

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Agriculture is the main occupation and the chief source of livelihood of the people in the district. Paddy, Kodo, Ragi, and pulses are grown abundantly. The plain area of Nawapara subdivision which stretches southward up to Bhawanipatna and then westward through Junagarh to Dharamgarh running further south up to the border of Koraput district with rugged hills here and there is almost like a valley and fertile for cultivation. It is occupied largely by the Kaltuyas who are capable agriculturists. A certain number of Kandhas are also to be met with who have left their hill fastnesses and settled down to plough cultivation. The hill tracts or Dangarla, as they are locally called, belong to the main line of the Eastern Ghat with about 1219·2000 metres high in elevation and contain rich mineral deposits like manganese, graphite, bauxite, etc., and provide occupation to the people of the district in mining and quarrying. About 3978 sq. km. of the total land area of the district are covered with forests which provide occupation to the people for nearly four to five months in the year. The Adivasi people of the district are largely benefited by the forest produce, namely, timber, bamboo, broomgrass, Mahua flower, Sabaigrass, Kendu leaf, etc. The Bhulias and Kostas are both weavers who earn their livelihood by weaving cotton and tusser silk fabrics. The Pandras, a section of the caste of Mali, earn their livelihood by the sale of parched rice. The Bangtias earn their livelihood by catching fish, though they also occasionally cultivate land. The Kandras are basket-makers working in bamboo.

The Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden -Ramsay, gives an analytical picture of the livelihood pattern of the ex-State of Kalahandi in the beginning of the 20th century according to which 76·6 per cent of the total population lived on agriculture, 16·9 per cent on industry, 0·94 per cent on personal and domestic service, 0·79 per cent on State and village service, 0·32 per cent on profession and 0·25 per cent on commerce.

The Census of 1951, ascertained the "economic status" and the means of livelihood" of persons. On the foregoing basis, people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. In the district there were 858,781 persons of which 724,969 persons belonged to the agricultural classes and 133,812 persons to the non-agricultural

classes. Among the agricultural classes were included (a) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants, (b) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants, (c) cultivating labourers and their dependants and (d) non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants, and agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons including their dependants who derived their principal means of livelihood from (a) production (other than cultivation), (b) commerce, (c) transport, and (d) other services, and miscellaneous sources. The above eight livelihood classes were divided each into three sub-classes; namely, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants in order to indicate their economic status.

The following figures show the livelihood pattern and economic status of persons, as classified in the Census of 1951.

Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes (1)	Self-supporting		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agricultural Classes :	161,142	39,588	159,898	261,206	39,260	63,875
(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	111,024	18,720	115,199	195,167	26,867	41,556
(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	10,162	1,305	10,120	16,141	3,415	6,828
(c) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	39,305	19,317	33,939	48,731	8,793	15,234
(d) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers; and their dependants.	651	246	640	1,167	185	257
II. Non-Agricultural Classes.	30,816	9,406	26,426	43,145	7,709	16,310
(a) Production (other than cultivation).	9,503	2,410	7,676	13,255	2,291	3,597
(b) Commerce ..	3,639	1,442	2,902	5,125	693	1,761
(c) Transport ..	322	9	254	314	67	42
(d) Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	17,352	5,545	15,594	24,451	4,658	10,910

During 1954-55 an economic sample survey¹ was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey showed that 93·2 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 68·2 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 2·4 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 0·1 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 22·5 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 0·04 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupational groups. Of the total non-agricultural families 0·7 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 0·6 per cent from trade, 4·0 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 1·4 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison with the occupational figures of the Census of 1951 this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In 1961, there were 458,968 workers in the district which constituted 45·5 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 550,686 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 270,512 persons were engaged as cultivators and 96,117 persons as agricultural labourers. Besides, 2,453 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 26,803 persons in household industry, 893 persons in manufacturing other than household industry, 533 persons in construction work, and 6,060 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 670 persons were engaged. There were 54,927 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 380,978 which constituted 33·4 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 60·5 and 6·7 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 45·5 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 63·1 and 28·2 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers, and other residual workers respectively accounted for 52·7, 31·3 and 16·0 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 58·9, 21·0 and 20·1 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties or a student attending an institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full-time worker, was not treated as a worker for the main

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Volume, I, by Dr. Sadasiv Misra

activity. Application of this test resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they were classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the number of workers according to the categories of workers as classified in the Census of 1971.

