

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING

History of Indigenous banking

Specially in the coastal districts of Orissa the village money-lenders constituted the main bulk of indigenous bankers for several generations. The people who were engaged in money-lending business in the rural parts of district of Ganjam were known as Sahukars, Mahajans and Kumutis. They played conspicuous role in supplying agricultural finance to the rural people. The rate of interest was usually exorbitant and varied from place to place. They lent money against pledge of ornaments and household utensils and agricultural implements. At times standing crops in the field were also bought by the money-lender himself during the harvest time at nominal rate and the price was adjusted against the loan including the interest. The money-lenders sometimes adopted questionable and illegal methods for the collection of arrear loans.

General Credit facilities available in the district

The uneconomic holdings, insecurity of crops and concentration of land in the hands of a few are mainly responsible for indebtedness among the rural population.

Indebtedness

An economic survey* conducted by the Government of Orissa in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families form the overwhelming majority in the country-side the condition with regard to their debt will be a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. The survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of the 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 11.06 per cent. 52.11 per cent of the total debt were incurred to meet the expenditure on social ceremonies, paying old debts and on litigation. A debt of 7.92 per cent were incurred to meet expenses on miscellaneous purposes. Of the total debt 28.91 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 8.00 per cent accounted for farm expenditure, 11.55 per cent for purchase of land and bullock, 7.20 per cent for house building and 2.16 per cent for investment in business.

As regards the source of credit, the chief source was the money-lender. The data showed that 82.64 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from money-lenders, some of whom were pro-

*Economic Survey of Orissa (1954-55), Vol. I, by Prof. Sadasiv Mishra.

professional and some agriculturists. On certain occasions, some farmers secured loans from various other sources such as government, co-operative banks, commercial banks and friends and relatives but this constituted only 10.99 per cent. Loans were incurred both in cash and in kind. The data revealed that 98.23 per cent and 1.77 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively.

Role of private money-lender

At present a number of co-operative credit societies and banks have been opened in the district. Still the private money-lenders exercise considerable influence among the poor masses of the district. Although the money-lenders charge higher rate of interest yet they are popular because they are easily approachable. No red-tapism is involved in the process of borrowing and sometimes loans are advanced without any landed security in which case the fear of attachment of property of the borrowers is eliminated.

The money-lenders of the district may be classified into rural and urban, professional and non-professional. The distinction between rural and urban money-lenders is based purely on their areas of operation. As regards the difference between a professional and non-professional money-lender, the former primarily combines his business with other trade, whereas the latter, who are landowners and affluent personnel etc., lend money on good security to those who are fairly known to them.

The private financiers and money-lenders still supply a considerable portion of rural credit in the district. They now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa Money-lenders (Amendment) Act, 1975. By these Acts the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain a licence for carrying on business. He is also 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 have 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. A money-lender is punishable with imprisonment or pecuniary fine or both in case of default. The offences punishable under the Acts are non-cognisable.

Besides, the Government have amended the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act so that people can avail of loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under 'Crop Loan System' to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover the commercial banks have come up to render necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists, manufacturers, businessmen and others for productive purposes at a low rate of interest which forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand. However it is difficult to get any reliable statistics of the number and volume of business of the money-lenders. There are many private money-lenders carrying on business

without a licence. They are as repressive as their counterparts elsewhere. Up to 31st March, 1990, there were thirty registered money-lenders doing business in the district. The amount of loan advanced was Rs. 7,99,900/-.

Commercial Banks

In the year 1989, 202 branches of the following eighteen banks were functioning in different parts of the district. These banks were the State Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, Indian Overseas Bank, Central Bank of India, Andhra Bank, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Punjab National Bank, Vijaya Bank, Syndicate Bank, Union Bank of India, Vysya Bank, Bank of Baroda, State Bank of Hyderabad and Rushikulya Gramya Bank. Some relevant information in banking development in the district from 1982 to 1984 is given below:

Particulars (1)	1982 (2)	1983 (3)	1984 (4)
Deposits (Lakhs) ..	7,195	9,614	9,754
Advances (Lakhs) ..	5,752	6,941	8,412
No. of branches ..	135	146	164
Deposit per branch ..	53.29	65.84	59.47
Advance per branch ..	42.60	47.54	51.29
Population per office ..	19,000	18,286	16,279

Besides the above commercial banks and the Rushikulya Gramya Bank, two co-operative banks viz., the Brahmapur Central Co-operative Bank and the Asika Central Co-operative Bank are also operating in the district. These two Co-operative Banks play a vital role in financing Government sponsored schemes as well as crop loans. The Orissa State Financial Corporation has got its branch at Brahmapur to give loans to small scale industries units and transport operators. The Orissa State Co-operative Land Development Bank has got its branch at Brahmapur to provide credit for land-based schemes. By the year 1989 the commercial banks had opened 127 branches in different blocks of the district. The Regional Rural Bank namely Rushikulya Gramya Bank was also operating with 75 branches in different parts of the district. The total deposits and advances by the above banks as on 31st March, 1989 were Rs 199,40,66,000 and Rs. 143,52,46,000 respectively.

A block-wise list of different commercial banks is given in the appendix of this chapter.

Post Office Savings Bank

Post offices are the most easily accessible outlets for the savings of the people especially in the rural areas. The number of account holders in post office savings banks is increasing steadily from year to year. The increased savings bank deposit helps stimulating national development effort in the direction of upward growth rate.

The tables below give a detailed picture of the amounts deposited and amounts matured under various schemes of small savings in the district from the year 1986-87 to 1988-89.

Particulars	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Deposits (2)	Withdrawals (3)	Deposits (4)	Withdrawals (5)	Deposits (6)	Withdrawals (7)
1. Post Office Saving Bank	8,77,24,560	8,57,49,080	13,79,29,519	10,81,98,961	13,45,25,586	13,83,89,886
2. Post Office Time Deposits	55,11,433	68,95,575	85,04,439	64,95,933	83,61,248	82,30,584
3. Post Office Recurring Deposits.	1,93,27,459	1,22,76,969	2,44,28,547	1,64,74,896	3,18,71,747	1,99,36,545
4. Cumulative Time Deposits	14,20,631	25,05,118	13,45,708	21,02,808	11,42,535	25,23,630
5. 7-Years National Savings Certificates (II Issue)	1,48,600	21,31,152	1,16,741	4,26,291	17,650	1,77,196
6. 6-Years National Savings Certificates (VI Issue)	6,89,31,750	44,00,879	8,32,32,440	3,31,55,913	4,33,28,725	5,15,36,609
7. 6-Years National Savings Certificates (VII Issue)	36,71,214	19,05,506	28,06,017	41,89,458	8,19,500	49,73,524
8. 10-years Social Security Fund	1,30,000	98,409	23,000	..	32,000	591
9. 15-Years Public Provident Fund	29,685	18,184	1,24,710	29,073	1,34,522	2,500
10. 6-Years monthly Income Scheme	..	..	74,50,000	1,52,600	1,68,27,500	20,24,050
11. Indira Vikas Patra	1,48,16,509	..	2,25,19,550	..	2,86,56,400	10,000
12. Kishan Vikas Patra	..	..	..	..	7,17,90,950	..
13. 3-Years National Security Scheme	..	..	4,68,900	..	53,79,950	250
14. Discharge of old securities	..	67,94,046	..	..	..	20,15,583
Total	20,19,98,892	12,13,58,002	28,86,46,883	17,93,43,309	34,28,88,311	22,98,69,948

Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies

Co-operative plays a vital role in country's economic development. It was originally intended to supply credit facilities to the agriculturists for development of agriculture. Initially during early part of this century the primary societies were getting finance from their own deposits and also, to some extent, from the loans sanctioned by the Government. As both the sources proved insufficient to the demand, the Madras Central Urban Bank was registered in 1905 to attract deposits from urban areas to finance these societies. To decentralise the financial arrangement the district central banks were organised during the next four years and accordingly the Ganjam District Co-operative Central Bank was established. At present the activities of co-operative societies have been extended to almost all the sectors of economy.

Central Co-operative Banks

Two Central Co-operative Banks namely, the Asika Central Co-operative Bank and the Brahmapur Central Co-operative Bank were operating in the district by 1987-88. In the year 1987-88, the Asika Central Co-operative Bank had twelve branches and the Brahmapur Central Co-operative Bank had fifteen branches operating in different parts of the district. The following statement contains information about total membership of both the banks along with the share capital, reserve and other funds, working capital, borrowings, deposits etc., of the Banks from 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Particulars (1)	Asika Central Co-operative Bank		
	1985-86 (2)	1986-87 (3)	1987-88 (4)
	(Lakhs of Rs.)		
1. Number of branches	12	12	12
2. Membership (Actuals)	350	350	417
3. Total Share Capital	107	108	129
4. Reserve and other funds	102	113	410
5. Borrowings	634	608	651
6. Deposits	463	526	557
7. Working Capital	1,356	1,423	1,524
8. Loan advanced			
(i) Short term	586	227	350
(ii) Medium term	170	10	115
9. Loan outstanding			
(i) Short term	686	689	682
(ii) Medium term	319	248	343

Particulars (1)	Brahmapur Central Co-operative Bank.		
	1985-86 (5)	1986-87 (6)	1987-88 (7)
	(Lakhs of Rs.)		
1. Number of branches	15	15	15
2. Membership (Actuals)	472	468	468
3. Total Share Capital	131	132	156
4. Reserve and other funds	187	211	363
5. Borrowings	725	713	873
6. Deposits	784	860	868
7. Working Capital	1,986	2,081	2,252
8. Loan advanced			
(i) Short term	597	574	666
(ii) Medium term	96	109	133
9 Loan outstanding			
(i) Short term	927	972	935
(ii) Medium term	460	456	614

Primary Land Development Banks

Organised since 1960-61 in the state, the Primary Land Development Banks issue long term credit to the agriculturists for long term investments such as stepping up of agricultural production and other allied purposes like purchase of tractors, power tillers, pumpsets and for land shapings, orchards, etc. The statement given below indicates the number of such banks along with total members and business done in 1985-86 to 1987-88 in the district.

Particulars (1)	1985-86 (2)	1986-87 (3)	1987-88 (4)
1. Number of branches	5	5	5
2. Members ('000)	64	83	87
3. Borrowing members ('000) ..	12	5	2
4. Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	1,903	2,040	2,169
5. Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	120	24	136
6. Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	46	18	21
7. Borrowings (Rs. in lakhs)	1,547	1,620	1,659
8. Loans advanced (Rs. in lakhs)	122	156	82
9. Loans outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	1,425	1,470	1,474

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. Profit				
(i) No.		5	3	5
(ii) Amount(Rs. in lakhs)		2	1	2
11. Loss		..	2	..
(i) No.				
(ii) Amount Rs. in lakhs)		..	8	..

Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

Credit co-operative societies provided timely credit and agricultural inputs to the farming community to help them in stepping up agricultural production. The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies function at village level. The number of such societies along with number of members, total borrowing members, working capital, share capital, borrowings, loans advanced, loans outstanding, profit and loss in the district during 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given in the following statement.

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. No. of PACS	498	507	510
	(viable 406)	(viable 406)	(viable 420)
2. Total numbers ('000)	434	284	26
3. Borrowing members ('000)	74	59	58
4. Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	2,822	2,866	3,124
5. Total share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	254	256	287
6. Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	18	19	8
7. Borrowings (Rs. in lakhs)	1,857	1,853	2,032
8. Loans advanced (short term) (Rs. in lakhs)	812	803	841
9. Loans advanced (Medium term) (Rs. in lakhs)	137	52	227
10. Loans outstanding (short term) (Rs. in lakhs)	1,266	1,293	1,331
11. Loans outstanding (Medium term) (Rs. in lakhs)	458	396	633
12. Profit			
(i) No.	287	189	200
(ii) Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	21	29	23
13. Loss			
(i) No.	211	292	284
(ii) Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	31	88	99

Large-sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies

The Large-sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were organised in the tribal sub-plan area to provide a package of services to the tribal people at a single contact point.

Table given below indicates the number of large-sized agricultural multi-purpose co-operative societies along with number of members, total borrowing members, working capital, share capital, borrowings, loans advanced, loans outstanding, Profit and loss in the district during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Particulars	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1. Number of LAMPS	6	6	6 (viable-4)
2. Total membership (in '000)	30	30	30
3. Borrowing members (in '000)	1	4	1
4. Working capital (Lakhs of Rs.)	146	130	139
5. Total share capital (Lakhs of Rs.)	19	19	18
6. Deposits (Lakhs of Rs.)	4	4	2
7. Borrowings (Lakhs of Rs.)	54	64	64
8. Loans advanced short term (Lakhs of Rs.)	3	9	6
9. Loans advanced medium term (Lakhs of Rs.)	10	25	9
10. Loans outstanding short term (Lakhs of Rs.)	71	20	20
11. Loans outstanding medium term (Lakhs of Rs.)	31	13	17
12. Profit			
(i) No.	1	1	1
(ii) Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	1	..	1
13. Loss			
(i) No.	5	5	5
(ii) Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	4	2	3

Non-Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies

Among the non-agricultural credit co-operative societies functioning in the district mention may be made of the Primary Urban Co-operative Banks and the Employees' Credit Co-operative Societies.

Primary Urban Co-operative Bank

In 1979-80, there were five Primary Urban Co-operative Banks operating in the district. The banks had a total membership of 45,055 persons at the end of 1979-80. These banks had a total of Rs. 27,827,000, Rs. 23,24,000 and Rs. 20,03,000 as working capital, share capital reserve fund and others respectively. The banks advanced Rs. 62,77,000 as short term and medium term loans. The total loan outstanding was Rs. 1,39,89,000. During this period the banks made a profit of Rs. 4,22,000.

