Now a days such institutions have lost their importance as a number of hotels and lodgings with modern amenities are available in the district.

Post and Telegraph

Bhadrak Postal division was carved out of Baleshwar postal division on 01.08.1980 with class-2 status. The area comprised whole of Bhadrak

revenue district and a small chunk of each Balasore sadar sub-division and Anandpur sub-division of Keonjhar district. Later on, Bhadrak was declared as a separate district. Hatadihi block of Keonjhar district consisting of 14 Gram Panchayats and Khaira with Simulia block of Baleshwar district consisting of 22 Gram Panchayats are the remaining service areas besides the areas of Bhardak revenue district.

The operating wing of the division consists of one head post office Bhadrak H.O, 05 grade-1 postoffices, 50 sub-postoffices, 298 branch post offices and 01 Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendra (PSSK) at Raipur (Dhusuri). Three sub-divisional offices Bhadrak central /sub-division, Bhadrak east sub-division and Bhadrak west sub-division are functioning at Bhadrak to oversee these post offices. Three sub-divisional heads and one divisional head i.e Superintendent of Post offices are kept in charge of these offices. Some of the post offices are computerised.

The postal division covers an area of 3120 Sq. Kms. There are 08 mail routes operating in the division in which mails are conveyed through private bus service in the division.

Out of 56 departmental post offices 03 postoffices function in departmental building and the rest are functioning in private building on rental basis.

Recently 06 postoffices have been upgraded to CBS Branches i.e. Bhadrak Head Office, Charampa Grade-I Postoffice, Arnopal Sub-postoffice, Randiahat-Sub-postoffice, Bonth Sub-post office and Kuansh Sub-Postoffice.

The total number of Post offices in Bhadrak postal Division as on 31st March-2015 is given below.

Sl. No.	Status of Post-Offices	Bhadrak Head Post-Office.
1.	Head office	1
2.	Departmental Sub-post office	56
3.	Branch Post-offices	298
4.	Speed post office Service	50
5.	Instant money order Service	16
TOTAL-		315

Area, population and number of villages served by the Bhadrak postal division are given as per 1981 Census.

1.	Area of postal Division	3,120Sq.Km.
2.	Population of Postal Division-	8.95.081
3.	Total No. of villages in the postal division-	1,377
4.	Frequency of delivery	all villages served daily
5.	Average area served per post office-	8 Square kilometers
6.	Average population served per post-office-	2215

Pin Code

The postal index Number scheme, called PIN code in short, was introduced by the Posts and Telegraphs Department on 15th August 1972. Under the scheme every Head Post office and Sub-post office which delivers mail has been allotted an individual six-digit number. The Branch post offices use the number allotted to their parent account office. In a country with diverse languages and scripts, the introduction of the digital code has eased the problem of sorting mail by sorters. Further there are several different towns/places in this country having identical names. The addition of the PIN code after the address enables the sorter to identify the destination correctly, thereby eliminating chances of misssending and consequent delay in receiving the articles. This has reduced the delay in transmission and hastened delivery.

The PIN code digits from left to right progressively pin point and locate the geographical position of the post office. The country has been divided into eight different Zones. The first digit indicates the Zone. The first three taken together indicate the sorting unit under which the office falls. The last three specify the particular delivery post office under the sorting unit. Thus first three digits 756 are allotted to the Baleshwar and Bhadrak district. PIN code of Bhadrak Head Post Office is 756100.

Telephones

There are 5 telephone exchanges in the district. All the important places of the district are connected with trunk lines. Bhadrak, the District Headquarters is linked with important places of the state.

No. of Fixed Line	No. of PCO	No. of Mobile subscribers	No. of Broad band Connection
4832	21	NA	1057

After entry of private Telephone Companies, BSNL has lost its glory and its consumers. Instead of Land Line, Cell phones are abundantly used by all. Telephone is not restricted to family. It has gone to father, mother, sons, and daughters with one or more each.

Two STD Codes are found for Bhadrak District-06784, 06782

Telegraph

After induction of Mobile Phone, FAX & E-Mail the glory of Telegraph is gone. The use of old Telegraph system has been discontinued almost throughout the country.

FAX and Telex Services

FAX and Telex are available at Bhadrak.

Bhadrak Telecom Division

- a. Bhadrak Telecom Division was created on 17.7.97. Prior to this, it was Telecom sub-division. This division has two SDCAs i.e. Bhadrak and Chandabali SDCA.
- b. Prior to 01.4.93, Bhadrak district had 16 telephone exchanges and subsequently 17 new exchanges have been added. Now 33 exchanges are in operation in the district.
- c. Prior to 01.4.93 all 16 exchanges were manual (Mechanical Exchange). After 1995 all new and old exchanges were substituted by Digital exchanges.

The details of telecom facilities are given below.

Specifications

Total Area:	2505 Sq KMs.
Population Covered as per 2011 Census:	1506337
No of Land Line Exchanges:	33
No of Exchanges with Broad Band Facility:	33
No of Mobile BTS:	74
No of connections as on 30.9.2015	
Land line-5120	
Broad Band-1740	
Mobile (Pre+Post)-52600	
WLL-1333	
Wimax-145	
OFC Route	470 KMs

BSNL provides almost all telecom services in the district. The following main telecom services are provided by BSNL.

- a. Universal Telecom Services: Fixed wire line services and land line in local loop(WLL) using CDMA technology called bfone and Tarang respectively.
- b. Cellular Mobile Telephone Services: GSM and 3G Services
- c. FTTH: Fibreto The Home facility that offers a higher band width for data transfer.
- d. WiMAX: BSNL has introduced India's first fourth generation High-Speed Wireless Broad Band access technology.
- e. Managed leased line Services: These are used to provide connectivity to Banks, Insurance offices, Central and State Govt. offices.

Presently ten mobile companies are providing services in Bhadrak district. They are : Aircel, Airtel, BSNL, IDEA, Loop Mobile, Reliance Telecom, S Tel, Uninor, Videocon and Vodafone

Upcoming Services

Network Generation Network (NGN)

BSNL will start Next Generation Networks in Bhadrak by first quarter of 2016 calendar year, by which multiple access networks can connect customers to a core network based on IP technology. These Access Networks include Fibre optics or Co-axial cable networks connected to fixed locations or customers connected through Wi-Fi as well as to 3G networks connected to mobile users.

Wi-Fi Service

BSNL will start Wi-Fi service for high speed internet in Bhadrak by third quarter of 2016 calendar year.

CHAPTER - VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Bhadrak continues to be essentially an agricultural district. Majority of people are dependent on agriculture. The coastal habitation in Basudebpur and Chandabali earn their livelihood from agriculture and fishing. It had declined due to incessant Maratha raids but the decline due to Maratha raids was limited to roadside areas and large production units like factories set up by Europeans. A series of measures like taxation on handlooms and licensing of the trade were taken by British government to protect their textile industry in England, which killed the handloom industry and associated linkages like cotton production, ginning and spinning, dyeing, processing. Some exporters who also owned zamindaris set household units near sea ports like Chudamani where the only approach was by rivers like Gamei. We find that the Rickets Canal was made principally to afford a ready means of transport for the salt from the Arangs or salt lands in the south of the port Churamani and further north up to Hijili. However, this was a complete disaster. It silted the river Gamei and thereafter Chudamani port was reduced to a local port. The finest salt of India, says Stirling, was manufactured in Odisha and particularly in Bhadrak. The district was also famous for preparing Mats of three kinds called *hensa*, *chatai* and *patia*. In the Census of 1901, it was observed that nearly 79 per cent of the people were supported by agriculture of which 31 per cent were actual workers.

Macroeconomic data

Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15 shows that the per capita Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of Bhadrak in 2010-11 at 2004-05 prices was Rs. 17,411 against Rs. 23,968 for the State. In terms of Per Capita Real Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) index of 100, Bhadrak had an index of 73, followed by Kendrapada, Nayagada, Malkangiri and Nabarangpur. The highest was Jharsuguda at 205. Since measures like GDP (Gross Domestic Product) are about money, district like Jharsuguda with its mines and industries, whose outputs are of high value, show higher NDDP. Bhadrak, whose major outputs are rice, vegetables, lentils, fish and milk shows lower NDDP. A comparison of contribution of various sectors in percentage NSDP of Odisha for two years shows the significance of various sectors at 2004-05 prices:

Year	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Services & Finance	Total
1950-51	66.39	9.65	5.29	18.67	100
2014-15	20.84	19.83	27.95	31.39	100

(Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15)

Trend in Gross District Domestic Product

There has been growth in GDDP of Bhadrak. The details are given below.

Year	GDDP at 2004-05 prices (Rs. Lakhs)	Percentage of GDDP of Bhadrak to that of Odisha at 2004-05
2004-05	185546	2.39
2005-06	192401	2.34
2006-07	210580	2.27
2007-08	229860	2.23
2008-09	251508	2.27
2009-10	276651	2.39
2010-11	291069	2.33

Source: Odisha Economic Survey 2014-15

The growth of Gross Domestic Product of Bhadrak district has been similar to the overall growth of Odisha. This is not bad, because despite higher weight given to high value products, Bhadrak has retained its share.

Per capita Net District Domestic Product

The per capita NDDP also shows a small growth.

Year	Per Capita NDDP at 2004-05 prices (Rupees)	Per Capita NDDP index against NSDP of 100 at 2004-05 prices
2004-05	12063	68
2005-06	12398	68
2006-07	13371	66
2007-08	14347	66
2008-09	15543	68
2009-10	16827	74
2010-11	17411	73

The General Level of Prices

Generally food grains become cheaper immediately after harvest and dearer before harvest. Prices are also lower or higher depending on the volume of production. The rise of prices of the principal produce contributed materially to the prosperity of the agriculturists.

Pre-Independence Period

During the later half of the 19th century, the cost of essential commodities increased faster than the rate of wages and the price of rice, the staple food of the people, rose enormously. However, this conclusion is flawed because of its bias towards one major crop namely rice and only some of its which came to the market. The exotic and extremely coarse varieties of rice, various minor millets and dals do not feature in these statistics. So the information reflects commodities which came to the market. The highest increase took place after 1866, the Great Famine (Na'anika) of Odisha, and it is indeed a common saying that the high prices which commenced during the famine have

never left the land²⁵. The Following prices have been converged from seers to kilograms.

Period		Per rupee availability of rice in kilogram
1837-51	-	46
1852-66	-	40
1867-81	-	23
1882-96	-	18.5
1897-1905	-	16.5

*1 Seer = 0.933,10 Kilogram

During the period 1900-05, price was not affected much by the opening of the railway in 1899 in the district. The district had already been exporting rice. The effect of railway on the general trade of the district and its potential value as a means of making prices independent of local demands were, however, unquestionable. There was a great increase in the price of other agricultural produce, of pulses, Ghee and tobacco. But on the other hand, cotton-yarn and oil were cheaper while there had been little change in the cost of sugar and betel-nut. The average price of salt fell due to the reduction of the duty and improved facilities of communications.

The variation of prices of rice was, however, more affected by the cycles of flood, drought and normal years, as mentioned in the chapter on Agriculture. The report on the Revision Settlement of Odisha (1922-32) by W.W. Dalziel showed that the movements in the price of rice showed a rhythmical rise and fall between 1900 to 1930 with an upward movement on the whole. He has mentioned that “ Expressed in terms of Seer to the rupee the average price rose to 15 in 1901, steadily dropped in the next 3 years to 20 in 1904, rose sharply to 10 between 1904 and 1907, dropped again to 5 in 1910 and 1911, rose between 1911 and 1915 to 9, dropped to 13 in 1917 and 1918. It again rose very highly to 7 in 1919 and 6 in 1920. This was the highest point reached. There was another 3 years decline to 12 in 1923, followed by recovery to 8 in 1924 and 1925. This level was maintained in 1926 and 1927 but it dropped again to 10 in 1928 and 1929 and to 12 in 1930. Then the prices dropped right down to 16½ in 1931, reaching 18 in November of that year. The comparatively high peak reached in 1907 and 1908 can be attributed to floods in Odisha and famine in north India. The normal rise in 1919 and 1920 was due to higher exports after the 1st World War, and the floods of 1920. The price seems then to have reached to more normal level until a series of flood years in 1925 to 1927 caused another rise. The decline in prices of 1930 and 1930 is due to return to normal prices.

²⁵ LSS O'Malley, Gazetteer of Baleswar District, Chapter-VIII

Post-Independence Period (1947-1974)

In 1947, the price of foodgrains rose and the harvest price of rice, sugarcane and rapeseed and mustard was 2.980 kg. and 1.490 kg. per rupee respectively. It was thought at first that this sharp rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilizing at the high level without any prospect of recession. However, the rise prices during the decade 1951-60 was not as drastic as in the decade 1941-50. But the common man was hit hard because of the increase in the price index in this decade, though comparatively small, came on the top of the price spiral of the decade preceding, the cumulative affect of which was enough to break the economic backbone of the middle and the lower middle class people. With the launching of the third Five Year plan (April, 1961 to March, 1966) the price level rose further and in 1961, the retail price of rice, wheat, ragi, green gram, gram, black gram, arhar and salt were 2.3 kg., 2.10kg., 1.9 kg., 1.15kg., 2.5kg., 1.6kg. and 8.5 kg., per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, green-gram, gram, black –gram, arhar and salt were 1.8 kg., 2.5 kg., 1.2 kg., 1.5 kg., 1.8 kg., 1.6 kg., 1.3 kg. and 7.1 kg., per rupee respectively. In 1963, the price of wheat, green-gram and salt remained constant while the price of rice, ragi, gram, black-gram and arhar fluctuated slightly. Between 1964-70, the prices of all commodities grew higher still and in 1970 the retail price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, mustard oil, potato and onion per rupee was 1kg., 1.12 kg., 0.890 kg., 0.870kg., 0.250kg., 2kg. and 2 kg. respectively. Ordinary cloth was available at Rs. 1.46 per meter. The price of all commodities rapidly grew higher in 1974 and in the month of February, 1974 rice, wheat, gram and arhar where sold at 0.5 kg., 0.72 kg., 0.36 kg. and 0.34 kg. per rupee respectively. Kerosene oil was available at Rs. 1.11 per litre. This data taken from the District Gazetteer of 1994 is of interest to people who cannot believe that prices were so low not so long ago. Many commodities were covered under the draconian Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a successor to a controlled commodities, other prices would show not the cost of the goods; but possibly inflatory and subsidies. If rice is available to a section of population at Rs. 1 (one) per kg and arhar dal (the preferred dal today) at Rs. 140 per Kg, what conclusions can be drawn ? If a kg of arhar dal cost Rs. 2.95 in 1974 and at Rs. 140 in 2016, the inflation rate is 47.45%. If rice sold at fifty paisa per kg in 1974 and at Rs. 1/- is 2016, the inflation in merely 100%.

However, these data have been included in the Gazetteer to show why some prices cannot be related to market forces, and how markets compensate by raising the price of uncontrolled commodities when there is a price regime for a controlled commodity. Of course the gains from black market of a controlled commodity have not been analysed for Bhadrak. The recent prices of some common items in 2011 in the district are tabulated below:

Commodity	Price in rupees per kg /liter
Rice (Common)	16
Atta (Wheat flour)	18
Mung dal	72
Mustard oil	76
Patato	8
Sugar	33
Guda (jaggery)	37

Source: Statistical Abstract of Odisha, 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha, Bhubaneswar

The consumer price index (CPI) in May 2014 of Odisha was 727 against base of 100 in 1986-87 and the CPI of India of 777. Since purchasing Power Parity is never built in with reasonable accuracy in any survey, the CPI of Odisha is likely to be lower.

Salt Trade

The salt trade with Bengal brought less prosperity to the district than it did before the monopoly by British and before textiles and handlooms were restricted through licensing and taxation. The district also exported annually about seven and a half lakh maunds of salt to Sulkia Golas in Kolkata. The Ponga salt of Balasore was especially popular in Bengal.

However, English ships had a strange haulage problem. Despite trying to stifle textile sector, the handloom textiles was so popular that ships often defied East India Company decrees and bought handloom goods, rice and other food, brass and bell metal, gold and silver, and so on. The imported English mill made cloths still rotted at the seaports and could find no buyers. England had nothing to do with export. So they exported salt, basically to balance the empty ship in the vast journey. And that turned out to be one more justification for salt monopoly²⁶. Thus salt trade shipped out was the priority of colonial government. Contrary to the report of O'Malley, people of Baleswar did not die in masses. Bhadrak continued to export rice and paddy.

Wage Payment System and Wage Rate for Different Categories of Workers

In the district, workers are being paid more than minimum wages. There are four categories of workers i.e. un-skilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly-skilled.

Minimum Wages System

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 came to force with effect from 15th March 1948. It is a Central Act, where the Central Government and State Government are competent to fix the minimum wages in respect of the

²⁶ *Garba Karibar Katha*, Hrushikesh Panda

workers employed in different occupation included in the schedule of this Act. Over the years the Central and the State Governments have made new additions to the existing Schedule to cover more workers employed in different types of employments. In the State sector, the District Labour Officer with his capacity as the Inspector under various labour laws is required to safeguard the interests of the labourers.

The change in the rate of minimum wages from time to time is furnished below.

Categories of Workers	Minimum wages per day in Rupees (years are given in brackets)			
	(2007)	(2009)	(2012)	(2015)
A. Agriculture				
1. Unskilled	70/-	90/-	126/-	200/-
2. Semi Skilled	80/-	103/-	(non ploughing)	220/-
3. Skilled	90/-	116/-	150/-	240/-
4. Highly skilled	100/-	129/-	(ploughing)	260/-
B. Non- Agriculture				
1. Unskilled	70/-	90/-	150/-	200/-
2. Semi Skilled	80/-	103/-	170/-	220/-
3. Skilled	90/-	116/-	190/-	240/-
4. Highly skilled	100/-	129/-	205/-	260/-

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

According to 2011 census, the number of households in the district is 3,06,333. In 2013-14, the mandays generated under MGNREGS was 17,32,000. With a permissible limit of 100 days work per year per household, the household which worked under MGNREGS was 17,320. This comes to 5.6% of the total households and it can be said that MGNREGS has limited relevance for the district. This is also less than a single sector like dairy which has given employment to 30,000 families on a continuous basis.

Employment and Unemployment Situation in the District

Before 1992, a Special Employment Exchange was functioning in Bhadrak. It was converted to District Employment Exchange in the year 1992. The District Employment Exchange has the functions of registration, submission, placement and vocational guidance, along with collection and compilation of Employment Market Information Data, interpretation of statistical data and verification of records of Establishment under the provisions of Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act 1959 and Rules 1960.

Government of Odisha has created State Employment Mission that seeks to create synergy in various development sectors in terms of skill development of youths and linkage of employment opportunities. The principal task of this program is to formulate sector and trade specific strategies for specialized skill trainings in order to maximize employment opportunities on a

sustainable basis in the District. To fulfill these objectives the program seeks to work in close coordination with National Skill Development Mission.

Persons from the district can be seen in households, hotels, restaurants and guest houses across the country. They work as cooks, waiters, managers and contractors. Such migrant workers are limited to male population and female migration is rare. When a worker earns enough to rent an accommodation, he takes his wife there; but she does not do outside work unless she is skilled. Most of the other technical workers go to industrial hubs like Surat, Bangalore, Chennai and so on. There is great demand from outside Odisha for technical works from Bhadrak primarily because they are disciplined and honest.

Until about 1980, persons who had passed Matriculation and Degree and had land, and who did not do a job returned to the village and took up cultivation. Cultivation even of paddy paid returns. Many of these educated farmers were lead farmers in modernization of agriculture : improved seeds, mechanisation, storage, fishery, micro-irrigation. From about that period, paddy cultivation with engaged labour became unremunerative. The wages were high. The rate of paddy remained constant or declined in real terms. By 1990, there was a sense of shame for a Degree holder to return to the village to look after agriculture. By 2015, even a Matriculate found it *infra dig* to work on his own field. Cultivation of paddy has become even more unremunerative with near-monopoly procurement of paddy and hugely subsidized rice. These people go across the country as semi-skilled labourers: masons, building workers, plumbers and workers in factories. Such workers lived in less salubrious conditions.

As the young men left for outside Odisha, the young women were left alone. Some attempt at trafficking have been made; but this was invariably in the name of marriage. The village society being strong (and above caste lines), such cases had been caught and the young women had been rescued. There has been one significant development in engaging women in work, when from 2004 dairy was developed in the cooperative mode. It is significant to note that the gender gap in literacy (2011 census) is 13.5% against Odisha's 17.6% literacy is important for a sector like modern dairy.

CHAPTER-IX

REVEVUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Early Times

All evidences suggest that the early administration including revenue collection was an extremely decentralised system in Utkal/Kalinga/Udra. Some features of this structure were as follows. There were panchayats in every village, which took care of civil and criminal disputes. Revenue collection was based on actual outputs and collected in the shape of grain, usually stored in the granary of the village headman, and which was primarily used during drought and flood. There were several systems of village headmen which came later, while the panchayats continued to adjudicate civil and criminal matters. The villages were organized into groups under a Mandhata and later Khandapati, Chaudhuri and Zamindar. This has been briefly explained earlier. A brief recapitulation is in order.

The fact that Mahabharata refers of Mandhata showed that they were quite independent. Though kingdoms were being formed, Mandhata continued to have sufficient independence as the documentation of management of ports like Pipili, Baleshwar and Chudamani shows. As new villages were set up, smaller village heads were created who were called Khandapahti. During nominal rule of Moghuls, when settlement of land was taken up, the same systems continued and Mandhatas and Khandapatis were given the titles of Chaudhuri, while some of their assistants like Lekhakar, tarania, gumasta and bisoi were given designations like Kanungo.

Land Revenue System: Past and Present

During Mughal Administration the Khandapati and Bisoi were kept in charge of provinces. The Khandapati received the title of Choudhury. The Bisoi or Bhoumls became Kanungos. The Padhan became the Makadam and the revenue village was known as Mouza. The Parganas were divided into two or more subdivisions called Taluks and the officials were known as Talukdars, a name subsequently applied to all Pargana officials. The Parganas were grouped under divisions or Sarkars. The divisions were liable to pay the rents and tributes to central ruler status and rent were fixed for each village.

At present, the statutory work is bestowed upon the Revenue Inspectors including their teams towards collection of Rent, Cess and Compulsory Basic water rate from the tenants. Besides the Revenue Inspectors are also entrusted for Collection of Misc. Revenue like Revenue of Sairat Sources, Assessment and Penalty, Premium and Royalty etc. under immediate control of Tahasildar.

Hindu Administration

In the time of Hindu Kings of Odisha, the country was broadly divided into two administration divisions, i.e. military fiefs composed of the hilly tracts on the western border together with a strip along the coast on the east and the crown lands consisting of the more fertile alluvial plains running through the centre of the province. The former had been granted to military chiefs by the reigning sovereign on condition that they protect the border and furnish contingencies to the State Army in the time of war. They were regarded as "proprietors" having title of Bhuyan or as translated by the Mughals "Zamindar". The other more valuable portion of the country comprising the greater part of the present districts of Cuttack, Baleshwar and Puri was regarded as the property of the crown. The rents were collected from the cultivators and paid into the royal treasury by the hereditary officials who were also entrusted with the police administration of the villages under them. The Hindu rules recognized no middle-men between them and their subjects. Every cultivator was in theory bound to pay to the sovereign roughly about 1/6th of the produce of the land. The residents of each village paid their quota to the headmen of the village called Padhan. The unit of collection was the revenue village consisting of a collection of houses and the land, cultivated or waste, attached to it. A group of villages made up the district called Khand or Bisi. The names of some of such fiscal divisions still survive in certain Parganas as Noa-Khand or Derabisi. Over each Khand or Bisi, were the supervising officers, viz, the Khandapati who was charged with general management including control of police and the Bisoi (also called Bhoimul), who was charged with collection of revenue, though both were jointly responsible for the payment to the royal treasury. The others were miscellaneous servants and officials. Each revenue village had also two officials, the Padhan and the Bhoi. It was the job of the Bhoi to check the village accounts. All these officials were in practice though not hereditary in theory. They enjoyed free of all payments a certain share not exceeding 1/20th of the total land revenue under collection and were also allowed to retain some part of the collection as perquisite of their offices. This was the system in the regular provinces of the Hindu kingdom but along the hilly borders and on the scantily populated littoral sea-coast the land was held by the military chiefs who paid tributes to their suzerain and were independent as regards the internal administration of their areas.

Moghal Administration

The Khandapati and Bisoi who held hereditary office were confirmed by Todarmal, Akbar's General who in 1568 had some kind of control. However, a series of mishaps on the part of Akbar made him return from northern part of Odisha, and he did not try again to conquer Odisha. The myth of Mughal

control of governance in Odisha is proved by one episode. While the English ships obtained monopoly rights over Odisha ports including Baleshwar, the local administration committee of Baleshwar tore off the orders, as they did not know about the presence of 'Mughal Empire' or Aurangzeb²⁷.

The names of Khands and Bisis became *Parganas (Praganas)*. The nomenclature of "pargana" as a fiscal division survived the period of Maratha and British administration. Some Khandapatis received the title of Choudhury. Some Padhans became Makadams and the revenue village was known as Mouza. The parganas were grouped under three main divisions or Sarkars as Cuttack, Bhadrak and Jaleshwar, each of which was incharge of an Amil or Chief Executive Officer. One of his first acts as administrator was detailed survey and settlement of the crown lands, now called Mughalbandi, taken up in 1580 in all the three Sarkars of Cuttack, Bhadrak and Jaleshwar.

Maratha Administration

In 1751 Odisha became a Maratha province under the control of a Subedar. The new conquerors made in theory no change in the fiscal organization and recognized people whom they found to be in possession of land without asking inconvenient questions. Bhadrak was one of the three Chakalas or circles under Baleshwar District, besides Soro and Baleshwar. These were again subdivided into 150 praganas each of which included a varying number of Taluks. The revenue administration of the whole area was entrusted to 32 officers called Amils. Each Amil was responsible for the revenue of each Chakala and he was assisted by a Sadar Kanungo under whom there were Gumastas also known as Villyati Kanungos, who made the mufasil Collections.

Early British Administration

When the British conquered parts of Odisha in 1803, it comprised an area of 8085 sq. miles. It was divided into two districts viz. Cuttack and Puri. Ganjam under Madras presidency had been taken over around 1799, though local Kings/Zamindars had their authority and paid some part of taxes to the Collector. The Revenue Administration of Baleswar excluding Nilagiri state, finally acquired its present dimension in 1870 when northern boundary was defined and the Baitrani and Dhamara rivers were made the southern limits of erstwhile undivided Baleswear.

The British Administration had a singular misunderstanding or inability to understand despite being around from 18th century. They should have known that land tenureship was not as exploitative in India as in England²⁸; at least in traditional communities. So they treated land intermediaries as marketable

²⁷ Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson, *Why Nations Fail*, March 2012.

²⁸ Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson, *Why Nations Fail*, March 2012.

commodities. The auction of zamindaries led to higher revenue to British government because their controls went to non-resident intermediaries who had access to money from corruption. These absentee landlords had no interest in developing agriculture or irrigation. The absurdity of market operation of estates can be seen from the following example (Maddox: Report on Settlement Operation in the District of Balasore by Mr. D.H. Kingsford, Chapter-III, para 91):

Estate of Noanand paid in 1806 a sadar jama (a bulk unconditional deposit):	Rs 9456
Next year in 1807, it was sold for :	Rs 5013
In 1818 it was again sold for arrears and bought by the government for:	Rs 1/-
In 1834, Mr Rickets, Collector of Balarore sold it for:	Rs 15502, subsequently reduced
What happened to the estate between 1818 to 1834 not mentioned.	

Closure of secondary and tertiary sectors like salt, textiles and heavy taxation on primary sectors like elementary irrigation depressed the economy.

Survey and Settlement

In the beginning, the principle of settlement in Odisha and India was based on who had developed which land. This was a policy (or , to be more accurate, a principle) which British officials did not understand, nor their subordinates, This led to a system of settlement based on oral evidence collected by Amin or Surveyor and doubtful documentary evidence like plain paper receipts for land tax paid to the intermediary, by now called zamindar. In Maddox Settlement, rent settlement was done under Section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. The same provision of law was followed in James Settlement. In Dalziel Settlement, this was done under Section 119 of the Odisha Tenancy Act, 1913. In these settlements, the principle of rent fixation was based on potential productivity of a piece of land and not actual productivity. In particular, this principle ignored productivity declines in the cycle of normal, flood and drought years which have been discussed earlier. Periodical enhancement in rent was made mainly owing to rise in prices of paddy or in acreage of the holding, both under the Bengal Tenancy Act and also under the Odisha Tenancy Act. The existing rent was presumed to be fair and equitable until the contrary was proved. The rent of a holding was not correlated to the classification/ productivity of the land but to its extent. Even during Dalziel Settlement the principle approved by Government in 1924 regarding rents of ordinary raiyats was “it will ordinarily be sufficient to impose an enhancement of 25 percent on the rents fixed at the last revenue settlement (Maddox Settlement and 12½ percent on those fixed in the revision operations

or James Settlement). These enhancements, of course, will be independent of any alteration of area under section 60 of the Odisha Tenancy Act. They will also be liable to modification in the areas subject to injurious inundation". The fallacy of the procedure was obvious. When a tenancy was created, the landlord (Proprietor, Sub-proprietor or tenure-holder) fixed the initial rent on the basis of several irrelevant factors like amount of Salami paid, social and economic status, personal relationship etc. It was not, therefore, surprising that lands having more or less the same productivity with the same advantage or disadvantage and situated in the same village were paying different rates of rent to the same landlord. The Odisha Tenancy Act, 1913, no doubt, had prescribed certain procedures for rent settlement. Even then the emphasis was on existing rent and agreement between the parties to be the basis for rent settlement rather than on a rate of rent for each classification of land. No doubt the Act provided for a table of rates to be prepared and applied for fixation of fair and equitable rent of a holding, but that was never applied in practice. This anomaly was not removed until passing of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 which for the first time definite principles regarding settlement of fair and equitable rent on the basis of productivity of land and other relevant factors like of a village, communication and marketing facilities, liable to vicissitudes of seasons, etc

The settlement operation is made for survey preparation of Record of Rights for settlement of rent U/s-36 of Survey Settlement Act, 1958 just after 30 years of last revision settlement. Notifications bringing different area of the district formed a wing of Baleswar-Mayurbhanj major settlement with headquarters at Baripada, with one or two charge officers at Baleswar and Bhadrak district is under the control of Balasore, Mayurbhanj Major Settlement. It took at least 10 years for different stages like Khanapuri Bujharat, attestation, draft publication, objection hearing for final publication and patta distribution. The itinerant nature of settlement operations meant that people did not have a permanent address where they could file objections. Meanwhile, land and taxes were reduced or parts of the taxes were abolished or altogether. The British Settlement was based on higher rent collection, and some bad principles. The post-independence settlements were governed by bad practices, as they stretched on across generations, most ordinary tenants could not keep the papers through the decades, and when land tax became an insignificant traction is the cost of management of land, the settlement records became a formidable (though prima facie) evidence of right, title and possession of land.

It was inevitable that this itinerant and inefficient system of recognition of land rights had to be replaced by the Tahasils which had permanent and identifiable officer. Earlier Bhadrak sub-division (before it became a district) had one Tahasil. Now every block has a tahasil. Other than Tahasildars and

Additional Tahasildars, the core functionaries are court staff like bench clerks, record keepers, process servers and peons. Their posts have to be filled up if Tahasils are to replace itinerant settlement officials.

Land Reforms

This Act came into force with effect from the 1st October, 1965 except Chapters-III and IV. Chapter-III providing for resumption of land from temporary tenants for personal cultivation and for giving raiyati rights to the irresumable lands to such tenants became effective from the 9th December, 1965, Chapter-IV relating to fixation of ceiling and disposal of ceiling surplus land became effective from the 2nd October, 1973. In order to acquire the right of a raiyat the temporary lease, the sub-tenant or the under-raiyat, as the case may be, or his successor-in-interest (heritability to such temporary tenant was conceded for the first time by an amendment of the Act. In 1976) has to apply to the Tahasildar for settlement of the land with him within a prescribed period extended from time to time and payment of compensation at the rate of eight hundred rupees per standard acre of land to be paid in five equal instalments as may be fixed by the Tahasildar (originally this was fifty percent of the market value). A raiyat or a tenant of a village having no permanent and heritable right in respect of any site on which his dwelling house or farm house stands is entitled to get raiyati right on it or on portion thereof not exceeding 1/5th of an area. 768 such persons have got raiyati rights over 110 acres of homestead lands under this Act up to the 31st December, 1986.

A tenant with temporary right (Bhag-Chasi) shall not be liable to pay more than 1/4th of the gross produce of the land or value thereof as produce-rent subject to a maximum of 8, 6, 4, 2 standard mounds of paddy or value thereof respectively for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes of land. This right has been made heritable (but not transferable) under the Odisha Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976. The landlord has right to evict such a tenant only if the tenant

- a) has used the land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose of agriculture; or
- b) has failed to cultivate the land properly or personally; or
- c) has failed to pay or deliver to the landlord the rent within a periods of two months from the date by which it becomes payable there being no dispute regarding the quantum of such rent.

Besides the tenant shall also cease to have the right to cultivate the land if the landlord is a “person under disability” at the end of the year during which the disability ceases or if the landlord being a privileged raiyat/person under disability ceases to be the landlord. A person under disability is defined as a:

- a) Widow, unmarried or divorced woman;
- b) Minor;
- c) Person incapable of cultivating by reason of some mental or physical disability;
- d) a serving member of the Armed Forces;
- e) a person, the total extent of whose lands held in any capacity does not exceed three standard acres (till 1976 this limit was five standard acres).

Chapter-3 provides for resumption of land by the landlord for personal cultivation. Protection to temporary tenants from arbitrary eviction had continuously been given since 1948 when the Odisha Tenancy Protection Act was passed. A right to resumption of land for personal cultivation up to seven standard acres was given under the Odisha Tenants Reliefs Act, 1995. But the time allowed for exercising the option was very short. Under the Odisha Land Reforms Act provision was made to the effect that landlord wishing to resume land for personal cultivation should indicate his desire to do so both to the Tahasildar and to the tenants concerned within a specified time. This right of resumption was somewhat restricted in the sense that a landlord was entitled to resume not more than a fixed portion of the land from the tenant. Where the landlord failed to cultivate land personally after resumption, the land would revert to tenant who can acquire raiyati right in the resemble land which is not resumed by the landlord. A tenant was also given similar right to apply for raiyati right on non-reusable land. Besides, the Tahasildars were given suo motu powers to confer raiyati right on tenants, if they failed to apply in time. Bhag-Chas having been prohibited with effect from the 1st October, 1965 except by "whom persons under disability" or by "privileged raiyats". Any to whom land is leased out after the 1st October, 1965 in contravention of the provisions of the Act is entitled to get raiyati right either on application or by suo moto action by the Tahasildar. An extent of 5,865 acres have been settled on raiyati basis in favour of 5, 486 tenants till the 31st December, 1986 under Chapter-III of the Odisha Land Reforms Act, but the extent of land resumed in favour of raiyat-landlords for their personal cultivation is not available. Out of 14800 cases instituted, only 13 cases were pending by the 31st December, 1986.

Chapter-4 relates to fixation of ceiling and disposal of ceiling surplus lands. As originally enacted, the ceiling was 20 standard acres per person which included within its definition a joint Hindu Mitakshara family. But operation was stayed as the ceiling limit was considered excessive which would defeat the objective of distributive justice. To prevent transfers of surplus lands in excess of the reduced ceiling to be fixed later, an ordinance was promulgated with effect from 17th August 1972 prohibiting transfer of lands by owners having more than ten thousand cares. After effecting

necessary amendments, the amended Act became effective from 2nd October, 1973 in which the ceiling limit was fixed at 10 standard acres for a family of not more than five members. Where a family consists of more than five members the ceiling area will be increased by two standard acres for each member subject to a maximum of 18 standard acres. A family in relation to an individual means the individual, the husband or wife, as the case may be, of such individual, and their children, whether major or minor, but does not include a major married son who as such as separated by partition or otherwise before 26th September, 1970. After determination of ceiling surplus lands in the prescribed manner by filling returns within a prescribed period or suo moto by the Tahasildar, as the case may be, the said land shall vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances. For the vested lands the owners will get certain amount (no compensation) varying from Rs.800/-to 200/ per standard acre depending on the extent of ceiling surplus land to be vested. 70 percent of the ceiling surplus lands will be settled with persons belonging to scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and 30 percent in favour of others according to a certain order of priority, preference being given to landless agricultural labourers, up to 7/10 standard acres of land on payment of Salami at the rate of Rs.400/-per acre with effect from 1st November 1985.

Most of the ceiling surplus land which could be accessed had been accessed and has been distributed.

Consolidation Operation

For effective implementation of consolidation operation in the district, the Consolidation Range, Bhadrak started w.e.f. 06.12.1978, having two Consolidation Circles namely Bhadrak and Basudevpur. Subsequently Consolidation Circle Basudevpur was closed and two new Consolidation Circles namely Tihidi and Chandabali were created under this Range. Now Consolidation Circle, Chandabali has been closed and merged with Range Office, Bhadrak. Thus at present two Consolidation Circles namely Bhadrak and Tihidi are functioning under this Range. As such the Consolidation operation in respect of all villages has been closed. However, the status of villages coming under fold of Consolidation operation is given below :

1. Total 858 villages were taken up for Consolidation u/s- 3(1) of Odisha, Consolidation of Holdings and Prevention of Fragmentation Land Act-1972. (OCH and PFL Act)
2. Out of 858 villages, the Consolidation work in respect of 256 villages were not taken up and these were cancelled by notification u/s-5(1) of the said Act).

3. Of the remaining 602 villages, the Consolidation ROR in respect of 520 villages have been published u/s-22(2) of the Act and the RORs distributed to the tenants as well as Revenue authorities. Subsequently, the Consolidation operation was closed in respect of the aforesaid villages by notification u/s-41(1) of the Act.
4. The ROR in respect of rest 82 villages has been prepared under Odisha Survey and Settlement Act as per the deeming provision u/s-13(4) of the Act.

As regards the residuary work like consignment of records in respect of finally published villages are under progress. Apart from this disposal of Revision/Petition cases, remanded from the Court of the Addl. Commissioner, Balasore and Director, Land Records Settlement Consolidation, Cuttack are under progress in the Court of the Deputy Director, Consolidation, Bhadrak and Addl. Sub-Collector, Bhadrak.

The Addl. District Magistrate is ex-officio Joint Director of Consolidation, Bhadrak who is the head of office and is responsible for management and supervision of Consolidation work. Under his administrative control, one Addl. Sub-Collector is there in charge of the Circle offices. Besides, an Asst. Consolidation Officer is there who is assisting the Dy. Director, Consolidation, Bhadrak and Addl. Sub-Collector, Bhadrak for smooth management of day to day office work.

Sources of Revenue in the District

The source of revenue is accumulated from various aspects in the district. The Land Revenue like Rent, Cess, Compulsory Basic Water Rate (CBWR) which is the irrigation tax a farmer has to pay irrespective of whether the farmer used the water or not, Fluctuating Water Rate (FWR) based on the crops particulars in Rabi season, Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Value of Sairat Sources, Royalty Premium etc. are accrued under the control of Revenue & Disaster Management Department. Besides, the sources like Motor Vehicle Tax, Commercial Tax, and Excise Duty are accrued under the control of Commerce and Transport Department and Excise Department respectively. Water Tax is also collected for use of water by different sectors under the control of Irrigation Department. The detailed demand and collection of Land Revenue for last five years in the district is given below:

Demand, collection and Balance Statement of the District on Rent, Cess, Nistar Cess, Sairat, Miisc, Revenue, CBWR and FWR for the five years 2010-2011 to 2014-2015 are shown in the following tables.

(Rupees in lakhs)

2010-11

Year	Item of Revenue	Demand			Collection			Balance		
		Arrear	Current	Total	Arrear	Current	Table	Arrear	Current	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2010	Rent	3.61	5.48	9.09	1.75	4.06	5.81	1.86	1.42	3.28
-11	Cess	17.56	24.36	41.92	7.63	17.16	24.79	9.93	7.2	17.13
	Nistar Cess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sairat	6.55	54.22	60.77	0.30	47.79	48.09	6.25	6.43	12.68
	Misc. Revenue	99.72	108.32	208.04	30.37	105.71	136.08	69.35	2.61	71.96
	CBWR	107.31	125.41	232.72	31.64	83.77	115.41	75.67	41.64	117.31
	FWR	9.95	0.00	9.95	2.86	0.00	2.86	7.09	0.0	7.09

2011-12

2011-	Rent	3.52	5.48	9.00	2.59	5.14	7.73	0.93	0.34	1.27
12	Cess	17.14	24.36	41.50	10.90	19.58	30.48	6.24	4.78	11.02
	Nistar Cess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sairat	12.68	39.37	52.05	0.19	39.36	39.55	12.49	0.01	12.50
	Misc. Revenue	95.43	1012.15	1107.58	31.70	1011.15	1042.85	63.73	1.00	64.73
	CBWR	117.30	125.41	242.71	41.23	75.17	116.40	76.07	50.24	126.31
	FWR	7.09	0.00	7.09	1.40	0.00	1.40	5.69	0.00	5.69

2012-13

2012-	Rent	3.62	7.51	11.13	2.32	6.27	8.59	1.30	1.24	2.54
13	Cess	18.91	33.59	52.50	9.33	18.46	27.79	9.58	15.13	24.7
	Nistar Cess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sairat	12.43	82.76	95.19	0.88	82.75	83.63	11.55	0.01	11.56
	Misc. Revenue	95.14	109.87	205.01	18.15	107.75	125.90	76.99	2.12	79.11
	CBWR	134.19	124.29	258.48	40.99	79.57	120.56	93.20	44.72	137.52
	FWR	5.89	0.00	5.89	1.05	0.00	1.05	4.84	0.00	4.84

2013-14

2013-	Rent	2.74	7.50	10.24	2.20	7.48	9.68	0.54	0.02	0.56
14	Cess	14.35	27.16	41.51	10.2	22.02	32.22	4.15	5.14	9.29
	Nistar Cess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sairat	11.12	89.78	100.90	5.53	66.61	72.14	5.59	23.17	28.76
	Misc. Revenue	91.70	1014.70	1106.40	28.49	1201.58	1230.07	63.21	186.9	123.67
	CBWR	123.91	123.30	256.21	42.18	68.38	110.56	90.73	54.92	145.65
	FWR	4.67	0.00	4.67	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.17	0.00	4.17

2014-15

2014-15	Rent	4.13	10.07	14.20	3.74	9.95	13.69	0.39	0.12	0.51
	Cess	21.28	29.01	50.29	15.13	25.41	40.54	6.15	3.60	9.75
	Nistar Cess	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sairat	22.66	94.73	117.39	0.11	60.10	60.21	22.55	34.63	57.18
	Misc. Revenue	76.27	1042.68	1118.95	40.64	1371.30	1411.94	35.63	-	- 293
	CBWR	145.66	123.30	268.96	61.17	90.51	151.68	84.49	32.79	117.28
	FWR	4.18	0.00	4.18	0.65	0.00	0.65	3.53	0.00	3.53

Source: The source of all tables in this Chapter is the Collector, Bhadrak except where otherwise indicated

Settlement of Homestead land

As per the provision of Odisha Government Land Settlement Act (OGLS) people are eligible for settlement up to Ac.0.10 of Government land if they do not have land for construction of a house. Such a person is in possession Government land with eligible classification, the same can be settled as per norm under the provision of Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act (OPLE Act) as on 31st march 2015 the following quantity of land has been settled with various categories of people:

Category	Number of persons	Area (acres)
Scheduled Tribe	1815	105
Scheduled caste	2808	279
Others	2853	122

As per the provision of OGLS Act a landless person is eligible for settlement of government land in his/her favour up to one standard acre. Further if a landless person is in possession of government land of appropriate kizam, the quantum of land up to one standard acre can be settled under the provision of OPLE Act. In exercising the powers under this provision as on 31 march 2015. The following amount of land has been settled :

Category	Number of person persons	Area (acres)
Scheduled Tribe	440	50
Scheduled Caste	1252	596
Others	795	488

Encroachment of Government Land

Encroachment of government land is common in the district like any other place. Usually the rural people use the govt land for the cultivation purpose and as per provision of OPLE Act, the Tahasildar books encroachment cases against the encroachers and once the people harvest their crops the land is shown as vacated and the encroachment case is closed. In other cases where any encroachment is against the public interest or the encroached land is

required for public purpose the same is evicted on priority basis. The financial year ending 2014-15 reveals that as many as 19241 cases were booked during the year out of which 17277 cases have been disposed leaving balance of 1964 cases which have been carried forward to 2015-16 for disposal.

Land Valuation System

The first land valuation proceeding started in 2006 and subsequently revision proceedings were made in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014. As per the norm the revision is done in every two years. Prior to that the valuation of the land was determined on the basis of categories of land and determined by taking the highest sale price of the sale proceed for last three years for similar land. With the old system of valuation determination of some of land with high potentiality were valued less for want of sale / transaction in previous years. Registration fees and stamp duties, which were based on the value of land, becomes lower when the value of land is lower and thus the Government lost revenue.

In order to overcome such lacuna a systematic approach was adopted as per the instruction of Govt. By constituting a benchmark valuation committee, where the rationalised value is fixed for each plot instead of mere kism wise. The factors governing the values of land under the new system was based on realistic aspects i.e. its potentiality, distance from main road, fertility, previous price and others utilities.

The district level benchmark valuation committee is constituted in the district under the chairmanship of Collector with ADM as the Nodal officer. Tahasildars, Sub-Registrar and District Registrar are the members in addition to some nominated local experts.

In case of any sudden development of an area, the committee is empowered to revise the value of the said land under special revision proceeding. In this district a special Revision was made for Dhamara under Chandabali Tahasil in 2012 as the area was undergoing rapid urbanisation and commercialization due to construction of the port.