Categories of workers	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cultivators ..	197,295	6,780
Agricultural Labourers ..	107,524	14,743
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities ..	4,650	532
Mining and Quarrying ..	25	15
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs —		
(a) Household Industry ..	7,725	3,013
(b) Other than Household Industry ..	2,819	733
Construction ..	1,156	65
Trade and Commerce ..	5,513	1,403
Transport, Storage and Communication ..	1,967	123
Other services ..	19,599	5,298
Non-workers ..	230,656	552,235

Foodgrains are cheapest immediately after the harvest and are dearest immediately before the harvest. Prices are also lower or higher according to the nature of the harvest. Besides, if population increases, as has been happening, and production of food crops does not keep pace with it, prices must rise, obviously because the same food has more mouths to feed. The opening of the railway and the roadways also marked an epoch in the economic history of the district due to a brisk export trade of rice and pulses with different parts of India.

THE GENERAL
LEVEL OF
PRICES

In the beginning of the 20th century, rice and foodgrains were cheap, and when the price of common rice rose to 12.130 kg. per rupee, prices were held to be high. The three years, from 1905 to 1907, during which there was an exceptionally brisk export trade, the average price of rice, green-gram, wheat, sesamum seed, mustard seed, *urid*, gram, *kodo*, *arhar*, *mandia* and salt was 16.175 kg., 12.440 kg., 10.575 kg., 21.770 kg., 16.175 kg., 14.300 kg., 14.300 kg., 27.370 kg., 14.930 kg., 21.170 kg., and 11.200 kg., per rupee respectively. The above price level remained,

Pre-Independence
Period

more or less, stationary for a few years. In 1912, rice and *Mandia* the staple food of the people, were available at 12.130 kg. to 16.800 kg. and 20.527 kg. to 29.857 kg. per rupee respectively. Pulses, such as, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram were sold at 16.800 kg., 14.930 kg., 18.660 kg., and 18.660 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram rose considerably due to poor harvest and were available at 7.465 kg., 9.100 kg., 13.063 kg. and 13.063 kg. per rupee respectively. This price level was maintained for a period of three years with slight fluctuations.

In 1917-18 the price level showed an upward trend which reached at a climax in the next year (1918-19). The price of rice and *Mandia*, the staple food of the people, rose from 18.660 kg. per rupee in September, 1918 to 8.864 kg. in March, 1919, and 23.325 kg. per rupee in April, 1918 to 11.662 kg. in March, 1919, respectively. During the above period the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram also rose abnormally and were available at 4.200 kg., 4.665 kg., 5.600 kg., and 7.465 kg. per rupee respectively. In the early part of 1919 rumours on coming scarcity of foodgrains caused great anxiety among the people as a consequence of which price of foodgrains rose still higher. So, pecuniary and paddy loans were given to the people by the ex-State Rulers at a nominal rate of interest. As a special concession, on the occasion of a special Durbar held on the 25th October, 1919, the Ruler ordered for complete remission of interest for one year of all the *taccavi* loans advanced during the year. As a redress to the poor people the rate of interest on paddy loan for the subsequent years was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. An appeal was made to the local *mahajans* and *sahukars* to provide relief to the poorer section of the people. As a result of these measures people were able to tide over a very critical period without much hardship.

However, in 1921 the price level decreased considerably and rice and *mandia* the principal food of the people, were available at 16.795 kg. to 14.930 kg. and 27.059 kg. to 22.392 kg. per rupee respectively. The rate of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram also decreased slightly. During the three years, from 1922 to 1924, there was a general improvement in the price of cereals and the average price of rice, *mandia*, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram was 17.500 kg., 25.195 kg., 13.063 kg. 11.200 kg., 14.930 kg., and 18.660 kg., per rupee, respectively. The price level of the above period was maintained till 1929 with the exception of rice which rose to 10.730 kg. per rupee in 1929. In the next year, there was a general improvement in the price of most of the articles over those in the preceding year. The maximum and the minimum price of rice and *mandia* were 25.195 kg. and 14.930 kg., and 29.860 kg. and 22.392 kg. per rupee respectively.

The price level of pulses was also decreased and green-gram, black-gram, gram and wheat were available at 18·660 kg., 18·600 kg., 21·460 kg., and 14·930 kg., per rupee respectively. Then came the serious slump when the price of rice dropped down to 19·593 kg. in 1932-33, and 20·526 kg. in 1935-36 per rupee.

In 1941-42, there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produces resulting from the activities of the speculators on account of the Second World War. The maximum and minimum quantity of rice available per rupee was 12·130 kg. and 10·264 kg. respectively. The price of *mandia* varied between 29·857 kg. to 14·930 kg. per rupee. The price of pulses also rose and green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram were available at 9·330 kg., 10·264 kg., 10·264 kg. and 12·130 kg. per rupee respectively. It was expected that with the end of the War the general food situation would improve. But, it did not, and the price level continued to rise gradually, without any prospect of recession.