Figures relating to number of Primary Urban Banks, membership, borrowing members, working capital, paid up capital, deposits, borrowing, loans advanced, loans outstanding and profit in the district from 1985-86 to 1987-88 is shown in the table given below.

Particulars (1)	1985-86 (2)	1986-87 (3)	1987-88 (4)
1. Number of banks ..	5	5	5
2. Membership ('000) ..	43	46	47
3. Borrowing members ('000) ..	5	4	3
4. Working capital (Lakhs of Rs.)	581	669	746
5. Paid up capital (Lakhs of Rs.)	43	46	47
6. Deposits (Lakhs of Rs.) ..	386	446	501
7. Borrowings (Lakhs of Rs.)	33	32	25
8. Loans advanced (Lakhs of Rs.)			
(i) Short term ..	84	22	43
(ii) Medium term ..	120	138	139
9. Loans outstanding (Lakhs of Rs.)			
(i) Short term ..	23	26	30
(ii) Long term ..	291	314	246
10. Profit			
(i) No.	5	5	5
(ii) Amount (Lakhs of Rs.)	16	0	22

Employees' Credit Co-operative Societies

In 1987-88, there were 62 Employees Credit Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 8000 persons in the district. The statement given below covers number of such societies along with

number of members, working capital, share capital, deposits, borrowings, loans advanced, loans outstanding, etc., during 1985-86 to 1987-88 in the district.

Particulars (1)	1985-86 (2)	1986-87 (3)	1987-88 (4)
1. No. of other non-agricultural credit co-operative societies.	62	62	62
2. Membership ('000) ..	8	8	8
3. Borrowing Members ..	1	2	1
4. Working capital (In lakhs of Rs.)	105	106	107
5. Share capital ..	14	73	15
6. Deposits (Lakhs of Rs.) ..	21	17	26
7. Borrowings (Lakhs of Rs.) ..	50	59	54
8. Loan advanced			
(i) Short term ..	2	6	2
(ii) Medium term ..	57	50	27
9. Loan outstanding			
(i) Short term ..	3	2	3
(ii) Medium term ..	75	75	71
10. Profit			
(i) No. ..	26	16	23
(ii) Amount (In lakhs of Rs.)	2	1	2
11. Loss			
(i) No. ..	24	31	24
(ii) Amount (Lakhs of Rs.)	1	2	1

Other types of Co-operative Societies

In 1987-88, there were five Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies operating in the district. These societies mainly deal with agricultural inputs. Besides, there were sixteen Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Societies, two Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Societies, one Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, one Co-operative Sugar factory, sixty-nine Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Societies, one Co-operative Milk Union, seven Primary Poultry Co-operative Societies, two Co-operative Farming Societies, twenty-two Irrigation Co-operatives, forty-nine Primary

Fishery Co-operatives, three Cold storage and Patato growers Co-operative Societies, five Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Stores, eighty-four Primary Consumer Co-operative Stores, twenty students Co-operative Stores, eleven House Building Co-operative Societies, twenty-three Labour Contract Construction Co-operative Societies, one Transport Co-operative Society, two Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Societies, one Canteen Co-operative Society and one Electricity Co-operative Society.

A comparative statement showing number of these societies with number of members, borrowing members, working capital, paid-up capital and share capital, profit, loss, etc., from 1985-86 to 1987-88 is given in Appendix II of this chapter.

In the district three hundred sixty primary agricultural credit co-operative societies with 320 branches (of which 34 are fair price shops) undertook the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas during 1987-88. Total sale of these societies amounted to Rs. 166 lakhs which included Rs. 45 lakhs for controlled goods and Rs. 121 lakhs for non-controlled goods.

The total sale of the five Marketing Co-operative Societies of the district amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs which include Rs. 42 lakhs for controlled goods and Rs. 8 lakhs for non-controlled goods.

GENERAL AND LIFE INSURANCE

With the nationalisation of insurance companies, four branch offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India are functioning at Asika, Brahmapur, Paralakhemundi and Chhatrapur. The branch office at Asika was established on 11th November, 1985. The branch offices at Brahmapur, Paralakhemundi and Chhatrapur were opened on 1st September, 1956, 8th March, 1987 and 12th October, 1988 respectively.

The annual business done through these four branches by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1985-86 to 1989-90 in the district is furnished below.

Year	No. of policies completed	Sum assured (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86	6,663	11.82
1986-87	6,758	13.34
1987-88	11,962	26.54
1988-89	13,862	31.43
1989-90	13,027	33.83

The Life Insurance Corporation of India advance loans on long term basis to the Government and also to private persons. Policy holders are also given loans against their policies for meeting various requirements like daughter's marriage, house building, medical expenses, etc. The rate of interest varies from 12.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

General Insurance Corporation of India

New India Assurance Company Ltd., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the United India Insurance Company Ltd. and the National Insurance Co. Ltd. are functioning in the district. These are subsidiary companies of General Insurance Corporation of India and doing insurance on fire, cattle, burglary, accident, pump-sets, automobiles, etc.

Business (in lakhs of rupees) done by these companies in the district during 1990-91 and 1991-92 were as follows.

Insurance Company	Fire		Marine	
	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. National Insurance Company	1.41	1.86	1.20	0.56
2. Oriental Insurance Company	28.79	26.98	4.45	3.29
3. New India Assurance Company	4.80	5.50	1.50	1.30
4. United India Insurance Company	1.36	2.20	0.01	0.53

Motor		Rural		Other Miscellaneous	
1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92	1990-91	1991-92
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
7.56	10.00	4.56	6.11	12.27	7.43
33.78	46.50	6.65	8.04	11.45	11.45
21.00	25.00	3.46	3.01	14.00	14.00
21.00	26.88	0.79	5.16	4.35	2.70

State Assistance to Industrial Development

In 1978, the District Industrial Centre was established with a view to industrialising the district in a big way. There are altogether twenty-nine Industrial Promotion Blocks in the district and one Industries Promotion Officer is posted to each of these blocks to look after various aspects of industrial development in his area of jurisdiction. 2385 industries started production in this district by 31st March, 1985, which provided employment to 15, 570 persons. Government help is available for industrial development of the district in different ways like allowing entrepreneurs to obtain raw materials from outside India on liberal terms, obtaining machineries on hire purchase basis, providing electricity at subsidised rates and even for arranging marketing of their products. Besides direct help through District Industries Centre, the Government sponsors the names of the young entrepreneurs to the State Financial Corporation and commercial banks for assistance. Till 31st March, 1985, the Orissa State Financial Corporation granted Rs. 629.30 lakhs to 529 industries whereas Rs. 186.58 lakhs were sanctioned by different commercial banks to 473 industries in the district.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Cowry Currency

The origin of cowry (*Cypraea moneta*) as a medium of exchange is still shrouded in mystery. The earliest historical reference to it is contained in the copper plate grant of Subhakar II of the Bhauma dynasty of Orissa. The use of cowry currency also finds mention in the stone inscriptions of Ganga and Solar dynasty. The cowry currency was in circulation in the district even in the beginning of the 19th century A. D. In those days it played a vital role in the currency system of the land. In 1808, the British Government introduced their own coins called Sicca rupee. This hasty step to stop the cowry currency which constituted the main medium of exchange among the great majority of people for centuries resulted in an abnormal fall in the price of the cowry upsetting the whole monetary system and causing misery and hardship to the people at large.