Land Tenure System and Tenancy Rights

Interests in the land in the state were made more complicated in the early period of the British and they varied with minor distinction between rights of different classes which led to litigations in various courts. The series of settlements and tenancy legislations have since gone a long way in reducing their number and variety. Prior to the enactment of land reform and tenancy legislations various kinds of interests in land like Zamidars, Maqadam, Padhan, Sarbarakars, Bazyaptidars, Kharidadars, Thani, Chandana, Pahi Raiyats, Jagirdars, Debottar were existing in this district. While most of such classifications have disappeared except Debottar and a land owner is a raiyat

or praja of the government, it is of interest to know what these terms meant. Most of such terms are explained below briefly.

Lakhraj Bahal lands: Revenue free lands, sometimes settled with rent during Settlement operations.

Debottar: Land whose legal owner was the Hindu deity, which had been originally donated by devotees, but under possession of priests, managers and original donors. This land is not permitted for transfer. However there had been occasions of transfer. One was istemarari patta or permanent Lease, where the lease value was as high as the sale value of the land.

Bajyaptidar estates: One category of land which was brought under taxation after lakhraj bahal land was transferred.

Khasmahal: The land which was held directly by British administrators. Sometimes Zamindars who could not pay the taxes and taken over by the Government.

Thani: The etymology of Thani is sthaniya or original resident. They had some preference in pre-British rule. They are good cultivators and paid a higher rent.

Pahi: Pahi 'landowners' held temporary ownership, subject to the approval of the Zamindar. However, there are not many incidents of a Zamindar removing a pahi landowner. Obviously a pahi tenant could transfer land with permission of the Zamindar. Neither literature nor official records document the exploitation of pahi tenants. This could be more in the nature of protection of their rights.

Chandana: This class of land is what is now known as homestead land, that is, the house and the front yard and backyard, may be a pond. The average size of chandana holding was 0.80 acre. Primarily, they were persons who sold their agricultural land and went for small occupations, but stayed back in the village.

Chakran Jagir: The word comes from chakar or servants. These rent-free areas were spread far and wide. However these areas were not brought under taxation in 1900 because "the area is, however very inconsiderable and it would be most impolitic to resume them." (Maddox, Balasore, para 155.)

Administrative Set up

From the inception of Bhadrak District i.e. 01.04.1993, five Tahasils were existing. Since then two more new Tahasils have been created namely Bonth bifurcated from Bhadrak Tahasil. Subsequently the Tahasil Bhandaripokhari was bifurcated from Dhamnagar Tahasil vide Notification No 14913/ R&DM dated 29.03.2008 and it started functioning from 23.07.2008. Such creation of

new Tahasil was part of state government's policy to make tahsils coterminous with Blocks.

No of Sub Division	1
No of Tahasils	7
No of R.I. Circles	75
No of Revenue Villages	1370
Population of the District	15,00,000
No of Blocks	7
No of gram panchayats	193
No of urban local bodies	02

Land Information

Geographical Area	2, 70,164 Hect.
Cultivable Area	1,76,000 Hect.
High land Area	13,617 Hect.
Medium land Area	7,662 Hect.
Low land Area	99,723 Hect.

Land utilisation pattern

Bhadrak District comes under Coastal plain Zone of Odisha with Deltaic formation of rivers Brahmani, Baitarani and Salandi. This District is divided into three Zones according to its soil condition i.e. Saline Soil, Alluvial Soil and Sandy Soil. This District is naturally divided into two well-designed tracks. One is the salt tracks along the coasts which was thought to be unproductive track, and the arable track which is called the granary of the state.

Type of land and soil

The details of land and soil are as follows:

SL. No	Type of land/Soil	Area in Hectares
1	Water logged	7125
2	Saline Are	20,200
3	Flood Prone area	33,128
4	Alluvial Soil	14,562
5	Sandy Soil	19,146
6	Lateritic Soil	1000
7	Acidic Soil	71,368
8	Forest Area	133
9	Miscellaneous tree Corps, and mangroves	3,092
10	Cultivable waste	11,020
11	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	11,363
12	Land put to non uncultivable waste	26,560
13	Barren and uncultivable waste	899

Forest land

Bhadrak District has 97.07 Sq. Kms. Forest area out of total geographical of 2505 sq. Kms. Mangroves (Bani pahi) naturally exist along the Bay of Bengal Coast starting from Dhamra in South to Chudamani in north over a length of about 35 Kms and width of 2Kms approximately. All these forest are under highly degraded state due to biotic interference. There are 5 types of forests in the Bhadrak district. The details of the same are as follows

Type of Forest	Area in square kilometres
Reserve Forest	Nil
Demarcated Protected Forest	3.96
Un-demarcated Forest	32.98
Un-Classified Forest	0.01
Other Revenue Forests area	60.12
Total	97.07

Forest Right Act

The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act 2006 (normally called Forest Rights Act) has been implemented in Bhadrak. Committees at village, Subdivision (SDLC) and District Level (DLC) have been constituted as required under the law. 1248 Gram Panchayat Level Committees have been constituted. Individual claims from people belonging to Scheduled Tribe were received by the SDLC which recommended 175 claims measuring Ac 0.10 Dec. which was approved by DLC. All this land has been allotted to the claimants for homestead purpose under revenue forest category. This homestead land has to be recognized and recorded as revenue land.

Khasmahal land

Khasmahals are those estates which were managed directly by Government employees without intervention of any intermediaries. The Chandabali Khasmahal covering a non-agricultural area at the post site had only 129 holdings under patadari status with an assessed area as follows.

Classification	Area in acres
Sthitiban	0.63
Patadari	50.53
Abad Jogya Annabadi	95.28
Sarbasadjaran	17.29
Rakhit	14.84
Total	178.57

Land of Lord Jagannath Bije, Puri

Land donated for Jagannath Temple, Puri over centuries by devotees is spread across the state and outside the state while earlier the temple was getting part of the income as revenue, over the years, most of the land records

were modified, particularly during Settlement and Consolidation and often through fraudulent registered sale deed (RSD). The colonial Registration law did not require the sub-registrar (who was competent to approve the RSD) to verify whether the vendor was competent to transfer the land, that is he has valid right, title and possession over the land. The colonial government's sole aim was to earn as much registration fee and stamp duty as possible and not maintain a stable Legal Land administration. However, coming to the land of Jagannath Temple, Puri efforts were made a couple of decades ago to retrieve the land, and a series of measures were initiated. The first step was to correct the record-of-rights (RoR) after following due process of law. The progress in retrieval of land is tabulated below:

SL. No	Name of the Tahasil	Total extent of land recorded in the name of Lord Jagannath Bije, Puri	Record –of rights Corrected in favour of Lord Jagannath Temple Managing Committee, Puri	Balance area to be corrected
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhadrak	539.21	346.22	192.99
2	Basudevpur	251.22	251.22	0.00
3	Bonth	22.58	22.58	0.00
4	Bhandaripokhari	263.40	91.82	171.58
5	Chandbali	123.07	76.88	46.19
6	Dhamnagar	1490.14	382.81	1107.33
7	Tihidi	79.04	47.75	31.29
	Total	2768.66	1219.28	1549.38

Application forms supplied to Tahasildars for sale & applications submitted in shape of cases records

SL. No	Name of the Tahasil	Application forms supplied to Tahasildars from District Office	Case records submitted by the Tahasildars for sale of lands of Lord Jagannath Bije, Puri	Balance application forms with Tahasildars.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bhadrak	390	129	261
2	Basudevpur	390	335	55
3	Bonth	40	17	13
4	Bhandaripokhari	250	93	157
5	Chandbali	290	18	272
6	Dhamnagar	400	143	257
7	Tihidi	140	58	82
	Total	1900	803	1097

Modernization of Land Records

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaiced. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker up-dation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district. Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored

electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode. Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Sub-Divisional Level Administration

The Bhadrak subdivision was one of the subdivisions in Balasore District which was established in the year 1972. After bifurcation of Bhadrak District from original Balasore District Bhadrak Sub-division is the only subdivision functioning in the district. The Sub-Collector is functioning as head of office assisted by other Gazetted officers of Odisha Administrative Service and ORS.

The subdivision has seven Tahasils viz Basudevpur, Bhadrak, Bonth, Bhandaripokhari, Chandabali, Dhamanagar and Tihidi. There are seven blocks and 193 GP under this Subdivisions.

Bhadrak is the headquarters of the district and various offices of both Central and State Government and also many sections of Collectorate are located at this end.

There are also a number of Central and State Government Officers in other parts of the district. A list of these offices are given below.

Other District Offices

Government of India

- Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs
- Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation
- Commanding Officer, N.C.C.
- Income Tax Office
- Assistant Engineer, South Eastern Railway
- Meteorological Office

Government of Odisha

Sub-Collector

Tahasil Office

Superintendent of Police

Deputy Director, Agriculture

Deputy Director, Consolidation of Holdings

Executive Engineer, PWD (R&B)

Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division

Executive Engineer, Lift Irrigation

Superintending Engineer, Electrical

Executive Engineer, Electrical

District & Sessions Court

District planning Authority

Chief District Medical Officer

District Treasury Officer

District Agriculture Officer

Chief District Veterinary Officer

Sub-Divisional Veterinary Officer

District Statistical Officer

District Employment Office

District Health Office

District Industrial Centre

District Rural Development Agency

Divisional Forest Office, CSB Division

Regional Transport Office

Inspector of Schools

District Inspector of Schools

Assistant Labour Commissioner

Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes

General Administration

Bhadrak is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner (Central Division) with headquarters at Cuttack and also under the control of the Member, Board of Revenue, Cuttack, Odisha.

The district Collectorate is situated in the district headquarters which is 70 kms away from the Baleshwar district. The Sub-Collector's Office is also functioning in the Collectorate building, and its establishment is merged with district establishment. Different sections function in the Collectorate under the control of the Deputy Collectors/ Assistant Collectors, like (i) Establishment (ii) Revenue (iii) Election (iv) General Miscellaneous (v) Emergency (vi) Judicial (vii) Development (viii) Land Acquisition (ix) Record Room (x) Audit and Inspection, etc. Besides this, the National Information Centre (NIC) and video conferencing chambers in the Collectorate enables the district administration a regular interfacing with division, State and National level offices.

Sanctioned strength and persons in position for gazetted officers as on 31.07.2015 is as follows:

SI No	Name of post	Sanctioned Strength	Persons Position	Vacancy
1	Collector, Bhadrak	1	1	-
2	A.D.M Bhadrak	1	1	-
3	Sub Collector, Bhadrak	1	1	-
4	Addl. Sub-Collector, Bhadrak	1	0	1
5	Deputy Collector, Collectorate, Bhadrak	1	3	0
6	Asst. Collector, Collectorate, Bhadrak	1	-	3
7	Asst. Collector, Sub-Collector's Office, Bhadrak	1	1	1
8	Tahasildars	1	7	0
9	Addl. Tahasildars	1	6	3
10	District Welfare Officer	1	1	1
11	District Small Saving Officer	1	1	0
12	District Social Welfare Officer	1	1	4
13	District Sports Officer	1	1	-
14	District Panchayat Officer	1	1	-
15	Deputy Director Planning & Statistics (DPMU)	1	1	-
16	Civil Supplies Officer	1	1	-
17	P.A to Zilla Parishad	1	1	-
18	P.A to Zilla Parishad	1	-	1
19	Office Supdt.	1	-	1
20	Child Development project	8	6	2

The district treasury is located at Bhadrak. There are also sub-treasuries at Basudevpur, Chandbali, Dhamnagar and Tihidi.

District Election Office

This office functions for the conduct of general election for Lok Sabha and Assembly. Summary revision of the electors as well as related works concerning the booth division etc. are the main functions of the this office.

Bhadrak Registration District

The Sub-Registrar Office Bhadrak started functioning since 20.01.1865. After bifurcation of Balasore district into Bhadrak and Balasore, it has been upgraded to District Registration Office on 01.06.1993 vide Notification No-24045/R and E dtd. 27.05.1993 of Govt. of Odisha in Revenue and Excise Department, Odisha Bhubaneswar. Seven Sub-Registrar offices are under the control of District Registration Office (1) S. R. Office, Tihidi (2) S.R.Office Chandbali, (3) S.R.Office Basudevpur, (4) S.R.Office Bhusuri, (5) S.R. Office Dhamnagar (6) S.R.Office, Bhandaripokhari and (7) S.R.Office Bonth.

Functions

The main functions of the office are;

- 1 Registration of Documents under Indian Registration Act 1908
- 2 Maintenance of Records of all the registered documents for the use of public inspection and copies thereof.
- 3 Issue of Encumbrance Certificate and Bench Mark Valuation report.
- 4 Registration and solemnization of marriage under Special Marriage Act 1954

Besides the above main functions, the office also performs some other works such as provides information to public under R T I Act 2005 and ORTPS Act 2012. The office also sells Stamp through Franking.

So far as the establishment work is concerned, the recruitment, transfer, promotion, RACPS etc. of ministerial staffs of the district is performed here under the direct supervision of the District Registrar.

Since the implementation of e-Registration System from 2010, the registration of documents has become easier, faster and convenient. Computer generated Encumbrance Certificate, certified copies of previously registered documents are also provided to public which is more clear, legible and accurate than earlier manually prepared one.

Organisation

The Chief Controlling Officer for the registration work in the state is Inspector General of Registration with headquarters at Cuttack. Under him, there is District Registrar for each district who supervises the registration work in the district. The A.D.M. of the district functions as ex-officio District Registrar.

Under the District Registrar, there is a District Sub-Registrar and other Sub-Registrars in charge of each Sub-Registration Offices. The Sub-Registrars are assisted by the necessary subordinate staffs.

Service Provided by Registration Office

As per the ORTPSA Act, 2012, the following services are provided to public by the Registration Offices within the given time limits as follows.

SI No	Services	Time Limit	Designated Officer	Appellate Authority	Revisional Authority
1	Registration Of Documents	3 days	DSR/SR	DR-cum-ADM	IGR
2	Issue of Encumbrance Certificates	7 Days	DSR/SR	DR-cum-ADM	IGR
3	Issue of Certified Copy of previously Registered Documents	7 days	DSR/SR	DR-cum-ADM	IGR
4	Registration along with issue of Marriage certificates under special marriage Act.	40 Days(where NOC received)/70 working days where objection received.	DSR/SR	DR-cum-ADM	IGR

The Bhadrak Registration district works in District Registration Office, Bhadrak by the A.D.M-cum-District Registrar and District Sub-Registrar is in charge of the office. Under the District Registration Office, there are seven Sub-Registration offices in the district.

District Registration Office, Bhadrak

The Sub-Registrar Office Bhadrak started functioning since 20.01.1865 and it has been upgraded to District Registration Office on 01.06.1993 vide Notification No 24045/R and E dtd. 27.05.1993 of Govt. of Odisha in Revenue and Excise Deptt. Odisha Bhubaneswar.

The office is functioning in its own govt. building In District Collectorate Campus since its initiation. Besides office building, there is a quarters for officer and one quarters for subordinate staffs.

Jurisdiction of different offices in the district

There are 217 revenue villages under the jurisdiction of District Registration Office, Bhadrak, out of which 56 revenue villages are under Bonth tahasil and 22 villages of urban area and 24 villages of Town planning area are also included in these 217 villages.

S.R. Office Tihidi

This office was established in 1977 by govt. Notification No-26587/R Dt-11.04.1977. The office is functioning in its own govt. building. 161 revenue villages of Tihidi tahasil are under its jurisdiction.

S.R.Office, Chandbali

This office was established in 1917 vide Govt. Notification No-2675/R/IR-iii Dt-22.05.1917 .This office is functioning in its own govt building. This office has good campus having quarters for Officer and subordinate staffs. There are 270 revenue villages of P.S-Chandbali and Bansada are under the jurisdiction of this office.

S.R.Office, Basudevpur

This office was established in 1970 by Govt. Notification No-Regn.281/70/65206/R Dt. 25.11.1970.The office is functioning in its own Govt. building. There are 224 revenue villages of P.S. Basudevpur and P.S. Naikanidihi are under jurisdiction of this office.

S.R.Office Dhusuri

This office was established in 1985 vide Govt. Notification No-11960/R Dt-26.02.1985. This office is functioning in govt. building. There are 78 revenue villages out of which 61 of Dhamnagar Tahasil and 17 of Chandbali Tahasil are under its jurisdiction.

S.R.Office, Dhamnagar

This office was established in 1903 vide Govt. Notification No-320 Dt-16.05.1903. This office is functioning in its own govt. building. 144 revenue villages of Dhamnagar Tahasil are under the jurisdiction of this office.

S.R. Office, Bhandaripokhari

This office was established in 1977 vide Govt. Notification No-Regn(C) 67/77-26587/R dt.11.04.1977.The office is functioning in its own Govt. building .147 revenue villages of Bhandaripokhari Tahasil are under its jurisdiction.

S.R.Office, Bonth

This office was established in 1985 vide Govt. Notification No-11959/R Dt- 26.02.1985 This office is functioning in its own government building.136 revenue villages of Bonth Tahasil are under the jurisdiction of this office.

Civil Supplies Office

The Civil Supplies Officer is the section head to perform the day to day functions relating to the Public Distribution System and Consumer Welfare of the district being assisted by Asst. Civil Supplies Officer (Headquarters), Asst. Civil Supplies Officer (Procurement) and Asst. Civil Supplies Officer, Sadar Sub-Division. There are 8 (Eight) Inspectors of Supplies and 2(Two) Marketing Intelligence Inspectors imparting their duties as field functionaries in Blocks and Municipalities.

Prior to implementation of National Food Security Act – 2013 in the state, the beneficiary cardholders were being supplied Rice under different schemes and categories like Below Poverty Line(BPL), Antyodaya Anna Yojana(AAY), Rice for Disable Persons, Rice for fisherman not allowed to sea for Olive Ridley conservation, Wheat for APL families and Kerosene for all cardholders, in the scale of monthly quota as fixed by the Government.

The commodities are distributed among the cardholders every month through 610 Fair Price Shops managed by Gram Panchayats, WSHGs, Co-op Societies and other Private retailers.

As per the recommendation of Wadhwa Commission, the Private storage agent System has been abolished by the State Government and Departmental Storage Centres (DSC) have been functioning in the district since April-2012. The Rice Receiving Centres-cum- Departmental Storage Centre Depots procure food stuffs like Rice from Custom Millers, Wheat from FCI and store in the Godowns to make delivery to the Fair Price Shop owners (Retailers).

The Handling and Transport Contractors have been appointed by the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation for each block and Municipality to make door step delivery of foods stuffs at Fair Price Shops from the Departmental Storage Centres.

The Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC) Ltd is an integral part of this department under the control of the Civil Supplies Officer-Cum-District Manager incorporating the procurement of the stocks to be issued under PDS. After introduction of decentralized procurement of paddy, the OSCSC Ltd is procuring paddy under the Food and Procurement Policy issued by the Government, directly from the farmers on payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) fixed by the government, through different agencies like Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS), Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) and NAFED. The paddy is procured and delivered to the custom millers of this district and also to the millers of other district for custom milling. 31 Custom Millers of this district after milling of paddy deliver the resultant rice to the Rice Receiving Centers operated by the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation (OSCSC), Odisha State Ware Housing Corporation, Central Ware Housing Corporation and FCI. The resultant rice is received from the millers in proportion fixed by the government and being utilised under PDS of this district. The surplus rice is being moved to other districts for their utilization under PDS and to the FCI also for consumption in other states of the country. Paddy procurement has been a challenge for the district administration. E-Governance and M-Governance have been adopted and successfully implemented in paddy procurement.

Procurement of Paddy

Kharif Marketing Season	Target	Procurement
2012-13	Q.23,60,290.00	Q.21,48,923.45
2013-14	Q.14,11,700	Q.11,44,937.72
2014-15	Q.18,67,60.00	Q.17,19,675.69
2015-16	Q.28,71,000.00	Q.28,70,716.54

The Fair Price Shop Owners (Retailers) have only to distribute the food stuffs among the beneficiary cardholders in the scale and price fixed by the Government in a fair and transparent manner.

As regards to the storage and delivery of kerosene Oil, Sub-Wholesalers of K. Oil have been abolished since June 2014, the wholesalers have been permitted to operate Sub-Depots in blocks to make direct delivery of kerosene oil to the retailers for distribution among the cardholders.

Consumers Awareness Campaigns are being organised from time to time by the department, NGOs, VCOs in the rhyme of Enlightened Consumers are Empowered Consumers. The District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum headed by the President and Two members has been functioning in the district to protect the rights and interest of consumers. The department has been committed to supply the cardholders their legitimate quota in the regular manner.

The enforcement activities of the field executives have much impact on fair distribution of PDS commodities. E- Bitaran has been started with implementation of National Food Security Act-2013 from December 2015. The selected beneficiaries have been made available in the public domain in the department website. Every citizen has access to get the information on details of the beneficiaries and their entitlement. The beneficiaries under Priority Household are entitled to get 5kg of food grains (Rice or Wheat) from the Fair Price Shop of his choice. The beneficiaries under AAY are to get 35 kg of rice per card/family Re.1/- per kg as fixed by the State Government. The monthly allotment of food grains is generated from the department website and also the sale registers are generated from the website which indicates the entitlement of each cardholder.

Regional Transport Office

The Regional Transport Office, Bhadrak is functioning with effect from 01.07.2002, being separated from R.T.O. Balasore according to Government Notification No.165400/T Dt.20.09.2001. The office is functioning in Government building at- Erein, Charampa. The territorial area of Bhadrak district covers under Regional Transport Officer, Bhadrak. The road communication gradually developed in Bhadrak District in which N.H-5 runs in the middle portion of the District from Ranital to Akhuapada about 40 KMs.

The following major district roads connect to N.H.-5.

1. Barikpur-Dhamnagar
2. Barikpur – Anandapur via-Bonth
3. Bhadrak – Akhandalmani Road Via- Kothar
4. Bhadrak – Chandbali.
5. Bhadrak – Basudevpur, Via-Ichhapur.
6. Bhadrak – Agarapada, Via-Barpada.
7. Chhatabar to Manjuriroad
8. Nalanga – Betada
9. Charampa – Sabaranga
10. Ranital – Kupari
11. Basudevpur to Dhamara, etc.

The strength of different categories of motor vehicles registered in this District is given below.

Year wise vehicle Registration

Sl No.	Vehicle Class	2002-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Motor Cycle.	16	5532	5831	7446	9107	9526	10117	10768	11922
2	Scooter/Moped.	271	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	163	578	1824
3	Moped	NIL	41	41	53	107	99	202	1246	901
4	Three Wheeler (Passenger)	258	36	58	193	253	259	266	221	406
5	Trailer (Commercial)	546	51	114	165	319	202	207	293	284
6	L.M.V. (Car-P)	235	70	96	155	174	124	160	179	284
7	Tractor (Commercial)	546	51	116	164	314	204	208	291	282
8	Three Wheeler (Goods)	138	13	15	33	34	46	54	99	145
9	Light Goods Vehicle.	443	133	122	218	193	238	224	229	141
10	Maxi cab.	50	11	23	43	30	98	210	137	140
11	Pickup.	08	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	41	94
12	(Agriculture)	25	02	11	22	32	55	23	48	71
13	Heavy Goods Vehicle.	385	53	79	110	66	55	18	41	68
14	L.M.V.(Jeep/Gypsy-CC)	35	21	10	14	04	46	85	75	34
15	Medium Goods Vehicle	09	08	15	11	08	09	11	14	19
16	L.M.V. (Car)(CC)	342	31	64	147	208	121	41	26	19
17	Ambulance	01	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	04	05	01	08
18	Car Taxi	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	02	NIL	07
19	Deluxe Bus	03	NIL	02	04	05	02	06	03	07
20	Motor Cycle (IMP)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	06
21	School Bus.	04	01	02	01	01	02	02	03	05
22	Omni Bus (Pass)(CC)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	03

23	Jeep Taxi	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	02	02
24	L.M.V. (IMP-P)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01
25	Delivery Va	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01
26	L.M.V. (Jeep/Gypsy-P)	17	01	01	02	01	16	08	03	01
27	Bus (SC)	28	02	06	11	NIL	05	02	01	01
28	Private Service Vehicle	06	NIL	01	06	02	01	NIL	NIL	NIL
29	Mini Bus (SC)	40	01	05	03	16	07	05	04	NIL
30	Bus (CC)	03	01	NIL	02	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
31	A.C. Bus (CC)	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
32	Fire Fighter	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
33	Camper Van(G)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	NIL
	TOTAL		6066	6612	8804	10887	11121	12020	14304	16676

Road Accident that occurred in the District from the year 2002 onwards is given below.

Sl No.	Year	No. of Cases
1	2002-2003	12
2	2003-2004	14
3	2004-2005	33
4	2005-2006	44
5	2006-2007	36
6	2007-2008	90
7	2008-2009	73
8	2009-2010	74
9	2010-2011	37
10	2011-2012	59
11	2012-2013	41
12	2013-2014	48
13	2014-2015	40

District Excise Office

The Dist. Excise Office, is functioning from 1995 after its bifurcation from Baleshwar Dist. The area of operation is coterminous with the Revenue District of Bhadrak. At present there are five Charge Offices headed by one Sub-Inspector of Excise which are functioning at Sadar, Bhadrak, Dhamnagar, Basudevpur, Chandabali and one Dist. Mobile Headqtrs. at Bhadrak. All these charge offices are supervised by one Range Inspector at District Headquarters. Bhadrak. One Dist. Excise Mobile Unit at headqtrs. Is manned by one Range Inspector and one Deputy Superintendent of Excise to supervise the enforcement activities on excise crime, collection of Excise Revenue of all the charge offices/Range Offices and to deal with High Court matter. Dist. Excise Office is functioning in a rented building at Januganj under Bhadrak Municipality. The Dist. Excise Superintendent is in overall charge of the Office for day to day administration as well as collection of excise revenue and enforcement measures.

Excise enforcement activities are important not only to check illegal sale of spurious liquors, ID liquors but also to ensure preventive measures for

avoiding hooch tragedy. The table below indicate the activities during last three years.

Sl No.	Enforcement activities	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	No. of raid	322	311	283
2	No. of cases detected	322	311	283
3	No. of persons arrested	306	281	254
4	No. of absconded	01	03	03
5	No. of unclaimed	15	28	27
6	No. of NDPS case detected	08	05	01

The District Excise Office issue license to IMFL OFF/ON/ BEER Parlour/ CS/ Bhang/ Tari/ D.SI and D.S. II. No. of charge wise Excise shops under different category functioning in the district are given below.

Sl. No	Category of Shop	No. of Shops functioning	Charge wise shops functioning
1	IMFL OFF shop	33	Sadar-16 Chandabali-5 Dhmanagar-6 Basudevapur-6
2	IMFL ON shop	13	Sadar-2 Chandabali-7 Dhamanagar-2 Basudevapur-2
3	Beer Parlour ON	01	Sadar-1
4	C.S shop	17	Sadara-6 Chandabali-3 Dhamnagar-3 Basudevapur-5
5	Bhang	05	Sadar-2 Chandabali-3
6	Tari	06	Sadar-4 Dhamnagar-1 Basudevapur-1
7	Molasses (industrial unit)	01	Sadar-1
8	Molasses (cattle feed)	01	Sadra-1
9	D.S-I	01	Sadar-1
10	D.S-II	01	Sadar-1

Recruitments

After its creation as an independent district, the staff position of Bhadrak district was not encouraging over the years. In order to gear up the Govt. Mechanism adequate man power was required at district as well as field level. As a result, following recruitments under the administration control of Collector have been conducted at the district Level,

Recruitment for the post of Junior Clerk was conducted in the year, 2011 and 18 persons have been appointed as Junior Clerk in different Tahasils, Blocks and Collectorate under Revenue Administration.

Registration wing under Revenue administration is an integral part of district administration. Till 2012, there was an acute shortage of ministerial staff in almost all the Sub-Registration offices of Bhadrak district under the administrative control of the ADM-cum-District Registrar. To mitigate the poor staff position, recruitment was conducted for the post of Junior Clerk in 2012 to fill up the vacancies of Junior Clerk in different sub-Registration Offices. Accordingly, recruitment was conducted by the District Administration and 21 persons were posted as Junior Clerk in different Sub-Registration Offices of Bhadrak district.

During 2013, Government in Revenue and Disaster Management (R&DM) Department have impressed upon for filling up to vacancies of various base level Group-C district cadre posts, like junior Clerk, RI, Amin and Junior Stenographer on priority basis. Accordingly, the District Administration has successfully conducted the recruitment process within the stipulated time frame. 33 Junior Clerks, 19 RIs, 10 Amins and 1 Junior Stenographer have been appointed and are working in different offices under the administrative control of Collector.

Social Welfare Section

The District Social Welfare Office in Bhadrak District has been functioning with effect from 1.4.1993 after bifurcation from Baleshwar District. At present the DSWO office is functioning in a room provided at Collectorate, Bhadrak. The DSWO as Head of Office with drawing and disbursement power. Now NOP Manager, DPC, MAMATA are also working in this office to support to DSWO for discharging duties in different Programmes. There has been endeavor to improve the health and nutritional status of 0-6 years children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity and social dropout.

There are eight ICDS Projects functioning in 7 Blocks headed by CDPO having 94 nos of Sectors, 2166 nos of AWCs and 269 nos of mini AWCs. The following table indicates the sanctioned position of L.S./AWWs and AWHs.

Sl No.	Name of the Project	No. of L.S	No. of AWWs	No. of AWHs
1	Bhadrak	14	450	357
2.	Bonth	11	238	221
3	Basudevpur	18	422	422
4	Bhandaripokhari	8	240	225
5	Tihidi	12	304	249
6	Dhamnagar	13	353	295
7	Chandbali-I	10	220	202
8	Chandbali-II	8	208	195

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Take Home Ration [THR] is given to pregnant and lactating mothers, children from 6 months to 3 years as they do not attend the AWC on a daily basis. The severely malnourished children of 3-6 years are also given THR over and above Hot Cooked Meal. Government of Odisha has taken an in-principle decision to give Ready to Eat [RTE] i.e. wheat-based Chhatua in the form of THR to all eligible beneficiaries as it will ensure that it goes to the intended beneficiary and not entered the family kitty.

The Beneficiaries such as Normal Children(06 months -03 years)- 70048 nos (03 years-06 years) -65944 nos, SUW Children-06 months to 6 year -1470 nos and pregnant and lactating Mothers-29508 aggregating 1,66,970 nos are covered in this district.

There are 18 Women SHGs having food Licenses, engaged in Manufacturing /supplying Chhatua under THR throughout the District.

Health Check Up

Various health services provided to children by the AWWs and PHC /CHC staffs includes regular health check up, recording of weight , immunization , management of malnutrition, treatment of diarrhea, deworming and distribution of medicines.

The VHND is to be organized once every month (preferably on Tuesday and Friday, and for those villages that have been left out, on any other day of the same month) at the AWC in the village.

The VHSC comprising the ASHA, the AWW, the ANM, and the PRI representatives, if fully involved in organizing the event, can bring about dramatic changes in the way that people perceive health and health care practices.

Referral Services

During health checkup and growth monitoring , the identified sick and malnourished children in need of prompt medical attention are referred to concerned PHC and CHC and District Hospital for better medical treatment

Nutrition and Health Education (NHED)

All women in the age group of 15-45 years including Adolescent girls 11-18 years are covered in the service with a aim to group after their own health, nutrition and development needs as well as their children and families.

Non Formal Pre-School Education

There are 65944 childrens (3 to 6 years) are enrolled in all 2435 AWCs .They are imparted Education through Nua Aunima Part-I and II and different playing materials also used in all Anganwadi Centres.

Year	Eligible	Enrolled
2014	44043	42777
2015	66810	61329
2016	69497	64139

Sabala

The Scheme would cover adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years under all ICDS projects.

Out of 117623 nos of Adolescence Girls (11-14 years and 14-18 years) in this District ,78213 nos of beneficiaries have been provided THR (Chhatua), 360 nos completed vocational Training such as

Nutrition and Health Education (NHE), Counseling/Guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management , Life Skill Education and accessing public services under National Skill Development Program (NSDP).

Nutrition Operational Programme (NOP)

The Nutrition Operational Plan (NOP) supported by DFID (Department for International Development) has emerged as an evidence based plan to accelerate the pace of underweight reduction in Odisha. Nutrition Operation Plan focuses on the 15 'High Burden' districts of Odisha viz. Angul, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Gujarati, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. It has been developed based on the following principles and strategies to support convergent health and nutrition services at the grass root level encompassing:

Disease control and prevention activities

Education to improve home based newborn and child care;

Feeding practices including diet diversification and micronutrient supplementation and greater convergent health and nutrition actions,

Uninterrupted and qualitative delivery of ICDS services with a focus on nutritionally vulnerable, poor and socially excluded,

Improve departmental coordination between ICDS, Health, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) and Panchayati Raj (PR) for improving child survival in the State.

Pustikar Divas (PD)

Pustikar Dibas as a joint venture of Health and Family Welfare Department and WandCD Department 'Pustikar Dibas' is being observed at the PHCs/ CHCs on 15th of every month on fixed day basis. On this day, all moderate and severely malnourished children and children with growth faltering are referred to the PHC / CHC for examination, possible investigation, diagnosis and treatment of these children. Medical Officer, PHC /CHC are placed with funds from out of Referral Transport Component of IMR Mission to provide cash assistance for the transportation of referred children. Rs. 200/- provided for each orange Zone child towards medicine Cost and Rs.100/- for investigation Cost.

MAMATA Scheme

This scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women to enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior.

Mission Shakti

There are 12315 nos Women's Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) have been formed .For their Income Generation Rs 1,22,10,000/- have been provided to 1221 WSHGs towards Drudgery reduction @ Rs 10,000/- each and in addition to this Rs 5000/- has been provided towards MICRO Credit support to 4532 WSHGs.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

The Programme officer-cum- Protection Officer is incharge of Domestic Violence. So far 72 D.V cases have been filed by different victims . The DIR has been submitted to the SDJM to finalise the cases.

Local Complaint Committee

The local complaint Committee has been formed in this District to avoid sexual harassment in work place. There are 07 complaints received from different quarters. Out of which 06 nos of cases have been disposed of. The rest 01 case is under progress for disposal.

Ujjawala

To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation 01 of Ujjawala Home has been functioning in this District. The NGO namely NIKhila Utkal Harizan Adibashi Sebasnagha, Charampa is looking after the Trafficking girls for their education and Rehabilitation.

Swadhar Gruha

The main objective of Swadhar Gruha is to provide shelter and Rehabilitation of distress persons such as divorcee , Destitute, etc. Each Swadhar Gruha consisting of 30 inmates 02 swadhar gruha are functioning in this District namely Society for Weaker Community , Badashankarpur , By Pass, Bhadrak and Fellowship , Tarini Bhawan Santhia , Bhadrak .

District Social Security Office

The District Social Security Office under Social Security and Empowerment for Persons with Disabilities(SSEPD) Deptt. has been functioning in this District w.e.f 01.12.2015. The District Social Security Officer (DSSO) has been declared as Head of Office vide office order No.1914 dt.21.03.2016 of the Government of Odisha, SSEPD Deptt. and financial power vide notification No.12576 dt.22.04.2016 of the Government of Odisha, Finance Deptt. This office exclusively deals with matters relating to the welfare of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), Transgender Persons, Elderly Persons, Social Security Pensioners and implements Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Some of the important schemes and its coverage are indicated below:

MBPY/NSAP

The scheme MADHU BABU PENSION YOJANA (MBPY) came into effect from 01.01.2008 expanding coverage to the Old age, Widow, Cured Leprosy patient, WP-AIDS, DP-AIDS and Disabled persons of non BPL category in addition to IGNOAP, IGNWP and IGNDP under the Central assistance program of National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)which covers the targeted beneficiaries under BPL categories.

The targets allotted to this Dist. under the above scheme have already been covered. The Table shows the total beneficiaries covered under MBPY and NSAP as on 31.03.2016.

Sl. No.	Name of the Block/ULBs	MBPY			NSAP			Total	
		OAP/WP/ ODP/DP- Aids	80Years	Total IGNOAP	80 years and above	IGNWP	IGNDP		
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	7
1	Basudevpur	9136	437	9573	7553	861	2090	528	11032
2	Basudevpur NAC	2243	66	2309	672	150	482	68	1372
3	Bhadrak	8858	421	9279	6403	697	2226	542	9868
4	Bhadrak MPL	5055	208	5263	722	71	1085	283	2161

5	Bhandaripokhari	5469	262	5731	4048	522	1288	238	6096
6	Bonth	6308	303	6611	2747	513	1591	371	5222
7	Chandbali	10132	489	10621	7625	1123	2268	641	11657
8	Dhamnagar	8504	408	8912	7480	741	1901	465	10587
9	Tihidi	8188	392	8580	4202	639	1805	662	7308
	Total	63893	2986	66879	41452	5317	14736	3798	65303

Mission Kshyamata

Forty nine groups under Mission Kshyamata (at least 5 PwDs in a SSG) have been formed and incentive @ Rs.10,000/- to each group was released to their account as on 31.03.2016.

Marriage incentive

To encourage marriage between persons with disability and other person, incentive is been given such couple @ Rs.50000/- Nine such couples have been disbursed their incentive amount as on 31.03.2016.

Banishree

Under this scheme scholarship is being given to Students with Special Needs to assist and encourage them to study as well as acquire technical/ professional/ vocational training so as to enable them to earn the living and to become useful members of society.

The Scholarship is awarded for 10 months @ Rs.200 to 350 per month coming from Primary School to P.G and Vocational Training.

Scholarship to the Children of PwDs perusing Higher Education

The children of PwDs with annual family income below Rs.50, 000 .00 pursuing higher education after class10th standard are assisted with education scholarship.

Under the scheme students get scholarship @Rs 350.00PM for a maximum period of 10 months in an academic year. Twentyseven students have been given the scholarship during the current year.

Assistance under CMRF

Assistance is provided to persons affected by calamities and in distress condition, to indigent persons suffering from critical ailments and to undertake charitable activities for public welfare. The Collector is empowered to sanction up to Rs. 10,000/- for treatment and @ Rs. 20,000/- for rehabilitation to the eligible PwDs from the CMRF. Till now 259 PwDs were provided with financial help under the above scheme.

DDRC

CRSR (NGO,) Charampa who is working for the Persons with Disabilities is acting as implementing agency instead of Red Cross.

BBSA

Under the scheme Bhima Bhoi Samarthyaa Sibir is organised to provide certificates and assistive devices to persons with disability. Disability certificates under different categories have been issued as on 31.03.2016 to 23403 persons.

Special Schools

Special schools have been established for children with disability, children in need of care and protection for education and proper residential care. There are five Special Schools running in this district under the Grant in Aid fold of State Government and Government of India as stated below:-

1. Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR) at Charampa taking care of 48 male inmates and 21 female inmates.
2. Vijaya at Erein P.O. Charampa taking care of 86 female inmates.
3. Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development taking care of 81 male and 24 female inmates.
4. Baleswar District Handicapped Welfare Organisation at Betera is taking care of 58 boys and 28 girls.
5. Sai Swaupa Institute of Mentally Handicapped Korakora is also taking care of 32 boys and 9 girls. In total 219 boys and 168 girls are taken care in special schools.

There is also Scheme for preferential allotment of land at concessional rate in favour of PwDs for house, setting of business, job card to each adult PwDs treating as separate household under MGNREGS reservation in Group 'C' and 'D' post. There is also concession available for the people for Bus/Train Journey under the Scheme. Other incentives include to make available DRI loan at concessional rate and provision of IAY/ Biju Puca Ghar for eligible PwDs.

District Child Protection Unit, Bhadrak

The District Child Protection Unit, Bhadrak was constituted vide government letter no 17/2010-7439/WCD dated 18.04.2010 of W and CD Dept. The District Child Protection Unit, Bhadrak became functional from February 2013 after the recruitment of staffs and required infrastructures.

The other service delivery structures and committees under ICPS are as follows

1.Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

This committee consisting of chairman and four other members has been constituted under section 27 of JJ Act. The committee enjoys the power of bench of magistrate and is the competent authority to deal with children in need of care and protection.

2.Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

The Juvenile Justice Board has been constituted under section 4 and is functioning under the head of CJM cum P.M.JJB with other two Social workers (Members). The JJB deal with the children in conflict or contact with the law (CICL).The office of the JJB is functioning in the premises of Court.

3.Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)

The SJPU has been constituted under section 107 of JJ Act functioning under the Chairmanship of DSP, HRPC and Child Welfare Police Officer or Juvenile Officers designated of each P.S. with attached 2 Social workers of District Child Protection Unit.

To boost the ICPS at grassroot level there three tier committees have been constituted i.e. in the District, Block and Panchayat level. They are as follows:

The District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) consisting of Chairman and Co-chairman of President Zilla Parishad and Collector, Bhadrak respectively with other 14 members from various fields

The Block level Child protection Committee (BLCPC) has been constituted in all seven Blocks in the district of Bhadrak and functions under the Chairmanship of Block with other eight members.

The Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee (PLCPC) has been constituted in 180 panchayats and functions under the chairmanship of Sarpanch with other 11 members.

Child Care Institutions (CCIs)

The following CCIs are running in the district.

- a. Gandhi Odisha Balashram: Garadpur, Bhadrak (Receiving GIA)
- b. Yogirushilachman Das sishu Ashram,Dolosahi, Bhadrak (Receiving GIA)
- c. Utkalamani Daridranarayan Seva Mandir, Langudi, Bhadrak(Receiving GIA)
- d. Mahapurusha Ashram, Kanjiapal, Bhadrak (Receiving GIA)
- e. Shanti Ashram, Tihidi, Bhadrak (Receiving GIA)
- f. Manavseva Kanya shram, Pagada (Non-GIA)

- g. Fellowship, Nagamahala, Bhadrak (Non-GIA)
- h. Batchhalya, Januganj, Bhadrak (Non-GIA)
- i. Salgadia Happy Home Society: Tihidi (Non-GIA)
- j. Asiyan Open shelter, Bypass, Bhadrak (Receiving GIA)

A total of 600 children are staying in the CCIs. These children are under the category CNCP. The CWC has rehabilitated these CNCP children in the CCI. The Individual Care Plan of these has been prepared by the DCPU. The standards of care of the CCIs have improved since implementation of ICPS and DCPU. Total 81 children have been provided with sponsorship support i.e. family based non-institutional care services to the vulnerable children. Total 40 no of children have been rescued under operation Smile and Muscan and they have been rehabilitated at family by DCPU. The DCPU has provided counselling support to the CNCP children. The data base of children staying in the CCIs has been prepared. Sensitization and awareness programmes related to child protection and ICPS are held in the district.

The Block level child protection Committee and Panchayat level child protection committees have been formed to solve child protection issues from the grassroot level. Total 62 no of children in conflict with law (CICL) have been produced before JJB. Ninetten children of CICL have been rehabilitated with linkage of vocational course and provided with sponsorship support of an amount of Rs 2000/- per month. Eightyfive cases have been registered under POCSO. Thirteen children have been awarded victim compensation fund through DLSA. Three victim children have been supported for compensation through SC and ST Development Dept.

For better reformation and rehabilitation of CICL they have been provided with all kinds of rehabilitation like institutional and non institutional care, counselling, vocational training to prevent destitutions. The support from SJPU, JJB, Legal Aid Service, CWC, DCPU and NGOs have been provided to CICL. The SJPU has been imparted training on JJ System and POCSO while dealing with children. The District Inspection Committee has been formed for regular monitoring of CCIs.

RTI Section

One RTI Section is functioning in the collectorate following implementation of RTI Act 2005 and its Rule 2005 in the State. The aim and objective of this Act is to provide information to the citizens within stipulated time in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every Public office. Similarly, RTI Cell is functioning in each Office of the District. For the purpose, First Appellate Authority, Public Information Officer, Asst. Public Information Officers have been appointed in respect of all such offices to carry out the job. In respect of Collectorate, Bhadrak Addl District

Magistrate has been designated as 1st Appellate Authority, and one Dy collector has been appointed as Public Information Officer assisted by Asst. Public Information Officers of respective sections. The main work of this section is to receive RTI application and to take steps for providing required information in time as sought.

During last five years, RTI applications received and disposed of have been indicated in the table below which shows continuous increase in receipt of applications.

Sl. No	Year	Opening Pending	Application received	Total	Disposed off	Pending
1	2009	-	2	2	-	2
2	2010	2	190	192	180	12
3	2011	12	169	181	172	9
4	2012	9	178	187	178	9
5	2013	9	225	234	209	25
6	2014	25	233	258	239	19
7	2015	19	325	344	310	34

Similarly, from year 2011 to 2015 fiftyfour number of 1st appellate cases have been filed and all cases have been disposed of.

NeGP Cell, District e-Governance Society

The following projects are being implemented through NeGP Cell, DeGS Collectorate, Bhadrak.

1. SWAN- Provision of uninterrupted Connectivity to differnet Offices in this District
2. e-Registration-Sale and Purchase of Land is being carried out.
3. e-Municipality-Issuance of Death, Birth, Holding Tax etc are being carried out
4. CSC-Service Delivery Point of Citizen in all GP of Bhadark District, so far 181 CSCs are doing the work of e-District.Training on e-District MMP has has been provided to all VLES of CSC in this District
5. e-District Mission Mode Project - So far 1,34569 nos of misc. Certificates have been delivered online after stopping of Issuance of manual certificate since 31.03.2016 .

Implementation of ORTPS Act, 2012

ORTPS Act, 2012 is to provide for the delivery of public services to the citizens within the given time limit. The above Act has been notified in the Official Gazette on 01-11-2012 and subsequently rules have also been notified in the Official Gazette on 07-12-2012. First it was implemented in 32 services of 7 departments.

Training programmes were imparted to District Level Designated Officers, Sub-Division Level Designated Officers and Block Level Designated Officers along with PRI Members on function and operation of the above Act in phased manner. Online training programme was imparted to all Designated Officers under the said Act. After that User name and Password have already been distributed to all Designated Officers and now they are entering data on services into web portal of ORTPS Act, 2012. One Hundred Seventyeight numbers of Designated Officers have logged in for entering data on services under ORTPS Act, 2012. Out of 324 services of 23 Departments, 186 services of 19 Departments are to be covered for this district. So far, 178 offices of 9 Departments have covered 57 services.