In the Post-Independence period there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of agricultural commodities. In 1951, the wholesale price of rice, wheat, maize, and gram was 3·5 kg., 2·1 kg., 3·2 kg., and 2·1 kg., per rupee respectively. This trend of the price level was maintained with slight fluctuations up to 1955, after which there was a marked rise in the price of foodgrains. In 1956 rice, wheat, black-gram and green-gram were sold at 2·5 kg., 2·7 kg., 2·6 kg., and 3·1 kg., per rupee respectively. During the four years, 1957 to 1960, the price of rice remained constant while the price of wheat, black-gram and green-gram fluctuated slightly. Since 1962, there was an abnormal rise in the price of foodgrains and rice, wheat, black-gram, and green gram were available at 2·08 kg., 1·7 kg., 1·6 kg. and 1·5 kg per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, and green-gram still rose higher and were available at 0·833 kg., 0·909 kg., 0·724 kg. and 0·775 kg. per rupee respectively. However, from 1964 to 1970 the price level decreased in certain commodities in comparison to the price level of 1963. The following table shows the price level of some important commodities during the period:

Post-Independence
Period

Commodities	Quantity in kilograms available per rupee						
	YEARS						
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rice ..	1·700	1·500	1·300	1·250	1·250	1·250	1·250
Wheat ..	2·000	1·900	1·700	2·000	1·800	1·500	1·333
Green-gram ..	1·000	0·835	0·835	0·500	0·500	0·500	0·500
Black-gram ..	1·300	1·400	1·080	1·000	1·000	1·000	0·750

In 1971 the price level rose upward and rice, wheat, ragi, green-gram, and black-gram were available at 0.909 kg., 0.833 kg., 1.600 kg., 0.588 kg. and 0.666 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, green-gram and black-gram still rose higher and were sold at 0.769 kg., 0.800 kg., 1.250 kg., 0.385 kg. and 0.455 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1973 the price of paddy and rice remained constant while the price of green-gram and black-gram rose by 12.5 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in comparison to the price level of 1972. In March, 1974 the price level of foodgrains, oil, vegetables and miscellaneous goods rose steeply and the retail price of common rice, wheat, green-gram, black-gram, horse-gram (Kulthi), Bengal-gram (Bunt), cocoanut oil, mustard oil, ground-nut oil, brinjal, potato, pumpkin and onion was Rs.1.40, Rs.1.05, Rs.2.75, Rs.1.75, Rs. 1.25, Rs.2.60, Rs.18.00, Rs.11.00, Rs.9.00, Re. 0.75, Re.0.90, Re.0.80 and Re.0.90 per kilogram respectively. In 1975, in the Dharamgarh Tahsil, paddy, rice and wheat were available at Rs.100, Rs.225 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. In the Lanjigarh Tahsil, paddy, rice, green-gram and black-gram were available at Rs.110.00, Rs. 275.00, Rs.225.00 and Rs.175.00 per quintal respectively. In Nawapara Tahsil, rice and wheat were sold at Rs.250.00 and Rs. 150.00 per quintal respectively. In June 1976, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, and Kulthi as available in the district was Rs. 160, Rs.150, Rs.200, Rs.240 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. The price of salt, meat and fowl during the same period was Re..0.25, Rs. 8.00 and Rs.10.00 per kilogram respectively. Egg was available at Re. 0.40 each. The price of kerosene and cow milk was Rs. 1.37 and Rs. 2.00 per litre respectively.

THE GENERAL
LEVEL OF
WAGES

The majority of the working class people in the district earn their livelihood by being employed in farm and non-farm occupations. It would be arbitrary to draw a water-tight division between them, since many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. In the urban areas, however, the skilled labourers have adopted specialised occupations.

Moreover, for a considerable part of the year the rural labourers do not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total income. In the district the system of payment of wages is also largely primitive in character. In many places wages are paid in kind in terms of paddy. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of rise in prices, they would

be beneficial to the worker. Over very short periods, wages in kind do remain unchanged, but since the Second World War with the rise in prices wage-rates in kind have also been frequently revised.

In the beginning of the 20th century labour was almost entirely paid for in kind and averaged about Re.0.12 per day for a man and Re.0.09 for a woman. There were three classes of field labour, viz., Bahabandha, Barshikia, and Bhutiar. The Bahabandhas took an advance of money from their employer and did not leave his service until the amount was paid. They received one *puti* (74.648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and on the occasion of the Paush Purnima a gift of four *putis* (2.98 quintals) of paddy and three pieces of cloth. Barshikias were labourers engaged in the month of Magha (January-February) for one year. The usual rate was Rs.4 per annum and one *puti* (74.648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and at the close of the year four *putis* (2.98 quintals) of paddy. The Bhutiaris were day labourers who received two *mans* (7.464 kilograms) of paddy daily. Skilled labourers received comparatively high wages, as it was all imported. A mason got Re.0.50 to Re.0.75 per day, a carpenter Re.0.37 to Re.0.75 per day, a blacksmith Re.0.37 to Re.0.75 per day, a brick-layer Re.0.31 to Re.0.37 per day, a brick-moulder Re.0.25 to Re.0.37 per day, a sawyer Re. 0.37 per day, a bamboo basket and mat maker Re.0.19 per day, a painter Re. 0.37 per day and a tailor Re.0.88 per day.