Coins belonging to different dynasties that were believed to be in circulation have been discovered in different places of the district. Some of these are the punch-marked coins, Puri-Kushan coins, Puri-Kushan copper coins and Ganga Fanams.

In 1858, in the neighbourhood of Pandia near Jaugada a hoard of Puri-Kushan or the imitation Kushan copper coins were unearthed.

According to Hultzsch's description in 1896 four Ganga Fanams were recovered from the district. In 1952, a Puri-Kushan copper coin was recovered from the village Badapur, 14 kilometres to the east of Brahmapur.

In 1970, a hoard of 344 silver punch-marked coins were unearthed at Pandia, a village situated very close to the Asokan monument at Jaugada.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced on 1st April 1957 and gradually old coins were withdrawn. At present the people are fully adapted to the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of all-India standard are in circulation.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Imports and Exports Pre-Independence period

It is mentioned elsewhere in the volume that the merchants of this region conducted brisk trade in spices, precious stones, silk textiles, muslins and ivory goods mostly with the countries like Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Cambodia, China and Japan in the long past.

In 19th century salt was manufactured in large quantities in the district. There were four salt factories situated at Surla, Naupada, Ganjam and Galingapatam (now in Andhra Pradesh). Ganjam salt was popular among people of Garhat areas because unlike Puri salt it was lowly taxed and the quality is good. For the same reason the Ganjam salt held sway over local market in the coastal districts of Cuttack and Puri.

The table below shows the increased sale of Ganjam salt in both the districts of Cuttack and Puri during the year 1872-73 to 1874-75.

Name of Districts (1)	Quintals		
	1872-73 (2)	1873-74 (3)	1874-75 (4)
Cuttaak ..	865.17	241.86	7274.85
Puri ..	543.06	259.40	1309.33
Total ..	1408.23	501.26	8584.18

*Sadananda Choudhury—Economic History of Colonialism, Page 94.

This apart, Ganjam salt was also marketed in the then Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh). The Banjaras from the Central Provinces were bringing down to the coast the produce of the interiors consisting chiefly of cotton, turmeric, iron and wheat. They were taking away salt and sugar. The transport of salt into the interiors by means of pack oxen was very costly.

Besides salt trade, there were other consumer items such as rice, cashewnuts, cocoanuts and leaf platters, which were exported to Madras and Rangoon by some Indian vessels and the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers respectively, mainly from the port at Gopalpur. "Messers Stephenson Nixon and Co. exported a small quantity of rice to London from this port in 1880-81. Messrs, Wilson and Co. exported a good quantity of rice from Pundi and Sonnapur in the same year"¹. Some of the European Firms namely Simson Brothers, Stephenson Nixon Co., Wilson and Co. and Minchin and Co. were engaged in carrying on business in this district. They chiefly exported to England and France. Messrs. Minchin and Co. exported large quantities of sugar to Colombo and Calcutta.

The principal articles of export from Gopalpur were rice, turmeric, coir ropes, coir yarns, hides and skins and horns. In 1879-80 and 1880-81 large quantities of Salwood sleepers were exported from Gopalpur to Madras and Calcutta for the harbour works and for the North Indian Railway respectively. The timber was obtained from the Government forests of Ghumusar and Sorada and the zamindari Estates of Badagade, Ronabha and Korada. Some minor forest products were also exported to Calcutta.

The principal articles of import were cotton twist, piece goods, gunny bags, liquor, metals, kerosene oil and ghee. The imports were chiefly made from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Post-Independence period

Agro-based, forest-based and marine-based commodities form the basis of trade and commerce in the district. Considerable trade relationship was established with the adjoining districts of Puri, Phulabani and Koraput. The district is also carrying on trade with the neighbouring district of Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh. Fish, rice,

1. Ganjam District Manual, J. Maltby.

egg, mango, banana, etc., from Andhra Pradesh are supplied to Brahmapur and other local markets of the district. Manganese and other products like rutile, ilmanite, etc. of the Indian Rare Earth Ltd, are also exported through the port at Gopalpur.

The import items of the district include wheat, fertilisers, grocery, iron and steel goods, agricultural implements, drugs, textile products, modern engineering products, cement, kerosine oil, petrol and ready made garments.

Trade Centre

According to the Census of 1961, 27, 533 persons of the district or 1.5 per cent of the total population were engaged in trade and commerce of whom 19,656 were males and 7,877 females. Out of the total traders, 432 were engaged in wholesale trade, 26,673 in retail trade and 428 in miscellaneous trade. Of the total wholesale traders, 426 were in urban areas and the rest carried on trade in rural areas. Out of the total retail traders, 16,021 or 60.1 per cent of them dealt in cereals and pulses.

The district has a total number of 9,532 shops including shop-cum-dwelling restaurants, etc., out of which 6940 were situated in rural and the remaining 2,594 in urban areas. The shops in the villages deal mostly with the daily requirements of rural people, such as gram, salt, sugar, oil, spices, etc., whereas in the urban areas comparatively better equipped shops meet the demand of the urban population. The main commercial rural centres of the district are Chhatrapur, Brahmapur, Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi, Khallikot, Asika, Bellaguntha, Sorada and Huma.

Chhatrapur

Chhatrapur is the headquarters of the district. Most of the district offices are located here. The town is connected by the Calcutta-Madras National Highway and it is served by the Howrah Madras line on the South-Eastern railway. There is a small bazar in which articles of daily use are sold abundantly. In the daily market vegetables, fish, dried-fish and rice are sold in huge quantities.

Brahmapur

Brahmapur is the chief town and the wholesale commercial centre of the district. It also lies on the Calcutta—Madras National Highway, No. 5. The town has got a fairly big bazar including

fish and vegetable market. Traders and businessmen from all parts of the district come to this town for their business transactions. Even businessmen from neighbouring districts use Brahmapur as their main business centre. The tusser and silk weaving industry of this place is famous.

Bhanjanagar

Bhanjanagar is the headquarters of Bhanjanagar subdivision. The town was formerly known as Russalkonda, and has been renamed as Bhanjanagar after the name of the great Oriya poet Upendra Bhanj. Bhanjanagar is the central mart for disposal of produce of hills, chiefly turmeric, wax, honey, hides and horns, which the Khonds exchange for salt, fish, iron, brass etc.