District Small Savings Office, Bhadrak

Small Savings plays a vital role for the resources mobilization in the state. State Govt. gets long term loan assistance from the Central Government basing upon the Small Savings collection made by the state to carry out various development works. To increase the loan assistance, Govt. of Odisha is taking various initiative to improve the collection position under various Small Savings introduced by the Central Govt. from time to time.

The District Small Savings Office is functioning since 01.04.1993. The awareness among the depositors are carried out in the district for improving Small Savings collection to achieve the target fixed by the Govt. in Finance Department. The Collection Position under various Small Savings Schemes has been increased from the year 2013-14 to till date due to banning of the activities of various Cheat Funds/ non-banking institutions as the during 2015-16 this district has collected Rs.118.99 Crores against the target of Rs.57.00 Crores.

ST and SC Development Department Minority and Backward Classes Welfare Section

District Welfare Office looks after all schemes and Programme of ST and SC and Minority and Backward Classes Deptt. at the District level. District Welfare Officer with his subordinate staff supervises welfare matters under the direct supervision of Collector. At the Block level, there are seven Welfare Extension Officer who look after all schemes of the Deptt. implemented in the District under the supervision of Block Development Officer. District Welfare Office at present is located in the Collectorate. Mainly educational Dev. Financial assistance to students and socio economic assistance to poor SC and ST people are dealt by District Welfare Officer.

Education to SC and ST People

In addition to schools of School and Mass Education Deptt. there are two Ashram Schools Six Sevashram Schools and One High School run by the

Deptt. for Educational Dev. of ST and SC students. There is provision for hostel for girls. Three hundred seated ST Girls Hostels are functioning exclusive by for ST girls. Two hostels for Boys are also functioning.

Post-Matric Scholarship

It is a centrally sponsored scheme providing financial assistance to all ST and SC students whose income does not exceed 2.05 lakhs per annum. Likewise scholarship to OBC/SEBC students are also being given. At the school level Pre-Matric Scholarship is also given to SC, ST, OBC and Minorities students. Odisha Girls Incentive Programme is being implemented where SC and ST girls students are given Rs. 950 per year in addition to centrally sponsored Pre-matric Scholarship to 9th and 10th students.

Income generating Scheme

ST and SC family are given subsidy through bankable income generating scheme for their economic Development. In 2014-15, 1006 SC families have been given subsidy amounting to Rs. 94.95 Lakhs and 86 ST Family have been covered with 8.10 lakhs. 910 SC youth have been given training under placement link employment Programme and skill development training programme. In 2015-16, 1113 SC family have been provided with subsidy among to 102.80 lakhs and 73 ST family covered with 7.25 lakhs 725 youth have been given training.

Inter-Caste Marriage

Rs.50,000/- is provided to couples who have done for the Inter-Caste Marriage. It promotes social integration.

Atrocity

Bhadrak District is an Atrocity prone area. Large no of cases are found under ST and SC (POA) Act.-89. Govt. have declared Bhadrak town, rural, Naikanidihi, Dhusuri, Bansada P.S. as Atrocity prone area. During 2014-15 Sixty Six victims were paid 14,30,000 as financial assistance to atrocity victims. In 2015-16, 23 victims were paid 7,21,250 and 28 cases are pending for want of funds.

Legal Aid

Eight Legal Aid Cells are functioning in District. One is at District Office and 7 others at Block level.

Bhadrak has a substantial Minority Community. Muslim comes to 104202 Christian, 745 Sikhs, 169 Budhist 81, and Jain 111 as per 2011 census. This constituted 6.99% of the total population. Govt. of India have implemented Multi Sectoral Dev. Programme (MSDP) for all-round Dev. of Minority Community. Under the scheme additional classroom drinking water supply provision of library hostel for Minority girls toilets in schools are being taken up.

Forest Right Act

175 ST families have been given title under Forest Right Act. These are revenue forest land which comes to 10.10 Ac.

District Sports Section

Sports and Cultural activities are going on round the year for the benefits of students / youths of the District.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA)

This is specially for both boys and girls in the age of 16 yrs. The activities are Football, Handball, Volleyball, Kho-kho, Kabadi, Achery, Badminton, Basketball etc.

Women's Sports

This is specially for girls from 13 yrs to 25 yrs. This discipline includes Handball, Volleyball, Kho-kho, Kabadi, Badminton, Basketball etc.

Talent Scouting

Under Talent Scouting, fifteen boys and girls have been admitted in different Sports Hostels in Odisha. The age group of participating in Talent Scouting is below 13 years.

Youth Festival

Block level and District Level Youth Festivals are being conducted. The participation of age group is from 13 yrs. to below 35 yrs. In the Youth Festival the activities include Odyssey, Bhratnatyam, Tablas, One act Play (Drama) Sitar, Guitar, Folkdance, Folksong, Elocution etc. The participants in State Level Youth Festival from Bhadrak District are getting position in the State Level Competition. One of the participants namely Sitaram Lenka from this District was selected to participate in National Level Youth Festival in the musical instrument "Guitar" held at Raipur.

Sports Day

Every year the 29th August is celebrated as National Sports Day in the memory of Late Dhyanchand. On the anniversary of Hockey Legendary, different activities are organized to encourage youth mass towards sports.

Youth Award

This award is given every year to the youth for good social work.

PYKKA

Under PYKKA Scheme, there has been commendable representations from the district.

During the year 2014-15, one boy and one girl from the District participated in the Handball team in National Level Tournament. One boy and

two girls have participated in the Basketball also. During 2015-16, two boys in Handball and one boy in Athletics participated at National Level.

In Women Sports, one girl has participated in Women National Team during the year 2014-15 and 2015-16. During the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 six participants have achieved the position in the State Level Youth Festival held at Bhubaneswar, Dhanknal and Bhavanipatna respectively.

In Open National Sports competition, Junior and Sub-Junior National two boys have participated in both the National Level Tournaments.

Natural Calamities

Being located on the coastal plain of the Bay of Bengal, Bhadrak district is prone to natural disasters. flood, cyclone and drought are the major disasters, which the district has experienced in the previous years. Due to the deltaic formation by river Baitarani and river Salandi and presence of river like Kans Bans in the north, almost six blocks out of seven are endangered with flood. Moreover, as the District is stretched over a length of 50 KMs long coast line, cyclones/tornados/whirlwinds due to low pressure on Bay of Bengal is frequent during the pre-monsoon and post monsoon season. The probability period of hazards like flood, cyclone, drought, sunstroke and fire accidents are drawn in Table-4.15. Although the irrigation potential of the district is fairly good i.e. more than 65% due to the project difficulties a sizable area at the tailend remains uncovered virtually increasing the un-irrigated area to more than 50%. Owing to the erratic rain fall or short rainfall many of the areas in district used to be affected due to drought. The retrospective view since 1994 as reflected in the subsequent para's reveals that the District has been affected due to flood in the year,1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015. So also the District has been affected due to Drought in the year 1998, 2002, 2010, 2012 and 2015. The biggest disaster the District has ever seen in recent years is the Super Cyclone -1999. The year wise casualties in the District due to such calamities and deaths due to Fire are accident, lightening, and sun stroke. From the number of casualties, the wrath of Super Cyclone can be well conceived.

The flood in Bhadrak District is owing to a peculiar cause that the Baitarani right embankment which falls on Jajpur side, is the capital embankment while the left embankment falling in Bhadrak District side is partly OA embankment (Odisha Agriculture) and the rest is TR embankment(Test Relief). In the left embankment of Baitarani there are four escapes and in the right embankment of Genguti there are three escapes as shown in the following table.

Name of the Block	Name of the Irrigation Sub Division	Name of the embankment	Name of the escape
Bhandari Pokhari	Akhuapada	Baitarani Left	Balipokhari
Bhandari Pokhari	Akhuapada	Baitarani Left	Kanti
Dhamanagar	Dhamanagar	Baitarani Left	Malimahara
Dhamanagar	Dhamanagar	Baitarani Left	Gourangpur
Dhamanagar	Dhamanagar	Genguti Right	Mathamahara
Dhamanagar	Dhamanagar	Genguti Right	Gaichanda
Dhamanagar	Dhamanagar	Genguti Right	Kankei

Genguti is a distributory of Baitarani and flows through Dhamnagar and Tihidi block till it merges with Salandi. All these escapes are designed in such a way that the water escapes when the river level touches 18.50 Mts at Akhuapada of Baitari river while the danger level at Akhuapada is 19.83 Mtr. By the time the river level touches 19.83 Mtr, it causes low flood in Dhamnagar, Bhandari pokhari, Tihidi and Chandibali. When it rises to 20.50 Mtr, medium flood and further rise causes high flood in the affected area. As there is no escape to Jajpur side and the embankment is capital one, (protected embankment) entire flood water discharges through Bhadrak District causing regular flood in the adjoining four blocks of Bhadrak district. Similarly, river Salandi and river Kans Bans cause flood in Bhadrak and Basudevpur blocks respectively.

River Systems

The major part of the district comes under the river systems of the Baitarani, Salandi, Gamei, Kansabans, Mantei, Kochila, Genguti, Reba and Kapali. The rivers are seasonal and during the rainy season they are in spate and create havoc for the people of the district and the countryside crop. The table below indicates the information on the River Gauges.

Name of the River	Location	Warning Level	Danger Level
Baitarani	Akhuapada	50.00 Ft.	(17.83 Mtr.)
Salandi	Rajghat	8.50 Ft.	10.00 Ft
Genguti	Gandhighat	10.85 Mtr.	11.15 Mtr.

Formation of Zones (For Natural Calamities)

The District is divided into 11 zones for smooth management of Relief / rescue Operation and flood preparedness as under:

Sl. No.	Zone	Zone Officer	Addl. Zone Officer
1	Bhadrak	BDO, Bhadrak	Tahasildar, Bhadrak
2	Basudevpur	BDO, Basudevpur	Tahasildar, Basudevpur
3	Bonth	BDO, Bonth	Tahasildar, Bonth
4	Bhandaripokhari	BDO, Bhandaripokhari	Tahasildar, Bhandaripokhari
5	Chandbali	BDO, Chandbali	Tahasildar, Chandbali
6	Dhamnagar	BDO, Dhamnagar	Tahasildar, Dhamnagar
7	Tihidi	BDO, Tihidi	Tahasildar, Tihidi

8	Dhamara	ABDO, Chandabali	Addl. Tahasildar, Chandabali
9	Bhadrak Municipality	Executive Officer, Bhadrak Municipality	Addl. Tahasildar, Bhadrak
10	Basudevpur Municipality	Executive Officer, Basudevpur Municipality	Addl. Tahasildar, Basudevpur
11	Dhamnagar NAC	Executive Officer, Dhamnagar NAC	Addl. Tahasildar, Dhamnagar

An overview of the calamities in the recent years in respect of Bhadrak District is enumerated below.

History of Disaster in Bhadrak District

The detailed data for pre-1994 period is not available but from the year 1994 it can be seen that the district is affected due to natural calamity almost every year and in some of the years there are multiple calamities like flood, cyclone and drought. The table below gives an overall picture of the impacts of such calamities.

Calamity Faced by Bhadrak District since 1994						
Calamity	No. of Times	Blocks Affected	ULB	GP	Village	Population (Lakh)
Flood 1994	3	5		56	244	2.99
Heavy Rainfall-95	1	7		166	1211	5.14
Flood 1995	1	4	2	38	198	1.98
Flood 1997	3	5		45	263	2.36
Drought 1998	1	6		69	441	
Flood 1999	1	4		41	193	1.92
Super Cyclone -99	1	7	2	166	1400	11.06
Flood 2001	1	7		141	186	3.6
Drought-2002	1	1		16	45	1.01
Flood 2003	2	7	2	177	1087	11.36
Flood 2004	1	3	-	30	138	1.58
Flood 2005	1	4	-	36	156	1.90
Flood 2006	4	4	-	39	173	2.23
Flood 2007	4	7	2	147	744	7.17
Flood 2008	1	4	-	49	222	2.62
Flood 2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drought 2010		5	-	57	386	3.81
Flood 2011	2	6	2	95	453	4.42
Drought 2012	1	1	-	3	4	0.32
Flood 2013	1	7	2	151	1035/ 53 wards	12.72
Flood 2014	2	6	1	51	207/10 wards	3.26

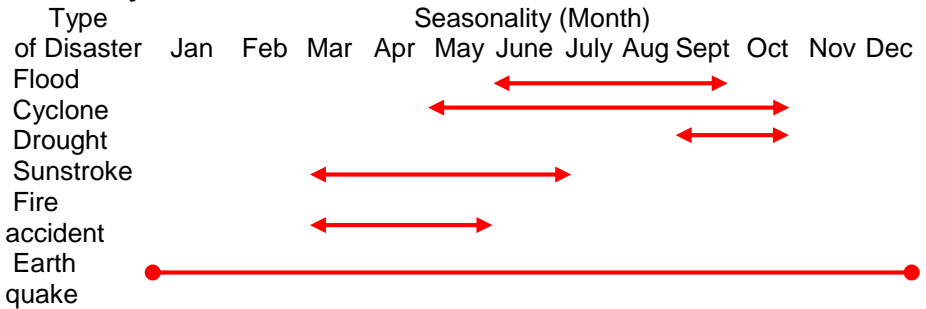
Casualties due to natural calamities in respect of Bhadrak district

Almost every year there are a good number of casualties due to natural calamities in respect of Bhadrak district. Maximum number of casualties are observed during high flood and cyclone. The casualties due to sunstroke was very high in 1998 because of an extreme summer spell. The number of casualties due to different calamities year-wise is shown in the following table.

Year	Death due to				Total
	Flood	Fire Accident	Lightening	Sun Stroke	
1997	10	0	0	0	10
1998	0	0	7	70	77
1999	103	0	8	0	111
2000	0	3	10	2	15
2001	1	0	12	0	13
2002	0	0	12	0	12
2003	1	3	9	9	22
2004	0	1	14	14	29
2005	2	2	12	12	28
2006	2	1	11	11	26
2007	13	0	13	2	28
2008	5	0	12	1	18
2009	0	2	17	0	19
2010	0	5	9	0	9
2011	13	2	8	1	24
2012	1	5	14	4	24
2013	13	2	6	2	26
2014	7	3	10	1	21

Every year usually the period from June to October is seen as the most vulnerable period for the natural calamities like flood and cyclone and more fire accident cases are observed during the pick hot period. The probability of occurrence with respect to period for different calamities are shown in the following presentation.

Probability Period of Natural Hazards in Bhadrak



General information on different calamities

Super Cyclone of 1999

Undoubtedly, the supercyclone of 1999 has been the worst natural calamity in recent years. While the wind speed was not too high in the district, the huge rainfall caused damage to the crops and houses. Since Bhadrak district receives the runoff water of several districts, there were massive floods which caused huge damage to houses, household properties, agricultural

produce and crops in the field. The huge volume of water would take its own time to evacuate covering over a thousand villages. Meanwhile the national highway breached between Soro and Jamujhadi – whether it breached with the force of water coming from the hills in the West or whether it was cut by villagers to the West of the highway is an unresolved debate – added to the water volume. The sea did not help either because it had tides due to the cyclone and lunar periods. And since the rivers were silted for various reasons they did not help either. Salandi river had been silted up primarily because of Hadagad dam and Bhadrak town witnessed houses made of brick-and-mortar remaining under water for weeks. Gamei and Mantei rivers had been silted up along with their mouths, thanks to the brilliance of constructing a waterway between them. The flood in 1865 was partly because of this, which led to the famine of 1866. In 1999, the village on both sides of the rivers remained under water for days together. In the stagnant waters, people saw their mud houses collapsing, their crops and grains rotting, the tube-well water becoming unportable, and finally they left the houses when the PWD roads were clear of water, to stay on the roads.²⁹

The following table gives some statistics of damage due to the cyclone of 1999. But it cannot describe the above details.

Average rainfall	1356mm
Rainfall on 30 th and 31 st October	807 mm
No of Blocks affected	All seven blocks
No of ULB affected	All two ULBs
No of GPs affected	166
No of Villages affected	1356
Population affected	13,47,397
No of human Causality	103
No of Private House damaged	1,50,526
a) Washed away	86
b) Fully collapsed	36,248
c) Partly collapsed	1,14,192
Agriculture land affected	1,78,973Hect.
Estimated value of Crop loss	
i) Paddy	136.4 crores
ii) Non Paddy	4.5 crores
iii) Fruit crops	19.2 crores
iv)Vegetables	5.09 crores
Total	165.17 crores
Loss of Live stocks (all types)	77706 heads
Estimated I value of loss of Live stocks	4 crores
Damages to Public Utilities	150 crores
Damages to Private Houses	80 crores
Fishermen Affected	10564 Families

²⁹ Continued

Total Loss 399 crores

Details of Relief Measures Taken

Emergent Relief (Rice)

i) No of Days administered 7(Seven) days
ii) Quantities Distributed 36,779.45 quintals
iii) No of beneficiaries 13,47,397

Free Kitchen

Rice Supplied (quintals) 444.7
Meals given 19,33,667
Gratuitous Relief (GR) Cards provided 5000 Nos for 2 months
Disbursement of Ex-Gratia to the next @ Rs. 75,000/- each Total Rs.
of Kins of the Deceased 69,00,000/-

House Building Assistance

House Building Grant from the Government
@ Rs.3500/- for washed away, Rs.18, 41,09,000/-
Rs.2000/- for fully collapsed, Rs.1000/-
for partly collapsed houses)
Indira Awas Yojana Houses 13,868 houses
House Building Loans through OHRDC 7,342 houses
Assistance to Fishermen 1342 Boats and 3534 Nets at a cost of
Rs.93,36,000/-

In 1999, the district experienced a heavy rainfall on 30th and 31 October to the extent of 807mm against the annual average rainfall of 1356mm. Due to the impact of low pressure on Bay of Bengal a severe cyclone associated with heavy rainfall ransacked the district causing severe loss to the human life along with loss of domestic animals and damaged the private properties. All the seven Blocks and both the ULBs constituting 1356 villages inhabited by 13,47,397 people of the district were severely affected. As many as 103 lives of people were lost due to flood and cyclonic affect. Six persons were reported to be missing due to the calamity. A total number of 1,50,526 houses were damaged out of which 86 were totally washed away, 36248 fully collapsed and 1,14,192 were partly collapsed. The agriculture in the district was severely affected causing crop loss in entire cultivable land of the district i.e. 1,78,973 Hect. The quantum of agricultural loss was estimated at Rs. 136 .4 crores for paddy, Rs. 4.5 crores for non paddy, 19.2 for fruits and 5.09 for vegetables totaling to an amount 165.17 crores. As many as 77,706 domestic animals were lost in the calamity whose estimated value was Rs.4 crores. Public properties to the worth Rs.150 crores and private properties to the worth of Rs.80.00 crores was damaged. In the coastal blocks 10564 fishermen families were also severely affected. The total loss was estimated to be Rs.399 crores.

In response to the calamity, quick restoration measures were taken up for bringing back normalcy in the district. Sevenday emergent relief was administered for the complete population of the district by distributing

36,779.45 qtls. of rice and also conducting free kitchen camps essential locations. 5000 Gratuitous Relief cards were issued to the distressed people for a period of two months. Ex-gratia @75,000/- amounting to a total of Rs.69,00,000/- was disbursed to the NOKs of the deceased. House building grant @3,500/-, 2,000/- and 1,000/- for different category of damages amounting a total of Rs.18,41,09,000/- was disbursed as House Building Assistance. 13868 IAY houses were sanctioned in favour of eligible persons. 7,342 beneficiaries were sanctioned with house building loans through OHRDC. An amount of Rs.93,36,000/- was disbursed to the affected fishermen for loss of 1342 boats and 3534 Nets. UNICEF has provided 43,450 blankets 5,981 family kits and 588 tarpaulin to the cyclone affected people.

Relief including food materials in sufficient quantities, polythene sheets, blankets, daily use household kits, clothes etc. were also provided by NGOs like OXFAM, CRS and many others and various State Governments in a well-coordinated manner under the monitoring of the District administration. Various post flood measures like providing essential medical services to people through medical teams/ camps, sanitation, veterinary, agricultural measures were taken up in adequate measure to prevent any further fallout in the post flood situation and bring the affected population return to normalcy.

Flood 2001

In the year 2001 in the district was affected due to flood in three spells i.e. from 04.7.2001 to 07.7.2001, 11.7.2001 to 20.7.2001 and 21.7.2001 to 27.7.2001 due to high rainfall in upper catchment area and also in the district which was 349 mm against the monthly normal rainfall of 259 mm. All the rivers in the district like Baitrani, Salandi, Genguti, Kochila, Reba, Kapali, Kansbahal, Mantei were in spate. All the seven Blocks comprising of 141 GPs having 686 village inhabited by 3,59,353 were affected. As many as 94,247 domestic animals were also affected. There was only one human casualty and 13 cattles were lost. 30,111 hect. of crop was affected. Public property of worth Rs. 2486.98 Lakhs and private property of worth Rs. 97 crores was damaged. In order to restore normalcy 483.40 Qtls. of emergent relief and 870.12 qtls of cattle feed was distributed.

Heavy rain/flood - 2003

Continuous and heavy rain for four consecutive days from 5th to 8th October, 2003 all over the district caused flood in river Baitarani, Genguti, Kochila, Reba, Kapali, Mantei and Kansa Bans of this district from 7th to 9th October., 2003. The actual rainfall in three days was 750mm against the monthly district normal rainfall of 259mm. All the seven Blocks and both ULBs comprising 177 GPs having 1087 villages and 39 wards inhabited by 11,36,858 were affected. As many as 38,100 domestic animals were also

affected. There was only two human casualty and 44 cattles were lost. 38,994 ha. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 4590.12 lakhs was damaged. 4105 private houses were damaged.

In order to restore normalcy 348.00 Qtls. of emergent relief and 1000 qtls of cattle feed was distributed.

Relief was also provided by NGOs like IRC, BBSR/ and others in a well-coordinated manner under the monitoring of the District administration. Various post flood measures like providing essential medical services to people through medical teams/ camps, sanitation, veterinary, agricultural measures were taken up in adequate measures to prevent any further fallout in the post flood situation and bring the affected population return to normalcy.

Flood-2004

Continuous shower in upper catchments of river Baitarani caused flood in river Baitrani, Genguti and Kochila. The flood water of river Baitarani touched the Danger level 17.83 Meter at 2 P.M on 21.08.04 and reached at highest mark i.e. 18.30 Meter at 7 A.M on 22.08.04. Only three Blocks namely Dhamnagar, Chandabali and Tihidi comprising 30 GPs having 138 villages inhabited by 1,58,122 were affected. As many as 21142 domestic animals were also affected. 13,340 hect. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 2880.44 Lakhs was damaged. 42 private houses were damaged.

In order to restore normalcy 400 qtls of cattle feed was distributed.

Flood-2005

Continuous shower in upper catchments of river Baitarani caused flood in river Baitrani, Genguti, Kochila, Kansbansh and Mantei. The flood water of river Baitarani touched 18.87 Meters at 12.00 noon on 30.08.05 against danger level of 17.83 Mtr. Five Blocks namely, Bhandaripokhari Dhamnagar, Chandabali, Tihidi and Basudevpur comprising of 78 GPs having 385 villages inhabited by 4,22,124 were affected. 80682 hect. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 4251.27 lakhs was damaged with a substantial damage to the private properties also. 187 private houses were damaged. In order to restore normalcy 400 qtls of cattle feed was distributed .1,81,200/- was distributed as house building assistance.

Flood-2006

Heavy rainfall in upper catchments of river Baitarani caused flood in river Baitrani, Genguti, Kochila. The flood water of river Baitarani touched 18.83 Meter at 05.00 PM on 24.08.06 against danger level of 17.83 Mtr. Four Blocks namely, Bhandaripokhari Dhamnagar, Chandabali and Tihidi comprising 39 GPs having 173 villages inhabited by 2,23,218 were affected. 11067 domestic animals were also affected. 20180 hect. of crop was affected. Public

properties of worth Rs. 6776.19 Lakhs was damaged with a substantial damage to the private properties also. 130 private houses were damaged. 12340 qtls of cattle feed were distributed .1,26,000/- was distributed as house building assistance.

Flood-2007

Continuous and heavy rain for three consecutive days from 22th to 24 Sept., 2007 all over the district caused flood in river Baitarani, Salandi, Genguti, Kochila, Reba, Kapali, Mantei and Kansabansa of this district from 22th to 24 Sept., 2007. The actual rainfall in three days was 466.6 against the monthly district normal rainfall of 216.8mm. All the seven Blocks and both ULBs comprising of 145 GPs having 704 villages and 40 wards inhabited by 7,17,080 were affected. As many as 214114 domestic animals were also affected. 76,552 hect. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 4251.27 Lakhs was damaged. 130 private houses were damaged.

In order to restore normalcy 140.00 qtls of cattle feed was distributed. House building assistance as per norm was provided to the affected people.

Flood-2008

Heavy rainfall in upper catchments of river Baitarani caused flood in river Baitrani, Genguti, Kochila. The flood water of river Baitarani touched 19.63 Meter at 02.00 AM on 19.06.08 against danger level of 17.83 Mtr. Four Blocks namely, Bhandaripokhari Dhamnagar, Chandabali and Tihidi comprising of 49 GPs having 222 villages inhabited by 2,61,569 were affected. 188181 domestic animals were also affected. 18501 hect. of Crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 3937.88 Lakhs was damaged with a substantial damage to the private properties also 1437 private houses were damaged. In order to restore normalcy 125 MT. of cattle feed was distributed. 26,91,500/- were distributed as house building assistance to the affected people.

Drought-2010

Insufficient and erratic rainfall resulted in drought situation in four Blocks namely Dhamnagar, Bhandaripokhari, Chandabali and Basudevpur. 84,228 farmers in 386 villages sustained crop loss in 43088 Hect. area. An amount of 7,52,65,000/- was disbursed as agricultural input subsidy to the affected farmers.

Flood-2011

Continuous and heavy rain for three consecutive days from 22th to 25 Sept., 2011 all over the district caused flood in river Baitarani, Salandi, Genguti, Kochila, Reba, Kapali, Mantei and Kansabansa of this district from 22th to 25 Sept., 2011. The actual rainfall in three days was 414.43mm against the monthly district normal rainfall of 145.3mm. Six out of seven Blocks

(excluding Bonth Block) and both ULBs comprising 171 GPs having 443 villages inhabited by 4,42,628 were affected. As many as 2,30,354 domestic animals were also affected. 18501 hect. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 28962.63 Lakhs was damaged. 18303 private houses were damaged.

In order to restore normalcy 444.30 MT of cattle feed were distributed. House building assistance amounting Rs.4,06,07,500/- as per Relief Code norm was provided to the affected people

Drought-2012

Insufficient and erratic rainfall resulted in drought situation in Basudevpur Block of this district. 2197 farmers in 04 villages sustained crop loss in 1939 Hect. area. An amount of 69,27,568/- was disbursed as agricultural input subsidy to the affected farmers

Cyclone/Flood/Heavy rain-2013

As per the prediction a cyclonic storm had its land fall in Odisha Coast on 12th October, 2013 at about 8.00PM. The district experienced the cyclone from 12th to 14th Oct. and the normal life was severely disrupted. There was a flood in river Baitarani, Kochila and Genguti affecting four blocks namely Bhandaripokhari, Chandabali, Dhamnagar and Tihidi. Subsequently due to incessant rain from 23th Oct. to 27th October all the rivers in the district were in spate. Heavy rain in the upper catchment area of Baitarani and Salandi further aided to the menace causing medium and high flood in the affected areas. From 23th Oct. to 27 Oct. Bhadrak Block experienced 235 mm rainfall while Bhandaripokhari 235, Bonth 177.3, Dhamnagar 309, Tihidi 238, Chandabali 323.31 and Basudevpur got 344 mm of rainfall.

All the seven Blocks and both ULBs comprising 151 GPs having 1035 villages and 53 wards inhabited by 16,21,411 were affected. As many as 180028 domestic animals were also affected. There was 13 (thirteen) human casualty and dozens of cattles were lost. 43974 hect. of Crop was affected. There was severe damaged to the public proprieties and 13400 private houses were damaged.

In order to restore normalcy relief was administered in two different categories i.e. three days emergent relief for affected areas and 25 Kg rice with Rs. 300/- towards Dal for severely affected areas. Accordingly 32671.58 qtls. Of rice was distributed as emergent relief due to heavy rain while 16640.75 qtls. of rice and Rs. 1,99,68,900/- was administered as per the relief package declared by State Government for severely affected areas.

Flood-2014

Continuous and heavy rain for three consecutive days from 04th to 06 October, 2014 all over the district caused flood in river Baitarani, Salandi, Genguti, Kochila, Reba, Kapali, Mantei and Kansabansa of this district from 04th to 06 Oct. 2014. The actual rainfall in three days was 142.5mm against the monthly district normal rainfall of 311.7mm. Six out of seven Blocks (excluding Bonth Block) and both ULBs comprising 95 GPs having 448 villages and 30 wards inhabited by 3,26,883 people were affected. As many as 1,39,841 domestic animals were also affected. 20420 ha. of crop was affected. Public properties of worth Rs. 28962.63 Lakhs was damaged. Number of private houses were damaged was 3022.

In order to restore normalcy 3100 MT of cattle feed were distributed. House building assistance amounting Rs.69,98,400/- as per Relief Code norm was provided to the affected people.

Preparedness Measures by the District Administration before Disasters

The District Natural Calamity Committee Meeting is convened normally twice in a year in the month of May and November to discuss all the preparedness measures to be taken by the concerned line Departments. Storing of food grains, kerosene, baby food and other ration is done in all the Gram Panchayats in the inaccessible and vulnerable pockets out of available stocks. Medical teams with stock of sufficient medicines, disinfectants, vaccines are set-up. Breaches in the river and canal embankments are repaired and de-siltation done where necessary. Stock of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides is kept for replacement crops. Animals are vaccinated against diseases like foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) which become epidemics particularly during floods. Boats at the disposal of Tahsildars are repaired. The District Contingency Plan is also given a final shape through the deliberations in these meetings. A preparatory meeting is also held in the months of February by District Level Committee on Natural Calamity to combat the heat wave situation.

Disaster Resilient infrastructure

Vulnerability of district

The super cyclone of 1999 with a death toll of around ten thousand humans was an eye-opener for the state machinery to assess its capability to deal with disasters of such intensity and to identify the vulnerable areas mostly in the coastal Odisha. The Government of Odisha therefore initiated steps to provide necessary life saving infrastructures along with capacity building of the communities prone to frequent disasters.

Accordingly, the State Government decided to survey the most vulnerable areas for identification of suitable sites for construction of infrastructures like cyclone shelters and assigned the job to the IIT, Kharagpur in December 1999. This survey suggested construction of cyclone shelters in a 10 km grid zone from the High Tide Line (HTL) in each vulnerable district.

Bhadrak district is not only vulnerable to cyclonic storms of highest intensity along with concurrent high Storm Surge, but also to very high floods, as the mighty river systems in this district do not drain in to the sea due to high tidal water levels. As per vulnerability atlas published by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India (1977) has assessed Bhadrak as a very severely vulnerable district. In this study the district was analysed in respect of risk due to cyclones, floods and earthquakes. Bhadrak district is very high (RISK FACTOR- very High) with the possible height of storm surge above the concurrent sea level at 9.8 meters. The maximum possible wind speed is 78m/sec (ie., 280 km per hours). The coastal 10 km zone being very flat, the whole area is likely to be very much susceptible to inundation and high wind velocities.

Another study has revealed that at the Chandballi port, the maximum possible storm surge height could be very high. This assessment is linked with the lack of vegetative cover and back water in Baitarini river water.

Two coastal blocks namely Chandbali and Basudevpur come under High Risk Zone and most vulnerable for cyclone, tsunami and flood.

During the super cyclone, almost all the mudwalled and thatched houses collapsed due to high wind, continuous rain and flooding. No shelter was available for the villagers and many of them perished. In the super cyclone, there was loss of human lives, live stock, crops, aquatic animals etc. with large scale damage to the environment. Those escaped became destitutes. Therefore, the state government decided to build elevated structures to withstand very high wind speeds, proof against flooding, and saline inundations.

The Human Rights Commission of India had advised the state govt. to take necessary steps to provide safe shelter for the vulnerable communities of Odisha and it was decided to construct safe shelter buildings across the coastal districts. Then Government of Odisha assigned IIT, Kharagpur to provide assistance for selection of sites in coastal Odisha for construction of multipurpose cyclone shelters. IIT, Kharagpur made a study on the vulnerability due to cyclone, basing on the account disaster history of the areas for past years positioned within 10 kms from the sea coast, population assessment, identification of gap, premises location and capacity choice etc.

Subsequently the state govt. decided to provide shelters to the flood affected people also. Accordingly, flood shelters are being constructed in different vulnerable areas in Bhandaripokhari, Bonth, Dhamnagar, Tihidi, and Bhadrak Blocks including two coastal blocks of the district basing on the recommendations received from the district administration.

Drawing and Design of shelter buildings

Two types of drawing and design have been developed by IIT, Kharagpur; one for 3000 capacity and another for 2000 capacity. These buildings can withstand high-speed wind and moderate earthquakes. The buildings have been constructed above high flood level (HFL) with raised platform and stilted floors, so that the flood water will not affect the shelter building. Even in case of very high floods, the water can pass through the stilted floors without affecting the shelter in the first floor. All the shelter buildings are connected with all weather approach roads for easy access and smooth movement of relief materials at the time of disaster.

Use of the shelter buildings

Almost all the shelter buildings are mainly constructed inside the school premises or adjacent to the school so that it can be used as class rooms during normal time and potential shelters at the time of disasters. The ground floors of these buildings have been designed to be used as shelters for livestock during emergencies. Relief materials and medicines can be stacked for emergent situations. Additionally, these shelter buildings can be used as community halls and can be put to various other community uses like Anganwadi centers, training centers, marriage mandaps and for other social gatherings etc. with payment of agreed user charges. Therefore, the shelter buildings are known as Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) and Multipurpose Flood Shelter (MFS).

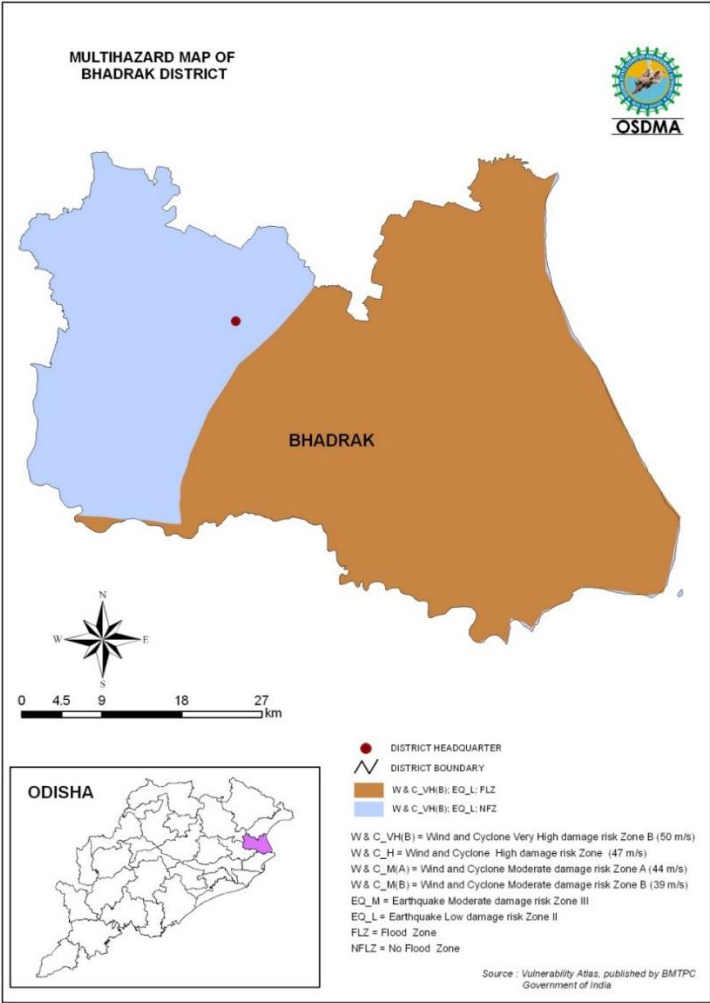
Features and facilities available in the MCS and MFS buildings

All the MCS and MFS have separate hall and toilets for men and women, special room for the sick, labour room, one store room, drinking water supply through submersible pump, internal electrical wiring with all fittings, ramp of 1:12 slope and separate toilets for disabled persons, 5 KVA noiseless diesel generator, shelter level emergency equipments etc.

Community based management and maintenance of the shelter buildings and Capacity Building of community

To ensure the sustainable maintenance of these shelter buildings, community-based Cyclone/Flood Shelter Management and Maintenance Committees (CSMMC/FSMMC) are formed and imparted suitable orientation trainings. In addition, shelter level taskforce volunteers have been identified

and they are being oriented, trained and involved regularly. Further, the shelter level Mock Drill on disaster preparedness is also conducted at each shelter on 19th June every year. The minor repair works of the shelter buildings are taken up by the CSMMC/FSMMC whereas the responsibility of the major repairs lies with the authority. All the CSMMCs/FSMMCs have been provided with corpus fund to the tune of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each for regular capacity building of the local community out of the interest generated per year.



Different Schemes for construction of MCS and MFS

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	MCS / MFS	No. of Shelters	Period of construction
i.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF)	MCS	11	immediate after Super Cyclone 1999 (2001-2004)
ii.	World Bank (Immediate Phase)	MCS	06	
iii.	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)	MCS	14	
iv.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) and CMRF surplus fund	MFS	06	2008-09
v.	State Plan	MFS	04	2011-12
vi.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP), World Bank assisted	MCS	17	2011-12
vii.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project-Additional Financing (NCRMP-AF), World Bank assisted	MCS	11	2014-15
viii.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) /State Plan	MFS	13	Post Phailin (2013-14)
ix.	Chief Minister's Relief Fund (CMRF) /State Plan	MCS	02	Post Phailin (2013-14)
x.	Indian Red Cross Society, Odisha State Branch	MCS	20	Pre and post Super Cyclone 1999
Total			104	

Availability of Block-wise shelters in Bhadrak district

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total number of MCS and MFS
1.	Basudevpur	49
2.	Bhandaripokhari	4
3.	Bonth	1
4.	Dhamnagar	5
5.	Tihidi	5
6.	Chandabali	38
7.	Bhadrak	2
Total		104

National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) and NCRMP (Additional Financing)

World Bank assisted National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) has been drawn up to strengthen the structural and non-structural mitigation efforts towards reducing the risk and vulnerability of the coastal districts of Odisha to cyclone-related disasters. All the 17 Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters under NCRMP (Phase-I) have been constructed in this district including godown and shelter connectivity approach roads.

Funds are provided under NCRMP (Additional Financing) which was approved by the Gol after the very severe cyclonic storm, Phailin that hit

Odisha on 12th Oct 2013. 11 MCS under this scheme are presently in different levels of construction and will be completed by October 2017.

Construction of MFS under Chief Minister’s Relief Fund (CMRF) and State Plan

After Phailin, visualizing the requirement for more cyclone/flood shelters in Odisha, the State Government has decided to construct 15 MFS and MCS out of the Chief Minister’s Relief Fund and State Plan in Bhadrak district.

Photo of MCS and MFS in Bhadrak district



Balarampur MCS in Basudevpur Block under NCRMP, World Bank funded



Khadalpokhari MCS in Chandabali Block under NCRMP, World Bank funded.



Maninathpur MFS in Bhandaripokhari Block under CMRF



Dahapania MFS in Tihidi Block under State Plan

CHAPTER - X

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

History

The incidence of crime in the district has been traditionally low. Some parts of the district like Purunabazar in Bhadrak Town, and Bhadrak Rural, Bhadrak town have witnessed communal violence from time to time with equal population of Hindus and Muslims. In 1991, 14 lives were lost in the communal riot and property to the tune of crores of both the communities was destroyed. After 1991, no major communal event has taken place in this district. In other areas like Dhamnagar, Dhusuri, and Basudebpur where minor population is large, the relationship between the communities is harmonious. However, the administration and police, extremely sensitive to the issue, maintain strict vigilance, and make elaborate police arrangement on various festive occasions.

In accordance with Regulation IV, 1804 and Regulation XIII, 1805, four Thanas or PS (police stations) were established in the district of Balasore on the 1st May, 1806 with jurisdiction over a number of neighbouring villages. Bhadrak PS was the the only one which was in Bhadrak district of today. Later, one more Thana was established at Chudamani. In the Thana there was one Daroga with a monthly salary of Rs 25/- and he was assisted by one Moharir who was getting Rs 10/- per month. Under the Daroga there was a Jamadar on Rs 8/- per month, and 10 Burkanadazes (constables) each getting Rs 4/- per month.

The Magistrate was the controlling officer of the police but in fact the Daroga enjoyed absolute power as the Magistrate had no authority to punish the Daroga directly. The Daroga was punished only by the Nizamat Adalat. The system of police thus introduced by the British tended to be irresponsible and tyrannical and the Darogas and Jamadars were practically unchecked and they indulged in corruption and deliberate atrocities.

After the first war of independence in 1857, the administration was taken over by British government from East India Company. While dealing ruthlessly and vengefully against everyone suspected of participating in the war of independence, the British government attempted to identify administrative areas which needed reforms. Exploitation by lower rungs of police was a major grievance of the people. The Government appointed a Commission in 1860 to look into the working of police and to recommend measures for increase in efficiency and reduction of expenditure. The Commission submitted its report in about a month. As recommended by the Commission, a civil police force for Baleshwar district was sanctioned comprising a Superintendent of Police

and his subordinates. In 1906, four police stations namely Bhadrak, Basudebpur, Chandbali and Dhamnagar in Bhadrak Sub-Division started functioning, besides 2 outposts: Bonth under Bhadrak PS and Akhuapada under Dhamnagar PS. The shift of Chudamani PS to Basudebpur signified the decline of Chudamani port following siltation of Gamei river, largely due to East Coast Canal as stated earlier. A new PS at Chandbali signified the rising importance of the port for the colonial government.

Judiciary

The court of Munsif at Bhadrak was established in 1901. Till 1900 the litigant public of Bhadrak had to go to Jajpur for trial of civil cases. The courts of Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Additional District Judge (ADJ) Bhadrak were established in 1966 and 1987 respectively. The District and Sessions Court, Bhadrak was established on 21.05.2011.

Criminal and Civil Courts

1. District and Sessions Judge
2. Additional District and Sessions Judge
3. Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bhadrak.
4. Registrar-cum-Special Track Judge at Bhadrak.
5. Civil Judge (Senior Division) at Bhadrak
6. Civil Judge (Junior Division) at Bhadrak
7. Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhadrak
8. Court of Judicial Magistrate First Class (J.M.F.C) Bhadrak
9. Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.)-cum-J.M.F.C. at Chandabali.
10. Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.)-cum-J.M.F.C at Dhamnagar.
11. Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.)-cum-J.M.F.C at Basudevpur.

Pendency of cases as on 30.09.2015

Name of the Court	Civil Cases	Criminal Cases	Total
District and Sessions Judge	1888	824	2712
Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge	828	639	1467
Chief Judicial Magistrate	00	506	506
Registrar-cum-Spl.track Judge	00	52	52
Civil Judge (Sr. Dvn.)	8507	00	8507
Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.)	3835	00	3835
S.D.J.M	00	15342	15342
Courts of J.M.F.C. Bhadrak	00	4547	4547

Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.) cum- J.M.F.C.at Chandabali	1719	4006	5725
Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.) cum- J.M.F.C at Dhamnagar	937	3456	4393
Civil Judge (Jr.Dvn.) cum- J.M.F.C at Basudebpur	1811	5383	7194
Grand Total	19525	34755	54280

Executive Magistrates

Under section 97 of Cr.P.C. (Code of Criminal Procedure) if a District Magistrate (DM) or Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) is convinced that a person is wrongfully confined in any place he may pass an order for search warrant and such release of a person shall be subject to final orders by DM/SDM. Section 107 empowers an Executive Magistrate to ask a person to execute a bond to keep the peace if he is of the opinion that such a person is likely to cause breach of peace. Section 108, 109, and 110 provide for similar powers against seditious behaviour, for good behaviour from suspected persons and for good behaviour from persons who are habitual offenders. U/S 133, a DM, SDM or an EM specially empowered may order for removal of unlawful obstruction to public place or water body, removal of a trade or occupation injurious to public, and removal of dangerous structures. Such order can be passed even during the pendency of a civil dispute.³⁰

Under section 143, a DM, SDM or an Executive Magistrate (EM) who is specially empowered may order that a person may not continue a public nuisance. U/s 144 of CrPC, the prohibitory orders acquire immense dimensions: to prevent a person or persons from doing anything to cause a breach of the peace, cause danger to life health or safety of any human being or cause a riot or affray. This prohibitory order can be passed against a person or to persons residing in a particular area, or persons likely to visit a certain area. In case of apprehension of emergent danger, the Order may be passed *ex parte*. Under section 145 of Cr.P.C., the Executive Magistrate has the powers to hear urgent cases relating to use of land or water where there is apprehension of breach of the peace, pass orders relating to who was in possession before the dispute and prevent the existing possession to be disturbed. An Executive Magistrate has the powers u/s 147 to grant easement rights over land or water, again when there is apprehension of breach of the peace. Under all these provisions, the Executive Magistrate can rely on a police report, a petition by an affected party or any other information. While the EM has to follow due process, at the end, it is his subjective satisfaction which matters.