Pre-Independence
Period

The above wage level remained constant for a short period after which it increased and towards 1912 a male labourer could get Re. 0.25 or 3.732 kg. of rice for putting labour for eight hours a day. A female labourer could get Re.0.15 or 1.4 kg. of rice for the same hours of work. The Settlement Report of 1912-13, estimated the total remuneration of the Barshikia as Rs.250 per annum.

In 1929 the abolition of Bethi and Begari raised in its wake demand for labour and the landless people experienced no difficulty in finding employment in various public works of the ex-State and the construction work of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway within the ex-State of Kalandi. In 1940, Begar and Rasad systems were abolished. The custom of Bahabandha which was a compulsory engagement of a man as servant for the debts contracted by his parents during his minority was abolished. These progressive measures were a source of great relief to the poor people.

In 1942, a male labourer got Re. 0.25 per day. In 1945 the wage of a male labourer rose to Re. 0.37 per day. In 1946, the total remuneration of an attached labourer was estimated at Rs. 250 annually as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Uden (cash payment in advance) ..	50.00
(b) One <i>putti</i> of paddy monthly valued at the rate of Rs. 13 per <i>putti</i> for 12 months. ..	156.00
(c) Cost of 3 pieces of cloth ..	9.00
(d) Payment of 2 <i>putis</i> of paddy at harvest time at the rate of Rs.13 per <i>puti</i> . ..	26.00
(e) Miscellaneous payment ..	9.00
Total ..	250.00

Post Independence
Period

An economic sample survey was conducted during the period October 1954 to September, 1955, by the Government of Orissa in which the family was taken as a unit. It was observed that in the rural economy the chief source of livelihood of a large number of families was wages earned from farm and non-farm occupations. According to this survey 93.2 per cent of the families in the district belonged to the agricultural classes of which 22.5 per cent were agricultural labourers and 6.8 per cent of the families belonged to the non-agricultural classes of which 0.7 per cent were non-agricultural labourers. Thus about one-fourth of the total number of families of the district constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment 65.42 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on weekly, monthly and annual terms constituted 2.8 per cent, 3.74 per cent, and 28.04 per cent respectively. A labourer, on the average, got work for 268 days a year.

In is a well-known fact that agricultural labour constitutes the lowest income group in the community. In 1951 the average daily wage of a male labourer was Re. 0.75. Women and children comparatively got lesser wages. This wage level continued for a short period after which it rose considerably. In 1956, the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter and blacksmith got Rs. 3.00 and Rs. 2.87 per day respectively. Among field labourers men, women and children got Rs. 1.02, Re. 0.87, and Re. 0.49 per day respectively. A herdsman whose work

is grazing the cattle got Re. 0.75 per day. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, and dig wells, etc., were paid at Re.1.00 per day. The *halias* got Rs.250.00 annually. The income of a *halia* was, no doubt, insufficient to maintain his family. But his wife too earned something by husking paddy and working on daily wage basis. According to the custom prevalent in each village the Jhankars and the Chowkidars got some paddy from the tenants at the time of harvest. In the Dongarla tract there was no service land and they got ration known as 'Gundi Pej' for their maintenance, which consisted of some cups of gruel of *mandia* and rice. In some villages washerman, barber, potter and blacksmith cultivated land free of rent for the service rendered by them to the village community. In between 1957 to 1961 the wage level remained, more or less, constant with a little fluctuation. In 1963, the wages were enhanced further and the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3.61, Rs. 2.61 and Rs. 3.29 per day respectively. Male labourers got Rs. 1.55, women Re. 0.87, and children Re. 0.64 per day. Other agricultural labourers got about the same wage as that of field labourers. A herdsman got Rs. 1.38 per day. From 1964 to 1970 the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, mason and blacksmith got Rs.4.00 to Rs.5.00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per male, Rs. 1.50 per female and Re.1.00 per children. In 1971 the wage level rose and carpenters, masons and blacksmiths got Rs. 5.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 2.50 and women Rs.2.00 per day. In the next year, the wage level rose further and skilled labourers got Rs.7.00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 2.75 per male and Rs. 2.25 per female per day. In 1974, the wage level rose steeply with the rise in prices and skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, blacksmith and mason received between Rs.8.00 to Rs.10.00 per day according to their skill. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs.3.00 per male and Rs. 2.50 per female per day. When it was demanded in kind, it was paid at the rate of 4 kg. of paddy per day. In notification No. 21877-L. E. H., dated the 26th December, 1975, the Government of Orissa, have fixed the minimum wages payable to all categories of agricultural labourers at Rs.4.00 per day. This notification came into force from the 1st January, 1976 and wages are being paid accordingly. With the promulgation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975, all the Subdivisional Officers were asked to conduct enquiries into the existence of the bonded labour system. The District Vigilance Committee and the Subdivisional Vigilance Committee have been constituted as required under the Act. Till April, 1976, 27 cases of bonded labour were detected (in Bhawanipatna subdivision 4, Dharamgarh subdivision 22, and Nawa-para subdivision 1) of which eighteen were set free, six were dropped