Paralakhemundi

Formerly, the headquarters town of Paralakhemundi estate, it is now the headquarters of Paralakhemundi subdivision. The place is reached by a narrow-gauge railway from Nuaparha, a junction station on Howrah to Madras route of the South Eastern railways. The narrow gauge railways run from Nuapada upto Gunupur in Koraput district. The place is also connected by road. There is a busy bazar in the town. Vegetables and essential commodities are sold in large quantities in the bazar. The horn works and bamboo basketry of this place are famous all over the state.

Khallikot

It is the erstwhile headquarters of Khallikot zamindary. The main town is five kilometres away from railway station. The town is connected by bus services. It is now the headquarters of a Community Development Block. In the town articles of daily use like vegetables, fish and forest products are sold in daily markets. The town is connected with Brahmapur by regular bus services.

Asika

Asika is a town situated on the road from Brahmapur to Phulabani. It has a Notified Area Council. It is a place of commercial importance and the town has a busy market. In the town there is one sugar factory run by a co-operative society. The headquarters of the Community Development Block is also located here.

Bellaguntha

Bellaguntha is situated in Bhanjanagar police-station. It is reached by road from Bhanjanagar. This place is famous for bell-metal works. Utensils of different sizes are built and sold here and the same are also exported to Brahmapur and other places of the state market. There is one daily market which deals with vegetables, fish and livestock.

Rambha

Rambha is the headquarters of the police-station of the same name. It is served by a railway station on the Howrah-Madras line of the South-Eastern railway. Large quantities of fish caught from Chilika lake are sent to different places in the state from this place. It is also a centre for export of fish to Calcutta market. The small town overlooks the great Chilika lake which provides facilities for rowing and shooting.

Sorada

Sorada is a small town and business centre at the foot of a hill. The river Rushikulya flows past the town. It is noted as a commercial centre, the main commodities on sale being the produce of the hills, chiefly, turmeric, timber, chillis, hide, horn, etc.

Huma

A small village in Rambha police-station, Rambha is situated close to the Calcutta-Madras National Highway between Rambha and Chhatrapur. It is a noted salt manufacturing centre, where the saline water is evaporated in the process of drying and salt is manufactured. A Superintendent of Central Excise (salt) has his headquarters here.

There are also other urban commercial centres in the district like Gopalpur, Kodala, Hinjilikatu, Buguda, Kashinagar, Kabisuryanagar, Polasara, Digapahandi, Ganjam, Purusottampur and Chikiti which cater to the local needs.

Rural Marketing Centres

In rural areas greater part of local trade is carried on at various markets (hats) scattered throughout the district. These markets, though generally not of any great size, are conveniently situated for the supply of local needs. They also act as centres where grain is collected for export. At these markets the villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, pulses and other local produce and make purchases of cotton or piece goods,

utensils, kerosene, salt, fancy articles, etc. The weekly markets are the most important channels of agricultural marketing of the district. The average distance covered by people to bring commodities to the nearest market centre is approximately 10 km. The barter system is still prevalent in certain remote rural areas mainly amongst the Scheduled Tribes of the hilly region of the district. The village weekly markets are of great importance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people since they sell their produce in exchange for their daily necessities and luxuries. Merchants from town areas and outside the district visit these markets for purchasing goods at cheaper rate. Trade in cattle is also carried on in some big markets.

A list of important marketing centres of the district is given in the Appendix III of the chapter.

Regulated Markets

The object of the regulated markets is to regularise the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities with benefits to both the sellers and the buyers. The producers are provided with market intelligence and storage accommodation. Market practices relating to bidding, weighing and delivery of goods are regularised and payment of reasonable value to the cultivators is assured. There are two regulated markets operating at Hinjilicut and Paralakhemundi in the district.

Hinjilicut Regulated Market

The Hinjilicut Regulated Market was established on the 31st December, 1969 at Hinjilicut. The land area of the main market yard is 9.39 acres. The management is carried on by a market committee which came into existence on the 13th October, 1972. The market committee collects information regarding the prevailing price in other markets and disseminates the same for the information of the producers. There are various amenities supplied at the market yard for the benefit of the traders and buyers. There are 22 dia-wells with platform, cattle-sheds with trough, farmer restsheds, two open platforms and provisions for drinking water facilities inside the land area of the market. The market is mainly meant for the Hinjilicut and Purusottampur C.D. Blocks of Chhatrapur subdivision, Sanakhemundi and Digapahandi C.D. Blocks of Brahmapur subdivision, Sergad C. D. Block of Bhanjanagar subdivision and Hinjilicut Notified Area Council areas. Commodities are sold by open negotiation system. Auction sale has not been introduced for lack of all amenities required for the purpose.

The following are declared as regulated commodities for the Hinjilicut Regulated Market:—

(i) Name of the commodities :

Paddy, rice, ragi, potato, onion, brinjal, tomato, coccosia, sweet potato, yam, leavy vegetables, Biri, Mung, Kandula, ground-nut, cocoanuts, gur, sugar-cane, chillies, betel-leaves, fish and dry fish.

(ii) Animals :

Cattle, sheep and goats

The statement given below shows the names of commodities, quantity sold and their value during November 1989 to October 1990 :—

Name of Commodities	Quantity sold in (tons)	Value (in lakhs of rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Rice	584.0	1.6
Paddy	3,398.0	6.7
Groundnut	3.0	0.2
Onion	297.0	1.5
Potato	2,152.0	6.5
Chillies	44.0	40.4
Betel	9,956.0	49.8
Brinjal	1,275.0	6.4
Saru	216.0	0.7
Tomato	535.9	2.7
Sweet Potato	42.0	0.1
Fresh vegetable	2,673.0	9.2
Fish	84.0	1.6
Dry fish	94.0	1.4
Gur	147.0	1.2
Sweet cane	464.0	0.2
Yam	100.0	0.4
Cocoanut	61,050 ... (in number)	1.6
Live-stock cattle	1,60,691 (in number)	638.5

The income and expenditure of the Hinjilikatu Regulated Market for the year 1979-80 were Rs. 2.62 lakhs and Rs. 1.81 lakhs respectively. After almost a decade i.e., in the year 1988-89 the income and expenditure of this regulated market increased to Rs. 5.63 lakhs and Rs. 2.26 lakhs respectively.

Paralakhemundi Regulated Market

The Paralakhemundi Regulated Market came into existence on the 22nd December 1964 at Paralakhemundi town. The Market is meant for 14 Villages of Paralakhemundi police-station, three villages of Ramagiri police-station and three villages of Serang police-station and Paralakhemundi municipal area. The market committee came into existence in August 1980. The market yard covers two acres of land area. On the portion of the market yard stand the office building, godowns, cattle sheds and a well. Commodities are sold through mutual agreement between buyer and seller. Open auction is not practised in this regulated market.