³⁰*Rakesh Kumar and others vs State of UP and another*, 1994 Cri.L.J.289: 1993 UP Cri R 533 (Allahabad)

A number of criminal cases arise out of petty land disputes such as boundary dispute, unauthorized transfer of property held jointly and rights over water. A Tehsildar has the rights under various revenue laws to adjudicate over these matters before these petty disputes lead to violence between otherwise law-abiding citizens. Around 1999-2000 the powers under CrPC under the above Sections were transferred to Tehsildars. Such powers were vested by the DM u/s 23(2) of CrPC. The vesting of additional powers enabled the Tehsildar to receive cases from police stations relating to disputes about land and water, made the local police aware of such powers of Tehsildar and advised the disputants to go to the Tehsils, and eventually allowed a civil dispute to be settled as a civil dispute and not become a criminal case. The disposal of cases is given in the table below for 2015:

Section under CrPC	Pending as on 01.01.2012	Institution	Total	Diposal	Balance
97	-	1	1	0	1
107	147	206	353	255	98
110	40	73	113	94	19
133	2	0	2	2	0
144	2	18	20	13	7
145	5	0	5	5	0
147	1	0	1	0	1
Total	197	298	495	369	126

(Source: Collector and DM, Bhadrak)

Contrary to the perception that a large pendency of such cases under preventive sections of CrPC is bad from a law and order point of view, in fact some delay in a revenue court who is approachable as Tehsildar, who tours to interior areas and has the sense of cases which could lead to violence is not worse than precipitation to criminal cases and end of life of a civilized citizen.

Organizational Set-up of Police Administration

Bhadrak district is headed by a Superintendent of Police (SP), who is assisted by one Additional S.P. two Deputy SP (DSP), three Sub-Divisional Police Officers (SDPO) and PS level staff: Inspectors, Sub-inspectors (SI), Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI), Havildar and Constables. There are 17 Police Stations. Special Energy PS started functioning in the year 2008 vide Notification No-47514/D&A Dt.23.10.2008. Purunabazar PS and Dhamara-Marine PS started functioning in the year 2009 vide Notification No-10490/D& A Dt.25.02.2009 and 10559/D&A Dt.25.02.2009 respectively. Similarly Chuadamani Marine PS and Kasia Marine PS started functioning in the year 2014 vide Notification No-27086/ D&A Dt.17.07.2014 and 27099/D&A

Dt.17.07.2014 respectively. The post of SDPO Dhamnagar has been created vide Notification No-17926/ D&A Dt.2.06.2015. The district has been divided into three Police Sub-Divisions: Bhadrak, Chandabali and Dhamnagar. There are 17 Police Stations and 12 Out Posts.

Police Sub-Division, Bhadrak

Name of Sub-Division	Sl. No.	Name of PS	Name of Outposts
Bhadrak	01	Bhadrak Town	Charampa Salandi
	02	Purunabazar	-
	03	Bhadrak Rural	Kenduapada OP Sabrang OP Gujdarada OP
	04	Basudevpur	-
	05	Naikanidihi	-
	06	Special Energy PS, Bhadrak	-
	07	Kasia Marine PS	-
	08	Chudamani Marine PS	-

Police Sub-Division, Chandabali

Name of Sub-Division	Sl. No.	Name of PS	Name of Outposts
Chandabali	01	Tihidi	Pirahat OP
	02	Chandbali	Matto OP
	03	Bansada	Ghanteswar OP Karanjamal
	04	Marine PS Dhamara	-

Police Sub-Division, Dhamnagar

Name of Sub-Division	Sl. No.	PS	Outposts
Dhamnagar	01	Bonth	-
	02	Agarapada	-
	03	Dhusuri	Aradi OP
	04	Dhamnagar	-
	05	Bhandaripokhari	Manjuriroad OP

Crime

The numbers of crimes as recorded through First Information Reports (FIR) for the decade ending 2014 are tabulated below.

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Swindling	Rioting	Rape	MV accident	Misc.	Total
2005	14	03	16	61	101	34	34	37	162	1723	2185
2006	31	05	16	61	98	40	31	46	170	1549	2047
2007	21	08	23	59	68	31	35	42	191	1639	2119
2008	34	08	23	68	107	46	36	58	181	1866	2427
2009	29	01	12	71	134	61	32	46	215	1888	2489
2010	25	01	20	48	134	38	32	33	190	1923	2444
2011	38	05	20	81	155	78	29	26	190	2169	2791
2012	33	10	17	81	174	86	20	60	184	2476	3093
2013	28	12	24	93	142	75	16	77	215	2885	3567
2014	39	03	25	99	222	85	45	63	214	2936	3731

An analysis of the data shows that there has been no linear growth in major crimes like murder, dacoity and robbery, and burglary. The increase in rape cases is because the police has been directed by higher courts that even consensual sex among adults be treated as rape if the man does not marry the woman and if she comes to the police. In some cases, the man has married the woman instead of going to jail. The cases of motor vehicle accidents have not increased commensurate to the increase in number of vehicles. One reason is the four/six laning of NH. The other is that small accidents are amicably settled if there has been damage to vehicle and not persons. A strange habit of many drivers in the district is that they drive on the wrong side of the one-way road, instead of waiting for a due cut or slip road on the road. They are also never caught by National Highways Authority (NHA) or state law enforcers.

Another crime trend which has not been reflected in this statistic is the entry of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants, particularly in Dhamra and Chandbali area. They migrate inland claiming to be from West Bengal. In resource-strained areas, their presence has caused tension and this has to be attended to.

Staff

Ordinary Reserve

The ordinary Reserve Police is maintained at Police Stations and Out Posts. Maintenance of law and order in their respective area is the chief function of this force. They perform night patrolling in towns and villages and keep watchful eyes on the incoming and outgoing strangers in the local areas. The staffs also perform duty at the places where any crime such as dacoit, burglary, theft, accidents, etc. is reported and where communal tension is anticipated.

Armed Reserve

The armed Police Reserve is functioning under the control of Reserve Inspector of Police who is assisted by Sergeants, and Havildars. The Armed Reserve provides necessary help to the ordinary Reserve when the latter fails to tackle the situation. Maintenance of internal security and restoration of law

and order, escort for arms, ammunition and prisoners, safe guarding of treasury and banks and other vital institutions are the main functions of the staff. They also help public during the time of natural calamities. They are kept at important places as striking force to meet emergency duties.

Court Staff

For the purpose of prosecution of Police cases and maintenance of Malkhana, Police Staff are posted at the Courts. Presently four Police Court staff units are functioning at Bhadrak, Basudebpur, Chandbali and Dhamnagar.

Home Guards

The sanctioned post of HGs is 400 and present strength of Home Guards of Bhadrak District is 275. They undergo Basic Training, Refreshers Training and Advance Course Training. After training they are being utilized for various purposes such as crowd control, traffic duty, maintenance of law and order, internal security and guarding of vital installations. Besides, they are deputed for night patrol duty and anti dacoity patrol duty with the police force as and when necessary.

Wireless

The High Frequency (HF) Wireless Station at Bhadrak started functioning since 9th March 1964. There is one Very High Frequency (VHF) Control room at Bhadrak. All the Police Stations have been connected with VHF's except 04 stations namely Dhamara Marine, Chudamani Marine, Kasia Marine, and Special Energy PS Bhadrak which will be connected shortly. The VHF has longer range and better quality than HF. The function of these stations is mainly to receive and transmit messages relating to law and order situations, crime and criminal positions, emergencies such as natural calamities, and other disturbance like communal, antisocial and political, and movement of dignitaries. Before mobile phones, and earlier fax, VHF was the only means of immediate transfer of information to interior areas and was important for administration. While its importance for general administration has declined, the police depend on this as a reliable and authentic means of communication.

Intelligence Staff

A District Intelligence Bureau (DIB) is functioning at Bhadrak. One DSP, one SI, and four constables have been posted for collection of information pertaining to law and order situation, Political Organization and their activities, labour problems and trade unions and their activities.

Vigilance

Three Vigilance squads were functioning in Baleshwar district since 1st March 1961 and of them Bhadrak squad was stationed at Bhadrak. The Vigilance squad of Bhadrak has been upgraded to Vigilance Unit with one D.S.P., One Inspector, and three Constables. The employees are under the overall administrative control of SP, Vigilance, Baleshwar. The duties of the officers are to collect intelligence and to take up enquires and investigations against employees working under government, parastatals and local bodies. They also investigate cases under The Prevention of Corruption Act. Besides, they have been empowered to investigate and prosecute under The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and various Control Orders issued under the Act.

Railway Police

Before separation of Bhadrak District, there was one Railway Outpost at Bhadrak railway station. This has been upgraded to a Police Station on 1st January 1985. The jurisdiction of the Police Station extends from Ranital to Jajpur-Keonjhar road under Jajpur District. The sanctioned strength of Bhadrak Railway Police Station is one SI, five ASI, one Havildar and five Constables. There is one Outpost at Jajpur-Keonjhar road with one ASI and six Constables. The Railway Police Station is under the control of Superintendent of Railway Police, Cuttack.

Fire Service

There was one Fire Station at Bhadrak since 1956. At present the number of Fire Stations in the District has been increased to eight. Besides Bhadrak Fire Stations, 7 other Fire Stations function at Chandbali, Gadi, Dhamara, Basudebpur, Agarpada, Bhandaripokhari and Dhamanagar.

Village Police

Chaukidari system was prevalent in the District before independence and before the colonial government. The primary duty of the Chaukidars was to report cases of birth and death and offences committed in their local jurisdiction to the concerned Police Stations. The sanctioned strength of Chaukidars known as Grama Rakhi of Bhadrak District is 650 while the present strength is 437. Presently their remuneration is Rs 1250 per month.

Jail and Jail Administration

One Special Sub-Jail, Bhadrak has been established in Bhadrak Town, functioning from 1915. This Sub-Jail, Bhadrak consists of 9 (nine) Wards, 1 Medical Ward, 1 Video Conferencing Room, 4 Cells including one Jail School. Besides 17 government quarters have been provided to the Superintendent and other employees of the jail. The other facilities include regular health care, a hospital, sanitation, water supply, security aspect, entertainment and

engagement of convicts, financial assistance and correctional programs. A fund for welfare of the prisoners has been created.

Civil Court Bar Association

One Bar association, named as “Bhadrak Bar Association” has been established at District headquarters consisting of more than 2000 Advocates. Besides, three other Bar Associations are also functioning at Basudebpur, Chandbali and Dhamnagar respectively. Bi-annual elections are held to the posts of President, Secretary and other office bearers.

District Consumer Disputes Redressal

The development in the international trade and commerce has led to the vast expansion of business and trade, as a result of which a variety of consumer goods have appeared in the market to cater to the needs of the consumers and a host of services have been made available to the consumers like insurance, transport, electricity, housing, entertainment, finance and banking. A well organised sector of manufactures and traders with better knowledge of markets has come into existence, thereby providing skewed information on supply and demand. This skewed information is almost always to the advantage of the buyer, and defeats the basic principle of the free market of the theory of supply and demand. An example of the skewed information is that publicity about a product is entirely the monopoly of the seller. For example, the advertisements of goods and services in television, newspapers and magazines and electronic media influence the demand for the same by the consumers who have no means of accessing facts about manufacturing defects, imperfections or shortcomings in the quality, quantity and the purity of the goods and deficiency in post-delivery services. On 24th December, 1986 Consumer Protection Act 1986 became a law of the land. To provide speedy and simple redressal to consumers, quasi-judicial institutions have been set up at District, State and Union levels. These quasi-judicial bodies observe the principles of natural justice and have been empowered to give relief of a specific nature and to award, wherever appropriate, compensation to consumers. Penalties for non-compliance of the orders given by the quasi-judicial bodies have also been provided. To execute the order passed by the District Forum, the quasi-judicial bodies are empowered with power of Magistrate First Class.

The District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Bhadrak started functioning from 1998. This Forum was functioning in a rented building at Apartibindha, Bhadrak since 2005. Now this Forum is functioning in its own building. From the date of inception, 3027 C.D cases have been filed by consumers out of which 2814 cases have been disposed of till 30th June 2015. Besides, 721 Execution Cases have been filed out of which 627 cases have

been disposed of by mode of execution u/s 27 of the Consumers Protection Act.

The year wise break-up of cases is furnished below:

Sl.No.	Year	Cases filed	Cases disposed	Cases pending
1	2010	98	11	114
2	2011	139	141	112
3	2012	163	108	167
4	2013	143	120	190
5	2014	110	112	188
6	2015	74	49	213

PANCHAYATS AND URBAN LOCAL BODIES

History

The local administration in Bhadrak, like in most of India was vested in a Panchayat-like system which continued even after appointment of local agents by the Kings. The Panchayats adjudicated civil and criminal cases and addressed individual and community grievances. Even the Panchayats are known to have adjudicated in disputes between the village chief (Mandhata, Khandapati, Choudhury, Zamindar) and tenants. Since for Bhadrak, the king was stationed in far away Puri or Khordha, the local Chief and the Panchayat exercised considerable powers. Records about parts of Baleshwar district shows that the local Panchayat had considerable independence in their management. For example when Aurangzeb granted monopoly to British East India Company for Baleshwar port, the local Panchayat did not interfere in its affairs.

During British rule the Panchayats became weak for many reasons. Laws were made for every aspect of life and became justiciable through a bureaucratic system where the parties to a dispute were rarely heard in person. The central authority came closer to the villages through institutions like police stations, village chowkidars, zamindars, and salt daroga. The closure of salt manufacturing, destruction of maritime trade and sectors like handloom reduced the resources of the people and the Panchayats. Meanwhile, the demand for *Swaraj* or self-rule was growing throughout the country. As a consequence, the Bihar and Orissa Local Self Government Act was notified in 1885. Under this law, the Balasore District Board was constituted in 1887 and two local Boards were constituted for Baleshwar and Bhadrak subdivisions. Bhadrak Local Board had 11 members, all of whom were *nominated*. Primary education (Class 1 to 3 or 5) and maintenance of village roads were their primary responsibilities. And the Bhadrak local Board was subordinate to Baleshwar District Board. It is not difficult to see that this was not much of *Swaraj*.

There was village chowkidari system in the District in colonial times and in fact, this was a legacy of Panchayat system. For administration of the village police system, 61 unions were under Bhadrak Sub-Division. Each union had 11 Chowkidars. One Chowkidar was attached to a big village or a group of smaller villages and his main job was to guard the village and to report crimes, birth and death in the Thana. Over a few Chowkidars, there was a Dafadar for supervision. The incidence of chowkidari tax was 1 to 4 anna per head per year (which was quite high) and a Chowkidar received a salary of Rs. 4 per month if he was not holding any jagir land classified as chowkidari chakran.

The Odisha Office or Village Police (Abolition) Act 1964 came into force w.e.f 1st May 1965 under which the Chowkidari system was abolished and the jagir land was settled with them with occupancy right. Those, who had no jagir land were paid a solatium equivalent to twelve months' remuneration in addition a settlement of 1acre of government land free of salami. After independence, the chowkidars were brought under the control of Sub-divisional Officers cum Magistrates (SDO/SDM). After 1965, while the chowkidar system was abolished, soon Gram Rakshi system was introduced. In 1980s the Gram Rakshi were taken out of the control of SDO and kept under the control of police hierarchy.

Municipalities and Notified Area Councils (NAC):

Urban local bodies (ULB) like Municipality and NAC are created from rural areas, when an area acquires urban characteristics. A ULB has better financial leverage. There is little difference in the powers of a Municipality and a NAC. However, there is a competitiveness to convert a Gram Panchayat to NAC and a NAC to Municipality. Bhadrak NAC is in existence since 1960. The NAC gained the status of a Municipality on 23.05.1985. Basudebpur NAC was notified in 1974. Dhamnagr NAC was formed on 22.12.1998. Later Basudevpur NAC gained the status of Municipality on 24.02.2014. Across the country, conversion of GP areas to ULB has some downsides. The constitution of a ULB is supposed to provide the economy of scale and scope for typically urban issues: garbage disposal, water supply, transport support like bus stops and town buses, libraries, parks and facilitation for markets. But since the laws relating to Municipalities authorised the Municipal Council to employ people, successive elected members have employed people and the revenue including government grants often barely meets the salary of employees. The other downside is that the focus of government for many years on rural sector has generated several schemes for the poor, which are not available for urban areas.

Part IXA of the Constitution of India was brought in by the 74th amendment to the Constitution and came into effect from 1st June 1993. The main features of the Constitutional provision were : Elections had to be held once every five years, and the process had to be completed before the term of the incumbent ULB was over. This ensured that the State government was not free to supercede ULBs and keep nominated members in charge at will. The State Election Commission constituted under Article 243K of the Constitution has sufficient independence and conducts the elections. One-third of the seats for elected members is reserved for women. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has recommended huge devolution of funds to Gram Panchayats and ULBs, and these recommendations have been accepted and implemented by the Union Government. The State Finance

Commission (SFC) constituted under Article 243 I of the Constitution also recommends the funds which have to be devolved to Panchayats and ULB from the revenue of the State government. In addition to this, every ULB is authorized to collect taxes, fees, and tolls under the Odisha Municipal Act 1950.

Bhadrak Municipality

Census	Male	Female	Total
2001	48061	44454	92515
2011	55094	52275	107369

The decadal growth rate of population in Bhadrak Municipality (16%) shows that the district continues to be primarily rural. Moving to a town is not a great priority. The Municipality has 30 wards. The area of Municipality is 31.08 square kilometers. The density of population is 532 per squarekilometre. There are 11365 holdings out of which 11125 are private holdings and 240 are government holdings. Some other relevant statistics are tabulated below.

- Number of Revenue Villages: 22
- Number of Dispensionaries: Allopathic-2
- Homeopathic -5
- The total length of roads (maintained by the Municipality) : 317 kms.
- Types of roads :
- Black topped road: 78.399 K.M.
- Metalled road: 62.472 K.M.
- Morrum road: 68.210 K.M.
- Earthen road: 8.917 K.M.
- Cement Concrete road: 99.252 K.M.
- Light points maintained by the Municipality: 4197 number

The Municipality maintains 968 tubewells. Numbers of Shallow Tubewell maintained by Public Health Departmet (PHD) is 75. Besides, the PHD maintains 102 stand posts for pipe water. The total BPL families (as per 1997-98 survey) is 6949. The number of slums is 43. Of them in 38 slums people have land rights. 5 slums are on government land. The households in the slums are 9981. The population in the slums is 50261.

Information regarding MBPY/NSAP, etc. of Bhadrak Municipality:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of beneficiaries benefited
1	Annapurna Yojana	152
2	Antadoya Anna Yojana	3150
3	State Government Scheme Old age pension	1889

	Widow pension	1415
	Disability pension	588
	80 years and above	67
4	Union Government Scheme	
	Old Age Pension	1144
	Widow pension	327
	Disability pension	49
	80 years and above	46

Basudevpur Municipality

The ULB is established on 24.07.1974 as NAC vide Govt. Notification No.4885/HUD Dated 24.02.14. River Gamei is flowing in its northern side, in the east, Bay of Bengal, in the south Binayakpur and Arandua Panchayats and in the western side Narasinghapur Panchayat.

Population of Municipality:

	Male	Female	Total
2011 Census	16924	16765	33689

Most of the people earn their livelihood from agriculture mainly paddy crop, but as the economy of the place has grown, vegetables and dairy have become major economic activities. Brackish water prawn culture near the seashore and estuaries have also contributed to the economy. However, most of the villages which have been included in the Municipality have little urban character. This is also seen from the literacy figures (census 2011): while Basudevpur block has a literacy rate of 68.7%, the Municipality has a literacy rate of 69.4%. The most important institution in the area is Atal Bihari High School which was established in 1940s with contributions of people from the area and which produced educated people across different disciplines and which enabled a large number of schools across the district. Late Tarakanta Parhi, who was Headmaster for thirty years was an important person in the Municipality. No large scale industry is there in the Municipality. Three "A" class hotels, some ice factories, fly ash brick units, and fish hatcheries exist. State Bank of India, Gramya Bank, Co-operative Bank, UCO Bank, Oriental Bank of commerce, Union Bank and Canara Bank are in this Municipality. Two major District roads from Ichhapur to Balasore and Jamujhadi to Dhamara port connect the town. BSNL, Reliance, Vodafone, Airtel, Idea, Aircel and Tata Indicom are some of the mobile phone service providers. House tax, Holding Tax, Light Tax, Water Tax, Trading license and Parking fees are some of the revenue sources. Tahasil Office, Block office, Post office, Police Station, Treasury Office, LIC Office, Registration office, Fire station, Judicial Courts exist in the town. Other offices are PWD, Public Health Engineering, Irrigation, Electricity, Veterinary, Fishery, Forest, Agriculture and education. There are three colleges. Two Music and Dance schools are also functioning. There is

one Community Health Centre (CHC) for Basudebpur Block. Drainage system is in good condition. Old age Pension, Widow Pensions are also paid every month by door to door delivery.

Town Planning

A Town Planning Unit for Bhadrak came into existence from 24th January 2001 to look after the process of urbanisation in general and the development of the towns in the district in a planned manner. Special Planning Authority, Bhadrak constituted vide Notification No.18022/UD dt.6.6.1978 as well as Basudevpur vide Notification No.12369/HUD dt.12.3.1992 were, which started functioning at Bhadrak from 31.1.2001. The Special Planning Authority for Dhamnagar and Dhamara were constituted on 18.5.2007 and 27.5.2011 respectively.

A brief note regarding preparation of Master Plans within the towns of Bhadrak District are outlined below:

Bhadrak

Previously, the Master Plan was prepared for 42 revenue villages and finally published vide Notification No.1/SPA dated 3.1.1984. Presently a satellite data based Master Plan over 46 revenue villages covering 77.31 Square kms is under preparation by the Planning Authority.

Basudevpur

The Master Plan was prepared and finally published vide Notification No.116/SPA dated 18.12.1999. Presently a satellite data based Master Plan for 21 revenue villages with an area of 11697.47 acres and having a population of 33,690 as per 2011 census is under preparation.

Dhamnagar

Preparation of Master Plan over 23 revenue villages with an area of 11,532.16 acres and having a population of 35,442 as per 2011 census has been completed and under scrutiny at Directorate of Town Planning, Odisha.

Dhamara

Satellite data based Master Plan over 57 revenue villages under 6 Gram Panchayats with an area of 27983.82 acres is under preparation.

Chandabali

A proposal has been sent to the State government for enforcement of the Odisha Town Planning and Improvement Trust Act, 1956 over 28 revenue villages with an area of 9191.228 acres and having a population of 30,673 as per 2011 Census.

Zilla Parishad

It is the apex body of the PR system located at the district level. It is also known as District Panchayat. The Zilla Parishad consists of Zilla Parishad President, Vice President, all Zilla Parishad Members, Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti within the district, all the members of the State Legislature and the Parliament representing a part or whole of the district, all district level officers of the Medical, Public Health, Public Works, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary, Education and other development departments. The members of Zilla Parishad are directly elected by the voters. The President of the Zilla Parishad is indirectly elected from amongst the Zilla Parishad members and so also the Vice-President of the Zilla Parishad. The proportionate percentage of SC and ST taken into account, 27% of the total number of seats is reserved for Back Ward Class of citizens. Not less than half of seats under each category are reserved for women.

The Zilla Parishad election is conducted as per the zones situated within the Panchayat Samiti area and are divided basing on the total number of voters remaining inside the Zilla Parishad Zones. There are 28 Zilla Parishad Zones in Bhadrak district.

Panchayat Samiti

It is the middle tier of the PR system between Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad. This tier is Block Panchayat. There are 7 Panchayat Samities in this district. The Panchayat Samiti members are directly elected by the voters of the area which is co-terminus with that of the Sarpanch. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti are indirectly elected from among the Panchayat Samiti members. As regards to the reservation, proportionate percentage of SC and ST in a Block shall be taken into consideration for determining number of seats to be reserved in the Block for SC and ST categories for Panchayat Samiti members.

Not less than 27% of the total numbers of seats are reserved for backward class of citizens. Not less than half of the seats are reserved in each category for women.

Functions of Panchayat Samiti

The major functions of the Panchayat Samiti are implementation and development of various schemes, establishment of primary health centers and primary schools, supply of drinking water, construction and repair of drainage, roads, development of cottage and small-scale industries, and the opening of cooperative societies, establishment of youth organisations, formulation of plans of development for agriculture, tree plantation and soil conservation, animal husbandry, health and sanitation, education, running

primary schools, communication-construction and maintenance of inter-panchayat roads, etc. The main sources of income of Panchayat Samiti are annual grants by state government, share from land revenue, proceeds from taxes, fees and loans, contributions, etc.

Panchayats

The District and Local Boards were abolished and Panchayati Raj system was introduced from 26th January 1961. There were three tiers. The Zilla Parishad Act 1959 was amended in 1959 and 1960 and the Zilla Parishad (ZP) for Baleshwar was constituted on 1st September 1961. It was a fund channelizing agency for Block Level Panchayat Samiti and approved their budget. All district level officials connected with development were its official members. Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis, Municipalities and NAC (with a population above twenty thousand), Chairman of District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB), and Chairman and Vice-Chairman of ZP were nonofficial members. MLAs and MPs with constituency in the district could participate but they did not have the right to vote. The ZP was replaced with a District Advisory Committee headed by the Collector from 1st November 1968.

Under the Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959 every Block shall have a Samiti consisting of the following members, namely:

- i) The Chairman & Vice-Chairman of the Samiti elected as per provision laid down in Sub-section (3) of Odisha Panchayat Samiti Act. 1959
- ii) One member directly elected from Gram Panchayat is called a Panchayat Samit Member.
- iii) Sarapanch of the Gram Panchayat

The Government had notified 7 Blocks within Bhadrak District. A Block Development Officer, Additional Block Development Officer(s) and other officers were placed at each Block under Section 15 of Panchayat Samiti Act. All meetings of the Panchayat Samiti are to be convened with the assent of the Panchayat Samiti Chairman. The BDO is to act on the basis of direction issued by Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.

The Gram Panchayat (GP) was the executive authority of the Gram Sasan. According to Gram Panchayat Act, 1964, the executive power of the GP was vested with the Sarpanch. The Executive Officer/ Secretary was to act as per direction of the Sarpanch of the GP. Each Gram Panchayat consisted of the following member, namely:

- i) The Sarapanch is directly elected by the pople.
- ii) One member was to be elected from each Ward.

A Naib Sarapanch was elected from among the Ward Members. The law provides that after every census there will be a delimitation process for creation of new GP and change of area of an existing GP where necessary.

The figure indicates the reservation of Wards, Sarpanch, PS member, ZP Members of Bhadrak district is indicated blow:

SI No	Particulars	SC	SCW	ST	STW	BCC	BCCW	UR	URW	Total
1	Ward Member	305	388	09	110	381	477	739	561	2970
2	Sarpanch	20	23	-	01	26	30	49	44	193
3	P.S. Member	20	23	-	07	26	30	49	38	193
4	Z.P. Member	03	03	-	01	04	04	07	06	28
5	Chairman	01	01	-	-	01	01	01	02	07
	TOTAL	349	438	09	119	438	542	845	651	3391

Women participation in Panchayati Raj Administration

During the tenure of `Biju Patnaik as Chief Minister of Odisha in the year 1993, 1/3rd reservation of woman was introduced in Odisha. During the period from 1993 up to 2012 there was 1/3rd reservation of women in Odisha.

From 2012 onwards, the 1/3rd reservation of women was enhanced to 50%. The reservation was made on Ward Member, Sarpanch, P.S Member, Block Chairman and Z.P. Member separately for SC/ST/OBC and UR category-wise.

Reservation of women from all the classes of the society gave a thrust to socio, economic and political development of women.

Now it is seen that beginning from Parliament, State Assembly, Municipality and in P.R administration, the active participation of women brings a lot of change .

GPs at the lowest level are the grassroots of democracy. A poor man at the village level can feel the pulses of democracy by the participation in Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha . The Budget, Plan, estimates of works village development plans are discussed in Palli Sabha and Grama Sabha meetings. The Gram Panchayat will guide all the Palli Sabhas to have concern for social aspects which involves no cost but “effort intensive” in its approach and play a critical role to bring about a sense of belongingness, togetherness and social bonding in the village .

Gram Sabha

In the Panchayati Raj set up, the Gram Sabha, the general assembly of villagers has a key role for effective functioning of Panchayats. In the Gram Sabha meeting, the rural poor, the women and the marginalized people get

an opportunity to join in decision making on matters affecting their lives. Active functioning of the Gram Sabha would ensure a participatory democracy with transparency, accountability and achievement. Gram Sabha should meet at least in each quarter preferably on Republic Day, Labour Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti. It decides developmental work to be undertaken by Panchayats based on needs assessment, suggest remedial measures for economy and efficiency in the functioning of the Panchayats, make query and scrutinize the decisions of Panchayats in the meeting of Gram Sabha, discuss the Annual Financial Statement of Gram Panchayats.

Palli Sabha

For every village within the Gram Panchayat there was to be constituted a Palli Sabha. Each hPalli Sabha shall consist of all persons registered as voters under the Peoples Representation Act. 1950. This meant that someone who was in the voters' list for Assembly and Parliament election was a member of Palli Sabha. The Palli Sabha was to meet annually in February every year and may also meet at other times in the manner prescribed. The members present at any meeting of the Palli Sabha shall form the quorum for such meeting and the proceedings of the meeting of the Palli Sabha shall be recorded and authenticated by the President. It was the duty of Palli Sabha at its annual meeting in February each year to give recommendation to the Gram Panchayat in respect of the following matters:

- a) The development works and programme to be taken up during the ensuing year
- b) The annual budget estimate submitted by Gram Panchayat will be approved by the Palli Sabha.

While the above laws appeared to be a sound democratic form of local self-government, in practice, the powers of the decentralised forms of government were often abridged. When a different political party came to power at the State, the Panchayats at both tiers were superseded en masse. There was no compulsion to hold elections within a time schedule and government officials (and sometimes non-officials) were kept in charge of the Panchayats. There was very little representation of women. This resulted in a situation where the Panchayat members focused more on agency functions like contracts for works. Issues which were far more important like primary health, education, drinking water, sanitation, food security were not taken up because it is the women who face these problems and their absence did not engage the attention of men to these issues. In the federal system, a Union Finance Commission (FC) is constituted once every five years under Article 280 of the Constitution. The FC recommends allocation of resources between the Union and the States out of the taxes and certain other revenues collected by the Union government. The rationale behind such a provision was that the Union had access to the more elastic sources of revenue (customs, income

tax, central excise), while the States with limited access to elastic sources of revenue (sales tax) had the onerous responsibilities like education, health care, rural development, and law & order. The FC thus made the devolution of funds to the States a matter of entitlement and not dependent upon the whims and fancies of the Union government of the day. If Panchayat, and particularly GP, has to function as the third tier of government, then they must be entitled to funds and not depend on the charity or whims of politicians or officials. The above scenario is not peculiar to Bhadrak or Odisha and was largely applicable throughout India. The 13th UFC grant for Bhadrak district was Rs 10.35 crores for 2014-15. The grant under 14th UFC will be at least double this amount. The SFC grant for 2014-15 was Rs 4.55 crores.

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India, passed in 1992 and which came into effect from 24th April 1993, brought in Part IX of the Constitution and addressed some of the shortcomings described in the previous paragraph. Many of these provisions were already complied with by Panchayat laws of Odisha. Some of the features which were made mandatory are the following: Article 243K required creation of a State Election Commission (SEC) who had protection against harassment by mandating that he could not be removed except through a process of impeachment applicable to a High Court Judge. This power lay essentially in the Parliament and a committee of Judges. This Article provided for preparation of electoral rolls by the SEC and like Election Commission of India, to requisition personnel for the conduct of election. Article 243 E debarred extension of tenure of any Panchayat beyond the statutory period which was fixed at five years. The election to a Panchayat had to be completed before the completion of an existing tenure. This has ensured that Panchayats are elected regularly.

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution introduced the institution of State Finance Commission (SFC) which was to recommend allocation of resources of a State government among Panchayats and ULBs. While the recommendation of UFC has never been ignored by the Union government, the recommendation of SFC has often not been followed. This aspect was recognized by the 14th UFC. The 73rd Amendment also brought in a change in Article 280 of the Constitution and introduced Clause 'bb' under Article 280(3) which required the UFC to make recommendation on "the measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State;". Clause 'c' under the above Article has similar provisions for Municipality. The 14th UFC has recommended transfer of grants to Panchayats and Municipalities as untied funds at an unprecedented scale.

Article 243 D provided for reservation for women. While it required 1/3rd reservation for women, Odisha is among a number of States which have

provided for 50% reservation for women. The subsisting matter of concern is the often talked about men actually attending the meetings of Panchayats in place of elected women representatives. The problem persists across the country but in Bhadrak district, the situation has improved and women are often vocal in bringing up issues which concern them in Palli Sabha.

Article 243 G leaves to the State Governments and Legislatures to decide on the functions which may be delegated to the Panchayats. 29 subjects have been listed out in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Constitution does not discriminate on which kind of activity will be the responsibility of which tier of Panchayat. But the advisories issued by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj emphasize on the *principle of subsidiarity*: a work or job should be taken up at the smallest unit of habitation where it can be executed. For example, if an irrigation tank or farm pond does not concern any other village except where it is constructed, it should be taken up by the GP. If it passes through more than one GP or involves catchment areas of other GPs, then this should be taken up by the PS. If the project involves more than one PS, it should be taken up by the ZP, and if more than one ZP, the State agencies.

Another major source for creation of assets in a Panchayat is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. As per this central sector Scheme, at least half of the funds have to be allotted for GPs. However, the allocation has declined from Rs 35.48 crores in 2012-13 to Rs 12.86 crores in 2015-16.

Some statistics of Panchayats is given below

Category of Panchayat	Number	Number of members
Zilla Parishad	1	28
Panchayat Samiti	7	193
Gram Panchayat	193	3163
Wards	2970	2970

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Bhadrak, 2011)

District Rural Development Agency

District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) has traditionally been the principal organ at the District Level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty Programmes. Since its inception the administrative costs of the DRDA was met by way of setting apart a share of the allocations for each programme. A new centrally sponsored scheme for strengthen the DRDA has been introduced with effect from 1st April 1999. The administrative costs are met by providing separate budget provision. This scheme which is funded on a 75:25 basis between Central and State, aims at strengthening the DRDA.

The DRDA, Bhadrak came into existence on 1st April 1993. The DRDA, Bhadrak is functioning in its own building. A separate establishment has been

created namely Zilla Priashad which maintains separate identity and separate accounts. The Zilla Parishad is directly under the Administrative control of Chief Executive Officer (Collector and District Magistrate) and project Director, DRDA acts as Executive Officer.

Functionally DRDA is headed by a project Director who should be in the rank of Additional District Magistrate. The project Director should preferably be officer of the Odisha Administrative officer (super time scale) or All India service. He would be in overall charge of the activities of the DRDA and is responsible for interacting with the District administration as well as with the Govt. of Odisha. The post of Project Director should be exclusively meant for the DRDA work. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Project Director to ensure that the administration of DRDA and programmes are implemented in accordance with DRDSA guidelines.

President of the Chairman of Zilla parishad is also the Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. Similarly, Collector and District Magistrate is designated as the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad

Each DRDA should have following wings.

- a) General Administration wing.
- b) Monitoring and Evaluation wing.
- c) Engineering wing
- d) Self employment wing
- e) Account wing

All wings shall be headed by Project Director and should have Asst. Project Directors in the field of Planning, Social Mobilization, Rural Housing, Credit and Technology.

The following Govt. schemes and programmes are mainly executed in the District through Gram Panchyat, Panchayat Samit, Zilla Parishad and Line Department. The DRDA is executing of the following projects.

MGNREGS

- 1. Rural Housing (IAY / BPGY)
- 2. Infrastructure (C.C Road, GGY, TFC, SFC, etc.)
- 3. OLM/NRLM

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS is in operation in the District since 2007-08. Under MGNREGS 100 days of wage employment is guaranteed for a family in a financial year. On demand, Projects are taken up which includes water conservation and water harvesting, digging up new tanks, drought proofing, Micro irrigation works, renovating of traditional water bodies and improvement in rural connectivity. During 2015-16 an amount of Rs.1057.19 lakhs has been spent creating 741 assets generating 4,28,405 man days.

Rural Housing (IAY and BPGY)

Indira Awas Yojana was launched during 1985-86 as a sub-scheme of RLEGP. Thereafter, it continued as a sub-scheme of JRY up to 31.12.95 and it has been continuing as an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.96. The objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling units to members of SC/ST/bonded labourers and non-SC/ST rural poor coming under BPL category. Basically the IAY house is provided in the name of women beneficiary of the family. The unit cost of IAY construction work has been enhanced from time to time @22,000/-, 35,000/-, 45,000/- and 70,000/- .

Biju Pacca Ghar Yojana (BPGY)

BPGY a scheme of Govt. of Odisha has been in operation since 2014-15 which was previously known as Mo Kudia Yojana. It is a 100% State Government funding. Mo Kudia Yojana was started by the State Govt. w.e.f. 01.04.2008. The aim of the BPGY is to provide dwelling houses to needy rural poor who are being deprived of getting IAY houses. Priority is given to the poor women in distress, physically challenged (over 40%), mentally challenged, victim of natural calamities' etc.

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY)

Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana (GGY) is being implemented in the state since October 9, 2006 with an objective to provide additional development funds to 11 districts which are not covered under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) for providing infrastructure viz. Bijli, Sadak and Pani. GGY is a 100% state plan. The scheme will continue to be implemented during the 11th Plan period. The principal objective of the scheme is to provide additional development funds to the targeted districts to provide infrastructure to every revenue village. Some of the specific projects which could be taken up under the scheme would be in the nature of construction of concrete roads within the village, construction of black top/concrete roads to connect a village within the nearest PMGSY or ODR road, installation of street lights within the village, for which the maintenance is to be borne by the concerned Gram Panchayat (GP). Provision of drinking water supply and creation of irrigation sources are other works.

The physical and financial achievement for the period 2013-14 to 2014-15 is given below.

	2013-14	2014-15
Total number of		
Project (Target)	951	824
Project completed	951	406
Funds allotted	2125.00	2125.81
Expenditure	2125.00	2015.78
Total Mandays	2.12	2.01
Length of Road(KM)	87.12	86.74

Cement Concrete Road (C.C.Road)

The State Govt. has initiated a new scheme (100% state plan) to improve the internal village roads for ensuring sanitation and physical quality of life inside the village. The financial and physical achievement for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 is given below.

	2013-14	2014-15
Total Project	856	749
Total achievement	856	749
Total fund allotted	1544.00	2152.71
Total expenditure	1510.34	1339.28
Total K.M. covered.	26.00	55.00

13th Finance Commission (T.F.C.)

The Finance Commission has been established for the purpose of allocation of certain resources of revenue between Union and State Govt. The 13th Finance Commission has recommended an incentive Grant to be utilized in four years from 2011-12 to 2014-15. These grants should be spent only on non-salary maintenance and renovation of public, Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation schemes for better productivity. District has received Rs. 1034.74 Lakhs and expenditure made for Rs. 995.32 lakhs under TFC award for the year 2014-15.

State Finance Commission (S.F.C.)

The State Government has provided funds to PRIs under 3rd SFC in the following different sectors.

- i. The salary component of field functionaries.
 - ii. Grants to ZP for developmental works.
 - iii. Grants to Blocks for maintenance and repair of MIPs
 - iv. Grants to Blocks for Maintenance and repair of Block Office Building and Block staff quarters.
 - v. Grants to GP for different developmental works
 - vi. Grants to GP for Performance linked Incentive
 - vii. Celebration of PR Divas.
- During the Financial year 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 455.00 lakhs has been received and expenditure made for Rs. 316.00 lakhs.

National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)

National Rural Livelihoods Mission implemented by Government of India, Ministry of Rural Development started functioning in the state of Odisha in 2012. Prior to this project TRIPTI was implemented as part of NRLM. Odisha Livelihood Mission is an independent Society under the Departments of Panchayati Raj of MoRD in ten costal districts of our state. Objectives of NRLM are as follows.

- i. Universal Social Mobilization
- ii. Formation of peoples institution
- iii. Universal Financial inclusion
- iv. Training and Capacity Building
- v. Enhanced package of economic assistance for setting up of micro enterprise and larger role for SHGs

Following is the position of allotment and expenditure on OLM

Year	2014-15	2015-16
Allotment	1998.94 lakhs	1507.00 lakhs
Expenditure	1984.38 lakhs	72.00 lakhs

SHGs numbering 9691 have been formed in seven blocks of Bhadrak District. They have been graded and all sorts of assistance for growth and development of their economic activities are being taken care of. Different processes viz. Project Implementation, Capacity Building, Theumatic Training etc. have been done to nurture above SHGs. Thirtytwo Non-farm Primary Groups, have been formed to boost up the production of different rural products and ensure markets for the rural products.

Targeted Rural Initiative for Poverty Termination and Infrastructure (TRIPTI)

TRIPTI is an innovative EAP project taken up by Panchayati Raj Department to reduce poverty by way of enhancing the socio economic status of the poor especially women and disadvantage groups in underdeveloped block having large SC/ST population.

Din Dayal Updyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

Din Dayal Updyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana has been implemented in all 7 blocks in the district. About 3780 BPL youths have been targeted for mobilization for wage employment. At the end of the first quarter, 1296 rural youths have been mobilized and training has been completed for 1068 trainees in different trades viz. electrician, fitter, welder, including patient attendant(Nursing), Security Guard, DTP, etc. More than 487 trainees have been placed in different organized sectors.

RSETI

Rural Self Employment Training Institute managed by UCO bank in the District, is involved in providing training to rural BPL youths for self employment. Against the annual target of 700, a total of 170 have been trained during the first quarter of 2015-16.

CHAPTER-XII

CULTURE, EDUCATION AND LITERATURE

Culture

Several factors combined to make Bhadrak district a living storehouse of culture and its developer. A rich agrarian economy combined with trade inside and outside the district gave the people enough resources to create and maintain cultural traditions. Bhadrak had little invasion from outsiders and these invasions were limited to the highway and did not affect the hinterland. There was a powerful camaraderie: among various habitations through a system when on certain occasions people from certain villages would come together to one place and perform religious plays and recitations. In order to be able to perform there, the participating villages had Akhada Ghar or cultural centers where music, dance and open air theatre was practised. Percussion instruments like mridang and dhol, string instruments like ektara, tintara, veena and sitar and various wind instruments like kahali were common and people living in the village where the chief of a group of villages resided had to learn to play the instruments, or sing or perform on the stage. The economy supported professional gurus to live on performing arts.

Pālā

Pālā means a musical performing art. It started as a ritual in Orissa and acquired the status of a performing art blending literature, music and scholasticism. Bhadrak has been a major center of this performing art. It is performed in the open air during daytime or in the night. In some cases it is performed for several nights, and occasionally on competition basis between groups. A *pālā* performance has six artists, led by their lead singer – *gāyaka* or *gāhāṇa*. The *gāhāṇa*, in order to help the audience, comprehend the subject better, too enacts the role of the characters of the event he narrates. The rest of the troupe is called *pālīa* (followers), as they repeat the lines and words after the *gāyaka*. Since the songs are set to classical Odia *rāga*, they carry regular rhyme schemes. The chorus repeats lines of the *gāyaka*, with some variation in tunes and rhythms. The performance is loud and forceful. The singers may invent the tunes impromptu or add words ad lib. The chief follower is the *Shri Pālīa* who is the chief assistant of the *gāyaka*. The *mṛdanga* player is called *bāyaka*. The other musical instruments used in *pālā* are large and small brass cymbals. The songs are borrowed or derived from scriptures and lyrical poetry particularly of Oriya and Sanskrit literature, and oral folk literature. The followers (except the *Shri Pālīa*) often reduce these songs to lighthearted musicality. They also bring in little playful parallels of local issues and events as a distraction from the seriousness of the subject of performance. At the beginning of the performance, the followers and the

bāyaka start with an overture of the subject. Then the *gāyaka* enters and takes over. He is identified with his *cāmara*, a tassel bound with a silver handle. The *cāmara* is believed, at least apocryphally, to be made of fur of yak. The word *cāmara* is derived from *camari* which means yak in Oriya, and is considered holy. *Cāmara* is also used in temples to fan the deities. The symbolic function of this artifact is that this performing art was about recital of sacred scriptures. Its dramaturgical function was to identify the main performer and also give him preeminence just like in temples, where only a privileged priest of eminence had the right to perform this ritual. The *gāyaka* starts with invocation of hymns for Saraswati, the goddess of learning amid a sacred ambience accompanied with movements by his *cāmara*. He also waves this in the air each time he completes a quatrain or a couplet, as a gesture of seeking the grace of Lord Vishnu. A *gāyaka* is expected to be an expert in literature, scripture and classical music, and an accomplished singer. He acts, in an undertoned manner the roles of the characters he narrates. His subtle yet powerful expressions succeed in evoking various *rasa*-s in the audience. *Pālā* is a musical rendition of an anecdote, taken usually from scriptures. The songs, often from stylized literature and in Sanskrit, are then paraphrased into prose in Odia for comprehension of the audience. One of the main functions of *pālā* is to explain complex and intricate stylized poetry in simple prose and semi-verse. Bhadrak is one of the few districts where *Pālā* continues to be performed for various occasions, like celebration of the birth of a child during Satyanarayana puja, Odia Bhagabata (by Jagannath Das) recitation, and thanksgiving to a god for fulfillment of a wish. It is also performed on the 11th or 12th day of the death in some communities to show respect to the departed soul. Anirudha Panigrahi and Radhashyam Pati were two of the most famous Pala artists of 20th century and created many students who are perpetuating this performing art in and outside Bhadrak district.³¹

Jatra

While jatra means journey, the word with its prakrit spelling of *jatara* has another connotation: festival. In fact, the Odia word is *janijatara*, where jani meant a traditional local priest. In 2000 BCE, around the time the Natyashastra ascribed to Bharat Muni was composed (contemporary of Panini), Sabara-Udra was recognized as a dialect (Vibhasha) (18:48). The forest dwellers, charcoal makers, hunters and gatherers of wood, and those who were kept in charge of large herds of animals were to be assigned Sabara language in plays (18:53, 18:54). Odras were excellent masons who could build secret tunnels, were excellent equestrians and there were many heroes among them (18:55) and had to be assigned Odra language. The fact that the drama of Odra-Sabar already had already been assigned a different language suggests

³¹Indian Poetics 2015, Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, *Pala* by Professor Radha Binod Nayak, Bhadrak.

a different and independent history of dramaturgy. The high level of functional literacy ensured that local writers wrote plays on their own and from original sources. Many words, usages and stories from other communities were internalized into Odia language of the district. With the tradition of people from Bhadrak (and other parts of India) going and settling down in Myanmar and other South-eastern Asian countries, alongside the traders, these performers also went and this has sustained somewhat improvised versions of tales in colourful performances in Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Singapore. But the main strength came from within the district. The 24 choupadhis (headquarters of senior village chiefs), which controlled 32 mahals (a number of villages which were considered under a village chief) were the hosts of the religious congregations which gathered there. The host village took care of the boarding and lodging of the visitors from the common fund of the village and, in case of stable zamindars, by the zamindar. As per the Indian tradition, the playwrights, actors, directors, singers and music composers remained anonymous. The only texts which survive are those performed in South-east Asia with adaptations.