for lack of evidence and three were under investigation. Of the 18 bonded labourers, one was a minor boy and 17 were minor girls. Pecuniary benefit is provided to each bonded labourer at the time of his release. Measures are also being taken for their rehabilitation.

The *halias* usually get Rs.100.00 to Rs.150.00 in cash for their annual expenditure which is locally called as *uden*. Besides, they get *masri* at the rate of 12.500 kg. per week which amounts to 50 kg. per month. On the occasion of the Paush Purnima they receive 50 kg. of paddy which is known as *siakhai*. In some part of the district they get a little less quantity of paddy but it is compensated at the end of the year by giving a little more paddy after harvest. On the occasion of Nuakhai and Paush Purnima they get free ration. Persons having large number of *halias* maintain one Head *halia* locally called as Behera or Khamari. He gets a little more paddy and money. The field servants generally work from 6 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily. From October to December when the crop is in the field they sleep in the field at night on a *machan* to watch the crop.

STANDARD
OF LIVING

The district is mainly agricultural and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly distributed throughout the year, people reap good harvest and are contented; when the contrary is the case the pinch of distress is widespread. In recent years, the impact of urban life, the policy of the Government, the modern means of communication, etc., have exercised a good deal of influence on the standard of living of the people.

Pre-Inde-
pendence
Period

Lieutenant C. Elliot submitted a report on the erstwhile Kalahandi State to George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore (present Nagpur), on the 28th July 1856 which contains a graphic description of the land, the people and their socio-economic condition, administration, etc. Some relevant portions of the report have been quoted here which high-light the way of living of the people.

“This dependency, is known only on the Nagpore side as Kharonde, the Oriya name being Kalahundy, and as there is no village or place corresponding to the former name it would appear to be a corruption of the latter, though it has been originally entered in the accounts. x x x x x “The country is high lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy¹ and Indrawritty², which last, with several tributaries and

1. Mahanadi

2. Indrabati

subtributaries of the first, rise within its limits, it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Thooamool, and c.) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice with the year. The hills are chiefly volcanic, and independently of 2 or 3 considerable ranges x x x x x x x x x x detached hills of greater or less size are interspersed throughout the dependency, the light alluvial soil washed from their slope is rich, fertile and easily worked yielding heavy crops of almost every description. Further in the open country the soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil mixed with lime nodules and occasionally alternating with red gravel, but all appear capable of cultivation and likely to give good returns for labour well expended. The population is thinly distributed, however, and the tracts of waste land are extensive as are also those of land once cultivated but now abandoned. At the same time the villages are numerous and small and the people appear to be well cared for, though, as in Buster and partly for the same reasons, there is no stimulus for the people to excel themselves. Their case, however, is better than in Bustar; they are evidently more contended and numerous and less apprehensive of intercourse. The drawbacks here appear to be in addition to the universal fault of the cultivator being unable to reap the fruits of his labour or rest his claims on any stated share of the common property, that although there are several large villages and many small ones—their communication one with another is exceedingly limited and unfrequent; there are no periodical bazars and the produce of one village finds its way with difficulty to the next and this want is aggravated by the total want of any current medium of exchange. No money passes in the country not even cowries and during my tour it has been found necessary to pay the coolies in grain. These causes are the source of stagnation and much retard the development of the resources of this rich tract; the disposition of the people however and the good intentions of the Rajah give every hope that these hindrances will be gradually and effectively removed and the country be made to assume that increased appearance of prosperity which it is naturally from many advantages so capable of maintaining. The hills are well wooded where the process called Dahee¹ here also practiced and explained in my letters on Kakeir² and Buster has not cleared the way for cultivation. In some parts as Thooamool clearing has taken to some considerable extent principally by the hill Khonds whose fields occupy the slopes and tops of the hills but which latterly and gradually then appear to be leaving for the plains. The disposition will doubtless increase as they gain confidence in the dwellers in the low country and be much fostered and encouraged by