The following are declared regulated commodities for this market.

(i) Name of the commodities:

Paddy, rice, jute, groundnut, Jawar, Ragi, turmeric, tamarind, Biri, Gur, Mung, Kulthi, hill-gram, mustard, ginger, orange, Copocasia, potato, onion, chillies, til, Suan and Bajra.

(ii) Live-stocks :

Sheep, goat and poultry

The table below indicates the names of commodities, quantity sold and their value during November 1989 to October 1990: —

Name of the commodity (1)	Quantity sold (in tons) (2)	Value in lakhs of rupees (3)
Paddy	5,554.5	19.98
Rice	8,932.1	267.93
Jute	439.3	0.93
Blackgram	50.3	0.90
Jawar	422.8	0.70
Groundnut	189.7	0.76
Ragi	43.0	0.07
Turmeric	203.2	1.63

Name of the commodity (1)	Quality sold (in tons) (2)	Value in lakhs of rupees (3)
Tamarind	1,267.3	3.17
Jaggery	226.7	1.02
Horsegram	83.1	0.16
Onion	932.2	3.27
Potato	1,903.9	6.67
Chillies	50.1	14.78
Orange	24.6	0.04
Til	70.8	0.42
Betel	25.2	0.03
Hillgram	69.4	0.29
Groundnut	10.8	0.08
Castorseed	10.5	0.03
Ginger	10.2	0.04

The income and expenditure of the regulated market during the year 1979-80 were Rs. 1.62 lakhs and Rs. 1.43 lakhs respectively. Almost a decade after the income and expenditure of this regulated market increased to Rs. 5.82 lakhs and Rs. 2.07 lakhs respectively in 1988-89.

State Trading

The state trading scheme of the Food and Civil Supplies Department of the Government of Orissa commences on the 1st November of each year and ends on the 31st October of the succeeding year which is known as 'Kharif Year'.

The table below gives the details of disposal of essential commodities through fair price shops during the year 1984-85 to 1988-89.

Year (1)	Rice (in quintals) (2)	Wheat (in quintals) (3)	Sugar (in quintals) (4)	Kerosene oil (in Kilo litres) (5)
1984-85	2,812.5	...	15,755.7	..
1985-86	2,401.8	1,556.4	14,415.8	..
1986-87	1,366	4,912.7	15,190.1	..
1987-88	17,744.8	7,858	15,434.7	20,532.5
1988-89	25,516	10,018.8	14,969.1	2,235.5

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures in the district during early British period varied from place to place. The Tum' was the most common measure of capacity. It varied so much that it was scarcely found to be the same at any two places 25 km. apart. Of nine different kinds of Tum in use in the district the average was found equal to 254.8 tolas. There were also two kinds of measures prevalent viz., the Bikka and the Sikka of which the Bikka was $\frac{5}{8}$ of the Sikka.

I. Weights

15 Tolas made	1 Sola
4 Solas made	1 Adda
4 Addas made	1 Tum
4 Tums made	1 Nauti or 12 Seers of 80 Tolas

II. Measures

4 Giddas made	1 Sola
2 Solas made	1 Tavva
2 Tavvas made	1 Adda
4 Addas made	1 Nauti
20 Nautis made	1 Bharan

However, before metric system was introduced the system of weight in common use was the seer of 80 tolas. For measuring length rod or nala was in use. One rod or nala was equal to 13 feet. The local land measurement was 5 Bharanas equal to one acre and 20 *nauties* constituted one *bharana*. Thus *bharana* was both a unit of area and volume.

These measures varied not only in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area. Materials from which these measures were constructed also varied from place to place. As a result, of such differences in the use of weights and measure there was ample scope for the traders to cheat the people.

In order to overcome these difficulties the Government of India introduced metric system of weights and measures as an all India standard from the 1st April, 1962. Initial difficulties were experienced by both the consumers and traders, but after regular practice and publicity through distribution of conversion tables, chats and pamphlets, etc. the system is now easily understood by the people.

APPENDIX-I

Details of Commercial Banks functioning in the district.

Name of the C. D. Block (1)	Name of the Bank (2)	No. of Branches (3)
Asika	Andhra Bank	2
	UCO Bank	2
	State Bank of India	2
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
Bellaguntha	Andhra Bank	1
	Canara Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Bhanjanagar	Andhra Bank	2
	State Bank of India	2
	United Bank of India	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	1
Buguda	State Bank of India	2
	Indian Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Chhatrapur	Andhra Bank	1
	Indian Bank	1
	State Bank of India	2
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Bank of India	1
	United Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Chikiti	Andhra Bank	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2

Name of the C. D. Block (1)	Name of the Bank (2)	No. of Branches (3)
Dharakot	State Bank of India	1
	Andhra Bank	2
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
Digapahandi	Canara Bank	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	5
Ganjam	State Bank of India	1
	Andhra Bank	1
	United Bank of India	1
	UCO Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Gumma	State Bank of India	2
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	1
Hinjlicut	United Bank of India	1
	UCO Bank	1
	State Bank of India	2
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3
	Andhra Bank	1
Jagannath prasad	Indian Bank	1
	United Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
Kabisuryanagar	State Bank of India	3
	Syndicate Bank	1
	Andhra Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	1
Kashinagar	Andhra Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3
Khallikot	Indian Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
	Allahabad Bank	1

Name of the C. D. Block	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
(1)	(2)	(3)
Kukudakhandi	Allahabad Bank	1
	Andhra Bank	4
	Bank of India	1
	Canara Bank	1
	Central Bank of India	2
	Indian Bank	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	2
	Punjab National Bank	1
	State Bank of India	8
	Syndicate Bank	1
	Union Bank of India	1
	United Bank of India	1
	UCO Bank	2
	Vijaya Bank	1
	Bank of Baroda	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
State Bank of Hyderabad	1	
The Vysya Bank Ltd.	1	
Kodala	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
Mohana	Canara Bank	1
	United Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3
	Indian Bank	1
Nuagad	Syndicate Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
Paralakhemundi	Indian Bank	2
	Andhra Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	Union Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3

Name of the C. D. Block	Name of the Bank	No. of Branches
(1)	(2)	(3)
Patrapur	Canara Bank	1
	Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3
	Indian Bank	1
	Andhra Bank	1
Polasara	Andhra Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
Purusottampur	State Bank of India	2
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	5
	Andhra Bank	1
Rangeilunda	Bank of India	1
	Andhra Bank	2
	Indian Bank	1
	State Bank of India	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	United Bank of India	1
Rayagarha	Syndicate Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3
R. Udayagiri	State Bank of India	2
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Sanakhemundi	State Bank of India	1
	Syndicate Bank	1
	Andhra Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	4
Sheragad	Central Bank of India	1
	Andhra Bank	1
	Indian Overseas Bank	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	2
Sorada	Andhra Bank	2
	State Bank of India	1
	Rushikulya Gramya Bank	3