Mugal Tamsha is one of the important cultural bands which symbolizes the past history of the district in a melodious tone and the band has earned a wide reputation in the country and abroad.

During British rule, the decline of economy in Bhadrak district, as described earlier, sent many wage workers to Kolkata and Myanmar (which had been a part of India). These workers stayed as unorganized workers in cities do: in unhealthy conditions. Jatra became a route of escape for them. People from Zamindaries with good income also joined such groups. These groups had to perform before an audience which was largely Odia, but some of them were from Bihar and Bengal. The language barrier was not much. Jatra became a commercial and artistic proposition. So, professional directors (who composed music, stage, texts of plays and directed these on the stage) began to be noticed. Jagannath Pani (1836-1897) was a popular dramatist of this period. He followed the tradition of Udra-Sabar, where the prose dialogues are spoken in the form of songs and known as *gadyatmak padya*. This style made the night-long play a special genre. The more famous Baishnab Pani was his disciple. Raghunath Panda (1916-1990) has been the next major master of the tradition of Jatra.

Classical songs and dances

A description of Odisi poems and songs requires a brief introduction on Odisi dance and Odisi music. Odisi dance has been documented long before Odisi poems, both in writing and sculptures. Of course, it is impossible that the dance could be performed without music. It is because dance could be recorded with ease in sculptures, while music could be written in ephemeral

palm leaves. The dance had a dominating effect on the way the poems were written, because these were written to accompany a dance. The poems were meant to be sung aloud with rhythm and a *rāg* to match the dance. All Odisi songs may not accompany a dance, but without exception, they were to be sung aloud with musical instruments. These affected the poetics of the poems. The dance form of Odisi evolved over centuries. They are found in the base relief sculpture of Khandagiri and Udaygiri caves [1st century BCE], Buddhist monasteries of Lalitgiri and Udaygiri [6th century AD], Hindu temples of Bhubaneswar [from 7th century AD], Puri temple [12th century], and, of course, Konarak temple. An inscription in Brahmeswar temple of Bhubaneswar [10th century] shows that the queen engaged several dancing girls for the temple. However, the living traditions of Odisi songs and dances survived in dispersed rural areas of the State including Bhadrak district with the local gurus and the variations. It is impossible to know the number of composers of Odisi songs and gurus. Later harmonium and violin became popular, the former because of ease of use and the later because this was more suitable for classical songs. Manamohan Sabat was a famous violinist in whose name Manamohan Sangeet Parishad has been established at Bhadrak. Brundaban Chandra Panda from Kalidaspur village was an early representative of Odisi music who used to sing from All India Radio (AIR), Kolkata which had a half hour Odia program before AIR, Cuttack was established.

Gender and culture

Bhadrak district has a tradition of giving high value to girls and women. Even today, most of the people consider a family to be incomplete without a girl child. Dowry used to be limited to some limited urban people; even today weddings take place without dowry. In fact, only a couple of generations ago there was a custom of bride price in many communities including Brahmins. In zamindar families which were also engaged in maritime trade or cultural activities, women looked after the zamindari. In case of migrant workers, women stayed back to manage the land and household, and this enabled the women to learn about the larger world. There is a tradition that a girl child should not be burdened with household chores because she has to attend to such chores after marriage. There has never been any tradition of long veils for women, and Muslim women also do not use long veils. A game of women called *puchi* which was celebrated on festivals like Raja (beginning of monsoon) involved them to squat and move with their feet while singing. Those places were out of bounds for men. Safety of women was never an issue and it continues to be safe for women in public places. Womens' education was not an issue and where well-off and orthodox families did not want their girls to go to school, they had teachers who came to the house. The education of girls today is at par with that of boys. For example, in 2011, the number of boys enrolled in colleges was 12298 against 13017 girls.

Maritime Culture

While Bali Jatra is known as the symbol of Odisha's maritime trade, there is a tradition which is gender responsive and not often understood as a maritime tradition. Kumar Purnami is a festival of girls and women held on the full moon day of Ashwina. In the way this festival is celebrated in the track between Chandbali and Chudamani ports and riversides in Bhadrak and Bhitarkanika of Kendrapada district, the girls draw motifs near waterbodies (ponds, rivers, seashore) with lily and lotus flowers and stems, other white flowers, powders of rice turmeric and vermilion, cotton, dyes used for handlooms, and other artefacts. Men invariably collected lily and lotus from ponds and streams. The songs were cheerful and also serenading. Such festivals are also held in Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Bali. It may be recalled that the ships from Bhadrak and Baleswar ports left the shores in Kartika, when the wind blew from the North, for South and Southeast Asia. A month later, this festival was a prayer for Lakshmi for the seafarers as Lakshmi is a daughter of the sea.

Cuisine

While the association of Udra-Sabara as a cultural genre could have affected the cuisine, and made the people non-vegetarian Bhadrak had retained a primarily vegetarian eating habit with the sole exception of fish. (Among the tribes of India, there are vegetarians like Toda of Nilagiri hills of Tamil Nadu.) The maritime tradition also made it inevitable that sailors ate seafood, though all evidence suggests that they limited their food to small fish and shrimps and not mammals like dolphins and whales or invertebrates like octopus or oysters. The large range of food available in the fertile lands created a whole genre of cuisines. The typical cooking with onion-garlic-ginger paste has been limited to a small segment of upwardly mobile population. Two drops of oil, a bit of cumin/ mustard/ chilly and salt and turmeric were enough for a vegetarian dish plucked fresh from the ground. Tamarind was used depending upon the choices. There were (and recently revived) several other souring agents like Ou, green kaitha (wood apple), sour oranges known as tabha, taka bhendi (sour okra), taka saga (sour green leaves), green mangoes, sun-dried salted green mangoes (ambula), karamanga (starfruit), ambada, and dahi (curd). The craving for sourish food came from the vomiting tendency in the sea waters or on rivers. However, such food was never as sour as neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. Roasting of vegetables marinated with local spices and wrapped in banana leaves on charcoal or small fire is another speciality of the cuisine. Fresh fish and prawns with mustard and tamarind with a bit of mustard oil similarly wrapped in banana leaves and marinated on charcoal cinders is another delicacy. Minnows (called mahurali) are cooked with tabha and a drop of oil with salt and is considered a traditional delicacy.

Pitha is a strong component of the cuisine of Odisha. This is often translated as cake. A pancake made of rice and black gram (biri/ urhat) fermented overnight is the same as what is called *dosa* in South Indian homes as distinct from the oily paper-thin crispy stuff called *dosa* in South-Indian restaurants (and no one would call them cakes). This is called *chakuli*. Another *chakuli* is made of moong dal with skins, which is known as peshirot in Andhra Pradesh. A range of *pitha*, some sweet, some salty and some moderate were also made to meet the needs of seafarers and traders of Bhadrak who went out. Among the cakes which were made were arisha (rice and jaggery balls crisp fried, which would last for months), chhena mudki (roasted cottage cheese with sugar, ghee and rice powder), nadia kora (balls made of grated coconut, jaggery, and ghee), sesame balls, balls made of jaggery and rice derivatives like mudhi, roasted chuda, khai, hudumba, which would last for months. Plenty of ghee was also sent and this never returned because the unused ghee was always sold out there. Rice, ragi (mandia), dried sesame, dried coconuts, ripe yellow pumpkins, dried sag (there are at least 25 varieties of edible leaves which are consumed today rich in proteins, iron and minerals/ vitamins), a variety of large tubers (kandamula), ambula and tamarind were among the other raw foods which were taken.³²

Education

The Abadhana (hereditary teachers), priests and Pandits knew the art of preserving knowledge on language, arithmetic, religion, literature, medicines and astrology/astronomy with moral values. Most of this knowledge was recorded on palm leaf manuscripts and copied from time to time. The relationship between Abadahana and his students followed the same jajmani system as followed with Brahmins, astrologers, barbers and washermen. The jajamani system ensured a land tenure and/or payment through grains to the provider of services and protected the beneficiary from inadvertent adverse circumstances. This had ensured that Bhadrak district had a consistent high literacy.

Most of the schools were started with efforts of local zamindars, and businessmen who became maritime traders or traders in Kolkata, Cuttack etc. In local schools at primary or secondary levels, invariably the zamindars and ordinary landowners donated land. The donation of land was the first step in establishment of a School. Some primary Schools and Middle English Schools were started in Agarpada, Kothar, Purunabazar, Chandbali, Dhamnagar, Bonth, Bhandaripokhari, Basudebpur, Tihidi and many other places.

Names of some of the eminent Head Masters are noted below. There is no doubt that many other illustrious teachers have not been included.

³²Garba Karibara Katha, Hrusikesh Panda.

1. Gokulananda Nayak.
2. Upendra Prasad Mohanty.
3. Kishoree Kinkar Das
4. Rabi Narayan Jena
5. Madhusudan Jena
6. Gour Gopal Jena
7. Ratnakar Barik
8. Pravakar Mallick
9. Dr. Rajkishore Panigrahi
10. Achyutananda Samal
11. Tarakanta Parhi
12. Bankim Chandra Maharana

Literacy of Bhadrak district:

The literacy figures of urban and rural population throws an interesting feature (Census 2011 in %age) :

Persons	Rural		Persons	Urban		Persons	All classes		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Bhadrak	83.2	90.3	76.1	79.5	84.9	73.9	82.8	89.6	75.8
Odisha	70.2	79.6	60.7	85.7	90.7	80.4	72.9	81.6	64.0

It is not surprising that the literacy rate of Bhadrak is higher than the state average by 10% points. Since average literacy rates of Odisha are identical with that of India, literacy rates of Bhadrak are higher by at least 10% points than that of India. What is surprising is that while in Odisha the urban literacy rate is higher than the rural literacy rate by 15%, in Bhadrak district the rural literacy rates are higher for both men and women. This is due to the traditional value in education and the robust institutions for education in villages. This was also possible because many educated people from the district preferred to work as teachers near their villages than looking for jobs outside.

Female literacy

The gender gap in literacy in 2011 was 13.8% against 21.8% in 2001. The corresponding figures for India are 16 in 2011 and 21 in 2001. This large gap in 2001 is due to the phase when the district had passed through a depressed economy with stagnant agriculture, and discouraged people with lower economic condition to send their children to schools. The lower income also prevented people to pay for electricity or kerosene which are necessary for evening study. The revival of economy of the district has been discussed in the chapter on economy. The district's gross enrolment ratio and dropout rates in primary schools in recent years do not show gender disparity.

Year	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)			Dropout rate		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2007-08	96.47	96.46	96.46	6.23	4.59	5.41
2008-09	99.83	99.89	99.86	4.02	2.87	3.44
2009-10	99.63	100.91	100.42	2.80	3.17	2.98
2010-11	86.75	86.58	86.67	4.77	4.62	4.70
2011-12	99.97	99.96	99.97	5.40	4.80	5.10

(Statistical Abstract of Odisha 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha)

The figures for 2010-11 are out of trend and also show high enrolment and zero drop-out in districts like Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur and Nuapada. A GER way above 100% (Mayurbhanj 110%) could mean that children above these school-going age who never attended school have been enrolled in school through special drive at the field level; but a dropout rate of zero in some of these districts suggests a statistical error. Without going further into the statistical validity of the data of 2010-11, it is easy to conclude that there is no gender disparity in enrolment or dropouts and the lower female literacy is because of lower adult female literacy.

A Navodaya Vidyalaya has been established at Chandimal where meritorious students of rural areas are studying from Class 6 to 12. This is a residential school where students are getting free education, free boarding and lodging, free learning materials and free dress. The entire expenditure is borne by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India.

One non-residential Central school has been established by the Ministry of HRD, Government of India at Korkora near Bhadrak. Free education is provided to the students up to Class 12.

Teachers' Training Facilities

There are two teacher's training institutions in the District. The Secondary Training School, Agarpada has been upgraded to District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) where teachers are trained and different orientation and training programmes are conducted to develop competency of teachers. Secondary Training School, Pahimahura is imparting training to teachers.

Vocational education is provided at Indira Gandhi Institute of Vocational education and Women's College, Bhadrak. Bhadrak Art & Craft College is providing education in the field of Art & Craft. The Law College, Bhadrak is providing education in the field of law. There are seven Industrial Technical Institutes/ Centers in the District.

Sanskrit Tols and Colleges

There were traditional schools above the traditional primary schools (known as Chatashali). These higher schools taught Sanskrit language and literature. Knowledge of Sanskrit language was also necessary for learning religious texts and religious practices. Sanskrit was also necessary to learn Ayurveda and traditional medicines and medicinal practices. Traditional medicines are practiced by people from several communities. Another important use of Sanskrit language was astronomy and astrology. While many educated people do/did not openly admit their belief in astrology, they needed advice of astrologers for religious, routine and important activities. But the more important role of astrology/ astronomy was in maritime trade. Astronomy was important to find direction in the sea. Whether one believes in astrology or not, the annual almanacs predict weather for the whole year and many people who are in charge of management of disasters also rely on almanacs. This yearlong prediction was vital for seafarers.

As the British government decided to colonize India by denigrating its culture, (the famous statement of Macaulay in British Parliament³³) and introduced an education system extolling British literature, heroes and Viceroy. The schools for teaching Sanskrit language, literature, medicines, astronomy, astrology and mathematics were contemptuously termed as TOL and most people today do not even know what the acronym stands for. TOL stood for Teaching Oriental Languages. With this single acronym, Tol was relegated to a lower rung in educational hierarchy and survived entirely on local people's support and they survived. Most of them were not mainstreamed into grant-in-aid system for private high schools: perhaps out of a sense of shame carried from colonial times. As per district records, there are sixteen Sanskrit Tols and one Sanskrit college in the district.

Higher Education

Bhadrak Autonomous College was earlier a private college, and was among the largest private colleges. The college is conducting examinations up to degree level and awarding degree. The College has Science, Commerce and Arts streams with honours in each subject. There is facility for Post Graduation in some subjects. There is facility for distance education through

³³I have traveled across the length and breadth of India and I have not seen one person who is a beggar, who is a thief. Such wealth I have seen in this country, such high moral values, people of such calibre, that I do not think we would ever conquer this country, unless we break the very backbone of this nation, which is her spiritual and cultural heritage, and, therefore, I propose that we replace her old and ancient education system, her culture, for if the Indians think that all that is foreign and English is good and greater than their own, they will lose their self-esteem, their native self-culture and they will become what we want them, a truly dominated nation. (Macaulay, 2nd February 1835)

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Study centre. This College had a large campus with half of its circumference hugged by Salandi river. There are hostels for boys, girls and residential quarters for faculties.

There are 25 colleges including women’s colleges. Out of them, there are facilities for degree course with honours subjects in Atal Bihari College of Basudebpur, Bhadrak Women’s College, Dhamnagar College, Champa College, Agarpara College, Naami College, B.N.M.A. College of Paliabindha, Chandbali College and Tihidi College.

Growth of Engineering and Technical Education

In the Year 1957 a technical and vocational education center named as Barapada Engineering School and Technology (BES) came to existence. The institution was taken over by Government in 1964 and due to restructure issue it was closed in 1969. But the college got reopened in 1982 with diploma stream under private Management. The Institution is approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, recognized by Government of Odisha and affiliated to Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Rourkela and State Council of Technical Education, Odisha. In 1997 and under graduate courses in the stream of civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics and Telecom, Computer Science and Information Technology was available. Later from 2012 Post Graduate courses was introduced in the streams of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronic and Telecom, Computer Science and Information Technology

There are three Diploma Level engineering Schools in the district with good connectivity and facilities at different locations maximum with 10 km distance from Dist Head Quarters. All are Privately Managed Engineering Schools with due affiliations and regulations. Such schools with year of establishment and courses offered is given below.

Sl No.	Name of the Institute	Location	Year of establishment	Streams available
1	Barapada School Engineering and Technology Bhadrak	Diploma	1982	Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics and Tele Comm Computer Science, Information Technology
2	Bhadrak Engineering School and Technology, Asurali	Diploma	2009	Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics and Tele Comm., Computer Science
3	Hi-Tech Institute of Engineering and Management, Ranital	Diploma	2009	Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Electronics and Tele Comm. Computer Science

To Give a thrust at the entry level to the Technical Education there are 29 Industrial Training Centres (ITC) in the District. The courses of ITC range from Fitter, Electricians, Draughtsman etc. for which the industry always asks for.

Regional Research Institute of Unani Medicines, Bhadrak

A central government institute in the eastern region of India focuses on research and studies on Unani medicines. Chronic patients of asthma, malaria, filaria, vitiligo etc from Odisha and from adjacent states attend this institute for treatment.

Literature

Bhadrak Gabeshana Parishad

It was established in the year 2010 at Bhadrak town with an objective of intensive study on different literatures and undiscovered matters relating to Bhadrak and Odisha. A bimonthly sitting is made for making progress in the research work.

There are a number of cultural institutions promoting songs, dances and other performing arts. This list is not exhaustive and excludes a number of institutions located outside Bhadrak town.

- Manmohan Sangeet Parishad Bhadrak
- Bhadrak Nrutya Sangeet Parishad
- Bhadrak Music College
- Sanket
- Sri Jagannath Sanskrutik Kalakar Sangha
- Bimala Natya Sanshad
- Natraj Sanskrutik Anusthan
- Shreema Music College
- Music Circle.

Writers: It is not possible to enlist all the names as the field of literature is very wide and spread over centuries. However, some names compiled by the district administration in consultation with local non-officials is given below.

Bansiballav Goswami. A famous playwright and theatre exponent. Adequate record is not available about his life and contributions. Some researchers have traced out his manuscripts which are considered as token of his talented literary works. He has written a collection of plays namely *The Chaita Tamasa* in which seven *Tamasas* are included. These are *Bhil Tamasa*, *Chauda Tamasa*, *Yogi Tamasa*, *Fakir Tamasa*, *Moghul Tamasa*, *Indrasabha Natika* and *Radhakrushna milan Natika*. *Tamasa* is a comedy or skit. It is notable that except *Radhakrushna milan Natika* all others are written in a dialect consisting of Odia, Parsi, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. *Moghul Tamasa* is one of the most

well-known genres of early written forms of theater of Odisha. Shri Goswami was born in 1728 CE; but the exact year or date of his death is unknown.

Jagannath Pani (1836-1897) was a very popular dramatist, actor and poet of 19th century and set apart a written classical form of play known as jatra. He has written 52 books in total, out of which 22 numbers of musical drama such as *Ushabati haran*, *Sita banabas*, *Manabhanjan*, *Daksha Yajna*, *Kapatpasha* etc. have been more famous. His plays are often loosely classified as *geeti natya* or musical drama. However, Jagannath Pani was primarily concerned with exclusive style of Odia jatra which was to capture the essential musicality of spoken Odia language, and Odia Prose.

Chintamani Mohanty (1867-1943) was a poet. His collections include Ghumusar, Meghasan, Salandi, Bula Fakir, Rupa chudi, Sanisapta, Tanka gacha etc.

Narayan Mohan Dey (1887-1963) was a poet and educationist.

Niladri Dutta (1887-1970) was a physician by profession but famous for his writings.

Laxmikant Mohapatra (1888-1953) is a short story writer, playwright, novelist, editor, reformist and saint poet. *Budhashankhari* (The Old Bangle Maker) is one of his poignant writings. *Bande Utkal Janani* composed by him has been accepted as the State song of Odisha.

Bhagirathi Mohapatra (1891-1944): All his works are not available now. About eighty books are credited to him.

Upendra Prasad Mohanty (1899-1979) was a poet whose compositions included *Devi*, *Kavyarachita*, *Kathakabita* and *Sandhyadeep*.

Banchhanidhi Mohanty (1897-1938) was a patriotic poet. Some of his poems were recorded as gramophone records and sold during British rule.

Baishnab Charan Das (1899-1953) was recognised as the writer of one of the first stream-of-consciousness novels *Mane Mane* (Inside my mind) in Odia. He has written two novels, two plays and six short stories.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab (1899-1987) was a freedom fighter, politician and a former Chief Minister, was a Governor, founded the newspaper *Prajatantra* which had a large literary content, founded *Jhankar* which continues to be a literary journal and *Dagar*, a light-hearted monthly journal and not published anymore. His novels: *Prativa*, *Trutiya Parba*, autobiography: *Sadhanar Pathe*, and features like *Gaon Majlis*, establish him as a writer and an intellectual above his compulsions, as an intellectual. The Visuba Milan (organized around the Odia new year on Vishub Sankranti or 14th April), organized by

Prajatantra Prachar Samiti continues to be a major literary event even though his newspaper *Prajatantra* has waned.

Nityananda Mohapatra (1912-2012) was a national activist, politician, eminent writer and journalist. He has received the Odisha sahitya Akademi award (1974) and the Kendra sahitya Akademi (1978) for his famous novel *Gharadiha* (Homestead Land).

Krushnaprasad Behera (1915- 1972) was a playwright, actor and lyricist. He has written more than hundred songs, and 68 plays.

Satrugna Nath (1915-2006) is a renowned educationist. His pen runs over essays, children literatures and educational books. He has written 36 books. Some of his contributions are *Biswabandhu*, *Research problems in Basic Education*, *Mahima Dharma Dhara* etc.

Raghunath Panda (1916-1990) is a recognised actor, director and playwright. He has written nearly hundred plays. For his outstanding contribution to drama he has received Odisha Sahitya Akademi award and Sangeet Natak Akademi award. Beyond the awards he was the most important dramatist who supported jatra as a vibrant living, and distinct, form of performing arts across Bhadrak district and neighbouring areas.

Sudhansusekhar Roy (1917-20) was a renowned educationist and writer.

Dr.Gokulananda Mohapatra (1922-2013) was a science fiction writer, who has popularized science fiction in Odia language.

Bidyutprava Devi (1926-1977) was a poet. Her poems are short in length but tender high vision of life. *Sabita*, *Kanakajali*, *Marichika*, *Bandanika*, *Sanchayan* are among her contributions to Odia language.

Shyamsundar Mohapatra (1927-1981) was a famous stage and film actor and playwright. *Pitru Tarpan*, *Chandragupta*, *Kharavel*, *Chhatrasal* are some of his literary contributions. He was honoured by Odisha Sangeet Natak Academy in 1980. He was among the artists who continued the *jatra* tradition of Bhadrak.

Pandit Nilamani Mishra is an original researcher. His articles discover unobserved aspects of literature and culture. He has edited many ancient texts like Srimad Bhagabat, Arsa Ramayan and has written on *Prachin Odia Bhasalipi*, (ancient Odia language and script) and medieval poet *Upendra Bhanja*.

Naba kumar Sahu (1937-1992) was a actor, dramatist and theatre exponent. As per report of Culture Department of Odisha he has written 132 plays. *Kanyadan*, *Asara Luha*, *Rickshwawala* are some of his plays.

Kamalakant Lenka (1935-1999) was a renowned modern poet in Odia language. In fact he was a post-modernist poet. He has published more than 13 collections of poems. He was recipient of Odisha Shaitya Akademi award.

Narasingh Mohapatra is a radio playwright. *Baunsarani* is one of his most popular books.

Natyabhushana Umakant Behera is a famous playwright of mass, actor and drama director. He has written more than 200 plays for which he has been honoured by Odisha Sahitya Academy (2003) and Sangeet Natak Akademi (2005). *Matrumukti*, *Guru dakshina*, *Rakhe Hari Mare Kie* are some of his notable plays.

Krushna Charan Behera is a well known educationist, researcher, critic and renowned writer. He is recipient of Odisha Sahitya Akademi award. *Sruthira Swapna*, *Kusum Kali* etc are his contributions.

Hrusikesh Panda (born 1955) is as famous as a good and human administrator as an excellent fiction writer in Odisha. He has written eight novels, eight collection of short stories and four plays. He is recipient of Odisha Sahitya Akademi award (1995) for his short story collection *Praudha Bhavana* (Adult Musings). He has been awarded the prestigious Sarala Puraskar (2012) for his epic novel *Garba Karibar Katha*. (Let us be proud). A collection of his short stories in Tamil *Ejhu Cartoonkalam Oru Banna Oviyamam* won the Kendriya Sahitya Academy award for translation for poet Tamizhnadan in 1999. His short stories and novels have been included in school and college syllabus since 1990. His writings have been translated into English, French and several Indian languages. *God Demon*, the English translation of his play *Brahmarakhsas* was published by Kendriya Sahitya Academy under Modern Indian Classics series, has been included in the English degree course of Pondicherry University and has been translated into Tamil, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi and Hindi.

Apurbaranjan Ray is an orator, lyricist, essayist, novelist, journalist and short story writer. He has been honoured by Odisha Sahitya Akademi. *Abyakta andhakar*, *Sahityar Digbalay*, are some of his contributions. He is associated with several literary organizations of Bhadrak town.

Gourahari Das is one the most popular feature writers in Odisha. *Juarbhatta*, *Matikandhei*, *Nija sange nijara Ladhei*, *Jeevanara Jalchhabhi* are some of his publications. He is recipient of Odisha Sahitya Akademi and Kendra Sahitya Akademi Awards.

Ms. Manorama Biswal Mohapatra is a modern poet. She has received Odisha Sahitya Akademi award for poem collection *Falguni Tithira Jhia*. *Jahnaratira Munha*, *Smruti Sravana*, *Pratibimbaare* are some of her collections.

Sudhakar Nanda is a radio playwright and editor. He is a recipient of Odisha Sahitya Akademi award. *Bhinna eka Dasanan* is his most popular play.

Rajanikant Mohanty is a modern short story writer. He won the Odisha Sahitya Akademi award (2004) for *Jhipi Jhipi Andhar*.

Brajmohan Mishra is an educationist, critic, and noted writer. His publications include *T.S. Eliot, God in Human form*.

Radhabinod Nayak (born 1945) is a modern short story writer, playwright, director and critic. He has been writing from 1960s but he is not a prolific writer. *Paran Pitula Kanduchi, Radhabinod Galpaguchha, Eka Eka Banabas, Pratinayak* are some of his well-known short story collections. *Raktanadi* and *Kadambari* are two of his brilliant plays.

Goura Chandra Mohapatra is a freedom fighter and good writer. His writings are mostly related to county life. *Ama Gaon, Gaon Mati Dake, Kichi Abhula Smruti* are some of his publications. He is honoured by the Odisha Sahitya Akademi.

English Translations

Dr Lipipuspa Nayak (born 1965) is an outstanding translator from Bhadrak whose works have been published from Europe and USA. Her translations of classics include editorship of Indian Poetics (Odia literature) of Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, translation of *Lakshmi Purana* by Balaram Das (16th century), *Chatura Binod* by Brajanath Badajena (18th century) and among modern classics *Brahmarakhsas* by Hrusikesh Panda translated as *God Demon*. She has translated many other writers into English.

Sanskrit Literature

Some noted Sanskrit language writers are:

Bhagirathi Nanda Sharma: *Srikhetra Mahatmya, Bayas Dutam, Shakuntala birahoddipak kavyam* are some of his publications.

Pramod Kumar Nayak has written some humorous books in Sanskrit language which makes the language popular. *Ubach Kandukalyanh, Swargapure, Swargadapigariyasi, Daridryasatakam* etc are some of his creations.

Sadananda Dixit has written many books to make Sanskrit language as Loka bhasa. Now a research center works for translation and copy of palm leaf manuscripts under his supervision.

Urdu Literature

Hazimaulla Bakhs of 19th Century was a renowned saint poet in Urdu. He had established first press in Urdu language in Odisha. Mustak Gabhar has won fame as Urdu writer.



(Bansiballav Goswami)



(Jagannath Pani)



(Kabisekhar Chintamani Mohanty)



(Narayan Mohan Dey)



Kantakabi Laxmikanta Mohapatra)



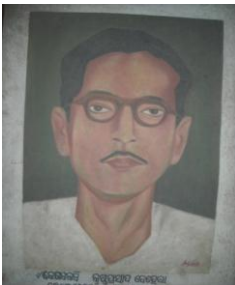
(Bhagirathi Mohapatra)



(Banchhanidhi Mohanty)



(Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab)



(Keshaba Kabi Krishna Prasad Behera)



(Satrugnan Nath)



(Natyacharya Raghunath Panda)



(Bidyutprava Devi)

CHAPTER XIII

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH

The climate of the district is moderate as far as the residents are concerned, though outsiders may find it too humid and sultry. The temperature used to be moderate varying between 20 to 30 degrees Celsius until 1980s; but around that time, extensive deforestation in northern and western Odisha removed the natural protection against the hot and cold winds from the north and the west and the temperature of the district tended towards the extremes of the northern and western India. The destruction of mangrove forests also reduced the sobering effects of the sea on the temperature. However, since 1990s, the people have returned to the culture of planting trees. (Of course, there were always people who planted trees and there were sanyasis who advised plantation of trees for people who went to them for redressal of their grievance like in Paliabindha.) It is soothing to see educated people return to or near their villages, dig tanks and plant trees around them. The faith in Indian systems of medicines has been restored, without rejection of the 'modern allopathic' medical system.

While a district like Bhadrak had its burden of water-borne diseases, the Ayurvedic and other home remedies had controlled epidemics and stabilized the population through floods and famine. The success of Ayurveda was because of a certain level of prosperity across the population (which is the reason there are no big forts or temples), who could sustain Vaidyas through a jajmani system. A certain level of universal literacy perpetuated the knowledge from grandmother to grandmother. Even with the availability of 'modern' medicines the faith in and the efficacy of traditional herbs has not declined. There was a huge bio-diversity in the district, combined with Baleshwar, which provided access to the herbs. More than that, most of the home remedies survived as root stocks in the backyards of households, and were protected with centuries of traditional knowledge.

British period

A Pilgrim Dispensary was established in 1862 was established in Bhadrak to provide medical relief to the pilgrims going to Puri. A Pilgrim's Lodging House Fund had been constituted to take care of the needs of pilgrims which funded this dispensary. Another dispensary at Chandabali had been established from this fund manned by paramedics to help pilgrims who travelled by boat.

Demographic Statistics

The systemic collection of demographic data began from 1892 under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873. The primary reporting

agency under this Act in the rural area was the Chowkidar who used to collect information about births and deaths during his rounds in villages and reported these facts to the police station on weekly or fortnightly parade days. The officer-in-charge (OIC) of the Police Station consolidated the reports thus recorded for a month and then sent monthly returns to the District Health Officer. The District Health Officer sent the consolidated returns to the Director, Health Services. However, the Chowkidar and the OIC considered this as an unnecessary work which was outside their normal sphere of police duty. The entire system of collection of demographic data was based on what was reported by the Chowkidar. When the Chowkidar system was abolished in 1965, the responsibility was passed on to the Gram Panchayats (GP) under The GP Act 1964. The GP had little manpower except the Secretary who was paid worse than a Chowkidar. The Chowkidar was replaced by Gram Rakshi, under the Odisha Grama Rakhi act, 1967 on 29th July 1967. Under the Act and the Odisha Grama Rakhi Rules, 1969 a Grama Rakshi was required to report the births and deaths which occur within his jurisdiction to the OIC of the PS every fortnight. This system did not work better because this was basically the same system as prevailed under chowkidar system. But in urban areas the registration of births and deaths was done by the sanitary staff of the local bodies. Bhadrak was the only local body in the district. The improved collection of data in urban areas had no impact on the statistical significance because the percentage of urban population was in single digit.

The Registration of Births and Deaths

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No. 18 of 1969) and the Odisha Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1970 were implemented in the district with effect from 1st July 1970. The Health Officer or in his absence the Executive Officer in the urban areas and the Thana Officer in the rural areas were appointed as the Registrars. The Chief District Medical Officer and the Asst. District Medical Officer, (PH) act as the District Registrar and the additional District Registrar of Births and Deaths respectively while the Director of Health Services, Odisha acts as the Chief Registrar. The responsibility to make reports about the births and deaths within a stipulated time devolves on the head of the house or household. The Act provides for penalties of fairly a nominal amount in graduated scale for the period of delay or failure to report on the part of the reporting agency. Besides different officers in charge of various institutions like hospitals hostels running trains buses etc. are responsible to notify about births and deaths. This law suffered from the same fallacy as the colonial law. By then there were Auxiliary-Nurse-cum-Midwife (ANM) for a population of 5000. This became an important health care institution for pregnant mothers, infants, immunization. An ANM generally lived in the area where she worked, was respected and had a fair knowledge of the burden of morbidity. And of course, she was maintaining the information

on all pregnant mothers, the infants, and births and deaths. The law of 1969 could have vested the powers on the ANM. However, the law of 1969 continued to vest the powers of registration on the OIC of PS simply because the laws were drafted (and shared) in the Home Departments of various states and not Health Departments.

However, from 01.04.1981 the power of registration of Birth and Death was transferred from Police Station to Medical Officer In-charge of PHCs and the Birth and Dath report is collected by ANMs and Male Worker. Since then the registrar of Births and Deaths is Medical Officer l/c of concerned CHCs in rural areas and in Urban areas the Executive Officer, Municipality and NAC is declared as Registrar of Birth and Death. At present issue of Birth and Death certificates is included in Odisha Right to Service Act-2012 and is provided free of cost. For Bhadrak district, the figures of births and deaths for the last five years are tabulated below:

Year	Birth	Death
2011	25090	6461
2012	25634	6947
2013	29922	7405
2014	28628	8105
2015	26569	9024

Infant Mortality

Odisha had a large infant mortality ratio (IMR) for many years. This was somewhat inexplicable in the face of other health indicators being comparable for the country. Some of these figures are tabulated below.

Reference	Year	Parameter	Figure
Odisha	2002-06	Life expectancy at birth.	Male 59.5 Female 59.6 Total 59.6
India	2002-06	Life expectancy at birth.	Male 61.6 Female 65.8 Total 64.9
Odisha	2010-11	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	62 per thousand live births
India	2012	IMR	42
Bhadrak	2010-11	IMR	55
Bhadrak	2010-11	Neonatal mortality rate	35
Odisha	2012	NMR	39
India	2012	NMR	29

(Source: National Health Survey)

The IMR for Odisha was 91 in 2001 against 66 for India. The gap has come down since then, but not yet to reach the level of India. An assessment by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has suggested that about twenty percent of pregnant mothers living in forests and inaccessible areas do not avail of immunization because on the assigned day when an ANM visits such a village, the pregnant

mother does not know that she has to take the immunization and is in the hills. This is not peculiar to Odisha and is a common issue in remote, hilly and forest areas. These issues are addressed under the National Health Mission.

The crude birth and death rates

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Natural Growth Rate (NGR) of Bhadrak, as expected, are higher than those of Odisha. The figures for 2011-12 are as below:

Table 13.2

Area	CBR	CDR	NGR
Bhadrak	28.8	10.5	18.3
Odisha	19.8	8.2	11.6

(Source: National Health Survey)

High CBR goes with high IMR, CDR and NGR. Decades ago, the NGR of Bhadrak was low not because of lower CBR, but because of high MMR and IMR. The CDR has stabilized. However, the under five mortality ratio (USMR earlier called Child Mortality Ratio or CMR) for Bhadrak is 66 against Odisha’s 82. The demographic changes brought out in the 2011 Census shows that high CBR is possibly limited to some communities.

Common Diseases and Disease burden of Bhadrak District

The term fever includes a number of diseases having their external symptom of a rise in the body temperature. It was probably the largest possible killer in Bhadrak district. During the period 1951-60 the total number of deaths due to fever was recorded at 1,44,852. That accounted for 71.19 percent of total mortality during that decade. The different kinds of fever were malarial, filarial, enteric, viral, influenza, tuberculosis etc. However, the main reason of death is not the underlying disease but hyperpyrexia or high body temperature. The availability of Over-the-Counter (OTC) antipyretics, particularly paracetamol has reduced death due to fever.

The incidence of malaria has gone down particularly because of availability of chloroquine, disappearance of swamps and use of mosquito nets. Filariasis, another mosquito borne disease, was also common in the district. Elephantiasis and frequent fever with pain were the most disabling effects of filariasis. Early detection and treatment with good old diethyl carbazyme (DEC) continue to be the most effective treatment for filariasis. The disease burden of filarial has declined although people get infected.

The details in respect of Malaria are given in the table below:

Year	No. of fever cases	No. of Malaria cases	Death due to Malaria
2011	132390	554	0
2012	124087	358	0
2013	80379	308	2
2014	130819	324	0
2015	177699	371	0

The incidence of typhoid was high in earlier days. This is a water-borne disease and the bacteria passed from a host through excreted materials in water. However, the almost universal availability of hand pumps has been the biggest endeavour in eradication of typhoid besides the equally killing diarrhoea and cholera.

While the incidence of leprosy was not high in the district, the social ostracism drove the patients to towns, places of pilgrimage and made the patients highly visible. At present its treatment is conducted in the existing hospitals and dispensaries. There is an awareness that the disease is curable provided the medicines, which are generally provided free, are taken regularly.

The control of Leprosy is covered under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP). One unit headed by District Leprosy Officer (DLO) is established and they provide service at the block level through front line workers like Health Worker (Female) and (Male), ASHA, AWW. The drug is freely available and supplied through ASHA. After confirmation of the disease by PMW i.e. Para-Medical Worker, periodic intensive Leprosy detection campaign is also taken up and Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) packets are provided. Leprosy cases of Bhadrak district are given in the following table.

Year	No. of new Leprosy cases detected			No. of Leprosy cases release from treatment			No. of Leprosy cases under treatment at the end of the year			Prevalence Rate
	PB	MB	Total	PB	MB	Total	PB	MB	Total	
2011-12	87	107	194	82	79	161	35	95	130	0.84
2012-13	85	125	210	100	109	209	19	109	128	0.83
2013-14	111	158	269	104	155	259	26	111	137	0.88
2014-15	125	113	238	85	121	206	66	103	169	1.07
2015-16	144	100	244	129	114	243	80	88	168	1.04

Tuberculosis was one of the diseases brought from outside by traders, migrant workers. However, the cases detected amounted to about 200 to 300 annually. The protocol for control of the disease has been established which involves a combination of drugs, ensuring that the patient takes the drugs regularly and does not discontinue it when the severity of symptoms subside and access to a nutritious diet.

The burden of Tuberculosis for last five years is tabulated below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2011	3349(230)	872(59)
2012	3399(230)	877(59)
2013	3450(230)	765(51)
2014	3500(230)	821(54)
2015	3544(230)	893(58)

The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) for control of Tuberculosis is headed by DTO i.e., District Tuberculosis Officer and a variegated type of workers such as Laboratory Technician, STS, STLS etc. are working under him. The disease is diagnosed by clinical examination and sputum examination and X-Ray at different health institutions. The supply of drugs and follow up are also done through community processes and drug is supplied by ASHA. DOTs packets are supplied by ASHA. The investigation and treatment are free and patient is provided total treatment for the whole period of 6 months to 2 years by domiciliary method.

In common with the inhabitants of other parts of India, the people of the district suffered gastro-enteric diseases (GED). Even in ancient days separate wells for drinking water had been constructed which were disinfected with lime. There was a protocol of giving only boiled water in case of some diseases like fever and GED. As stated before, the coverage of the entire population under hand pumps by both government and private efforts has obliterated the epidemic form of GED. However, a new generation of educated GED patients are coming up in urban areas, who eat manifestly unhealthy food in various shops of different forms, sizes and places. Perhaps a campaign will be necessary to make these people aware of the hazards of such unhealthy food.

In addition to the new generation GED mentioned above, other diseases related to new life styles, like influenza, anaemia, malnutrition (arising out of imbalanced diet rich in carbohydrates, fat, and sugar) diabetes, respiratory diseases, heart diseases are to be noted.

The infection due to HIV is a threat to the community as no effective treatment is available. It is controlled by education and counselling. The tabulation is given below for last five years HIV figure.

Year	No.of cases Counselling	No.of cases Testing	No.of cases found positive
2011	28218	27576	83
2012	30402	30011	111
2013	31500	31337	46
2014	33909	33816	61
2015	39509	39489	69

The National Blindness Control Programme is supervised by District Blindness Control under which cataract surgery, post surgical glass provision, examination of school children and provision of glass to defective vision students and provision of biopic glass to aged persons are supplied free of cost. At present different camps for eye examination and operation are conducted by Private Hospitals under PPP mode and free facilities are provided to the people. The target and achievement of five years is tabulated below:

Year	Target	Achievement	No.of Spectacles distributed to School Children
2011-12	7923	3952	780
2012-13	7923	5586	693
2013-14	7923	3004	579
2014-15	3552	3792	751
2015-16	3687	3646	877

The periodic examination of the School Children and Anganwadi Centre is done under RBSK (Rastriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram) and treatment provided by District Head-Quarter Hospital. The beneficiary so selected are provided with surgical facility and provision by appliance at free of cost. Referral to higher centers is provided with free transport and treatment is provided by a group of experts under RBSK.

Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Institutions

In the past the Kavirajas who practiced the Ayurvedic system of treatment were popular in the district. The Homeopathic system of treatment in the district came at a later stage. Now the Ayurvedic system of medicine is supported by the Ministry of AYUSH and the State Government. This system of treatment is less expensive, and often does not need purchase of medicines since the herbs are available in the backyards. The Ayurvedic and Homeopathic institutions in the district are under the control of Director of Indian Medicines and Homeopathy, Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Ayurvedic Institutions

At present there are 25 government Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the district. There is no Ayurvedic hospital; but 25 beds are available. The number of persons treated until March 2012 was 3,05,849. The system of treatment has received an increased patronage from the public. Moreover, the number of patients attending these dispensaries for treatment is increasing. The basic treatment protocol in Ayurveda is holistic treatment of the body and not treatment of a single disease or a single cause of disease. During Moghul and British era, when Ayurveda had some decline, the number of medicines

in use reduced from about 1200 to 300. Out of this 300, about 50 are used as spices. An effort to reintroduce the forgotten medicines has been initiated by several organizations. Divya Pharmacy of Haridwar has documented pharmacokinetics of 1200 medicinal herbs and they have to cover a few more.

The district has 25 Government Homeopathic dispensaries. Each institution should constitute of one Medical Officer and a Homeopathic Assistant. However, in 2012, there were 21 doctors against 25 dispensaries. (Source: Director of Indian Medicines and Homeopathy, Bhubaneswar, Odisha).

A Unani dispensary is functioning at Bhadrak since 1971. The dispensary was headed by of one Unani Medical Officer who was assisted by a pharmacist and a distributor. A Regional Research Institute on Unani Medicines was established at Bhadrak in 1979 by the Government of India.

Sanitation

Use of toilets flushed with water would help the people to have several active years due to reduction of Disease Affected Loss of Life Years (DALYS). While a program has been drawn up by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, there are several loose ends. For example, field visits in 2015-16 showed that people were not using the toilets as these toilets were supposed to be inspected by officials who never came.

There existed, at different times different organizational pattern for the maintenance of public health and sanitation in the district. Since 1949, the Health Officer under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Baleshwar was in charge of the Public Health administration. According to the present set-up, the Assistant District Medical Officer (PH) is directly responsible for the public health affairs in the district and is under the overall control and supervisory authority of the Chief District Medical Officer. In urban areas, sanitation is managed by the Municipality or Notified Area Council. In Bhadrak Municipality, one Health Officer, three Sanitary Inspectors and Four Disinfectors have been posted. The Assistant District Medical Officer (PH) Bhadrak is in charge of the Bhadrak Municipality as Health Officer. There is one sanitary Inspector and one disinfectant to look after the sanitation work. The sanitation of Basudebpur Notified Area Council is managed by the Sanitary Inspector of the concerned Primary Health Centres. These Officers work under the Assistant District Medical Officer.

Sub-Divisional Hospital, Bhadrak

In 1862 an allopathic hospital was established at Bhadrak by the District Board, Baleswar. The hospital was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. Gradually developments were made through the assistance of philanthropic persons and the government. One "AVA" Maternity ward was established in

year 1936 by a philanthropic person. The institution was made a State government institution in 1944 and was renamed as Sub-Divisional Hospital, Bhadrak. Subsequently, the number of beds and other medical facilities were increased and a new operation theater, maternity ward, maternity centre and Family Planning Centre were added to it under various centrally sponsored schemes. In 1961, it had 26 beds for indoor patients. In 1986, one Post Partum Centre was established in that campus. In 1991 the institution provided accommodation for 25 male and 25 female patients. It was under the control of Sub-Divisional Medical Officer under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Baleshwar. He was assisted by 8 Medical Officers, including 5 specialists, one in each of the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology (O&G), and one Orthopaedic surgeon. There were 3 Pharmacist, 7 staff nurses, 2 midwives and many other technical and non-technical personnel. These few beds were allotted between Surgical, Medicine, Paediatric and Infectious. In addition there was a separate operation theatre, a pathological laboratory, a post mortem room, an out-patient department and an administrative block. Facilities for x-ray and anti-rabies treatment were also available. A TB clinic and a Family Planning clinic were attached to the hospital.

On 1st April, 1993, the Sub-Divisional Hospital was converted to District Headquarters Hospital headed by Chief District Medical Officer, Bhadrak. At present the CDMO is the head of all health institutions in the district. He is the head of administrative work, curative service, implementation work and disease preventive work of the district. He is assisted by 3 Additional District Medical Officers (ADMO) like ADMO (Medical), ADMO (Public Health) and ADMO (Family Welfare & Immunization). He is also assisted by District Leprosy Officer, District Malaria Officer, District Tuberculosis Officer and Disease Surveillance Medical Officer. The ADMOs help CDMO to supervise the work of all subordinate hospitals.