1. Shifting cultivation on the hill slopes or Poddu called in South Orissa

2. Kanker

the establishment of Bazars in the various large villages in their neighbourhood which the Rajah has at my suggestion promised to give immediate attention to. The trees most commonly met with the dependency are in the Southern parts. The Serai¹ so common in Bustar yielding large quantities of a very useful dammer or resin and the wood of which possesses the property of not rotting when immersed in water or inserted in the ground the pillar commonly seen in the middle of tanks in this country being generally of Serai wood ; and several kinds of hard woods useful for building purposes but of no great size. The orange though not indigenous is here cultivated in considerable quantity and produces very fine fruit, I cannot learn from whence it has been introduced, those whom I have asked say, from Jeypore and Nowrangpore but I am not aware that the tree is originally a nature of those parts or that the vegetation there differs materially from that of this dependency. xx xx The bulk of the population belong to the hill tribe called Khonds whose restless disposition seldom allows them to remain long on the same spot and the greater part of whom pay nothing to Government, and have but little intercourse with its officers. xx xx xx xx Khond inhabitants of this district are of two classes or tribes, one living in the open country and forming the largest portion (probably about three-fifths of the whole) called "Kotchriah" Khonds are the most civilized ; the other confined to the hills are called "Dahariah" or Dongriah Khonds. They differ slightly in custom depending chiefly on their relative positions and though this may be supposed to have determined their division, yet they do not intermarry or hold much intercourse one with another. The former are described as peaceable, loyal and industrious generally being cultivators. They have no distinction of caste, each house providing for its own domestic arrangements. Their clothing generally consists of a single cloth and in some rare exceptions a turban. They worship the same Gods as the Hill Khonds; marry one wife and their ceremonies are conducted by the Majee of the village, or one of the elders of the tribe. There appears to be nothing specially observable regarding them except that they seem to be a race in disposition and under circumstances highly favourable to efforts for their improvement. The Hill Khonds and their peculiarities have already been carefully and minutely described in connection with the Meria Agency, so as to render any particular notice from my limited experience of them unnecessary. They appear to possess the characteristics and qualities of all savage hill tribes, quick of observation, suspicious, sensitive, exceedingly trustworthy, fond of ornaments and primitive in their habits. Their villages consist generally of one long wide street of double bamboo and thatched houses, having each a door

1. Sal

of access in front and a door of escape in rear ; their cultivation is entirely in the hills and they have only lately begun to evince a desire to locate themselves in the more healthy plains, attaching themselves in most cases to some larger village ; at a distance from which they construct their own quarter as near to the foot to the hills as possible. They pay no tax whatever, their only contribution being a sheep or some small present at the Dusserah. It is probable that the establishment of periodical bazars as yet unknown here will tend beneficially in attracting them to the open country and inspiring them with confidence sufficient to induce them to mix with the other inhabitants of the country. The Gods worshipped by both tribes of Khonds are represented by two sticks of unequal lengths inserted in the ground without any tenement or temple. The names locally given are "Dhurme¹" or Earth and "Dhurma"² (the Judge of departed souls) and the offerings, which usually consist of arrack and live animals as fowls, sheep, buffaloes & c. (and until very lately there is no doubt human beings) are simply placed in front of the idol upon the ground. In their food they are wholly indiscriminate and cook in old earthen vessels which they prefer to new ones and which they obtain from the villagers of the open country when they bring the produce of theirs, as turmeric, chillies, tobacco, oil-seeds, candol (a large variety of pulse) and edible roots of which there are several kinds, resembling the yam and very palatable, to exchange for salt, cloths & c. The Bhoonias and Kostas are both weavers, the former of cotton and the latter of "Kosa" or Tussa³ silk. Their language is Oriya but they do not intermarry. The Bhoonias are said to have migrated from the Dhumteery⁴ and Dhumda Perghnas of Chutteesgurh. The caste of Malees or Gardeners is here divided into two, both distinct, their members not intermarrying with each other, the one called Pundras earn their livelihood by the sale of Choorwa or beaten rice and the other called Koslas cultivate vegetable gardens. The Dosees or Astrologers, are few and illiterate, but satisfy the superstitions of an ignorant and credulous population. They wear brahminical threads, though not Brahmins, and speak Oriya. Their mode of proceeding in practising their vocation is simple. When any person comes to consult him, the astrologer takes a small quantity of rice in his hand and having counted out the grain in parcels of eight or any smaller number the remaining grains under that number are referred to the pages of a book counted from the end according to the number of grain and the words written on the page being the answer to the question proposed.

