



### Ph.D Research Scholar Profile

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Details of funding Agency/Scheme	
Title of the Research Topic	Borasambar: A Political and Socio-Cultural Study(1903-1947 A.D)
Abstract of the Research Work (Max.300 Words)	‘Borasambar’ a part of ancient South-Kosala, situated in Western Odisha, in the district of Bargarh. Borasambar is situated from Padmapur for about 18 k.m towards south-west. It is located in between North latitude 20.58 <sup>0</sup> & 83.00 <sup>0</sup> East. Borasambar Gadjata cover the area of 841 square miles included 476 villages comprising modern day Padampur, Paikmal, Gaislet, Jharbandh & four panchyat of Sohela block. Towards the eastern boundary of

Borasambar Agalpur, in western side Nuapada district is located & towards the northern boundary Phuljhar of Chhatisgarh & towards of south Patanagarh of Bolangir district is located. The term Borasambar or Budhasambar is derived from two words, Budha it means Python (locally called Budha Saanp or snake) & Sambar (Reindeer) an animal. As per the legendary Sources and a report given by Major Imphe, the then Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1863. It is mentioned that, before naming of Borasambar, it was in the name of 'Athagaon'' zamindari from Patana region. Once, the zamindar of ''Athagaon'' went for hunting & while hunting, he found that, a python was hunting a Sambar, in the mean while zamindar rescued that sambar & to remember the incident the name of ''Athagaon'' became Budhasambar & later on British called it Borasambar.

Borasambar possess a unique feature in socio-cultural field. Basically this area is inhabitants of tribal and caste based society. The tribal community basically depends on agriculture, collection of forest products, herbal medicine, kendu leaves and handicraft work. On the other hand the caste based society depends on trade and commerce. Apart from this occupation, both the group of social class observed and celebrate their fair & festivals in their ways like the tribal community celebrate Karma, Kailashi zatra, Dalkhai, Huel Puni, where as other people

	<p>celebrate Durga Puja, Dhanuyatra, Kalipuja etc. In socio-cultural aspects, Baisakha Mela at Nrusinghanath is the most attractive yearly festival. It held each an every year on the day of Baisakha Purnima, on the birth anniversary of of Lord Nrusingha. People from different parts of India come to this place to involve in this holly festival. As a whole it is a mitting ground of both tribal and non tribal culture and tradition, which is the true symbol of universal brotherhood.</p>
Progress of the Research Work	Work on Progress
Journal Publication	1
Seminar/Conference Attended	3
Awards	No