APPENDIX II

Position of other types of Co-operative Societies in the district from 1985-86 to 1987-88

Type of Co-operative Societies	1985-86 (Rupees in lakhs)			
	No.	Membership ('000)	Share Capital	Working Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society	5	18	65	520
2. Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Co-op. Society	6	1	3	5
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society	1	1	3	3
4. Forest produce Marketing Co-op. Society	1	1	x	6
5. Co-operative Sugar Factory	1	23	87	1,004
6. Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society	69	2	1	17
7. Co-operative Milk Union	1	49	44	19
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society	7	x	1	2
9. Co-operative Farming Society	2	x	x	1
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society	4	x	1	2
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society	52	11	4	35
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-operative Society	3	2	19 (paid up capital)	39
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store	5	9	29 (paid capital)	106
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store	50	9	2 (paid up capital)	6
15. Students Co-op. Store	20	1	2	12
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society	10	2	2 (paid up capital)	9
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-operative Society	17	1	x (paid up capital)	12
18. Transport Co-operative Society	1	x	1 (paid up capital)	2
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society	2	1	5	37
20. Canteen Co-operative Society	1	x	x (paid up capital)	x
21. Press Co-operative Society	1	x	x (paid up capital)	..
22. Electricity Co-operative Society	1	x	..	..

Type of Co-operative Societies	1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Other borrowings	Total sale	Profit	Loss
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society	2	8,12	1 by 1 RCM	35 by 3 RCM
2. Fruits and vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society	3	9	..	..
4. Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Society	x	10	x	..
5. Co-operative Sugar Factory	11	511	9	..
6. Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society	9	12	1 by 11 Societies	x by 8 societies
7. Co-operative Milk Union	8	14	..	..
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society	x	..	x by 1 Society	..
9. Co-operative Farming Society	x	..	..	..
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society	14	1	1 by 8 societies	1 by 14 societies
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-operative Society	28	..	x by 1 store	1 by 2 stores
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store	26	82	x by 2 stores	1 by 3 stores
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store	2	60	1 by 10 stores	1 by 11 stores
15. Students Co-op. Store	6	13	..	..
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society	..	..	x by 5 societies	x by 3 societies
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-operative Society	x	..	x by 1 society	x by 1 society
18. Transport Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society	1	..	5 by 2 societies	..
20. Canteen Co-operative Society	x
21. Press Co-operative Society
22. Electricity Co-operative Society

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APPENDIX II

Position of other types of Co-operative Societies in the district from 1985-86 to 1987-88

Types of Co-operative Societies (1)	No. (11)	1986-87 (Rupees in lakhs)		
		Membership ('000) (12)	Share Capital (13)	Working Capital (14)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society	5	18	60	5,47
2. Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society	6	1	4	4
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society	1	1	4	12
4. Forest Produce Marketing Co-op. Society	1	1	1	5
5. Co-operative Sugar Factory	1	23	1,33	1,145
6. Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society	69	5	2	14
7. Co-operative Milk Union	1	51	42	22
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society	7	..	1	2
9. Co-operative Farming Society	2	..	..	1
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society	4	1	..	2
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society	45	10	14	37
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-op. Society	3	2	19 (paid up capital)	43
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store	5	10	29 (paid up capital)	96
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store	50	9	2 (Paid up capital)	22
15. Students Co-op. Store	20	1	2	12
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society	5	1	2 (paid up capital)	20
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-op. Society	16	1	..	13
18. Transport Co-op. Society	9	..	1 (paid up capital)	2
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society	2	2	5	41
20. Canteen Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..
21. Press Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..
22. Electricity Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..

APPENDIX II

Position of other types of Co-operative Societies in the district from 1985-86 to 1987-88

Types of co-operative Societies (1)	1986-87 (Rupees in lakhs)			
	Other borrowings (15)	Total sale (16)	Profit (17)	Loss (18)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society.	2,03	56	..	43 by 3 RCM
2. Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	..
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society.	7	9	..	..
4. Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Society.	..	12	..	..
5. Co-operative Sugar Factory.	1,43	6,99	2	..
6. Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society.	2	10	1 by 11 societies	x by 3 societies
7. Co-operative Milk Union.	12	..	..	1 by 1 society
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society.	x	..	x by 2 societies	x by 1 society
9. Co-operative Farming Society.	..	..	..	..
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society.	1	..	x by 2 societies	..
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society.	13	2	1 by 1E societies	1 by 8 societies.
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-operative Society.	28	..	1 by 1 store	1 by 2 stores
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store.	25	80	x by 1 store	5 by 5 stores
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store.	3	1,10	1 by 20 stores	1 by 11 stores
15. Students Co-op. Store.	6	12	x by 12 stores	x by 6 stores
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society.	..	..	x by 3 societies	x by 1 society
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-op. Society.	..	..	..	2 by 2 societies
18. Transport Co-op. Society.	..	..	..	..
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society.	2	..	3 by 2 societies	..
20. Canteen Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	x by 1 society
21. Press Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	x by 1 society
22. Electricity Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	x by 1 society

Types of Co-operative Societies	1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)			
	No.	Membership	Share capital	Working capital
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society.	5	13	65	5,69
2. Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society.	16	1	5	5
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society.	2	1	4	14
4. Forest Produce Marketing Co-op. Society.	1	1	1	6
5 Co-operative Sugar Factory.	1	23	1,33	11,62
6 Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society.	69	3	2	15
7. Co-operative Milk Union.	1	51	1	20
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society.	7	1	1	2
9. Co-operative Farming Society.	2	x	x	1
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society.	22	1	x	2
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society.	49	10	5	45
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-operative Society.	3	1	19 (Paid up capital)	34
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store.	5	9	29 (Paid up capital)	96
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store.	84	24	5 (Paid up capital)	65
15. Students Co-op. Store.	20	2	2	2
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society.	11	1	6	70
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-op. Society.	23	2	1 (Paid up capital)	12
18. Transport Co-op. Society.	1	51 (Actuals)	x (Paid up capital)	3
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society.	2	16,78 (Actuals)	5,42	51,14
20. Canteen Co-operative Society.	1	65 (Actuals)	1	4
21. Press Co-operative Society.	..	..	..	..
22. Electricity Co-operative Society.	1	x	x (Paid up capital)	x

x-Members less than 500 and Rupees less than 50 thousand.