Assistant District Medical Officer (Medical)

The ADMO (Med) is the chief of District Headquarters Hospital, Bhadrak and he controls the units like Outdoor Patient Department, Indoor Patient Department, X-ray, Pathology, Central store, Blood Bank, Trauma Care Centre, Casualty, Post Mortem Centre, Maternity and Child Health (MCH) Centre, Post Partum Center, Eye Hospital and PHC situated at Purunabazar. Now he is also managing the new schemes like Tele-medicine, Trauma Care Centre, and Bio Medical Waste management of District Headquarters Hospital.

Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health).

The ADMO(PH) supervises the epidemic disease and prevalent diseases of the district like Typhoid, GED, respiratory infection, jaundice, food poisoning, measles, and chickenpox and new epidemics like bird flu. He collects report from all the peripheral institutions, analyses them and sends consolidated report to Director of Health Services, Odisha through the CDMO. He supervises food and water borne disease control programme and Bio Medical Waste management programme of all peripheral institutions. Periodic epidemic reports are sent by him. He is the Assistant Registrar of Birth & Death, the Food Safety Officer and supervises HIV Control programme in the district.

Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Welfare)

The ADMO (FW) supervises maternal health and child health activities, National Immunisation programme, sex determination of foetus, family welfare services, standardization of Labour room, maternal death review and child death review. He also ensures safe operation procedures for scientific family planning operation. He is over all In-charge of Family Welfare activities and successful implementation of National Health Mission. He is in charge of the program which examines, identifies and suggests treatment for childhood disabling disease. They are visiting schools and Anganwadi Centres to identify diseases in early childhood. Besides, he also controls Ayush doctor activities under NHM programme.

District Malaria Officer

The DMO supervises National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme like control of Malaria, Dengue, Chikengunia, Filariasis etc. He supervises residual spray operation, identification, treatment and control of malaria, control of dengue and sensitization of community against spread of dengue.

District Tuberculosis Officer

The DTO oversees TB management program, particularly early detection and overseeing regular intake of medicines through DOTS program. Since TB is closely associated with HIV in certain situations, he also coordinates with HIV control programme.

District Leprosy Officer

The DLO supervises different activities to control Leprosy, rehabilitation action for Leprosy patients, and reconstructive surgery.

Disease Surveillance Medical Officer

The DSMO collects data of the prevalence of morbidity in the district and categories and burden of their spread and sends reports to Director of Health Services, Odisha through CDMO.

National Blindness Control Programme

The District Project Manager (DPM) of NBCS supervises identification, motivation and operation of all cataract cases. Also he is supervising school health examination for refractive error.

Medical Health Institutions (2015)

DHH- 01, Area Hospital-2, Urban PHC- 01, CHC- 07, PHC (N)-50, ANM Sub-centre- 178.

DHH, Bhadrak

Dhusuri Area Hospital & R.N. Eye Hospital

Purunabazar Urban PHC

CHC- Agarapada, Barapada, Bhnadaripokahri, Basudevpur, Chandbali,

Dhamnagar, Tihidi

Name of the Block	Name of C.H.C.	P.H.C.(N)
Bonth	Agarapada	(1)Bonth, (2)Adalpanka, (3)Kadabarang, (4)Kenduapada
Bhadrak	Barapada	(1)Sabarang, (2)Arnawal, (3)Ambroli, (4)Chunida, (5)Ranital, (6)Kaupur
Basudevpur	Basudevpur	(1)Betada, (2)Balimed, (3)Eram, (4)Naikanidihi, (5)Barapur, (6)Ertal, (7)Baincha
Basudevpur NAC	B.Pokhari	(1)Barikpur, (2)Manjuri, (3)Manjuri Road, (4)Biroli, (5)Rahania, (6)Jagannathprasad
Bhandaripokhari	Chandbali	(1)Dhamara, (2)Aradi, (3)Ghanteswar, (4)Bansada, (5)Dolamandap, (6)Madhapur, (7)Orasahi, (8)Motto
Chandbali	Dhamnagar	(1)Balipatana, (2)Asurali, (3)D.Anandpur, (4)Mahatabnagar, (5)Sahidnagar, (6)K.S.S.Narayanpur, (7)Hasanabad, (8)Kothar, (9)Sohada, (10)Nadigaon, (11)Khadimahara
Dhamnagar	Tihidi	(1)Pirahat, (2)Bodak, (3)Bahabalpur, (4)Tiadisahi, (5)Bilana, (6)Alinagar, (7)Guamal
Tihidi		

Blood Bank- 01

Blood Storage Centre- 06

Homeopathic Dispensary-25

Ayurvedic Dispensary-23

Unani-01

ESI Hospital-01

Railway Hospital-01

Private Nursing Home- Urban-11 & Rural-02

Health Staff

At present 41 Doctors/Specialists are working in 13 different Sections at Bhadrak hospital. In peripheral Health institutions the Medical Officer and Para-medical staffs are working as follows:

- 1-Medical Officer I/C (Sr.CI-I)- 07
- 2-Obstretics &Gynacologsis Specialist-07
- 3-Paeditrician-06
- 4-Surgery Specialist-05
- 5-Medicine Specialist-05
- 6-Medical Officer of PHC(N)-50
- 7-MPHS(M)-48
- 8-MPHS(F)-32
- 9-MPHW(M)-160
- 10-MPHW(F)-272
- 11-ASHA Karmi- 1367
- 12-Laboratory Technician-29
- 13-Pharmacist-65
- 14-Staff Nurse-54

Immunization

The aim of National immunization programme is to make each and every child immunized as per schedule. As per the National immunisation schedule 1 dose of BCG, OPV and 1 dose of Hepatitis B has been administered. One dose of H-B, DPT and OPV have been administered in 6th -10th- 14th week and one dose of measles after completion of 9 months. In the year 2014-15 the district target was 26919. The achievement is: BCG-24309, DPT/ POLIO/H-B-26953 and Measles-25968. Fully Immunized figure is 25901. If the immunization quality has been as good as shown, there should be improvement in IMR and MMR.

As stated earlier, one reason of reduction in GED and overall debility which reduces immunity is clean drinking water. While the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India has been promoting use of pipe water, it has two downsides. Pipe water whether drawn from the ground or collected from surface sources has to be treated particularly for bacteria, amoeba and particulates. Second, the reservoir and pipe system have two cost elements: energy cost of raising and propelling the water and keeping the water system clean. In Bhadrak district, where water level is good and the cost of a hand pump is low, the best source is hand pump. The only problem with hand pump is in places where ground water is saline, or has high content of iron, arsenic, flourides and to a less extent, other chemicals like lead and mercury. The farmers of Bhadrak have exercised restraint in drawal of ground water

primarily because the people were aware that saline water will flow to the aquifers from where drinking water was collected in case of overdrawal. A few electricity driven bore wells (for agriculture) were not sustainable because the cost was high, it was cheaper to harvest surface water and was even more cheap to switch over to other crops and animal husbandry which consumed less water. The following Table for rural Bhadrak shows how the rural people have exercised their option for a sustainable and cheaper source of drinking water.

Percentage of persons actually choosing a source

State/District	Tap water		Open well		Hand pump or tube well		Other sources	
	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001
Bhadrak	3.6	3.1	1.7	9	92.5	85.4	2.3	2.5
Odisha	7.5	2.5	19.8	29	66.9	60.4	5.8	8.1

District Headquarters Hospital

The District Headquarters Hospital was established on 1st April,1993. The bed strength of this hospital was 101. In the year 2001, the bed strength increased to 191. Subsequently, the bed position has been increased and at present 223 beds is functioning.

Doctor Position

Total No. of Doctors	No.of Specialist	No.of Sr. Medical Officer	No.of LTRMO	ICU MO	Dental Surgeon
45	23	06	12	04	01

Paramedical Position

Category of Post	No.of staff
Asst. Matron	01
Nursing Sister	03
Staff Nurse	39
TSK	01
Pharmacist	08
Lab. Technician	04
Radiographer	01
H W(F)	01
Attendant	22

Out-Patient Service

- Centralisation registration service is provided for 24x7 hour.
- Generally outdoor is open from 8 AM to 12 Noon and 4 PM to 6 PM. Specialist outdoor like Medicine, Paediatrics, Surgery, Orthopaedics, O and G, Skin and VD, Dental, ENT, Eye, TB and Chest is also open from 8 AM to 12 noon. Daily around 800 patients are getting treatment from General outdoor and Specialist outdoor .

- c. Adequate waiting facility is available in OPD block. Drinking water and separate toilets for female and male are situated near wards and OPD
- d. One well equipped Dressing room is attached to the OPD which is open 24x7.
- e. 24x7 emergency service facility is available in casualty. Five casualty beds with all emergency drugs and equipment with oxygen cylinder are kept ready to meet any emergency. Respective specialist attend the patient as and when required on call.
- f. Help Desk is open near the outdoor and information provided to indoor and outdoor patients.
- g. Legal aid clinic is functioning in OPD hour to give legal advice to patient, victims and attendants
- h. Anti rabies clinic is functioning from 8 AM to 12 noon where around 90 patients are getting anti rabies vaccine.
- i. Adolescence friendly health clinic is functioning in OPD hour under the guidance of Skin and VD specialist.
- j. Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) centre for AIDS patient is functioning in OPD hour, guided by Medicine specialist trained in ART and One ART trained Medical Officer.
- k. Nutritional rehabilitation treatment service is provided to severely malnourished child up to 5 years of age. Nutritious diets is also provided to them and paediatric specialist of DHH Bhadrak is attending regularly twice a days.
- l. Integrated counselling and testing for HIV is provided during OPD hours.

In-Patient Service

- a. 269 beds are available. 4 A/C cabins and 8 general cabins are available (department wise bed strength is enclosed as Annexure).
- b. Male Medicines Ward, infectious ward, Female Medicine ward, Paediatric wards, surgery wards, orthopaedics ward, OandG wards, TB and Chest ward, sunstroke wards, dengue wards are available.
- c. Heat stroke wards:-One A/C heat stroke wards is functioning consisting of 8 beds with all facility for heat stroke patient.
- d. For special treatment of new born one SNCU has been open with all sophisticated instrument and equipment with eminent facility.

- e. Records are maintained properly and kept in a designated room.
- f. KMC Unit is opened with all EIF.
- g. Trauma care centre is functioning having with surgery wards, orthopaedics ward, minor OT , A/C surgery and orthopaedics Major OT with all sophisticated instrument and equipment, 5 no's ventilator TRAUMA ICU and fitted with oxygen pipe line .
- h. For O & G patient one separate building has been functioning in where labour OT, Labour Room, antenatal check-up room, post –operative room, Asha gruha and vaccination room are available
- i. Major OT, labour OT and labour room are functioning 24x7 hour.
- j. Free treatment is provided to all IPD patients.
- k. Free treatment is provided to all BPL, Low income indoor patient, insurance card holder through Odisha State Treatment Funds, RSBY and BKKY
- l. Free treatment is provided under TB, Leprosy and Malaria Programme.
- m. Under district early intervention center all referral from RBSK are getting free treatment and free referral to higher centers.
- n. Free diet provided to all IPD Patient.

The figures of last five years are tabulated below:

Year	OPD Patient	IPD Patient	No of Delivery	No. of CS	No. of Operation
2011-12	163759	37166	5104	714	455
2012-13	178237	43216	5484	903	493
2013-14	190052	48129	6063	1182	497
2014-15	221613	53673	6217	1547	549
2015-16	330759	62282	6981	1434	583

Diagnostic Service Cum Integrated Pathology Laboratory

Under integrated pathology laboratory following investigations are available like MP, MPICT, MPQBC, Widal test, Dengue test Elisa, tuberculosis, Leprosy, Syphilis and jaundice. All tests are done 24 X 7 hours. Laboratory provides 24 hours service from User's fee to JSSK, BPL, RSBY, BKKY, Freedom fighter, PLHA card holders. Instrument like Binocular Microscope, Centrifuge machine, Rotary Shaker, Incubator, QBC Machine, CBC Machine, Semi auto Analyser, Auto Pipette, Haemo meter, Cell counter, Refrigerator, Water Bath, Glucometer, Needle destroyer, inverter, Elisa reader are available for the benefit of the patients.

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Pathology	55219	56763	60484	66380	96230

X-Ray ,ECG service are available 24x7 hour

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
X-Ray	4794	5681	5997	6214	6579
ECG	921	935	938	954	971

Ultrasound service is available 24x7 hour

Blood Bank

- In Blood Bank a movable cooler is setup for preservation of blood and reagents.
- In Blood Bank following equipments like Blood Bank Refrigerator, Blood Coucher, Bio mixture, Tube Sellers, Incubator, Auto Clave, Elisa Reader and others blood bank instruments are available and are functional

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Collection	4889	6105	6023	7222	9546
Issue	4864	5927	6056	7076	9300

NIRAMAYA (Drug Distribution Centre)

- Three Drug Distribution Centres and one 24x7 hour Drug Distribution Centre is functioning, providing free medicines to OPD Patients and IPD Patient. Around 700 patients are getting free medicines from NIRAMAYA.
- Under RBSK and BKKY free medicines are supplied to IPD Patients
- Under JSSK free medicines are supplied to JSSK beneficiary Patients.
- Free medicines are provided to emergency patients, accident patients and needy patients from Blood Red Cross Medicines store.
- Jana Ashaudhi centre is functioning and supplying generic medicines a very low cost.
- One District Warehouse is functioning under Odisha State Medical Corporation at Gaba Sahi, Bhadrak

Non Clinical Facility Available

- Cleaning and housekeeping quality service are maintained by outsource agency.

- b. Security service has been provided by outsourcing agent.
- c. Bio medical waste: District Headquarter Hospital, Bhadrak treated, sterilise, transport and dispose as per the “Bio Medical Waste Management Rule – 1998”. Wastes are treated in new containment area by anatomical pit, sharp pit, waste auto clave and the plastic is mutilated in shredder. Liquid wastes generated from Laboratory, OT, Labour room are treated as per the standard guideline. The Bio medical waste management service has been outsourced; it is managed by “Madiaid Marketing Service”.
- d. Laundry service - Seven color bed sheets are provided to all indoor patients in seven days. It is managed by outsourcing agency.
- e. Uninterrupted electricity supply by NESCO. Backup of power supply given to all departments by generators. All wards are installed with invertors. Separate generator is connected for O & G Ward.
- f. Water supply by in house deep borrow well managed by PHED 24x7 hour.
- g. Departmental and directional sinages, citizen charcter, duty list rate chart and Drug available list are fixed for information.
- h. Transportation service - departmental ambulance, TCC ambulance ,108 ambulance and 102 ambulance are available.

Post Mortem Service

One PM Centre is situated inside the DHH Campus, and around 600 autopsies are conducted per year. Dead body room is attached to the PM Centre.

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Autopsy	580	567	526	566	619

District Headquarter Hospital

New hospital will be established at Aradi Chhak with 700 bed strength. Land acquisition and other procedure will be taken up. Adequate space has been maintained for future medical college. One ICU with equipments is required for the district. Discipline like Radiology, Cardiology, Neurology, Nephrology, Endocrinology and Psychology may be sanctioned as the demand is increasingly felt.

GMN Training Centre

One GNM Training centre has been sanctioned for the district. Land acquisition has been done. Admission for the GNM Training will be started soon.

National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission programme was launched in the state of Odisha on 17th June 2005. The Main objective of the programme is to reduce the IMR, MMR and improve the health care delivery services in the state for healthy living of the community. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been started in Bhadrak District on 21 June 2005 as per the order no 14279 dated 21 June 2005 of the Principal Secretary, Health and FW Department. With the more than ten years behind, an assessment of NRHM in the district shows that the programme has made significant achievements in the area of availability and accessibility of quality health care to rural and urban poor. Significantly the IMR and MMR have been reduced in the district, impressive increase rate in full immunization and institutional deliveries can be attributed to focused and innovative NRHM interventions like operationalisation of first referral unit(FRUs), 24X7 facilities offering emergency obstetric care, Janani Surakshya Yojana, Janani express and streamlined drugs procurement and distribution.

Convergence with Department of Women and Child Development for reduction of childhood malnourishment, establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) and Pustikar Divas for referral of sick children were other significant initiatives.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives have shown remarkable results in PHC(N) management, RCH service delivery and Janani Express management through NGOs. Successful implementation of ASHA programme, community health action through Gaon Kalyan Samities, improving infrastructure of health institutions, positioning of AYUSH doctors and provisioning of untied funds have significantly contributed in assuring effective health service delivery.

Along with consolidating gains made in the last ten years, improvement in health care delivery in outreach areas infrastructure upgradation, provision of affordable and adequate emergency services strengthening community based interventions through GKS and hospital development through RKS will be the focus of National Health Mission always in the coming years.

In 2005 Under the NRHM the following initiatives have undertaken initially for improving the health care delivery services:

NRHM initiatives at facility level Reproductive Child Health Programme (RCH) such as Maternal Health includes Janani Surakshya Yojana (JSY), Child Health, Immunization, Family Planning, IEC Programme and construction and renovation of health institutions.

NRHM Initiative at community level such as ASHA programme, Untied fund programme, Rogi Kalyan Samiti for all health institutions, AYUSH Programmes, Village Health and Sanitation Committees etc.

Gradually new schemes have been introduced in the state to strengthen the quality service delivery. Understanding the need of slum inhabitants of urban areas the Urban Health Mission has been started in 2014 and merged with National Rural Health Mission and the nomenclature of NRHM is changed National Health Mission. Under the umbrella of NHM to major causes of morbidity and mortality among women and children, different activities were undertaken in a single approach i.e

RMNCH+A.

Reproductive Health implies that people are able to have a responsible satisfying and safe life and they have the capability to reproduce and freedom to decide when and how often to do so. The reproductive health programme is committed to promote informed choices and volunteer decision making in matters related to accepting Reproductive health services by the eligible client without any coercion. Under reproductive Health a basket of choice on different family planning methods are given to the couple to take their right choice for limiting or spacing methods. Under limiting services choices for female sterilisation through minilap or laparoscopy and Male sterilisation are provided by trained and skilled surgeon on family planning on fixed day approach on Monday at DHH and all CHCs. And for spacing supplying family planning material such as CC, OCP and ECP at free of cost to the eligible couples with proper counselling on its uses by health service providers starting from DHH to Subcentre level through a fixed day approach on Monday and Thursday. To met the unmet need of eligible couple who are unable to express their need are also address by the ASHA through home delivery of contraceptive by ASHA are door step programme. The detail achievements on different method and the progress made so far is as follows.

	Sterilisation			IUD			OP No of Users			CC No of Users		
	ELA	Achiev.	%	ELA	Achiev.	%	ELA	Achiev.	%	ELA	Achiev.	%
2015-16	7152	4018	56	8584	9211	107	8584	7974	93	13440	8791	65
2014-15	7000	5158	74	8700	7341	84	8150	7240	89	13793	6294	46
2013-14	6118	5920	97	6883	5430	79	7648	4344	57	13001	4714	36

Vision FP 2020: Odisha FP 2020 commitment

- Increasing FP coverage.
- Sustaining the coverage for currently using contraceptives
- Operationalising in all 35 nos of DPs
- Ensuring contraceptive commodity security through RHCLMIS
- Increasing couple protection from 46.3 to 63.2 % by 2020

- f. Ensuring quality of care in FP services through skill enhancement of providers , better counselling and monitoring
- g. Increasing access to contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries through community health workers

In order to provide quality Family planning service and to achieve the FP 2020 commitment, following strategies need prioritised attention.

- i. Strengthening Fixed Day Static Service Delivery (any days of the week including Monday and Thursday)
- ii. Focus on PP and PA contraception (PPIUCD, PAIUCD and Post Partum Sterilisation)
- iii. Home Deliveryby ASHA (HDCA): in order to improve access to contraceptives by eligible couple, contraceptives and FP counselling services are being provided by ASHAs at doorsteps of the beneficiaries.
- iv. Ensuring Quality of care in Family Planning Services.

Other Family planning initiatives

- a. Schemes for ensuring spacing at Birth: ASHA to provide counselling to newly married couples to ensure spacing of at least 2 years between date of marriage and 1st child birth and 3 years spacing between 1st and 2nd child birth for which ASHA will be provided with incentives.
- b. Pregnancy Testing Kit (PTK): For early detection of pregnancy and access to RCH services, it is a part of ASHA ddrug kit and provided to clients free of cost.
- c. Improved counselling through RMNCH +A dedicated counsellor at District headquarter hospital and counselling on RMNCHA by utilising the ICTC counsellor at CHCs DPs in order to promote PP and PA contraceptive services.
- d. Celebration of World Population Day and Fortnight (July 11 to July 24)
- e. Observation of World Vasectomy Week for focusing on increasing sterilisation service uptakes.

Maternal Health

Maternal mortality and morbidity reflects the level of available health care services, utilization and quality of care provided in the State/ district / facility level. To tackle maternal mortality successfully through addressing issues of social behaviour, infrastructure, skilled manpower, logistics, supportive supervision and quality services for prenatal, antenatal and post natal care besides improving the education and economic status of the population.

Key strategies

Strengthening Ante Natal Care (ANC) Services

Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) is held on designated days (Tuesday and Friday) focusing on Quality ANC which includes minimum of at least 4 ANCs including early registration and 1st ANC in first trimester along with physical and abdominal examinations, Hb estimation and urine investigation, 2 doses of T.T. Immunization and consumption of IFA tablets (6 months during ANC and 6 months during PNC). The mother and Child Protection Card (MCPC) provided to pregnant Women for tracking of services received by the mother.

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
% of VHND held	97.65	97.94	98.10
No of PWs Registered	29515	29113	28380
No PWs provided full ANC	27256	27174	27466
No of PWs were given TT2 and Booster given	27478	27112	27531
No of PWs provided with IFA Tab.	26359	25097	23099

Strengthening Institutional Deliveries

Through human resource deployment, equipment, SAB training, BEmOC training, FRU Operationalization, Training on LSAS and EmOC.

Ensuring 48 hrs. Stay

After institutional delivery through improved counseling services, engaged dedicated counselors at DHH and utilizing services of ICTC counselor of DP CHCs to promote 48 hrs. stay and strengthening of PNC ward infrastructure.

Ensuring safe home deliveries

SBA home deliveries in hard to reach areas are being done in a continuous process and distribution of oral misoprostol by ASHA/ ANM to prevent PPH is planned to undertake under NHM.

Expanding Delivery Points

For providing quality and comprehensive RMNCH services by identifying institutions having a certain minimum benchmark of performance (viz SCs with >3 deliveries / month; PHCs and Non-FRU CHC > 10 deliveries / month, CHCs FRU >20 deliveries / month and DHH conducting >50 deliveries. month are designated as DP) to prioritize and direct resources in a focused manner to these facilities for filling the gaps like trained and skilled human resources, infrastructure, equipment, drugs and supplies, referral transport etc.

Management of High Risk Pregnancy

Identification of high risk pregnancy cases from the village by ASHA, providing regular services to the pregnant women at VHNDs, atleast one check up by any medical officer and providing at 6 nos. of entitlement under JSSK to the mother at the time of need are the focus of Mission to avoid possible maternal deaths. All high risk pregnant women are line listed and regular follow up of those cases are done starting from village level to district level to ensure availability of services on time to the PW.

Comprehensive Abortion Care

Another step towards reduction of maternal mortality, provision of trained manpower, and supply of Nischay Pregnancy Kits to ASHAs for early detection of pregnancy so that safe abortion services are provided to unwanted pregnancies covered under the MTP Act at DHH and six CHC DPs along with creating awareness on abortion through ASHA / ANM.

STI/RTI Services

Identification if cases at different level starting from VHND to DHH level, screening and treatment are being provided through designated AFHC clinics at DHH and CHCs and counselling also done by the trained counselor on maintaining proper sexual and reproductive life.

Quality Assurance

Various Standard Operating Protocols are developed and trained manpower have been deployed to ensure delivery of quality services to the mother and child at different levels. For encouraging service provider for improvement in service delivery system assessment of different departments are being done under 'Kayakalp' and incentive and award system is also introduced. A Quality Assurance Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector and DM and District Quality Team under the Chairmanship of CDMO is established for assessment in a frequent manner and to recommend the institution for improvement in service.

Establishment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) wing

Construction work of 30 bedded MCH wing at CHC Basudevpur with advanced obstetric and neonatal care including all relevant equipment and trained manpower to overcome the constraints of increasing case load is going on.

Janani Suraksha Yojana(JSY)

Janani Suraksha Yojana(JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. NHM is implemented with the objective of

reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor Pregnant women with provision of cash incentive.

All pregnant women (regardless of age/class/no. of children) are encouraged to delivery in Government health centres like subcentres, PHC, CHC, FRU and District hospitals.

Scale of Financial / Cash Assistance for institutional Delivery

	Rural Area			Urban Area		
	ASHA Incentive	Beneficiary Amount	Total (In Rs.)	ASHA Incentive	Beneficiary Amount	Total (In Rs.)
JSY Amount	600	1400	2000	400	1000	1400

JSY for Home Delivery : All BPL pregnant women (having BPL, Antodaya Yojana Card) preferring to deliver at home regardless of age/ no. of children are entitled to get cash assistance of Rs. 500/-.

Under the JSY schemes the year-wise number of pregnant mothers and ASHAs benefited is as per the following table:

Year	Beneficiaries benefited		Amount paid to beneficiaries (in Rs.)	No of PWs escorted by ASHA	Amount paid to ASHA	Total Expenditure under JSY
	Home delivery	Institution delivery				
2011-12	376	21070	2,97,99,200	17552	1,07,89,255	4,08,90,671
2012-13	44	19743	2,70,13,250	16673	65,01,622	3,37,78,551
2013-14	43	18782	2,57,71,100	17268	1,10,00,940	3,68,11,420
2014-15	68	18109	2,49,08,400	16921	1,08,65,000	3,66,95,286
2015-16	161	18087	2,48,94,300		98,84,749	3,47,99,082

Janani Sishu Surksha Karyakram (JSSK)

JSSK aims to reduce out of pocket expenses related to maternal and new born care. This includes assured cashless services to pregnant women and sick infants (under one year of age) in Government health institutions in both rural and urban areas.

Scheme Entitlements

Free Drugs and Consumables, Free Diagnostics, Free Diet during stay in Hospital, Free provision of blood, exemption from user charges and free transport (home to health Institution, higher referral, if required, Drop back after 48hrs stay)

Year	Total Delivery at DP	C-section	% C	Free Blood		Home to facility		Higher Facility		Dropback	
				PW % to PW	Blood Sick CH	PW % PW	Sick CH	PW % PW	Sick CH	PW % PW	Sick CH
2014-15	19135	1574	8%	700	3.7%	5	1212863%	440	1768	9%	378 889746% 308

Year	Free Diet (Apr-Mar 15)			Free Lab facility			Free Drugs facility		
	PW	Total	%	PW	%	Sick CH	PW	%	Sick CH
2014-15	18484	18484	97%	18741	98%	785	17740	93%	2808
Grivance Local									
			Received				solved		
2014-15			229				218		

Strengthening Maternal Death Reviews

Maternal Death is an important strategy to improve the quality of obstetric care and reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. The importance of MDR lies in the fact that it provides detailed information on various factors at facility, community, district level that needs to be addressed to reduce maternal deaths.

At district level a committee is formed to review the underlying causes of maternal death under the Chairmanship of Collector and DM which results in:

- a. Taking measures to prevent maternal deaths due to similar cause in the district in future.
- b. To sensitize the service providers to improve their accountability.
- c. To find out the system gaps including the facility level gaps to take appropriate corrective measures with time-line
- d. To allocate funds from the district health society for the interventions
- e. Take necessary actions both with health and other allied departments and review action taken and

The Maternal Deaths review by the CDMO and Collector and DM is as follows:

Year	No of Maternal Deaths Reported	Reviewed by CDMO	Reviewed by Collector and DM
2013-14	32	32	32
2014-15	32	32	32
2015-16	26	26	26

Newborn and Child Health

Under RMNCH+A, newborn and child health is ensured through continuum of care from the community to facility level; including the provision of home based newborn and child care through ASHA and ANM, supplemented by AWW, early identification of acute respiratory infection, diarrhea and fever including home remedies, first contact curative care or referral as appropriate. Essential newborn care and resuscitation at all delivery points through Newborn Care Corner (NBCC) through skilled doctors and paramedics are provided. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC), Immunization by ANM, ASHA and AWW, screening of children at AWC and

school by MHTs are implemented at community level. Facility based care for sick newborns is provided through the establishment of Newborn Stabilization Unit (NBSU) and Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) at DHH Bhadrak. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) and Integrated Approaches for Prevention of Pneumonia Diarrhoea (IAPPD) are two new strategies are taken for reduction of neonatal mortality, still birth and under five child mortality rate.

Rastrya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

Rastrya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is a new initiative rolled out during 2013-14 to screen all children from birth to 18 years under “4D” approaches (Defect at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases and Developmental Delays including diabetes). The main objective of the program is to identify the conditions and prevent disability at the earliest. Under this program Mobile Health Team (MHTs) are screening all children at AWCs and Govt. Aided schools. They have been equipped with vehicle training and microplan. At DPs, staff nurse and doctors are screening birth defects of new borns.

FIMNCI focuses on providing appropriate in-patient management for major causes of neonatal and childhood illness such as asphyxia, sepsis and LBW in neonates; and pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, meningitis, and several acute malnutrition (SAM) in children. Standard treatment protocol on management of these diseases has been provided to the doctors (Paediatric specialist) and staff nurses at DHH and CHCs. Total 6 nos. doctors trained and 6 SNs were trained.

Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU)

A 12-bedded Special newborn care unit is established in DHH Bhadrak to provide sick in-patient and out-patients newborns. Basic service provisions like maintenance of temperature, proper feeding, breast feeding, kangaroo mother care (KMC) and cleanliness practices are provided. At the community level, ASHAs are following up the discharged baby from SNCU for two years and referring to SNCU for further health check up if required.

SNCU Discharge babies 2015-16

	In born	out born
Apr-15	96	64
May-15	102	73
Jun-15	85	56
Jul-15	33	36
Aug-15	36	28
Sep-15	26	23
Oct-15	45	50
Nov-15	58	40
Dec-15	82	42
Jan-16	60	45
Feb-16	51	43
Mar-16	80	64
	754	564

Newborn Stabilisation Unit (NBSU)

A four bedded NBSU is established at CHC Dhamnagar to provide services to sick and LBW newborns before referral to SNCU. This is set up in Proximity to Labour Room.

Newborn Care Corner (NBCC)

NBCCs are set up in the labour room and OT to provide services like resuscitation, provision of warmth, prevention of infection etc. are those newborns who face problem of respiration within one minute. Presently 23 NBCCs are functional in 17 delivery points.

Navjat Sishu Surakhya Karyakram (NSSK)

NSSK is a program under which the doctors staff nurses and ANMs at DPs and ANMs at sub centre level provided training to provide services like prevention of hypothermia, infection and early initiation of breast feeding and newborn resuscitation.

Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI)

The main objective of IMNCI program is to screen all under 5 children at community level by trained ANM, AWW, LHV, AYUSH Doctors, LS to find out childhood illness like ARI, Malaria, Malnutrition, Anaemia and refer to facilities for treatment. These cadres of service providers also provide counselling to the mothers about practice of hygiene maintenance and feeding practices.

Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)

NRC is established at DHH Bhadrak that provides inpatient management of severely acute malnourished (SAM). SAM is an important contributing factors for under 5 child death, those children who suffer from childhood illness such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. In this facility, SAM children referred from VHND and screened by MHTs at AWCs and Schools are provided therapeutic, Nutritional and medical care under specific protocol by fixed appointed and trained paramedics. Mothers accompany their children are also provided skill and counselling as to how to take care of their children after discharge from NRC. Mothers are also given wage loss.

Infant and Young Child feeding practices (IYCF)

According to WHO under nutrition is associated with 45% of child deaths which can be prevented by recommended IYCF practices. Early initiation of breastfeeding (BF) within 1 hour, exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months and proper complimentary feeding to the children up to 23 months have great impact in reducing infant mortality and psychomotor development of children.

Optimal IYCF practices

- a. Early initiation of breast feeding (BF) immediately or within 1 hour.
- b. Exclusive BF for first 6 months of life.
- c. Timely introduction of complementary food after the age of 6 months.
- d. Continuation of BF and complementary feeding up to 2 years or more.

Integrated Action for Prevention of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (IAPPD)

Pneumonia and Diarrhoea are major cause of under 5 child age. ANMs have been provided training to manage diarrhoea with ORS and Zinc therapy. They have also imparted training to manage pneumonia with administration of amoxicillin and gentamycin.

National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI)

This is a conglomeration program of Sabla, IFA supplementation of PW and LM, WIFS and IFSO. Anaemia is a major factor of malnutrition in the life cycle. Around 55% people are anaemic that contributes maternal mortality, child death and reduces psychomotor development. Under this program IFA syrup is supplemented to 6-60 months' children, IFA small tablet to children studied in class I to V, IFA large to class VI to X students studies in Govt. and Govt. aided schools and non school going 11 to 19 years adolescent girls and PW from 13 gestational weeks to lactating mother up to 6 months of termination of pregnancy.

Strategies

Bi weekly IFA Syrup supplementation for children 6-60 months.

Weekly supplementation of IFA tablets for children from class 1 to 10 study in Govt. and Govt. aided schools and non school going 11 to 19 years adolescent girls.

Immunization Programme:

Immunization is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening vaccine preventable diseases.

The Universal Immunization Program, launched in 1985 for reducing deaths and disabilities due to vaccine preventable diseases in the country, has received a special impetus through the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The strengthening support provided by NRHM includes funds, resources, strategic guidelines and contractual manpower for programme management. Since 2005, when the NRHM came into, there has been an increasing trend in Immunization coverage and quality.

Under the UIP nine vaccine preventable diseases like Diphtheria, Pertussis, Hib, Diarrhoea, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Tuberculosis and Hep B have been prevented by the vaccination as per the National Immunization Schedule. Recently two new vaccines have already been introduced in RI schedule and IPV is going to introduce from May 2016.

In whole district the immunization session was conducted on every Wednesday from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM in a fixed session site of all sub centres. The vaccines are delivered to each session site through Alternate Vaccine Delivery System from respective Cold Chain Points.

During 2015 the Mission Indradhanush was conducted in the district due to which the full immunization coverage both under 1yr and 2yr has been increased.

National Immunization Schedule

As per the National Immunization Schedule the Government is providing vaccination to pregnant women and children as per the following schedule,

For Pregnant Mother

Early in Pregnancy	TT-1
4 weeks after TT1	TT-2
If received TT-2 doses in last pregnancy within 3 years	TT Booster

For Children

Age	Old Schedule	New Schedule (after introduction of Rotavirus vaccine)
At birth	BCG, OPV-0, Hep B birth dose	BCG, OPV-0, Hep B birth dose
6 weeks	DPT-1, Hep B-1, OPV-1	OPV-1, RVV-1, Pentavalent-1
10 weeks	DPT-2, Hep B-2, OPV-2	OPV-2, RVV-2, Pentavalent-2
14 weeks	DPT-3, Hep B-3, OPV-3	OPV-3, RVV-3, IPV, Pentavalent-3
9 months	MCV-1, Vit A*, JE-1#	MCV-1, Vit A*, JE-1#
16-24 months	DPT-B1, OPV-B, MCV -2, JE-2#, Vit A*,	DPT-B1, OPV-B, MCV -2, JE-2#, Vit A*,
5-6 Years	DPT-B2	DPT-B2
10 and 16 years	TT	TT

*Vitamin A to be given every 6 months till five years of age.

#JE vaccine given in selected endemic districts.

BCG: Bacillus Calmette-Guerin; DPT: Diphtheria-Pertussis-Tetanus; HepB: Hepatitis B; Pentavalent vaccine: DPT+HepB+ Hib (Haemophilus influenzae type b); JE: Japanese Encephalitis; MCV: Measles Containing Vaccine; OPV: Oral Polio Vaccine; TT: Tetanus Toxoid; IPV: Inactivated Poliovirus Vaccine. RVV- Rotavirus vaccine

Cold Chain Points

In the district total 37 no's of cold chain points are functioning where 37 no's of Cold Chain Handlers are handling the store. At all the cold chain points, vaccines and logistics are stored and issued to immunization session sites on the immunization day.

Alternate Vaccine Delivery System

Alternate Vaccine Delivery System is functional in all cold chain points in the district through which the vaccines and logistics are delivered by the volunteer to session sites before starting the session and returning the used vaccines and immunization waste to the cold chain points after completion the session.

Full Immunization

Under One Year

A child will be fully immunized if she/he has received one dose of BCG, three dose of Pentavalent, Rota virus, OPV and one dose of Measles within one year of age.

Under Two Year

A child will be fully immunized if s/he has received one dose of BCG, three dose of Pentavalent, Rota virus, OPV, one dose of Measles within one year of age and one dose of OPV Booster, DPT Booster, Measles within two yea.

The achievements on Immunization in the district for some recent years is given below.

Pregnant Women	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
TT1	76.83	88.60	89.73
TT2 or Booster	79.66	91.55	93.40
CHILD IMMUNIZATION			
BCG	76.85	87.08	97.12
DPT1	83.63	94.64	47.17
DPT2	83.60	95.32	55.88
DPT3	83.66	95.48	64.67
OPV1	83.62	94.64	95.99
OPV2	83.59	95.32	96.23
OPV3	83.67	95.48	96.59
Hepatitis-B1	83.62	94.64	47.17
Hepatitis-B2	83.59	95.32	55.89
Hepatitis-B3	83.68	95.48	64.67
Pentavalent 1	0	0	48.82
Pentavalent 2	0	0	40.46

Pentavalent 3	0	0	31.92
Measles	81.91	93.01	95.22
Full Immunization Under 1 Yr	81.24	92.42	94.61
DPT Booster	83.01	89.73	98.00
OPV Booster	82.95	89.73	98.00
Measles II	82.85	89.74	97.38
Full Immunization Under 2 Yr	83.01	89.73	98.00
Children more than 5 years given DT5	86.56	97.06	99.33
Children more than 10 years given TT10	93.11	99.62	94.14
Children more than 16 years given TT16	91.96	99.85	93.80
Adverse Event Following Immunisation (AEFI)	183	275	311
Immunisation sessions Held Vs Planned	99.31	99.65	99.86

Home Based New Born Care (HBNC)

Home Based New Born Care is launched in the country with an objective of providing essential new born care to all the newborns and early identification of sick newborns for treatment and referral. ASHAs will make visit to newborns delivered at institutions on 3rd, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th up to 42 days of life and if it is a home delivery then she could make the first visit 24 hours of home delivery and subsequent 6 additional home visits for ensuring the following:

- a. Recording of weight of the newborn in MCP Card
- b. BCG, 1st dose of OPV and DPT/Hepatitis B Vaccination
- c. Registration of Birth and ensuring receipt of Birth Certificate by the family
- d. Early identification of Sick new born and referral in time when required.
- e. In Bhadrak District 83% new born received full visit as per schedule. 90% new born referred by ASHA under HBNC.
- f. 15% Low birth babies referred
- g. No of newborn deaths reported in the visited sub centre area within last 6 months and its causes, completeness of HBNC reporting and Data analysis at Block level.
- h. Referral cases transported by 102 and 108 transport services.

Over all HBNC Programme is a very good program for reducing IMR as well morbidities and MMR. And it is running through the help of ASHA and ANM in the field.

Health System Strengthening Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)

ASHA have played a significant role in facilitating commoditization process under National Health Mission (NHM). A vibrant and effective ASHA enables the community to increasing access and maximize utilization of Health services and adoption of right health practices strong support system at all level, maximising number of incentive provision, need based capacity building development has enabled ASHAs to perform effectively at the community level. This resulted in improvement in the health situation of the village and contributed to the achievement of Health indicator.

Activities performed by ASHA

ASHAs are involved in a number of activities as facilitator, Motivator and link worker at the community level. Some of the important activities are as follows:

- i. Motivate for Male sterilizations
- ii. Facilitate Immunization
- iii. Maintain Swasthya Kantha with important Health message
- iv. Help for completion of leprosy case treatment
- v. Help for completion of DOTs treatment
- vi. Facilitate VHND Session
- vii. Support screening camp under RBSK
- viii. Act as fever treatment Depot holders for treating uncompleted Malaria cases
- ix. Facilitate First Aid services
- x. Facilitate organization of Mobile Health Unit
- xi. Identified and facilitate cataract operation
- xii. Ensuring Birth Certificate distribution
- xiii. Accompanying Freedom fighters for treatment
- xiv. Inform PHC/CHC on emergency health situation and timely referral
- xv. Mobilization of pregnant women for institutional delivery
- xvi. Promoting MTP and accompanying to institutions
- xvii. Reporting of all women death
- xviii. Identify and reporting childhood disability
- xix. Facilitate Home Based New Born Care
- xx. Other need based activities

Support Provision Career opportunity and social security for ASHA

The details of support, career opportunity and social security of ASHA are given below.

Support Provision**Status**

ASHA Gruha (ASHA rest shed)

Established 7nos of point to provide temporary shelter for ASHA

ASHA Cycle

1377 ASHAs provided with bi-cycles to facilitate mobility support while performing the task at the community level

ASHA SATHI

50 nos of Best performing ASHAs are selected as ASHA SATHI to provide mentoring support to ASHAs

CUG Connection

Provision of CUG for ASHA for better connectivity and sharing information

ASHA award

43 Nos of ASHA Awarded for better performance

Inclusion of

ASHAs are included in NPS Swablamban scheme

Swablamban scheme

Waight age in selection of ASHA as ANM/GNM

Additional one percent extra mark of the total marks for each completed year of continuous services subject to the maximum of fifteen percent will be added to the marks secured by ASHA for deciding the merit position.

Compensation for death and permanent disability

- a. In case of death while performing her duty as ASHA, an amount of Rs 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh) will be given as Compensation to the nearest kin of her like husband, son, daughter or any other survivor.
- b. In case of permanent disability while performing her duty as ASHA, she will get Compensation amounting to Rs 25,000/- (Rupees Twenty Five thousands) per case of having 40%to 80% disability and Rs 50,000 (Rs fifty thousands) per case for more then 80% disability.

Grievance Redressal mechanism

ASHA Grievance Redressal mechanism in place at District and Block level to address the grievance of ASHA

ASHA Dairy

1398 No of Dairy has been provided among all the ASHAs (contains 16 sections for daily activity writing, activity performance and incentive, important health programmes and days and drug kit replenishment, training undergone etc.

ASHA Uniform is being provided to all 1398 ASHA in the District. All support structure are in place from sub centre to state level to provide required support for the implementation of Community Process activities. Each of ASHA performance is monitored on 10 indicators prescribed by Govt of India on a quarterly basis. The low performing ASHAs are given support in the monthly meeting through ASHA SATHI and refresher training in order to have improved performance.

Incentive payment

ASHAs are involved in 41 kinds of health related activities (2015-16) which includes RMNCH+A, DCP and NCD activities.

Fixed Day payment through PFMS

Average monthly incentive amount per andfunctional ASHA varies Rs 1900/- to Rs 4500/-

Gaon Kalyan Samiti

Village Health sanitation and nutrition committee VHSC (GKS) started in 2008. 1215 nos of GKS was created in Bhadrak district. It is created to identify local issue of community. GKS is created in every revenue village. An untied fund of RS 10000/-on a yearly basis has been given to each GKS for undertaking various need based activities at the community level related to health nutrition and sanitation. GKS plays a vital role with integration of the Panchyati Raj, Women and Child Development and Rural Development Departments. As a community level organization the support and involvement of community will strengthen the capacity of GKS to create a healthy environment. In district every GKS gets Rs.10000/- as untied fund. In 2015-16, GKS fund expenditure was 11029869, like that in 2014-15 9399456, and in 2013-14 it was 12152932.

Activities

- a. Organizing Goan Swasthya Diwas meeting on last Thursday of every month.
- b. Preparation of quarterly and yearly village health plan for implementation of need based activities at the village level the GKS in order to improve health and other social determinants.
- c. Rational utilization of GKS untied fund based on guidelines and as per the prepared health plan.
- d. Active involve for prevention and management of epidemic situation at community level.
- e. Facilitate need based support for organizing VHND Session on a regular basis.

- f. Provide referral and and transportation support to the needy and destitute person to avail requisite services.
- g. Maintain Swasthya Kantha and record activities GKS in it.

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare committee) / Hospital management Society is a registered Society which acts as a group of trustees for the hospitals to manage the affairs of the hospital. In fact it is the mode of granting functional / financial autonomy to the government hospitals to improve the quality and efficiency of the health facilities through community participation.

The provision of annual grants to RKS for developmental activities are as follows:

Sl. No.	Facility	Untied fund (In Rs.)
01	DHH	10,00,000
02	CHC	5,00,000
03	PHC(N)	75,000
04	Non DP Subcentres	10,000
05	DP subcentres	20,000

RKS registration of the district at different health care facilities are given below.

Sl. No.	Facility	No of RKS Registered
01	DHH	1 No.
02	CHC	7 Nos.
03	PHC(N)	50 Nos.
04	UPHC	1 No.
05	Other Hospital	2 Nos.

Quality Assurance and Quality Improvement (QA and QI)

Quality of Health Care has emerged as an integral and major component of people's right, though there has been considerable improvement in terms of infrastructures, skilled human resources and increased budgetary allocation; quality of services still remains an issue. Quality Assurance refers to the planned and systematic activities implemented in the system, so that quality requirements for facilities services will be fulfilled.

Objective

The objective of QA and QI is to facilitate establishment of an inbuilt and sustainable Quality assurance mechanism at Public Health Facilities through setting up quality standards, measurable elements and checklist and to provide consistently high quality services.

Key activities undertaken

- a. Quality improvement and facility accreditation.
- b. Standardisation of Labour Room and OT as per MNH tool kit.