1. Dharti

2. Duma

3. Tussara

4. Dhantari of Raipur District

On examination of the book written in Oriya on Palmyra leaf, of one of these functionaries (which I did in the investigation of the case of the new deity) I found the very convenient arrangement had been adopted of having a favourable and on adverse sentiment on each page which were used at discretion or as prompted by the liberality or otherwise of the applicant. The Bagtees are only found in Joonagarh and their employment is confined to catching fish, they also cultivate. The Kondras are basket-makers working in bamboo, which is split and woven into mats and baskets. The Koltias are a race of cultivators nearly allied to Malees but of distinct caste. They cultivate generally, but their special province is the cultivation of the sugarcane and preparation of sugar. The Doorahs are cultivators, serving also as soldiers and their language is Telgoo, differing in this respect from the common language of the country and indicting their origin as from the south-east. The Bonkas are soldiers or Paiks, but use the Oriya language. The "Sowriahs" are an ignorant, rude, uncivilised race, in progress much on a level with the Khonds. They are cultivators and speak Oriya, having the privilege, as before stated, of wearing the Brahminical thread. The "Kammars" are basket-makers and "Shicarees" their number is small. The Sampwahs are mendicants who travel about the country exhibiting snakes as their name implies. They speak Oriya and are few in number. Domes are found throughout the length and breadth of the dependency, their numbers being considerable. Their language is a corruption of Oriya and they weave cloths in addition to other employments of a meaner denomination connected with the village. Their duties are the same and the race appears to be identical with the Domes of Hinduoostan; they correspond in every particular to the "Dhets" or outcastes of the village, though not aborigines. The "Bhooes" or bearers found here speak Telgoo, they are few in number and confined to Joonagarh.

The production of the Kharonde dependency, though various, are none of them of a very superior quality, or produced in such quantities as to admit of exportation, the greater part of them being consumed within the limits of the estate. They may be thus enumerated.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Rice | |
| 2. Kootkee | |
| 3. Mundiah | |
| 4. Kodoo | |
| 5. Goorjee | .. Cereals |
| 6. Moong | } .. Pulses |
| 7. Orid | |
| 8. Candol | |
| 9. Koolthee | |
| 10. Sursun | .. Mustard |
| 11. Til | .. Oil-seed |

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 12. Erundee | .. Oil-seed |
| 13. Sugar-cane | .. |
| 14. Cotton | .. |
| 15. Tobacco | |

Wheat and several kinds of pulses, common in other parts, are not cultivated here though the soil is admirably adapted for them, and Channa is produced to a very limited extent. There appears to be no obstacle to their introduction further than that they do not form articles of consumption by the inhabitants. Turmeric, Fenugree (May-thee) and most of the vegetables used by the natives are cultivated in abundance. The imports from the west consists of wheat, channa, & c., from the east Tobacco, salt, cloths and condiments as Pepper, Ginger assafotida, etc. Trade is principally carried on by barter. The rupee being the only current coin¹".

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay² writing in the early part of the 20th century said that "The Khonds are virtually the sole occupants of the inaccessible hill tracts and prefer to eke out their livelihood by the less arduous system of *dahi* cultivation or *jhuming*; the sides of the hills which rise from these valleys bear eloquent testimony to this destructive system of cultivation. In this country the Khonds have for years reigned unmolested, paying a mere nominal rental for their villages, or, more correctly speaking, for their *jhuming* areas (*Padas*): they are an exceedingly independent race, and they make no hesitation in showing that they resent the appearance of any stranger in their midst, especially of one in authority. The principal crop grown by them is *mandia*; turmeric is also grown on a small scale but they supplement their resources largely from the jungles. No Khond ever appears in any way hard up for food. They also keep stores of grain hidden away in caves and make use of this when out on hunting expeditions. In the course of time, however, a considerable number have settled down in the more open country and taken to regular cultivation". He further mentioned that the practice of human sacrifice referred to in the account of Lt. C. Elliot "has long since ceased. Assessment have now been imposed at nominal rates on the *jhuming* areas (*padas*) these assessments were recently revised and enhanced without opposition and the hill Khonds are slowly but surely advancing and falling more into line with the more civilized races". Again, "In the open area of the State there are many large and prosperous villages with highly cultivated lands. In the hill area cultivation is almost confined to the burning of the hill sides by the Khonds, except at the headquarters of the hill

1. L. C. Elliot's Report on Kalahandi, OHRJ, Vol. XIV, No. 2 Appendix, (1966)
 2. Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, pp. 200, 202, 204 and 205.

zamindaris where rice and wheat are cultivated alternately. The valleys of the hill country are intersected with perennial streams issuing from the plateau land just above and fine crops of wheat are raised by means of natural irrigation by the zamindars and in those villages where the members of the zamindars' family happen to reside. The Khonds however confine themselves in these parts to growing *mandia* and turmeric on the hill sides where they have cleared and burnt the forest. The best cultivators in the plains are the expert Kaltuya cultivators and the small tribe of Bhatras. The regular cultivating classes make very large profits annually by the sale of produce to merchants who flock to this State in large numbers to export rice, *rashi* (sesamum) and other cereals, and very large sums of money pass through the post office on this account. In the southern portions of the State a variety of spring rice is harvested in April. A vast change has come over the State during the last fifty years : the population has increased from 80,000 to 3,50,000 and the soil has come under the plough and the open country is now highly cultivated and well irrigated with fine tanks and embankments. Wheat is grown on the highlands of the hill zamindaris: special efforts of late years have been made to extend the cultivation of this crop and water mills have been obtained to enable the cultivators to grind the wheat locally. The State has never suffered from any general or serious failure of the crops, and even in 1900 when all the neighbouring country was severely affected, Kalahandi knew only a slight scarcity".