Type of Co-operative Societies	1987-88 (Rupees in Lakhs)			
	Other borrowings	Total sales	Profit	Loss
(1)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1. Regional Co-operative Marketing Society	2,19	55	..	34 by 3 R.C.Ms.
2. Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..
3. Cashewnut Marketing Co-operative Society	7	5	..	..
4. Forest Produce Marketing Co-operative Society	x	25	1 by 1 society	..
5. Co-operative Sugar Factory	2,18	7,98	51	..
6. Primary Co-operative Milk Supply Society	9	21	1 by 6 societies	1 by 4 societies
7. Co-operative Milk Union	5	1	1 by 1 society	..
8. Primary Poultry Co-operative Society	*	..	..	1 by 2 societies
9. Co-operative Farming Society	x	..	..	..
10. Irrigation Co-operative Society	1	..	*by 6 societies	..
11. Primary Fishery Co-operative Society	1	1	1 by 9 societies	1 by 6 societies
12. Cold Storage and Potato Growers Co-operative Societies	19	..	..	1 by 3 stores
13. Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store	26	93	x by 1 store	9 by 4 stores
14. Primary Consumer Co-operative Store	15	1,02	1 by 23 stores	1 by 20 stores
15. Students Co-op. Store	..	9	* by 15 stores	x by 5 stores
16. Primary House Building Co-operative Society	x	..	* by 2 societies	* by 6 societies
17. Labour Contract Construction Co-op. Society	x	..	1 by 2 societies	1 by 5 societies
18. Transport Co-op. Society	..	..	* by 1 society	..
19. Hospital and Medicine Co-operative Society	2,08	..	4.78 by 2 societies	..
20. Canteen Co-operative Society	..	..	1 by 1 society	..
21. Press Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..
22. Electricity Co-operative Society	..	..	..	* by 1 society

* Members less than 500 and rupees less than 50 thousand

APPENDIX III

List of Rural Markets in the District

Name of the Block*	Name of the G. P.**	Place of Daily Market	Place of Weekly Market	Day of sitting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Asika	Nalabanta	Nalabanta		
Dharakot	Jahada	Jahada		
	Jagamohan	Jagamohan		
	Mundamarai	Mundamarai		
Sheragad	Pitala	Pitala		
	Brahmanchai	Brahmanchai		
Jaganath-prasad	Jaganath-prasad		Jaganath-prasad	Wednesday
	Panchabhuti		Panchabhuti	Friday
	Kadua		Kadua	Thursday
	Kokolaba		Kokolaba	Saturday
Bhanjanagar	Kulada	Kulada		
	Jillundi	Jillundi		
Buguda	Balipadar	Balipadar	Balipadar	Monday
Soroda	Badagad	Badagad		
	Sidhapur Gouda- gotha	Sidhapur Gouda- gotha		
Bejaguntha	Khetribarapur		Binchana	Monday
Kodala	Begunia-pada	Begunia-pada		
	Mathasara-singhi	Mathasara-singhi		
	Phasi			
Purusottampur	Ranjhali	Ranjhali		
	Jhadabai	Jhadabai		
	Patapur	Patapur		

Name of the Block (1)	Name of the G. P. (2)	Place of Daily Market (3)	Place of Weekly Market (4)	Day of sitting (5)
Khallikot				
Ganjam	Huma		Huma	Sunday
Hinjilicut	Kanchuru	Kanchuru		
	Chanduli	Chanduli		
	Sikiri	Sikiri		
	Sasan	Sasan		
	Ambagan	Ambagan		
	Sahapur	Sahapur		
Kabisurya-nagar	Jarada	Jarada		
	Bolasara	Bolasara		
	Athagad-patna	Athagad-patna		
	Budhamba	Budhamba		
Polasara	Mathura	Mathura		
Chhatrapur	Narendrapur		Narendrapur	Wednesday
	Badamadhapur			
	Potalampur			
Digapahandi	Gokarnapur	Gokarnapur		
	Padmanabhapur	Padmanabhapur		
	Bhismagiri	Bhismagiri		
	Bamakoi	Bamakoi		
Rangeilunda	Karapalli	Karapalli		
	Golabandha	Golabandha		
	Golabandha	Baxipalli		
	Golanthara	Golanthara		
	Kanisi		Kanisi	Sunday

Name of the Block (1)	Name of the G. P. (2)	Place of Daily Market (3)	Place of Weekly Market (4)	Day of sitting (5)
Chikiti	Jhatipadar	Jhatipadar		
	Sonopur	Sonopur		
	Sorala	Sorala		
	Nuapada	Nuapada		
	Girisola	Girisola		
	Girisola	Govindapur		
	Chandapur	Chandapur		
	Subani	Subani		
	Subani	R. Subani		
Kukuda-khandi	Kukuda-khandi	Kukuda-khandi		
	Banthapalli	Banthapalli		
	Nimakhandi	Nimakhandi		
Sanakhe-mundi	Patapur	Patapur		
	Sahaspur	Sahaspur		
	Gangapur	Gangapur		
	Gangapur	Narasingha-gad		
	S. Gopal-pur	S. Gopal-pur		
	Arendra	Arendra		
	Ramachandrapur	Ramachandrapur		
	Goutumi	Goutumi		
	Singipur	Singipur		
Chanameri	Chanameri			
Podamari	Podamari			

Name of the Block	Name of the G. P.	Place of Daily Market	Place of Weekly Market	Day of sitting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Patrapur	Khariaguda	Khariaguda		
	Patrapur	Patrapur		
	Surangi	Surangi	Surangi	Tuesday
	Jarada	Jarada	Jarada	Thursday
	Jayantipur		Jayantipur	
	Tumba		Tumba	Wednesday
Kashinagar	Alada		Alada	Monday
	Khandaba		Khandaba	Wednesday
Mohana	Chandipur		Chandipur	Saturday
	Luhagudi		Luhagudi	Thursday
	Chandragiri		Chandragiri	Wednesday
	Antarba		Chudangapur	Friday
	Adava		Adava	Sunday
	Gobindapur		Gobindapur	Friday
Paralakhemundi	Garabandha		Garabandha	Tuesday
	Upalada		Upalada	Sunday
R. Udayagiri	R. Udayagiri		R. Udayagiri	Monday
	Chelligada		Chelligada	Tuesday
	Ramagiri		Ramagiri	Wednesday
	Chelligada		Chelligada	Thursday

Name of the Block	Name of the G. P.	Place of Daily Market	Place of Weekly Market	Day of sitting
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rayagarha	Rayagarha	Rayagarha	Rayagarha	Saturday
	Jiranga	Jiranga	Jiranga	Friday
	Dambala	Dambala	Dambala	Tuesday
	Laxmipur		Laxmipur	Tuesday
	Kaipur		Kaipur	Monday
	Narayanapur	Narayanapur		
	Gandahari	Gandahari		
	Gangabada	Gangabada		
	Gangabada	Marlaba		
Gumma	Gumma		Gumma	Thursday
	Serang	Serang		
Nuagada	Nuagada	Nuagada	Nuagada	Thursday
	Khajuripada	Khajuripada	Khajuripada	Wednesday
	Badapada	Badapada		

* Block means Community Development Block

** G. P. means Grama Panchayats