- c. Strengthening Post Natal ward of Delivery Points up to CHC level:- Exclusive PNC Ward, branding with key messages, counselling by RMNCH +A Counsellor at DHH for early initiation of breast feeding, '0' polio andBCG, PPIUCD insertion etc.
- d. Ensure availability of basic amenities like sitting arrangement, drinking water, functional toilet for male and female, proper signage's etc in hospital patient care area.
- e. Establishment of grievance redressal system.

District Quality Assurance Committee (DQAC)

DQAC Meetings are conducted regularly on quarterly basis at district level under the Chairmanship of Collector and all issues related to quality of health care services are discussed.

- a. Implementation of state policies on quality
- b. Addressing local issues on quality
- c. Oversee implementation and sustaining the quality in the district
- d. Conduct Assessment of hospitals

Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM)

Bio-Medical Waste Management (BMWM) is an integral part of health care service delivery to prevent occupational and environmental health hazards resulting from biomedical waste. It is implemented in the district headquarters hospital and all CHCs of the district in accordance with the BMW (Management and Handling) Rules 1998, of Govt of india. The State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) has been authorised by Government of India for BMWM clearance in the state.

Objective

- a. To implement the BMW (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 in all hospitals generating BMW.
- b. To ensure effective management of BMW from the point of generation to the point of disposal to prevent environmental pollution and public health hazards.
- c. To enhance the knowledge and skills on bio-medical waste management among all the related stake holders.

Patient Transport system

Emergency Ambulance system of the Government of Odisha with support from GOI has initiated comprehensive pre-hospital emergency medical service with introduction of feet of Ambulances to cover the entire State. The aim is to provide Emergency Ambulance service free of cost to the people of Odisha. This will facilitate an integrated and comprehensive emergency health care management in the State providing high-end ambulance transportation

system from the doorstep of the patient to the appropriate care in a Hospital. This fleet comprises both “Basic life Support (BLS) and Advance life support (ALS) Ambulance. In Bhadrak District 15 no’s 108 are deployed in different locations. 19 no’s of 102 are deployed in different areas for pregnant mothers and new born babies. The ambulances are positioned in a manner that each ambulance to cover an area of 30 KMs in radius and serving population of 1 lakh.

- a. The average response time of 20 minutes for urban locations, 25minutes for semi-Urban and 35 minutes for Rural locations kept as performance parameters.
- b. 24X7 pre-hospitals emergency ambulance services within golden hour.
- c. Services of ambulances shall be availed by dialing 108 toll free number.
- d. All the ambulances are monitored through GPS tracking system.

E- Swasthya Nirman

It is a web based system developed to track and trace the physical and financial progress of all construction activities in the district undertaken by NHM. This online application integrates all activities of construction units such as forecasting, tender processing, work execution, monitoring of financial utilisation, user tracking, allotment etc. At district level the application is being updated regularly (monthly basis by the Asst. Engineer appointed under NHM).

e-Blood Bank

The main purpose of this application is to improve management and functioning of Blood Bank system through a web based MIS. The biggest advantages of such automation shall be for the general public as the system will link all the blood banks in the state through internet, thereby making the information on availability in the public domain. Thus any person wishing to know availability of a required blood group in a particular blood bank will be able to access such information.

Health Management Information System(HMIS)

HMIS is a user friendly programme geared towards use of information for planning and action. It is a web based application which captures facility wise data on monthly basis. The system has features to generate number of dynamic reports for day to day planning and monitoring of health programmes/ activities. The data is being captured across all the institutions like DHH, CHCs, PHCs, SCs, UPHC, other Hospitals and private Nursing homes conducting deliveries. Based on 16 dashboard indicators available in HMIS block ranking is being done for the district the same is shared with the block level officials to address the gaps identified in the report.

Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) and RCH application

Mother and Child Tracking system (MCTS) is a centralised web based application for improving delivery of health care service to pregnant women and children upto five years of age through name based tracking of each beneficiaries and monitoring timely service delivery where each beneficiary was provided with a unique code for identification. It was developed to facilitate and ensure that :

- a. All pregnant mother should receive their :
 - I. Full Antenatal care (ANCs) services at due time
 - II. Full post natal care (PNCs) services at due time
- b. Encourage institutional delivery particularly of high risk mothers
- c. All children should receive their full immunization at due time.

National Urban Health Mission

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) seek to improve the health status of the Urban population particularly Slum dwellers and other vulnerable sections by facilitating their accesses to quality primary health care. NUHM should cover district headquarters having more than 30000 population and other cities /towns with a population of 500000.

- a. Union cabinet approved implementation of NUHM on 1st May 2013
- b. NUHM considered as a Sub-Mission of over-arching NHM.
- c. NHM components are NRHM, NUHM, DCP , NCD and Infrastructure maintenance
- d. NUHM launched at National level on 20th January 2014
- e. State level launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha on 23rd February 2014.

Health Institution

Urban PHC

One UPHC/ 50,000 urban population
Comprehensive primary healthcare service
Two UPHC(1 exiting in Puruna Bazar and one side selection have completed in Baghurai

Services for UPHC

OPD Consultation (Morning-8-11AM and 5-8PM)
Free medicines as per the Govt. ELD

RKS with provision of grant of Rs. 1.75 lakh in Puruna bazar UPHC.

ANM

One ANM/ **10,000** urban population.
In urban area through NUHM have posted 10 ANM

Community Process and Outreach Service

Ward Kalyan Samiti

Ward level forum to plan and implement program with convergent manner

In Bhadrak urban area have 30 nos. of WKS

ASHA

For 200-300 households in Slums (1500 slum population)

Facilitate the community services

In Bhadrak urban area have 21 nos. of ASHA

Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS)

For every 50-100 households in Slum communities (500 slum population)

Demand generation of slum people

In Bhadrak Municipality Area have 62 nos. have been formed

UHND

90 UHND site in Bhadrak Urban area

Immunization

28 Immunization site in Bhadrak urban area

Slum Area -43

The Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994

Objective of the Act

- a. To provide for regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic disorder and others.
- b. Regulates registration of USG clinics, performing doctors; Prohibits sex determination (except in certain conditions) and communication of sex of the foetus; and prevents any form of advertisement related to sex selection.
- c. There are strict penal provisions for violation of provisions under the Act. The Act provides for generating awareness among the community.
- d. To improve the sex ratio at birth by regulating the preconception and prenatal diagnostic techniques misused for sex selection.

Implementation of PC and PNDT Activities

The decreasing no. of girl child against the mail is one of the major concern in gender balancing. Even though a comprehensive Act named prenatal diagnostic techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act. 1996 and subsequent amendment in 2003 came into existence at no significant impact of the Act.

Progress made so far in the District

District level Advisory Committee constituted under the chairmanship of District Collector

District Task Force has been formed under the chairmanship of Collector which includes SP, CDMO, and District Welfare members as members.

Total Registered Unit:- 17

Functional Unit:-11

Non Functional Unit:-6

Total No of Ultrasound Machine:22

Total Inspection done: 75 (2012-2016)

Total Machine Sealed since inception: 5 No's

Total Case Filed in District: 1

Case Disposed: NL

District Sex Ratio as per census: 941

Strengthening monitoring of the Act. Implementation by co-coordinating with districts and blocks.

Capacity building of various stake holders like government as well as private health units, IMA members, NGOs PRIs, ASHA , AWWs awareness generation for public and communication programs .

Data base of MIS and PNDDT

Creating forum for networking of stakeholders to address issue

Save the Girl Child Campaign every year (18th-27th Jan 2016 in District and Blocks)

Awareness of GKS Member

Meeting with IMA Members

Meeting with BAR association Members

Awareness of College Students.

IEC and BCC Activity done in CHC, PHC, Gram Panchayats.

Health Insurance Schemes

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

For people living below poverty line, an illness not only represents a permanent threat to their income earning capacity, but it could result in the family falling into debt trap and irreversible poverty.

Objective of RSBY

RSBY schemes aims to provide the enrolled beneficiaries a health insurance cover, thereby protecting them from the financial socks arising out of an emergency medical situation. It aims to reduce the out of pocket expenses of the target population for every visit to the hospital. Beneficiaries under RSBY are entitled to hospitalisation coverage up to Rs.30,000/- for most of the diseases that require hospitalisation. Government has fixed the package rates for the hospitals for a large no of interventions. Coverage extends to five members of the family which includes the head of the household, spouse, and upto three dependents. Beneficiaries need to pay

only Rs. 30/- as registration fee while central and state government pays the premium to the insurer.

Odisha State Treatment Fund (OSTF)

Establishment of Odisha State Treatment Fund is to protect poor people from major episodes of illness. OSTF has been created under Odisha State Treatment Fund Society which is registered under Registration of Societies 1860. Patients belonging to BPL category, having income up to Rs.40,000/- in rural areas and Rs.60,000/- in urban areas, Antodaya Anna Yojana, referred cases from registered destitute home/ Orphanage and unknown accident victims are entitled to get free treatment in the DHH.

Biju Kurushak Kalyan Yojana (BKKY) is implemented by Agriculture Department for benefits of farmers. It includes coverage for meeting expenses of hospitalisation for medical and/or surgical procedures including maternity benefits and new born care, to the enrolled families for upto 30,000/- per family per year on a floater basis, subject to limits, in any of the empanelled Health Care Providers across Odisha for specified procedures. Families who are eligible to be enrolled under RSBY are not eligible for coverage under BKKY Stream-1

BKKY Stream-2 includes coverage for meeting expenses of hospitalisation for medical and /or surgical procedure to teh enrolled families for up to Rs. 70,000/- per family per year on a floater basis, subject to limits, in any of the empanelled Critical Care Providers across Odisha and outside. All the RSBY eligible beneficiary families are eligible for coverage under BKKY Stream-II.

Mainstreaming AYUSH

The Indian system of medicine has age-old acceptance in communities of India and in most place they form the first line of treatment in case of common ailment. AYUSH system of medicines play a major role in promotive, preventive, rehabilitative and social (community) health care. The strength of AYUSH lies in preventing the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) like diabetes, Hypertension and Cancer, care of older persons and health issues related to women and children specially by adopting Yoga and using AYUSH preparations.

The NRHM seeks to revitalize local health tradition and mainstream AYUSH (including man power and drugs), to strengthen public health system at all levels. The traditional supply of generic drugs for common ailment at PHC/CHC levels under the mission also includes AYUSH formulations. Under Indian public health system rooms provided for AYUSH practitioner at CHC level. At the same time, the single doctor PHC (n) are upgraded to the doctors PHC by induction of AYUSH doctors at PHC level. In Bhadrak all PHCs and CHCs are co-located with AYUSH doctors.

Total 57 nos. of AYUSH doctors are posted in Bhadrak in CHCs and PHCs among which Homeopathy doctors are 26 nos. and Ayurvedic doctors are 30 nos. and one Unani doctor.

Opportunities Created Under NHM for mainstreaming of AYUSH

- a. Managing AYUSH OPD and helping in IPD
- b. Conducting skill based RCH services viz. Delivery, IUCD insertion, New Born Care
- c. Field Monitoring on RI, IMNCI, VHND and GKS, etc.
- d. Involved in the NATIONAL Programmes viz. RCH, Disease control (Malaria, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Diarrhea and Scabies), Screening and services under RBSK

CHAPTER XIV

POLITICAL SCENARIO AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Bhadrak was a part of Baleswar Parliamentary Constituency. Baleswar had a double member Parliamentary Constituency, in the first General Elections of 1951-52 and second General Elections of 1957. In pursuance of clause (C) of Section 4 of the Two Member Constituency (Abolition) Act, 1961, each of the former two members constituency in the state of Odisha was divided into single member constituency. Thus Bhadrak became an independent single Parliamentary Constituency. The jurisdiction of the constituency is as follows.

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary/Assembly Constituency (PC/AC)
1	Bhadrak (SC)	Simulia, Nilagiri, Bhandaripokhari, Bhadrak, Dhamnagar, Chandabali (SC), Basudevpur .

After delimitation the Nilagiri AC was excluded from Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituency Jurisdiction and Soro AC was included in 2004.

Political parties, both National and State Level, and some political parties registered but not recognized, are the political players in the District. These parties take part in Elections, for the ULBs up to Parliamentary Constituency levels. They also function as supporting groups in the Elections for the posts of Sarapanch, Samiti Member and Ward Member. Besides, they also support and oppose various issues and work as pressure groups.

List of political parties

National recognized Political Parties

Sl.No.	Name of the Political Party	Symbol
1	Indian National Congress (INC)	Hand
2	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	Lotus
3	Communist Party of India (CPI)	Ears of Corn and Sickle
4	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	Elephant
5	Nationalist Congress Party(NCP)	Clock
6	Communist Party of India(Marxist)- CPI(M)	Hammer, Sickle and Star

State recognized Political Parties

Sl.No.	Name of the Political Party	Symbol
1	Biju Janata Dal	Conch

State registered Political Parties(Other than National & State recognized)

Sl.No.	Name of the Political Party	Symbol
1	Aam Admi Party	Broom
2	Ama Odisha Party	Pot
3	Odisha Janamorcha	Kite
4	Samajwadi Party	Bicycle

General Information (Electoral)

A. ACs	05 (Five)
B. Voters	10,85,488
C. Booths	1234
D. Booth Level Officers (BLO)	1234
E. Master Trainers	10
F. Supervisory Officers appointed	115
G. ACs: No & Name	
	43-Bhandaripokhari; 44-Bhadrak; 45-Basudevpur; 46-Dhamnagar (SC) & 47-Chandabali
H. PCs: No & Name	
	7-Bhadrak (SC) ; 41-Soro; 42-Simulia; 43-B.Pokhari; 44-Bhadrak; 45-Basudevpur; 46-Dhamnagar & 47-Chandabali

First General Election-1952

India achieved independence on the 15th August,1947 after about two hundred years of foreign rule and the Constitution of India came into force on the 26th January, 1950. According to the provisions of Article 325 and 326 of the Constitution of India, every adult Indian citizen has the right to take part in the election. The First General Election was held in Odisha in January 1952.

Lok Sabha (House of the people)

For the first General Election, the Bhadrak Sub-Division under the District of Baleswar had one double-member Parliamentary Constituency, i.e. Baleswar in which one seat was reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Cast. Polling was conducted for 21 days beginning from 3rd January to 25th January, 1952 and a total number of 6,07,958 valid voters were polled.

First Lok Sabha Election Odisha 1951-52 Balasore Parliamentary Constituencies before bifurcation of Bhadrak from Balasore District

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Kanhu Charan Jena	33.07	INC	Sri Sidheswar Jena	15.05	Samajwadi Party
2	Sri Bhagabat Sahu	25.00	INC	Sri Nityananda Mohapatra	12.07	Samajwadi Party

Second General Election-1957

For the second General Election, the Bhadrak Sub-Division under the District of Balasore had one double-member Parliamentary Constituency, i.e. Baleswar in which one seat was reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Cast. In the election Indian National Congress, Praja Social Party and Ganatantra Parishad had set up their candidates and all together 6,93,456 valid votes were polled. Out of the total votes only 42.31 % were exercised and both the seats were own by candidates of INC.

The result of the second General Election is as follows.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Kanhu Charan Jena	22.09	INC	Sri Sidheswar Jena	18.00	PSP
2	Sri Bhagabat Sahu	20.09	INC	Sri Karunakar Das	16.09	PSP

Mid-term Elections to State Legislature, 1961

As the Second General Election was completed by the end of March, 1957 the Third General Elections would have in the normal course, been held in February or March, 1962. But consequent upon the promulgation of the President Rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from 25th February, 1961. On the 27th March, 1961 the Union Home Minister announced in the House of the people that elections would be held on about the 4th June, 1961. Never before General Elections have been organized in any state within such a short period. In pursuance of clause (C) of Section 4 of the two member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961 each of the former two-member Assembly Constituencies in the state of Odisha had been divided into two single member constituencies.

Lok Sabha Election, 1962

For the General Election of 1962 to the House of the people, the District of Baleswar was divided into two single member Parliamentary Constituencies namely Baleswar and Bhadrak.

In Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies there was a straight fight between the candidates belonging to Congress and Praja Socialist Party. The Congress got 36,893 votes whereas 30,596 votes went in favour of P.S.P candidate.

The result of the Third General Election, 1962 is as follows.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Kanhu Charan Jena	69.02	INC	Sri Sidheswar Jena	30.08	PSP

Fourth General Elections, 1967

Normally, elections to the State Legislature should have been held in 1966 as the Odisha Assembly was to continue up to the 20th August, 1966 but the Union Government postponed the elections, Parliament decided to extend the term of the State Legislative Assembly till the 1st March, 1967 by enacting the Odisha Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1966 so that the elections to the State Legislature could be held simultaneously with the country-wide elections.

The result of 4th Lok Sabha election is as follows.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Dharanidhar Jena	35.05	IND	Sri B.C Das	28.03	Swatantra

5th Loksabha Election Odisha 1971 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi	45.05	INC	Sri Sidheswar Jena	30.08	UC

6th Loksabha Election Odisha 1977 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Bairagi Jena 1,98,977	32.37	BLD	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 1,27,400	20.72	INC

7th Loksabha Election Odisha 1980 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 2,18,002	32.22	INC(I)	Sri Bairagi Jena 93,967	13.89	Janata(S)

8th Loksabha Election Odisha 1984 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Ananta Pr. Sethi 2,56,854	34.89	INC	Sri Mangaraj Mallik 1,89,435	25.73	Janata

9th Loksabha Election Odisha 1989 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Mangaraj Mallik 3,76,546	39.33	Janata Dal	Sri Ananta Pr. Sethi 2,70,019	28.20	INC

10th Loksabha Election Odisha 1991 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 2,56,690	26.19	Janata Dal	Sri Netrananda Mallick 2,45,751	25.07	Independent

11th Loksabha Election Odisha 1996 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Muralidhar Jena 3,36,265	29.76	INC	Sri Ratha Das 2,71,693	24.04	Janata Dal

12th Loksabha Election Odisha 1998 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 3,50,322	49.51	B.J.D	Sri Muralidhar Jena 3,16,744	44.76	INC

13th Loksabha Election Odisha 1999 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 3,97,450	33.25	B.J.D	Sri Panchanan Mandal 2,75,017	23.01	INC

14th Loksabha Election Odisha 2004 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 4,89,200	52.47	B.J.D	Sri Muralidhar Jena 3,94,431	42.30	INC

15th Loksabha Election Odisha 2009 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 4,16,808	44.87	B.J.D	Sri Ananta Pr. Sethi 3,61,870	38.96	INC

16th Loksabha Election Odisha 2014 for Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituencies.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 5,02,338	33.66	B.J.D	Sri Sangram Keshari Jena 3,22,979	21.64	INC

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

The Bhadrak Sub-Division was divided into four constituencies for the First General Election to the State Legislature. Chandabali was a double member constituency while Bhadrak, Bonth and Dhamnagar each formed a single member constituency. One seat each in the double member constituencies of Chandabali was reserved for the Scheduled Castes Candidates.

The Constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total of votes, total number of valid voters polled, percentage and the successful candidates are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	No. of seats	No. of Candidates Total	No. of Contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col.8 to Col.7	Successful candidate of Parties
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bhadrak	1	4	3	57569	57669	23295	40.46	Congress
2	Bant	1	3	3	46424	46424	20827	44.86	Congress
3	Dhamnagar	1	4	4	49349	49349	23086	46.78	Congress
4	Chandabali	2	11	8	120754	120754	110251	45.65	Both seats were won by Congress

It is revealed from the above table that out of four seats in this Sub-Division all seats were captured by the candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress in the first general election. The facts and figures relating to the election concerning Odisha Legislative Assembly from 1977 to 2014 are given below:

7th Legislative Assembly Election-1977 of Bhadrak Sub-Division

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(S C)	Sri Kapila Charan Sethi 20,683	26.30	Janata	Sri Arjun Charan Sethi 9,340	11.88	INC

2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Ratnakar Mohanty 18,605	21.73	Janata	Sri Jugal kishore Pattanaik 10,612	12.39	INC
3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Hrudanan da Mallick 24,720	27.11	Janata	Sri Jagannath Rout 20,879	22.90	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Gangadhar Das 26,493	27.77	Janata	Sri Ghanashyam Das 16,455	16.99	INC
5	22-Basudevpur	Sri Nilamani Routray 28,649	31.76	Janata	Sri Jagabandhu Das 24,739	27.43	INC

8th Legislative Assembly Election-1980 of Bhadrak Sub-Division.

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Sri Purusottam Sethi 26,112	30.16	INC(I)	Sri Ratha Kumar Das 16,926	19.55	CPI
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Jugal kishore Pattanaik 26,914	27.73	INC	Sri Nirakar Jena 17,340	17.87	CPI(M)
3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Jagannath Rout 37,457	37.66	INC(I)	Sri Hrudannanda Mallick 21,498	21.61	Janata (S)
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Netrananda Mallick 29,753	27.88	INC(I)	Sri Manmahon Das 20,393	19.10	Janata (S)
5	22-Basudevpur	Sri Jagabandhu Das 30,446	30.19	INC(I)	Sri Bijayashree Routray 21,838	21.65	Janata(S)

9th Legislative Assembly Election-1985 of Bhadrak Sub-Division.

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(S C)	Sri Panchanan Mandal 27,352	28.27	INC	Sri Arjun Ch. Sethi 26,320	27.20	Janata
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Jugal kishore Pattanaik 35,181	31.43	INC	Sri Nilamani Routray 28,637	25.58	Janata

3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Jagannath Rout 35,238	30.79	INC	Sri Hrudannan da Mallick 29,350	25.65	Janata
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Netrananda Mallick 38,963	31.22	INC	Sri Bairagi Jena 33,682	26.99	Janata
5	22-Basudevapur	Sri Madhusudan Panigrahi 35,153	31.26	INC	Sri Bijayashree Routray 34,978	31.11	Janata

10th Legislative Assembly Election-1990 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(SC)	Sri Sri Arjun Ch. Sethi 56,391	45.76	Janata Dal	Sri Purusottam Sethi 20,027	16.25	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Prafulla Samal 53,066	36.47	Janata Dal	Sri Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 35,920	24.69	INC
3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Hrudananda Mallick 52,620	37.51	Janata Dal	Sri Jagannath Rout 34,384	24.51	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Bairagi Jena 57,040	37.69	Janata Dal	Sri Netrananda Mallick 39,776	26.28	INC
5	22-Basudevapur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 54,340	38.20	Janata Dal	Sri Purnachandra Nayak 44,129	31.02	INC

11th Legislative Assembly Election-1995 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Sri Sri Arjun Ch. Sethi 49,944	34.58	Janata Dal	Sri Ananta Sethi 46,312	32.06	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Prafulla Samal 54,471	37.39	Janata Dal	Sri Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 27,943	19.18	Independent

3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Jagannath Rout 49,547	31.49	INC	Sri Manas Ranjan Mallick 48,586	30.87	Janata Dal
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Netrananda Mallick 48,238	28.54	INC	Sri Bairagi Jena 36,132	21.37	Janata Dal
5	22-Basudevapur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 55,732	34.23	Janata Dal	Smt. Minakshee Nayak 55,378	34.02	INC

12th Legislative Assembly Election-2000 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Sri Ratha Das 59,441	38.88	B.J.D	Kumar Sri Chiranjib 39,789	26.03	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Biren Pallai 55,051	31.21	INC	Sri Prafulla Samal Pattanaik 54,519	30.91	B.J.D
3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Manas Ranjan Mallick 38,547	23.20	Independent	Sri Manmohan Samal 36,844	22.17	B.J.P
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Bishnu Ch. Sethi 59,225	33.01	B.J.P	Sri Netrananda Mallick 50,628	28.22	INC
5	22-Basudevapur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 60,203	34.79	B.J.D	Smt. Minakshee Nayak 47,054	27.19	INC

13th Legislative Assembly Election-2004 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(S C)	Sri Ananta Sethi 61,221	49.33	INC	Sri Ratha Das 59,675	48.08	B.J.D
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Naren Pallai 66,016	50.57	INC	Sri Prafulla Samal 61,204	46.88	B.J.D
3	20-Dhamnagar	Sri Manmohan Samal 63,557	48.55	B.J.P	Sri Jagannath Rout 34,615	26.44	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Sri Netrananda Mallick 54,474	39.85	INC	Sri Bishnu Ch. Sethi 52,999	38.77	B.J.D

5	22-Basudevpur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 72,983	51.00	B.J.D	Sri Madhabananda Mallick 67,091	46.88	INC
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14th Legislative Assembly Election-2009 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	Sri Prafulla Samal 60,250	44.36	B.J.D	Sri Badri Narayan Dhal 39,840	29.33	INC
2	44-Bhadrak	Sri Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 75,294	53.99	B.J.D	Sri Naren Pallai 53,866	38.62	INC
3	45-Basudevpur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 70,856	48.49	B.J.D	Sri Madhabananda Mallick 64,016	43.81	INC
4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Sri Rajendra Ku. Das 48,424	38.77	B.J.D	Sri Bishnu Ch. Sethi 43,480	34.81	B.J.P
5	47-Chandabali	Sri Bijay Nayak 58,467	43.56	B.J.D	Sri Amiya Ku. Mohapatra 50,854	37.89	INC

15th Legislative Assembly Election-2014 of Bhadrak District

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	Sri Prafulla Samal 70,173	34.74	B.J.D	Sri Badri Narayan Dhal 28,809	14.26	B.J.P
2	44-Bhadrak	Sri Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 80,582	35.19	B.J.D	Sri Naren Pallai 56,995	24.89	INC
3	45-Basudevpur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 77,781	35.22	B.J.D	Sri Madhabananda Mallick 71,275	32.28	INC
4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Sri Muktikanta Mandal 71,538	35.82	B.J.D	Sri Bishnu Ch. Sethi 62,346	30.79	B.J.P
5	47-Chandabali	Sri Byomkesh Ray 68,557	33.38	B.J.D	Sri Amiya Ku. Mohapatra 43,674	21.26	INC

Blockwise Booth List

Sl. No	No. & Name of AC	Name of the Block	No. of Booth
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	Bonth Block	132
2		Bhandaripokhari Block	113
3		Bhadrak Block	176
4	44-Bhadrak	Bhadrak Municipality	68
5		Basudevpur Block	177
6		Basudevpur Municipality	26
7	45-Basudevpur	Tihidi Block	52
8		Dhamnagar Block	169
8		Tihidi Block	70
9	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Chandabali Block	203
		Tihidi Block	48
		Total	1234

Newly Created Polling Stations after Rationalization of Polling Stations with effect from 28/07/2013

Sl. No.	AC: No & Name	Booths before rationalization	Booths created	Polling Stations post rationalization.
1.	43-Bhandaripokhari	235	10	245
2.	44-Bhadrak	224	20	244
3.	45-Basudevpur	236	19	255
4.	46-Dhamnagar(SC)	215	24	239
5.	47-Chandabali	233	18	251
	Total	1091	91	1234

Voters as on 01/01/2015

Sl. No.	AC	Voters
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	206235
2	44-Bhadrak	234220
3	45-Basudevpur	225226
4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	208312
5	47-Chandabali	211495
	TOTAL	10,85,488

Photo coverage across ACs

Sl. No.	AC	Voters as on 01.01.2015	Photos in the Roll	Non photo Voters in the Roll	%age of Photo coverage in the Roll
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	206235	203602	2633	99.05
2	44-Bhadrak	234220	221368	12852	95.75
3	45-Basudevpur	225226	220142	5084	98.24
4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	208312	205566	2746	99.00
5	47-Chandabali	211495	206244	5251	98.04
	TOTAL	10,85,488	1056922	28566	97.96

7-Bhadrak (SC) Parliamentary Constituency: Voters

AC: No. & Name	Voters		
	Male	Female	Other
1	3	4	5
41-Soro(SC)	100994	92426	2
42-Simulia	110110	102931	8
Total	211104	195357	10

43-Bhandaripokhari	107674	98556	5
44-Bhadrak	122647	111547	26
45-Basudevpur	119533	105686	7
46-Dhamnagar (SC)	110896	97404	12
47-Chandabali	113036	98453	6
Total	573786	511646	56
Overall	784890	707003	66

ACs Post De-Limitation, 2004: No. & Area

No. & Name of the AC	Name of the Block	Remarks
43-Bhandaripokhari	Bonth Block	
	Bhandaripokhari Block	
44-Bhadrak	Bhadrak Block	
	Bhadrak Municipality	
	Basudevpur Block	
45-Basudevpur	Basudevpur Municipality	
	Tihidi Block	Bhatapada, Saya, Bahabalpur, Sindol, Kolha, Mukundapur & Maharampur
46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Dhamnagar Block	
	Tihidi Block	Paliabindha, Achaka, Dolasahi, Guamala, Talapada, Kubera, Bilana, Baro, Bodaka, Kaanpada, Shyamsundarpur & Talagopabindha
47-Chandabali	Chandabali Block	
	Tihidi Block	Daulatpur, Bamanabindha, Jamjodi, Rajnagar, Barsar, Sahapur & Gobindapur

1st & 2nd General Elections-1952;1957

First General Elections were held in Odisha in January 1952. Bhadrak Sub-Division under Baleswar district had one double-member PC – Baleswar – which had one seat reserved for candidates from Scheduled Castes. Polling was conducted through 3rd January to 25th January, 1952, and 6,07,958 valid votes were polled. In 2nd General Elections, Indian National Congress, Praja Social Party (PSP) and Ganatantra Parishad had participated, and 6,93,456 valid votes were cast.

Results

Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
Kanhu Charan Jena(1952)	33.07	INC	Sidheswar Jena(1952)	15.05	SP
Bhagabat Sahu(1952)	25.00	INC	Nityananda Mohapatra (1952)	12.07	SP
Kanhu Charan Jena (1957)	22.09	INC	Sidheswar Jena(1957)	18.00	PSP
Bhagabat Sahu (1957)	20.09	INC	Karunakar Das(1957)	16.09	PSP

Mid-term Elections to State Legislature, 1961

The 3rd General Elections would have followed in February- March, 1962, by normal five-year schedules. But the state Legislative Assembly was dissolved, with imposition of President's Rule, on 25th February, 1961. The Union Home Minister announced in Lok Sabha on 27th March, 1961 that the elections in the state must be held by 4th June, 1961. In pursuance of clause (C) of Section 4 of the Two Member Constituency (Abolition) Act, 1961, each of the former two-member Assembly Constituencies in the state was divided into two single member constituencies.

3rd General Elections and thereafter

For 3rd General Elections (1962), Baleswar was divided into two single member PCs: Baleswar and Bhadrak. Bhadrak PC saw straight fight between candidates belonging to INC and PSP. The Congress got 36,893 votes, and 30,596 votes went for PSP. Normally, elections to the State Legislature should have been in 1966 as Odisha Legislative Assembly was to continue up to 20th August, 1966. Union Government postponed the elections and decided to extend the term of the Assembly till 1st March, 1967, by enacting Odisha Legislative Assembly (Extension of Duration) Act, 1966. Thus elections to the State Legislature were held simultaneously with the general parliamentary elections.

Results

SI. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
3 rd (1962)	Kanhu Charan Jena	69.02	INC	Sidheswar Jena	30.08	PSP
4 th (1967)	Dharanidhar Jena	35.05	INC	B.C Das	28.03	Swatantra
5 th (1971)	Arjun Charan Sethi	45.05	INC	Sidheswar Jena	30.08	UC
6 th (1977)	Bairagi Jena	32.37	BLD	Arjun Charan Sethi	20.72	INC
7 th (1980)	Arjun Charan Sethi	32.22	INC(I)	Bairagi Jena 93,967	13.89	Janata(S)
8 th (1984)	Ananta Pr. Sethi 2,56,854	34.89	INC	Mangaraj Mallik 1,89,435	25.73	Janata
9 th (1989)	Mangaraj Mallik 3,76,546	39.33	Janata Dal	Ananta Pr. Sethi 2,70,019	28.20	INC
10 th (1991)	Arjun Charan Sethi 2,56,690	26.19	Janata Dal	Netrananda Mallick 2,45,751	25.07	Independent
11 th (1996)	Muralidhar Jena 3,36,265	29.76	INC	Ratha Das 2,71,693	24.04	Janata Dal
12 th (1998)	Arjun Charan Sethi	49.51	BJD	Muralidhar Jena	44.76	INC

13 th (1999)	3,50,322 Arjun Charan Sethi	33.25	B.J.D	3,16,744 Panchanan Mandal	23.01	INC
14 th (2004)	3,97,450 Arjun Charan Sethi	52.47	B.J.D	2,75,017 Muralidhar Jena	42.30	INC
15 th (2009)	4,89,200 Arjun Charan Sethi	44.87	B.J.D	3,94,431 Ananta Pr. Sethi	38.96	INC
16 th (2014)	4,16,808 Arjun Charan Sethi	33.66	B.J.D	3,61,870 Sangram Keshari	21.64	INC
	5,02,338			Jena 3,22,979		

Legislative Assembly Elections

Bhadrak Sub-Division had four constituencies for the 1st General Elections to the Legislative Assembly. Chandabali was a double member constituency, and Bhadrak, Bonth and Dhamnagar each formed a single member constituency. One seat in the double member constituency of Chandabali was reserved for candidates from Scheduled Castes.

The Constituency-wise figures regarding voters, total votes, valid votes polled, percentage and winning candidates are given below.

Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation		Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Sl. No	Name of the Winning Candidate
			Total	Contested					
1	Bhadrak	1	4	3	57569	57669	23295	40.46	Congress
2	Bant	1	3	3	46424	46424	20827	44.86	Congress
3	Dhamnagar	1	4	4	49349	49349	23086	46.78	Congress
4	Chandabali	2	11	8	120754	120754	110251	45.65	Congress

7th: 1977

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(SC)	Kapila Charan Sethi 20,683	26.30	Janata	Arjun Charan Sethi 9,340	11.88	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Ratnakar Mohanty 18,605	21.73	Janata	Jugal kishore Pattanaik 10,612	12.39	INC
3	20-Dhamnagar	Hrudananda Mallick 24,720	27.11	Janata	Jagannath Rout 20,879	22.90	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Gangadhar Das 26,493	27.77	Janata	Ghanashyam Das 16,455	16.99	INC
5	22-Basudevpur	Nilamani Routray 28,649	31.76	Janata	Jagabandhu Das 24,739	27.43	INC

8th: 1980

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Purusottam Sethi 26,112	30.16	INC(I)	Ratha Kumar Das 16,926	19.55	CPI
2	19-Bhadrak	Jugal kishore Pattanaik 26,914	27.73	INC	Nirakar Jena 17,340	17.87	CPI(M)
3	20-Dhamnagar	Jagannath Rout 37,457	37.66	INC(I)	Hrudannanda Mallick 21,498	21.61	Janata (S)
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Netrananda Mallick 29,753	27.88	INC(I)	Manmahon Das 20,393	19.10	Janata (S)
5	22-Basudevpur	Jagabandhu Das 30,446	30.19	INC(I)	Bijayashree Routray 21,838	21.65	Janata (S)

9th:1985

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(SC)	Panchanan Mandal 27,352	28.27	INC	Arjun Ch. Sethi 26,320	27.20	Janata
2	19-Bhadrak	Jugal kishore Pattanaik 35,181	31.43	INC	Nilamani Routray 28,637	25.58	Janata
3	20-Dhamnagar	Jagannath Rout 35,238	30.79	INC	Hrudannanda Mallick 29,350	25.65	Janata
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Netrananda Mallick 38,963	31.22	INC	Bairagi Jena 33,682	26.99	Janata
5	22-Basudevpur	Madhusudan Panigrahi 35,153	31.26	INC	Bijayashree Routray 34,978	31.11	Janata

10th : 1990

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(SC)	Sri Arjun Ch. Sethi 56,391	45.76	Janata Dal	Purusottam Sethi 20,027	16.25	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Prafulla Samal 53,066	36.47	Janata Dal	Jugal Kishore Pattanaik	24.69	INC

3	20-Dhamnagar	Hrudanan da Mallick 52,620	37.51	Janata Dal	35,920 Jagannath Rout 34,384	24.51	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Bairagi Jena 57,040	37.69	Janata Dal	Netrananda Mallick 39,776	26.28	INC
5	22-Basudevapur	Bijayashree Routray 54,340	38.20	Janata Dal	Purnachandra Nayak 44,129	31.02	INC

11th : 1995

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Sri Arjun Ch. Sethi 49,944	34.58	Janata Dal	Ananta Sethi 46,312	32.06	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Prafulla Samal 54,471	37.39	Janata Dal	Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 27,943	19.18	Independent
3	20-Dhamnagar	Jagannath Rout 49,547	31.49	INC	Manas Ranjan Mallick 48,586	30.87	Janata Dal
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Netrananda Mallick 48,238	28.54	INC	Bairagi Jena 36,132	21.37	Janata Dal
5	22-Basudevapur	Bijayashree Routray 55,732	34.23	Janata Dal	Minakshree Nayak 55,378	34.02	INC

12th :2000

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari (SC)	Ratha Das 59,441	38.88	B.J.D	Chiranjib 39,789	26.03	INC
2	19-Bhadrak	Biren Pallai 55,051	31.21	INC	Prafulla Samal Pattanaik 54,519	30.91	B.J.D
3	20-Dhamnagar	Manas Ranjan Mallick 38,547	23.20	Independent	Manmohan Samal 36,844	22.17	B.J.P
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Bishnu Ch. Sethi 59,225	33.01	B.J.P	Netrananda Mallick 50,628	28.22	INC
5	22-Basudevapur	Sri Bijayashree Routray 60,203	34.79	B.J.D	Smt. Minakshree Nayak 47,054	27.19	INC

13th :2004

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	18-Bhandaripokhari(SC)	Ananta Sethi 61,221	49.33	INC	Ratha Das 59,675	48.08	B.J.D
2	19-Bhadrak	Sri Naren Pallai 66,016	50.57	INC	Prafulla Samal 61,204	46.88	B.J.D
3	20-Dhamnagar	Manmohan Samal 63,557	48.55	B.J.P	Jagannath Rout 34,615	26.44	INC
4	21-Chandabali (SC)	Netrananda Mallick 54,474	39.85	INC	Bishnu Ch. Sethi 52,999	38.77	B.J.D
5	22-Basudevpur	Bijayashree Routray 72,983	51.00	B.J.D	Madhabananda Mallick 67,091	46.88	INC

14th:2009

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	Prafulla Samal 60,250	44.36	B.J.D	Badri Narayan Dhal 39,840	29.33	INC
2	44-Bhadrak	Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 75,294	53.99	B.J.D	Naren Pallai 53,866	38.62	INC
3	45-Basudevpur	Bijayashree Routray 70,856	48.49	B.J.D	Madhabananda Mallick 64,016	43.81	INC
4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Rajendra Ku. Das 48,424	38.77	B.J.D	Bishnu Ch. Sethi 43,480	34.81	B.J.P
5	47-Chandabali	Bijay Nayak 58,467	43.56	B.J.D	Amiya Ku. Mohapatra 50,854	37.89	INC

15th:2014

Sl. No	Name of the Constituency	Name of the Winning Candidate	% of Vote	Party Affiliation	Second in Position	% of Vote	Party Affiliation
1	43-Bhandaripokhari	Prafulla Samal 70,173	34.74	B.J.D	Badri Narayan Dhal 28,809	14.26	B.J.P
2	44-Bhadrak	Jugal Kishore Pattanaik 80,582	35.19	B.J.D	Naren Pallai 56,995	24.89	INC
3	45-Basudevpur	Bijayashree Routray 77,781	35.22	B.J.D	Madhabananda Mallick 71,275	32.28	INC

4	46-Dhamnagar (SC)	Muktikanta Mandal 71,538	35.82	B.J.D	Bishnu Ch. Sethi 62,346	30.79	B.J.P
5	47-Chandabali	Byomkesh Ray 68,557	33.38	B.J.D	Amiya Ku. Mohapatra 43,674	21.26	INC

Civil Society Organization and their functions

There are a number of Societies, Voluntary Organisations are engaged in this district for the social and cultural upliftment. Details of these organisations are listed below:

Sl.No	Name of the Organization	Functions
1	Discover Odisha	Organizing Blood donation, trees Plantation, Promoting tourist destination, Anti mosquito Programme, Drainage cleaning.
2	Bhadrak Yuva Mancha	Organizing Blood donation
3	Maa Basanti Durga Committee	Organizing Blood donation, sanitation
4	Aama Bhadrak	Organizing awareness programme
5	Mahabir deaf and dumb School	Sanitation, tree plantation
6	Veda Karmakanda Vidyashram	Cultural Promotion

NGOs and their Activities

Sl. No	Name of the NGO	Address	Activities under taken
1	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR)	At/Po: Charampa,	Special School for Spastic Children, ADIP Scheme
2	Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development,	At/Po: Charampa	School for Deaf and Dumb
3	VIJAYA, -417, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar,	At Present Erein, Charampa	School for Bina Pani Hellen Killer School for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Girls
4	Balasore Handicapped Welfare Society	R.N. Betera, Bhadrak	Spl. School for Blind
5	Society for Weaker Community	Bada Shankarpur, Po/Dist: Bhadrak,	Women Welfare , Short Stay Home

6	Nikhila Utkal Harijana Adivasi Seva Sangha,	At:- Apartipur, PO:- Matipaka, Basudevapur	Women Welfare - Ujjawala
7	Gandhi Odisha Balashram,	At/Po:- Garadpur, Bhadrak,	Orphanage
8	Yogi Rushi Lachhman Das Sishu Ashram	At/Po:- Dolosahi, Tihidi	Orphanage
9	Utkalmani Daridra Narayan Seva Mandira	At:- Chandiapada, Po:- Langudi	Orphanage
10	Mahapurusha Ashram,	At:- Kanjiapal, PO:- Khadiapada, Bhadrak	Orphanage
11	Santi Asharam,	At/Po:- Tihidi, Bhadrak	Orphanage
12	Fellowship	Women's College, Santhia	Women Welfare
13	Acharya Integral Education and Development Society,	At/PO:- Sahada	Old Age Home
14	MINA,	At/PO:- Rahania, Bhandaripokhari	THR(Chhatua) under SNP
15	Sahayoga India,	Women's College Road, Bhadrak	Multy Facility Care Centre for Older Widow
16	Utkalia Hindu Dharma Sansad,	At/PO:- Sundarpur, Dhusuri	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for candidates Belonging to the Minority Community
17	Jungalee Unayan Parisad	At:- Erein, Charampa	Help line and Counseling Centre for older person
18	Mahila Unayana Pathagara,	At:- Gadi, Po:- Bideipur, Dist:- Bhadrak	Sensitization of School and College Student on aged care
19	Organisation for Rural Women and Agriculture Development (ORWAD),	At:- Kundibag, PO:- Bhadrak	Multy Facility Care Centre for Older Widow
20	SOPORTE,	Aradi Chhak, Bhadrak	Awareness for AIDS
21	VANDHU,	Bhandaripokhari	Day Care Centre for Older Women

Rehabilitation Centre for Disabled Persons

Sl No.	Name of Organization	Type of Rehabilitation Services provided
1	Centre for Rehabilitation Services and Research (CRSR) Prasanti Bhawan, Dahanigadhia(Back side of Old Dalda Factory) PO- Charampa, Dist-Bhadrak ,Pin-756101 Odisha	<p>Assessment and supply / fitment of all types of scientifically manufactured modern standard aids/appliances which can reduce the effects of disabilities and enhance the economy potential of the PWDs. It is also essential for social economical and vocational rehabilitation.</p> <p>Community based Rehabilitation (CBR) includes, survey, identification, assessment, individualized rehabilitation plan, community based vocational training, Linkages, formation of disabled SHGs, referral services for surgical correction etc.</p> <p>Residential Special School for Cerebral palsy, Mental retarded, Autism and Multiple disabled children.</p> <p>Physiotherapy, Occupational therapy and speech therapy services.</p> <p>Audiometric test, ear mould laboratory and supply/fitment of hearing aids.</p> <p>Inclusive Education for differently abled children.</p> <p>Counseling of PWDs and their family members.</p> <p>Teachers training programme on foundation course for children with disabilities.</p> <p>Care givers training programme- to support and care the PWDs of Autism Cerebral Palsy, Mentally retarded and Multiple disabled.</p>
2	VIJAYA At/Po-Charampa (Near Dhamara Over railway Bridge) Dist- Bhadrak, Odisha, Pin- 756101, Cell-9437991312	Residential Special school for Deaf and Dumb and Blind Girls Children.
3	Mahabir Training and Research Centre for Rural Development, At/Po- Charampa, Dist-Bhadrak,	Residential Special School for Deaf and Dumb children.

Pin-756101, Odisha Cell
No. 9861845544.

- 4 Balasore District Handicapped Welfare Organization. At-
Betara, PO- R.N.Betara,
Dist-Bhadrak Residential Special School for blind
Children.

Orphanage Home

- 1 Society for Weaker Community Bada
Shankarpur, PO/Dist-
Bhadrak, Tel No. 06784-
250203
Cell -9437000489
[Email-
swcbdkodisha@gmail.com](mailto:swcbdkodisha@gmail.com) Open Shelter Home for street Children
- 2 Mahapurusha Ashram,
Kanjapal, PO-Khadipada,
Via- Dhamnagar, Dist-
Bhadrak Orphanage Home
- 3 Yogirushi Lachhamana Das
Sishu Ashram Dolasahi,
Bhadrak Orphanage Home
- 4 Gandhi Orissa Balashram,
At/Po- Garadpur, Dist-
Bhadrak Orphanage Home
- 5 Shanti Ashram At-
Haripur, PO-Tihidi, Dist-
Bhadrak Orphanage Home
- 6 Utkalmani Darida Narayan
Seba Mandira, At-
Chandipada, PO-
Langusi, Dist-Bhadrak Orphanage Home
- 7 Fellowship Tarini
Bhawan, Womwms College
Road, Santhia Bhadrak, Pin-
756100, Odisha, Tel No.
06784-250055. Open Shelter home for street children.

CHAPTER-XV

PLACES OF INTEREST AND TOURISM

Bhadrak –A Glorious Place

Bhadrak is a typical Odia conservative district. It has eminently tried to remain a private place and has not practically promoted tourism in interior areas. There was nothing secretive about such places; only a desire for privacy, isolation and tranquility and not to market that tranquility for tourism and money. In that quiet solitude Bhadrak (alongside Baleswar and Myurbhanj) was protecting and promoting Odishi dance and songs as living forms of art. The stable forms of such arts like temple sculptures in Puri and Cuttack were being vandalized and robbed. The 'Akhada ghar' (club) in Puri town had become places for body building perhaps to face various forms of mobsters.

But the 'Akhada ghar' in Bhadrak/Baleswar/Mayurbhanj remained what they were intended to be: cultural hubs. They sustained Odishi songs and dances. They continued Odia as a spoken language which had been standardized by Jagannath Dash. Muslims, Afghans, Portuguese and lot of Europeans came, destroyed, stole, may be promoted; but Odishi culture survived in these little places. Raghunath Panda, from Nalanga village, about five kilometers from Bhadrak, is a classic case of carrying a classic form of performing art all the way to Kolkata - Kolkota had by then become a city. Jatra or through-the-night open opera had various elements of theater – a story, climax, various rasas and bhavas, music, songs and dance. While a lot of jatra was loud, as it was intended to entertain, certain producer-directors like Raghunath Panda (and many others including some from Zamindar families) retained the Shastriya or classical qualities of songs and dances. The repertoire also included some forms of tribal and folk dance / songs loosely woven into the storyline.

TOURISM MAP BHADRAK DISTRICT



REFERENCE	
■	DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
▲	BLOCK HEADQUARTERS
●	TOURIST PLACE
—	NATIONAL HIGHWAY
—	STATE HIGHWAY
+ — +	RAILWAY LINE
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY



Places of Interest

Agarpada

Agarpada is famous for Jagannath temple and Ananta Mahadev Jew temple. **Jagannath temple** is a two-chambered temple. The *Vimana* from its *bada* had broken down and now it is renovated. The *Jagamohana* is intact. The works of the *bada* signify how beautiful the original temple was. The figures of Varaha, Narasimha and Vaman are provided in the central *raha* niches of the *Vimana*. Rathayatra and Bahudayatra of the deities are the great festivals of this locality. The presiding deities are Jagannatha, Balabhadra and Subhadra. The *Parsvadevatas* are Trivikrama, Narasimha and Varaha.



The image of *Chaturbhuja sthanka murti* of Vishnu (size 3 feet 4 inches in height) is enshrined in Ananta Mahadev Jew temple which is in *pidha* order. He wears a long *yajnopavita*, *puspakundala* and *kiritamukuta*. The head of Vishnu is framed by a large underdecorated fan-shaped aureole, which serves as the upper part of the back slab. Out of four hands right one holds an *akshamala* while the left displays a conch. His back set of lower hands rest on the head of *chakra-purusa* on the right and

padmadevi on the left. The image is Adimurti/Vasudeva which is popularly known as Madhava. The deity bears all the physical features of post Gupta period iconography.

Agarpada is proud of its “Karma Mandir”. After the end of Civil Disobedience Movement in 1934 Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab stayed at his native place Agarpada till 1937 for more than three years. During his stay at Agarpada his main attention was focussed on undertaking the constructive programme (*Rachanatmaka*) of Mahatma Gandhi in his village. Dr.Mahatab contemplated an institution known



as Karma Mandir which was established by him. Among the *constructive* works spinning by *charakha* was the main item. Gradually KarmaMandir acted as the epicentre from where the spinning work spread out to nearby villages of Agarpada. Now Karma Mandir stands as the remembrances of Gandhiji’s *Rachanatmaka* programme where only a statue of Gandhiji stands as its silent witness.



Mahatab Kothi at Agarpada is a single storied building with spacious rooms and halls. The roof is supported by wooden beams. Large doors and windows are arched. The building has special architectural features. The entrance is called *singhadvara*. This place was witness to many plannings during freedom movement.

Anapal

Anapal is situated on the southern bank of the Nalia, a branch of Salandi, at a distance of 9.6 km from Bhadrak town. The place is important for the deity Lord Ananta. A canopy of seven-hooded snake is placed over the head of Lord Ananta. Of the four hands of the deity, the upper right hand holds akshamala and the lower left hand rests on an attendant. Two other hands of the deity have been mutilated. Two female consorts are carved on the sides of the deity. The figure of Lord Ananta which was originally built in dark chlorite stone has lost much of its original color due to exposure and had been taken out of its original location. The image has been installed on a masonry pedestal of recent origin.

Anja

Sindhukeswar Temple is a two-chambered temple with a *pancharatharekha* type of *vimana* and *pidha* type of *Jagamohana*. The temple is about 40 feet high. The presiding deity is a gigantic Siva linga believed to be increasing day by day. The God is widely venerated. It is an important SaivaKshetra in Bhadrak district. The God has hundreds of acres of landed property for worship.



Apanda

Apanda is a village in Bant Block at a distance of 23 km. from Bhadrak town and approachable by an all weather road. It is 2 km from Bant. The village is known for its beautiful Buddha image in Dhyanamudra pose placed on a raised platform made of laterite stone. The image measures 5 feet 6 inches (1.6764m) in height and 2 feet 8 inches (0.8128 m) in breadth. This type of Buddha image is rare in terms of the iconographical features. It is declared as a protected monument by the Odisha State Archaeology.

Besides, the village contains the temples dedicated to Basuli, Swapneswar Mahadev, GopalJee, Shyamasundar Jee and Maa Mangala.

Aradi

From Chandbali one can go to Aradi by country boat or motor boat through Baitarani. A road has been constructed from Bhadrak to reach Aradi (distance 37 km) by regular bus service and this is the preferred route now. Aradi is an important religious centre as this is the location of the famous Akhandalamani Siva temple. This temple is situated in a picturesque spot on the bank of the river Baitarani. The vimana as well as the Jagamohan of the temple are of recent build. Both the structures are designed as pidha temple and thickly plastered. The Bhanja rulers of Kanika had constructed parts of this shrine. There are many instances of



people bitten by snakes and suffering from other diseases who have recovered when brought before the God and do silent penance (dharana). On Sivaratri a large festival is held here and thousands of pilgrims congregate for worshipping Lord Shiva. The number of pilgrims coming to this place increases in the month of Baisakh(April-May) when many devotees come for Jalavisheka of the deity. Besides, regular assemble of devotees takes place everyday specially on Mondays. The temple is managed by a Board of Trustee.

Bhadrak

Bhadrak is a town and headquarters of the district of the same name, situated in 21 degree 3' N. and 86 degree 31'E, on the bank of the river Salandi. The town derives its name from the goddess Bhadrakali, whose temple stands at 8 km from the town. It is an important railway station. It is also an important commercial centre of the district.

A large gathering takes place at the temple of Kali during kali puja every year.

Mughal tamasa was a unique form of folk drama written and staged (more farce than satire) at Bhadrak. It was a type of farcical or satirical play depicting the decadent life-style and maladministration of the Mirjas (the Afgan Jagirdars) their countries and menials. These Tamasas were also called Chaiti Tamasa as they were enacted towards the end of the month of Chaitra (March-April) in open-air pendal in front of Siva temple.

Constructed in the year 2008, Dakhina Kali temple is a 84-foot high marble coated temple of "Maa Dakhina Kali" with an elegant look. It is located at New Bus stand, Bhadrak. In the south facing temple the presiding deity is "Adyashakti Mahakali. Since the deity faces to the south, the name so called is Dakhina Kali. The essence of Baishanabism is dominant in the temple. A legendary tale attracts more devotees on Saturday here that, if someone makes "darshan" on that day they are showered with more blessing from "Ma". Among others are "Maa Mahalaxmi, Maa Saraswati, Sri Ganesh, Nabagraha, worshiped here. All Satgurus and Jagatgurus are also placed in the shrine of the temple.



Inside the Sadabartta Matha, Puruna Bazar the temple is dedicated to Gopalajew. It was established by one Ramayana Das, a desciple of the great Vaisnava saint Ramanuja. Tradition has it that while going from Brundabana to Puri Ramayana Das settled down at Bhadrak and founded the Matha. It is the oldest among all the *Mathas* in Bhadrak district.



The town contains government offices, schools and colleges for boys and girls, police station, inspection bungalow, rest shed, hotels and lodges, commercial banks, public library, railway station, film house, Industrial Estate, Charge Chrome Plant, hospitals, church, mosques, daily market, Post and Telegraph office and Telephone Exchange. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Municipality.

Bhadrakali

The village Bhadrakali is situated at a distance of 8 km from Bhadrak town. The place is important for the Goddess Bhadrakali installed in an old temple, recently renovated. The deity is usually bedecked in several vesas on various special days. The goddess is four-armed, seated in lalita pose on a lotus pedestal. Her mount, the lion is placed on the pedestal. She carries a baby on the



left lap and brandishes a sword in one of her right hands. A stone inscription assigned to 2nd/3rd century A.D indicates that in the 8th year of Maharaja Surasarma a pious lady named Renghali donated some objects to the goddess Parnadevatibya special arrangement with Mahakulapati Agnisarma. This also implies that the temple predates to 2nd / 3rd century AD. Given the fact, many temples and their deities near Bhadrak town and along the Jagannath Sadak had been marauded, mutilated and looted by religious fanatics or had been damaged again and gain. As the Jagannath Sadak

shifted westward, Bhadrakali temple remained away from the centre of the town. The main reason for this westward shift of NH5 (AH45) seems to be deltatization of Salandi and Baitarani, making it almost impossible to have sustainable bridges over the these highways. The Jagannath temple inside the campus of Bhadrakali temple has been renovated by the joint venture of the Odisha State Archaeology and the Endowment Department of the Government of Odisha.

Boitapada

Boitapada is situated at 21° 9' 28" NL and 86° 44' 29" EL in Kalidaspur village, Narasinghpur Gram Panchayat, Basudevpur Tehsil. As the term suggests, it is a ship in a field. Boita meant a ship that goes out to the sea as distinct from a nauka or danga which works in rivers and lakes. This village Kalidaspur was once upon a time close to Gamei river and Gamei river was wide / deep enough to carry ships. Its siltation, leading to Chudamani sea port becoming defunct has been mentioned before. Kalidaspur was a centre of export trade, which had chosen to prefer the river route (to escape the various extractors – Afghan, Maratha, European) and did not have any road to their village. Instead, they populated all nearby villages with weavers (tanti), jewelers (bania) and master weavers (Kapudia).

Gamei river is to the north of this village, which turns to east and falls into the sea in about five kilometers. The ship whose wreckage was known as Boitapada had crossed Gamei, crossed the paddy fields and finally was beached a good ten kilometers from the sea port. The 'goods' inside the ship, which survived centuries, were bones of animals and most likely white elephants. Therefore, this was a ship which came from south-east Asia. If the real nature of sea trade has to be discovered, places like this have to be explored; journeys to Bali can wait.

Chandbali

Chandbali is situated on the left bank of the Baitarani and 31 km from its mouth in 20°47' N and 86°45' E. Chandbali which was then a small village occupied by a few fishermen's huts, was found to combine the advantages of high position free from all risks of inundation and sufficient depth of water in immediate proximity to the river bank. One Mc Neill obtained a lease for a small area of land by arrangement with the local zamindar. Subsequently, government recognizing the advantage of the site, acquired an area of 72.44 hectares (179 acres) which formed the Chandbali Khasmahal. The lands leased to Captain Mc Neill eventually passed into the hands of a company. However, Chandbali port was not discovered by the British. According to some accounts Chandbali was the ancient port of Tamralipti; perhaps the earlier delta-like sea coast became an estuary.

The British preferred Chandbali over other ports for various reasons. The multiple river systems which poured into the estuary-like Chandbali waters ensured sufficient draught round the year. While Salandi, Baitarani and Brahmani were pouring into the water system, the east coast canal helped in some more addition from Gamei and Mandei systems (to the disadvantage of Chudamani port!) The geological condition ensured no flooding. Acquisition of land and making the port area directly under the control of British officials was easy, which would not have been easy in Dhamra, Chudamani or Baleswar. The former two had somewhat formidable zamindars while Balasore had several claimants and encumbrances and acquisition of large tracts of land was impossible. Chandbali was not on the sea, and safe from pirates. And this was a port close enough for Cuttack District.

Chandabali became a major important port inside Odisha during British regime. Its trade diminished after the opening of the railway. The exports consisted mainly of rice, and the chief imports were cotton twist, piece-goods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags. The value of the exports in 1905-06 was Rs.34 lakhs and of the imports Rs.28.5 lakhs. The trade in commodities was supplemented by a considerable passenger traffic and in 1905-06, the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation and Railway company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, brought 41,500 passengers while 40,800 passengers left the port.

With the advent of railways and opening of road communication the port lost its importance. Now the major portion of the trade is carried on through railways and road.

Goddess Dakeswari is installed in a widely revered temple by the sea faring people. The image of Dakeswari is a representation of 12-armed MahisaMardiniDurga in the premises of the Dakeswari temple. Some paleological epigraphic inquiry into the temple should be in order.

Even if Chandbali has declined as a goods port, it is popular port for passengers for travelling North and South, both linking Bhitarkanika. This can be built into a tourist spot-used for what it has, and does not need investment. There is no restriction on transfer of land (except some fishermen who belong to Scheduled Caste) and private hotelier will put up facilities. Some of the British ports need maintenance but it is not as if there was no port before the British came as made out in some literature.

Charampa

Charampa is an important commercial centre of the district and is part of Bhadrak Municipality. The place has yielded a large hoard of Jaina images of which four have been shifted to the Jayadev Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar for preservation. The site of discovery of these sculptures is

located on the eastern bank of the Rahania tank, also locally known as Barala Pokhari/Asura Pokhari. It is the largest tank of the area comprising 38.20 acres of land which is now filled with weeds. There used to be one Parsvanath image at the site which represents similar pattern of execution with the other four Tirthankara images shifted to the Jayadev Odisha State Museum. A canopy of seven-hooded snake was found over its head.

The village deity Ambika is worshipped on an open mandap of the village. This image was recovered from the tank during the time of renovation. In the middle of the village statues of Hindu deities are kept on another open mandap. The images of Kartikeya and Mahisamardini Durga of this group were in a fair state of preservation. The villagers worship them under the name of Pathara Santani. It can be said that the Hindu Pantheon preceded the Jain sculptures, and probably had been abandoned during Jain rule around 1st century AD. With a little investment, and some removal of encroachment, this place can be an attraction for tourists. The tank is likely to have ancient sculptures under the water. The tank is the Asura village Khata 168, Plot 1771.

Chudamani

Once a famous port situated at the mouth of Gamei, the port shrank to a fishing port. It continues to be a major fishing port and there is a large fishermen's population in the villages near the port. The river for about 2 kms from the mouth is quite broad showing that ships could anchor in the river for trade and to escape rough waters. The sea is calmer here than other shores. There is some mangrove forest.

Dhamnagar

Dhamnagar is a village in the south of the Bhadrak Subdivision situated 22.5 km south-east of Bhadrak. The name is a Prakrit version of Dharmanagar, where Dharma or righteousness prevailed. It contained a great Hindu monastery, which took care of pilgrims to Jajpur and Puri.

Dhamara

Once a famous port situated at the mouth of Gamei, Dhamra shrank to a fishing jetty. It continues to be a major fishing port and there is a large fishermen's population in the villages near the port. The river, for about 2 kms from the mouth showing that ships could anchor in the river for trade and to escape rough waters. The sea is calmer here than other shores. There is some mangrove forest.

Dhamara is 24 km downstream from Chandbali on the mouth of the river Dhamara and was approachable by motor launch. There is a reasonable road from Basudebpur to Dhamra.

The fishing port on the right side of the river is two hundred metres long and eight metres wide landing quay which has been constructed to facilitate loading and unloading of fish from trawlers. The minimum depth at the quay is two metres at the lowest tide level. Sheds have been constructed for auction as well as for taking of fishes in ice for transportation. An ice factory has been set up by the private sector. The port has its own piped water supply system for supplying drinking water. A boat repairing yard with a slipway and transfer track has been built for repairing boats, trawlers and other floating vessels. A small workshop has also been set up for repairing the machineries of the port.

Dhamra fishing port has been constructed with state-of-the-art technology and standards. Dhamra sea port has been handed over to private agencies who have constructed and are managing the sea port. The private company has had a few changes of ownership. A railway line from Bhadrak Dhamra owned by the private agency is used for freight traffic. There are issues of rehabilitation and engagement of local population in the port business, which are unresolved.

A light house at about 20km from Dhamara which was put to use in 1888 as a navigational aid, has been in disuse since long. So, port signal and storm warning stations have been constructed at Dhamara and Chandinipal.

Dhamra temple is a recent structure but the goddess Dhamrai is ancient. The sea-farers offer their prayers before leaving and after arriving here. The goddess is worshiped by women belonging to fishermen community.

Saheed Smruti Pitha, Eram

A pillar of Remembrance and an elevated structure were constructed at Eram by the Government of India in commemoration of the martyrs of 1942 Quit India Movement.

Here 29 people were shot dead by the British police at a single place.



Garadpur

There is Gandhi Odisha Balashram at Garadpur. At the clarion call of Gandhi, Seth Jivaram Kalyanji Kothari, a generous Gujurati millionaire came forward to contribute Rupees one lakh to overcome the disaster due to flood of 1927 and dedicated his whole life to Gandhi for the service to the mankind. Flood relief operation was started by him in the then Bhadrak sub-division. After the relief operation was over it was found that about four or five orphans were stranded in the relief centre. Jivaramjee brought them and presented to his wife Nathibai who was issueless and told her to nourish them as her own children. Since then has started 'Gandhi Odisha Balashram' which was established in the outskirts of the village Garadpur. Gandhi during his famous Harijan Padayatra reached Bhadrak on June 5, 1934 and stayed at the Ashram for three days. The belongings of Gandhiji are preserved in Gandhi Smruti Mandir of this Balashram. After the death of Jivaramji Iswarlal Vyasa, another benevolent Gujrati took the charge of the Ashram. After devoting a long span of forty years to the service of the impoverished he at last breathed his last on February 11, 1969. Then Kapil Charan Das, another Gandhian took over the charge of the Ashram and managed the Ashram till his death. After his death his son Sri Ashok Kumar Das remained in charge of the Ashram. The institution bagged "Rastriya BalKalyan Award" for the year 2001 from the Human Resources Department of Government of India for its public recognition and valuable services to the community in the field of child welfare.



Ghanteswar

Patana Mangala, Chatrapur is a two chambered temple with *vimana* of the *pancharatha rekha* design and a *jagamohana* of the *pidha* design. Miniature *pidha* temples have been provided for the smaller deities kept in small niches. The temple is about 40 feet high. The presiding deity is a four-armed goddess called Lanka



Devi who is believed to have come from Lanka. The Devi is seated in *lalitasana*. The mount lion is carved on her pedestal. The temple is datable to 19th century A.D. The deity may be assigned to 13th/14th Century A.D.

Gohiratikiri

Gohiratikiri is close to Dhamnagar and located on the side of river Gangotri. Several Buddhist icons from the Bhaumakara period have been discovered. A large stretch of vacant land has been identified as the battle ground where Mukunda Deva lost his life in 1568 A.D while fighting against Afghan invaders.

Guamal

Guamal, a village in Tihidi of Bhadrak sub-division is famous for the Kumareswar temple. The temple facing west stands close to the paddy field at the end of the village.

The temple complex consists of a *Rekha deula* and an open *Mukhamandap*. The roof of the *Mukhamandap* has collapsed. The approximate height of the temple is 15.24 meters (50 feet) from the ground level. Due to heavy plastering of the outer surface of the temple it is not possible to see the architectural design and the decorative art. A *Padukanala*, a large-sized bull and many decorative fragments of the temple are preserved in the premises of the temple area. A large piece of stone depicting a *Gajasimha* Motif and another containing an aerobic scene are lying near a tree in front of the temple. The inner and outer walls of the *Jagamohan* preserve figures of *Bamana*, *Baraha*, *Yama* and a few other Brahminical divinities. An inscription containing three lines on a piece of stone is fixed in the inner wall of the *Jagamohan*. The door-jambes of the *Sanctum* are fashioned with figures of *Ganga* and *Yamuna* on their respective mounts. The temple has been

brought under the conservation programme of the Odisha State Archaeology, Bhubaneswar. Guamala is famous for a special variety of pumpkin.

Kaupur

Kaupur is a village in Bhadrak Police station, situated 13 km north-west of Bhadrak town.

The place abounds in a rich collection of stone sculptures ranging from 7th to 13th Century A.D. In the niches of the walls of a small modern brick house on the bank of river Salandi are lodged 7 stone sculptures of which three are of Uma-Maheswar, two are of Surya and one each of Garuda and Ganesh. Some of these are in good state of preservation exhibiting their high standard of workmanship. Except for some minor differences both the Surya images are designed alike. In front of them there is an image of Garuda. Garuda in Yogasana pose on a lotus pedestal has not been reported elsewhere in Odisha so far. Garuda images of mediaeval Odisha were normally designed as seated, kneeling on right knee with folded hands, hooked nose and spread-out wings. The image of Garuda of Kaupur possibly belongs to an earlier period. Of the three Uma-Maheswar images, the first one is in a good state of preservation. The second image of Uma-Maheswar is much damaged. The third image of Uma-Maheswar is carved seated in *Lalitasana* pose facing to the front.

In another part of the village are found two images kept under a tree of which one is Narasimha incarnation of Vishnu. In another portion of the village a few images of the Brahminical Pantheon are kept. There is a fine image of Tara standing on a lotus pedestal in Varada Mudra in the right hand while the left hand is placed over a female attendant standing close by with a lotus stalk. To the right a devotee is seen in Anjali hasta. Five Dhyanī Buddha figures are carved in a row at the top.

Close to the village on the dry sandy bed of Salandi, there is a spring called Devakunda which is regarded as sacred. At Daisingh, one km to the east on the Salandi there is a Garh called Bhimagarh. Inside the river there is BhimaChola consisting of 3 pillars.

Kharipada

Kharipada in Dhamnagar Tehsil of Bhadrak Subdivision is a famous place of old Mahayanī cult. A few colossal and life size images of Buddha and Bodhisattva have been recovered from this place and preserved in Jayadev Odisha State Museum, Bhubaneswar. A number of such images are still lying in the locality inside the mounds of debris. The debris would also include remnants of Hindu deities. These need to be explored. While historians get excited about Buddhist statues, and Jain heritage, basically these were built under the patronage of Hindu kings who had been converted to Buddhism and

Jainism. Until huge Buddha statues and stupas were erected, there were few worthwhile large Hindu temples. The only large temples were on the sea shores or large estuaries which were path finders.

Narendrapur

Narendrapur on the way to Chandbali from Bhadrak is famous for the remnants of archaeological interest. A huge image of Barahi, as large as the one preserved in the premises of the Officers quarters at Jajpur district, is the presiding deity of the place. Besides it has several Sivalingas and ruined shrines. A tradition current in the locality reveals that beautiful Sivalingas were exported to south-east Asian countries from there through Dhamara port. To substantiate this tradition even now we find large hoards of Sivalingas in various shapes and sizes, lying scattered in and around the village. Goddess Patamangala of this village attracts large numbers of devotees from the surrounding areas. Goddess Dakeswari of Chandabali Goddess Dhamarai appear to have some connection in the past with goddess Patamangala.

Nayakani Temple, Iswarpur, Tihidi

Nayakani temple is situated on a mound at the confluence of Reba, Kapali and Gengati rivers and later these rivers joins Salandi, which in turn join branches of Baitarani and Brahmani and forms the huge estuary of Chandbali or Tamralipi. Chandbali port become important during British regime as it was under the British rule and had the advantage of getting water from several river systems. The temple was made from wood of trees growing on the seashore (including mangrove). Goddess Nayakani is made of black chlorite (muguni) stone. The goddess came when the Nayaks of Bhoi dynasty, who were conferred the title of Choudhury during Mansing settlement, were given the responsibility of administering the area including Tamralipti port. This is very much a living temple and people who travel from Chandabali port offer a coconut at Nayakani temple. The place is also called Tinitara, where one has to cross three rivers. The reason why this place should not be forgotten is that it continues as the gateway of new waterway of Chandabali.

Paliabindha

Paliabindha is a small village located at a distance of 6.4 km. from Dolasahi of Bhadrak subdivision and famous for a temple dedicated to God Biranchinarayan. The original temple was broken and was restored recently by the local people. The sculptures and carvings of the door jambs are similar to the Siva temple found in Bhubaneswar and Khiching in Mayurbhanja District belonging to the 10th-11th century A.D. Inside the temple is installed the image of Sun God, popularly known as Biranchinarayan. On a square sized stone altar slightly inclined towards the back are carved four images of the sun God on the four sides. The figures hold lotus flowers in their hands. The lower

portions of the images below the waist lines are covered with clothes. The temple has the unique distinction of four door entrances, absence of pyramidal Jagamohan, provision of a platform and installation of the God Biranchinarayan facing to four directions.

Inside the sanctum, figures of Ananta Shayi Bishnu, Mahisa Mardini Durga, and lord Srikrishna lifting the mountain Gobardhan are placed. They were probably obtained from some other sites and kept here for worship. The image of Durga is 10-armed displaying attributes like sword, disc, spear, dagger, shield, bow, arrow, snake, conch and tail of the buffalo demon. The deity is in the attitude of killing the demon who appears to be emerging from the decapitated body of the buffalo in human form. The figure of an Ananta Shayi Bishnu is seen resting on the coils of snake (Ananta), Brahma is seated on a lotus flower originating from the naval region of Bishnu while Sri Devi and Bhu Devi stand on the sides in folded hands. The third piece is identified Sri Krishna uplifting the mountain Gobardhan.

There are High English School, College, Gram Panchayat office and post office.

Solampur

Solampur is a village in Bhandaripokhari Police Station of Bhadrak subdivision situated opposite to Jajpur town from which it is separated by the river Baitarani. The village finds mention in the Neulpur copper plate of Subhakar Deva I (790 A.D) of Bhaumakara Dynasty of Odisha. The place is famous for the discovery of a large number of Mahayani and Tantric Buddhist deities. Some of these archaeological relics are in damaged condition. The images fixed to the niches of the outer walls of the Raghunath temple of the village exhibits remarkable style of art of the early mediaeval period. The notable statue among this group is the one representing in a slab of stone the eight great events associated with the life of Goutam Buddha. The main image is that of Buddha seated in Bhumisparsha Mudra. To the left of him is depicted his birth scene from Maya Devi. Just above it he (Buddha) is found turning the wheel of Dharma. The top most figure illustrates Mahaparinirvan of Buddha at Kusinara. Below this figure and just above the head of the main image are to be found the representation of six Manasi Buddha. Such sculptures are found in several places of India belonging to the Gupta and the post-Gupta period. But the Solampur figure is remarkable by its neat precision and artistic carving which may be regarded as one of the finest specimen of its kind.

Avalokitesvar image of this place sitting on a lotus throne may be compared with that of Avalokitesvar image found in Ratnagiri and Vaisravan image found in Udayagiri, both in Jajpur district. The image of Tara in trivanga pose which has been attached to the outer wall of the temple narrated above

reveals the artistic influence of Ratnagiri on the place. There is a standing image of Avalokiteswar flanked by two small figures of Tara. The Chlorite image Vajrasattva of this place preserved at present in the Indian Museum, Kolkata is a fine specimen of plastic art and looks animated by natural vigour and grace. It sits in Vajraparyanka attitude and carries the Vara on its right palm that has been placed against the chest while its left hand resting upon the lap, holds a ghanta which has been damaged. Unlike its Nepalese proto types, this image is not found erect and rigid but in imitation of the Ratnagiri style it inclines the trunk to the right and head to the left thus conveying a rhythmic grace. Vajrasttva is regarded as the 6th Dhyani Bhddha and is worshipped only by those who are initiated to the Vajrayana cult.

It also contains the ruins of an old brick fort. Local legend says that it was built by Kapilendra Deva, king of Odisha (1435-70) and inside the fort are a tomb and the ruins of a temple. In the absence of other evidence, it is doubtful that a brick fort was built at a strategic place instead of a stone and time fort, in the face of Afghan assault. The brick fort could belong to a period before the kings of Odisha adopted Buddhism, besides practicing Hinduism.

Communications

- (a) **AIR** - Nearest Airport is Bhubaneswar which is 130 K.M. from the District headquarters.
- (b) **Rail** - Bhadrak has an excellent network of Rail connection. Many Fast and Superfast Trains run through the district of Bhadrak which connects major cities of India like Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Ranchi, Thiruvananthapuram and Ahmedabad. Bhadrak stands where East-Coast railway ends and South-Eastern Railway begins.
- (c) **Road** - Being on N.H. 05 Bhadrak is well connected by all-weather motorable roads within the State and the neighboring States of Odisha.
- (d) **Port** - Chandbali continues to be used for its water route for Commerce and Transport.

Other Important Activities

1. Food and Delicacies

Palua Laddu, Chhenamudki and Chhenapoda are important delicious sweets. Basudebpur is known as a major milk-shed area preceding White Revolution and continues to do so. There is a large area devoted to brackish water prawn production. Chudamani, Dhamara and Chandabali continue to be major fishing ports, and often fish is taken along the seas to West Bengal.

2. Cuisine

The traditional cuisine of Bhadrak is marked by abundance of local herbs, low use of oil and fats and basically dependant on flavours. For example, besides some twenty varieties of tamarind, sour okra (taka bhendi), or raw mangoes, karamanga (star fruit) and so on one used. As long as the fish is fresh, little oil is needed, and the fish is not deep tried. Fish is lightly salted, only sea fish is mixed with masala and semi fried. Frying of vegetables was unusually limited to brinjals (*baigan*) and *badhi*, for guests.

Accommodation for Tourists

Identified Tourist Destinations by Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha in the District of Bhadrak

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Importance	Distance from the District head quarters (in km)	Name of the Block where situated
1	Aradi	Lord Akhandalmani	39	Chandbali
2	Chandbali	Entry Point to Bhitarkanika	50	Chandbali
3	Dhamnagar	The Mazar of Pir Baba (Muzahide-E-Millet)	20	Dhamnagar
4	Dhamra	Maa Dhamrai Temple and Dhamra Port	80	Chandbali
5	Aharpada	Maa Bhadrakali Temple	10	Bhadrak
6	Iswarpur	Maa Dapa Naikani	27	Tihidi
7	Nua Sasan Guamal	Kumareswar Temple	13	Tihidi

Other Tourist Spots in the District

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Importance	Distance from the District head quarters(in km)	Name of the Block where situated
1	Bhadrak	Bankabasuli, Loknath, Panchmukhi Hanuman Temple	00	Bhadrak (Municipality)
2	Kuansh	Jagannath Temple	3	Bhadrak (Minicipality)
3	Santhia	Baishnab SmrutiPitha	2	Bhadrak (Minicipality)
4	Charampa	Patharkali	7	Bhadrak
5	Erein	Shiv Temple	7	Bhadrak
6	Satabhauni	Sapta Matraka temple	6	Bhadrak
7	Asurali	Baba Bairagi Ashrama	12	Dhamnagar
8	Suryapur	Radhakrishna Temple	22	Dhamnagar
9	Palia	Biranchi Narayan Tample	15	Tihidi
10	Barunei	Guptaganga	20	Tihidi
11	Agarpara	JagannathTemple, AnantaMohadev Temple	20	Bonth

12	Kaupur	Jagannath Temple, Ancient religious Centre	12	Bhadrak
13	Gohiratikiri (Dobal)	Mukundadev fought with Kalapahada, a historical Place	20	Dhamnagar
14	Ghanteswar	PatanMangala	41	Chandbali
15	Narendrapur	100 Shiva Linga	44	Chandbali
16	Apanda	Buddhist sculptures	26	Bonth
17	Anijo	Shiv Temple	30	Bonth

A list of important accommodation facilities created in the district both Government and Private is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	Location	Telephone No.
1	Hotel Abhinandan	Station Bazar, Bhadrak	06784-230509
2	Hotel Tarini Continental	Charampa, Bhadrak	06784-230894
3	Hotel Sampark	By-Pass, Bhadrak	06784-250585
4	Hotel Dixit Resort	Motel Chhak, Bhadrak	06784-240174
5	Hotel Blue Vine	Rajghat, Bhadrak	06784-251727
6	Hotel Orion	Neheru Stadium, Bhadrak	06784-242825
7	Salandi Guest House	Rajghat, Bhadrak	06784-250808
8	Hotel Shagun	Station Road, Bhadrak	06784-230453
9	Circuit House	D.R.D.A. Road, Bonth Chhak, Bhadrak	06784-242300
10	Hotel Jasmine Jyoti	Basudevpur, Bhadrak	
11	Hotel Golden Anchor	Dhamra	
12	Hotel Aranya Nivas, O.T.D.C.	Chandbali, Bhadrak	06786-220379
13	Hotel Galaxy Lodge	Aradi, Bhadrak	
14	Akhandalamani Atithi Bhawan	Aradi, Bhadrak	
15	Panthashala	Aradi, Bhadrak	
16	DFC Hotel	Dhamara	

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GLOSSARY

Abadhan	Teacher of old time village school
Alidha	A particular attitude of legs in which the right leg is outstretched while the left one is slightly bent.
Alpana	Painting or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions
Amabasya	New Moon-day
Amalaka	Fluted disc resembling Ania fruit, crowning the top of the spire
Amin	Surveyor
Anjalihasta	Folded hands
Asadha	Indian month corresponding to June-July
Asram	Hemitage
Astagraha	Eight celestial planets accordingly to Hindu astronomy
Asthi	Bone
Ashwina	Indian month corresponding to September-October
Avinaba	New
Bahal	A low lying land
Baisakh	Indian month corresponding to April-May
Bajyaptidar	Holders of resumed tenures
Balia	Sandy mud
Bhadrab	Indian month corresponding to August-September
Bhajan	Medlodious recital of devotional songs with playing musical instruments, such as, cymbals, conical drums and flute
Bhanga	Leaves of the intoxicating Indian Hashish (cannabis indica)
Bhoga	Food offered to a deity
Bhoodan	Literally means a land gift; it refers to the Bhoodan Movement started by Acharya Binova Bhabe for collection of land for the landless
Bhumisparsa	A sitting posture of Lord Buddha by touching earth on a finger
Mudra	
Bisarjan	Immersion
Bisoi	Title of the collector of revenue of a Bis or Pargana during Muslim rule
Bujharat	Explanation of the entries made by the Amin during field work in Settlement Operation by Munsarims before attestation of the records by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
Chaitra	Indian month corresponding to March-April
Chak	Contiguous plots of land in a particular area in a village
Chapel	Slipper
Chatashali	Old-time village school
Chautha	A sort of tribute levied by the Marathas corresponding to one-fourth of the gross produce

Choudhuri	Chief Revenue Officer for a Talik under the Muslim rule
Choukidar	A watchman; village police
Chudi	Bangle
Chuna	Lime
Dalua	Spring rice sown in November-December and harvested in March-April
Darshan	To have a look of the deity while praying
Daskathia	An indigenous form of ballad singing by a party of two persons who dramatise and sing epic songs or episodes with the accompaniment of a pair of castanets or wooden-clappers fitted with a bunch of tiny ankle-bells as the only musical instrument
Dewan	Chief Executive Officer next to the Ruler in ex-feudatory state
Dharani	Buddhist votive
Dharma Chakra	
Prabartana Mudra	Particular pose of the hand symbolizing Buddha's preaching the law.
Dharmasala	A rest house for pilgrims
Dhupa	Burning of incense sticks during worship
Dhyanamudra	Meditative posture
Dipa	Lighted small lamps
Dofasali	Double cropped land
Dorasa	A mixture of clay and sand in nearly equal parts.
Fauda	Spade
Gahira	Low lying land
Gajasimha	A rampant lion on a couchant elephant
Gamuchha	A towel; a piece of cloth used for bathing, etc.
Gandharva	Celestial dancer
Ganaja	An intoxicant Indian hemp
Garbhagruha	Sanctum sanctorum
Garhjat	Feudatory states of Orissa
Ghanta	Bell shaped member in finial of a pidha deula; a bell shaped gong
Gharbari	Homestead land
Ghat	Ferry
Gochar	Pasture
Gotra	Lineage
Gramadevati	Village goddess
Gramapanchayat	An elected body of local self government at village level
Guakati	Betel nut cutter
Gumasta	A minor official; a landlord's clerk
Habisanna	Vegetarian diet prepared in Ghee without condiments taken by Hindu widows during the month of Kartika (October-November) before sun-set
Hal	Current / recent

Handia	A sort of intoxicating drink prepared by fermenting boiled rice; rice beer
Hat	Rural market
Hensa	Mat
Huluhuli	Ululation
Jagamohan	Rectangular or square hall or porch in front of the sanctum
Jajamani	Hereditary service
Jama	Gross receipt ; annual rent or revenue
Jyestha	Indian month corresponding to May-June
Kalasa	Crowning element of the temple in the form of a vase, figuring as the container of the nectar of immortality
Kanungo	A subordinate revenue official / Accountant during Mughal and Maratha periods
Kanyadan	Giving a girl (Bride) away in marriage to the bridegroom
Kartika	Indian month corresponding to October – November
Kaudi	Cowry; Cypraea moneta
Kaunria	Mesta
Khadi	Cloth woven by hand spun yarn
Khadi	Chalk
Khakhara	Semi cylindrical member resembling the fruit Boitala Kakharu
Khanapuri	Literally means filling in columns; the stage of operation of preliminary record of rights in Settlement operation
Khanda	Sword
Khandapati	An officer under the Hindu kings of Odisha having chief control of a Khand or circle; a king
Khapuri	Skull; slightly curved stone slab covering the roof of the amalaka
Kharif	A crop season for staple cereal crop
Khasmahal	Government estate
Kula	Winnow
Kunda	A small square vat for containing liquid etc.
Kutumba	Family
Lalitasasan	A particular attitude of sitting in which one of the legs is pendent and the other lies pending on the throne
Linga	Phallic symbol denoting Lord Shiva
Mahajana	Money lender
Mahaparinirbana	Eternal sleep of Lord Buddha
Mahuri	Indigenous clarionet
Macadam	Headman; tenure holder
Mantra	Incantations
Margashira	Indian month corresponding to November-December
Matala	Soil which includes a large proportion of clay
Math	Hindu monastery

Melana Padia	Religious congregation ground of Radha Krishna deities during Dola festival
Mouza	Revenue village
Na'Anka	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
Nabagraha	Nine celestial planets according to Hindu astronomy
Nala	Small stream; channel
Natamandap	The dancing hall in a temple
Nij-Jot	The private land of the proprietor or proprietary tenure
Nirbandha	A sacred agreement for the marriage made before a deity by the parents / guardians of the bride and the bridegroom
Pachwai	Country liquor; fermented juice of Mahua flower
Pahada	Hill
Pakhia	A shade made of palm leaves to protect the head from sun and rain
Pala	A form of ballad singing associated with the worship of Satyanarayan by a group consisting of 5 to 7 persons with the accompaniment of Mrudanga, cymbals, etc.
Palki	Palanquin
Pan	Betel leaf
Panigrahana	Marriage
Parambrahma	The Eternal soul
Parbat	Mountain
Pargana	Obsolescent term denoting collection of villages, or tract of land constituting a revenue unit during Muslim period
Patu	Alluvium
Pausa	Indian month corresponding to December-January
Phagu	Coloured powder
Phalguna	Indian month corresponding to February-March
Pinda	Paying oblation to ancestors
Pidha	Downward curving pediment; projecting member constituting the pyramidal roof of a Jagamohan
Pothi	Palm-leaf manuscript; book
Prasad	Delicacies offered to deity
Puchi	A kind of play amongst Odia girls with frisking movement
Purdah	Curtain; veil
Rabi	A crop season (Autumn-Spring)
Rahu	The 8 th celestial planet in Hindu astronomy
Raiyat	Tenant having right of occupancy in land
Rakhas	Demon
Rakshit	Protected or reserved land
Rekha	Order of temple characterized by a curvilinear spire which presents the appearance of a continuous line

Sabik	Previous
Sahukar	Village money lender
Salami	Cash or premium paid to a landlord by a tenant
Sanad	Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a King or Government
Sani	Saturn
Saptamatruka	Seven mother goddesses
Sarad	Rice reaped in Winter season (November-January)
Sarbarkar	A village headman appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the Sarbarakars had become tenure-holders
Sarbat	A cold soft-drink
Sardar	The headman of a village; the headman of a caste; the headman of a group of persons
Sarei	A rest house for travelers
Sena	A basket made of split bamboo for bailing water for irrigation and other purposes
Shikar	Hunting
Sikimi Raiyat	Sub-tenant
Sinduka	A big wooden box
Shraban	Indian month corresponding to July-August
Swarajya	Independence
Tadi	Country wine; fermented juice of the palm tree
Tahasil	A unit of land revenue administration
Tahasildar	A Revenue Officer holding charge of a Tahasil
Tarpan	Offering water to the God
Tenda	A water lift; a contrivance to lift water from a lower level to a higher level for irrigation purpose
Thakuramahar	An estate given to deity
Thakurani mahar	An estate given to a female deity
Toran	Portal, porch, entrance, arch
Tribhanga	A standing pose with the torso inclining towards the left and the head inclining towards the right
Tulasichaura	A raised structure on which Tulasi plant is planted and worshipped by the Hindus
Viman	A towered sanctuary in which the image of a deity is enshrined
Yangya	The oblation of clarified butter and other articles of offering made to the deities through fire
Yogasana	Meditative posture
Zamindar	A landlord

INDEX

A

Aam Admi, 92, 272
Accommodation for Tourists, ix,
310
Agro and Marine Based
Industries, 87
Anapal, 296
Angul, ii
Apanda, 297, 311
Aradi, 35, 98, 115, 193, 240, 246,
290, 297, 310, 311
Aswini Tanti, 38
Authority, x, xi, xii, 97, 112, 150,
153, 168, 194, 203

B

Baitarini, 4, 13, 66, 184
Bhadrak Telecom Division, 123
Bhadrakali, 1, 35, 298, 299, 310,
313
Biomedical Waste Management,
264
Blood Bank, 238, 240, 245, 265
Boudh, ii
Bridges, 120

C

Chandabali, vi, 2, 3, 5, 8, 33, 68,
80, 81, 87, 88, 89, 96, 98, 111,
119, 123, 125, 139, 143, 146,
149, 158, 159, 175, 180, 181,
182, 187, 188, 190, 191, 193,
203, 230, 271, 272, 277, 278,
279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285,
286, 287, 288, 289, 301, 307,
309
Charampa, 1, 38, 87, 88, 98, 108,
121, 156, 157, 164, 165, 166,
193, 289, 290, 291, 301, 310,
311
Coast Canal, 6, 18, 119, 190

Community, x, 164, 171, 185,
203, 262, 267, 289, 290, 291,
292
Contemporary History, vii, 21
Criminal and Civil Courts, 190
Cut tack, ii, iv

D

Dakhina Kali, 298
Dhamara, vi, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 23,
37, 77, 80, 81, 86, 89, 94, 95,
99, 103, 107, 108, 111, 113,
115, 118, 119, 134, 143, 157,
175, 192, 193, 195, 196, 202,
203, 240, 291, 302, 303, 307,
309, 311
Dhamnagar, 2, 3, 14, 20, 23, 26,
27, 38, 40, 56, 63, 67, 80, 87,
88, 107, 109, 113, 115, 144,
147, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159,
161, 165, 174, 175, 180, 181,
182, 185, 187, 189, 190, 191,
193, 195, 197, 203, 219, 223,
240, 255, 271, 272, 277, 278,
279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285,
286, 287, 288, 289, 292, 302,
305, 306, 310, 311

Dhenkanal, ii
District Consumer Disputes
Redressal Forum, 197
District Industries Centre, vii, x,
82, 83, 87
Drug Distribution Centre, 245

E

Eram, 8, 20, 21, 240, 303
Eram Incident, 21

F

Facor Power, 22
Ferro Alloys, 22, 83, 86
Fishing, vii, 88, 89
Freedom Movement, vii, 18

G

Gamei, 4, 5, 6, 21, 63, 119, 125,
174, 177, 190, 202, 300, 301,
302
Gandhi Odisha Balashram, 167,
290, 304
Ganjam, ii
General Information, 272
General Insurance, 105
Genguti, 4, 5, 173, 174, 179, 180,
181, 182, 183
Gohiratikiri, 305, 311
Guamal, 240, 305, 310

H

Health Insurance Schemes, ix,
268
Hinduism, 34, 37, 38, 309

J

Jagannath Temple, 146, 147,
310, 311
Jail and Jail Administration, 196

K

Kalahandi, ii
Kapali, 4, 5, 63, 118, 119, 174,
179, 181, 183, 307
Karma Mandir, 296
Kaupur, 15, 38, 240, 306, 311
Keonjhar, ii
Kharipada, 306
Kochila, 4, 174, 179, 180, 181,
182, 183

L

Labour Laws, vii, 93
Lunia Incident, 20

M

Mahatab Kothi, 296
Mangrove, 8, 80, 81
Mantei, 4, 5, 6, 8, 63, 81, 119,
174, 177, 179, 180, 181, 183

N

Nalia, 5, 296

Narendrapur, 307, 311
Nationalised Bank, vii
Nayagarh, v

P

Paliabindha, 38, 223, 230, 283,
307
Parliamentary, 271, 272, 273,
274, 275, 276, 277, 282
Patient Service, 242, 243
PMJDY, xii, 106
Private Bank, vii

R

Reba, 4, 5, 7, 63, 174, 179, 181,
183, 307
Regulated Market Committee,
108, 109
Rehabilitation and Resettlement,
96

S

Sadabartta Matha, 299
Salandi, 3, 4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 63, 64,
65, 66, 67, 98, 109, 120, 145,
173, 174, 177, 179, 181, 182,
183, 193, 223, 225, 296, 298,
300, 301, 306, 307, 311
Sambalpur, ii
Sandy and Sandyloam, 63
Scheduled Tribe, 59, 142, 146
Sex Ratio, 27, 52, 53, 268
SHGs, vii, 103, 104, 105, 120,
161, 213, 291
Solampur, 308

T

Tourist Facilities, 120

U

Urban Population, 27

V

Vidhan Sabha, 277
Vigilance, 196
Village Police, 196, 200