The abolition of Bethi and Begari system in 1923, the abolition of the 'Bahabandha Pratha' in 1928 and the construction of Raipur-Vizianagram railway line within the district boundary increased substantially the material condition of the people. The report on the Administration of Kalahandi State for 1935-36 narrates that the people did not feel the pinch of any distress. There was, as before, demand for labour in the ex-State and the labourers had no difficulty in finding remunerative employments in various public works of the State. There was sufficient stock of foodgrains and the people could dispose them of profitably as there was demand from outside. The Kandhas and other people in the hilly area did not feel any difficulty in respect of foodgrains. Medical relief continued to keep its high standard and vaccinations were properly performed. The general education of the State was also making progress. Forest resources were developed and there was a steady increase in revenue. According to the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement in Kalahandi district, ex-State Khalsa Area (1946—56) by J. Das, "during the last 20 years there was no failure of crops except in 1938-39, 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 when there was partial failure. There was, however, sufficient reserve

stock to meet the requirement of the people". But there was a general rise in the price level and people receiving fixed salaries and the middle-class people could not make both ends meet due to their increased expenses.

The period 1951—61 was significant for its planned development of rural economy. Five Year Plans were introduced which contributed to the overall prosperity of the people. Minor Irrigation Projects to provide irrigation facilities; adoption of improved methods of agriculture; supply of fertiliser, pesticides, etc., opening of new dispensaries; supply of drinking water in rural areas; programme to control and prevent epidemic diseases; construction of road communication; supply of electricity; spread of education, etc., contributed substantially to the material progress of the people. This decade was comparatively free from natural calamities like flood, drought and epidemics. The economic prosperity and good harvests had thus resulted in the fast growth of the rural economy.

Post Independence
period

The economic survey of 1954-55 indicates an important feature of this district, i. e., about 98·2 per cent of the tribal families were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Another significant feature was that the majority of the agricultural families (68·2 per cent) were owner-cultivators. Besides, agricultural tenants constituted a very small percentage (2·4 per cent) of the total number of rural families. The *per capita* supply of agricultural land was the highest among all the districts in the State which indicates a better condition of the agricultural economy. The data reveal that the average level of income per farming family was Rs. 292·44. Next to the farming families, in numerical importance, were the households who depended primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or non-farm occupations. Their annual income per family was Rs. 143·69. The data reveal that the net income from the rural trade was Rs. 203·93 on the average per trading establishment. The level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was around Rs. 200·00 a year. This clearly indicates that the families pursuing these avocations belonged to the low-income group.

A family budget enquiry was conducted in 1960. The design of the survey was one of the stratified systematic sampling. For the purpose of this survey the districts, viz., Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh-Khondmals and the Agency areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. The data reveal that cereals claimed the highest percentage of total consumption in both rural and urban areas. Milk and milk-products claimed a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Both in the rural and urban areas people spent a lot on other food

items. On non-food items the urban people spent more than the rural people in general. A specimen account about the food habits and necessaries of the rural as well as the urban population according to expenditure groups is given in Appendix-I of this chapter.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and, as one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that the urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while the rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural areas, while in the urban area cash consumption constitutes the main factor. The trend with regard to cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction as that of milk and milk-products for both rural and urban areas. In respect of fuel, light and intoxicants the non-cash consumption is very insignificant in urban areas. For amusements, toilets, clothes and sundry goods the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semidurable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So, one may conclude by saying that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban areas while for the non-food items dependence on market is almost parallel. In other words, urban people depend on the market for almost everything they use, while rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption has hit hard the urban people. In towns, shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, fuel, steel and wooden furniture, utensils, optical goods, books and periodicals, medicine, fancy goods, etc., have sprung up in large number. The number of automobile repairing shops, bicycle and rickshaw repairing shops, watch repairing shops, tailoring shops, hair-cutting saloons, hotels, vegetable shops, betel shops, etc., are also gradually increasing. The urban area presents a picture of all the socially significant sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to-do and the rich. The impact of urban life and the modern means of communication have, to some extent, influenced the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Beverage like tea has become common even in the village homes. Bicycles have become a very common possession. Many fashionable articles like motor cycles, scooters, radios, transistors, electric fans, petromax lanterns, stoves, textiles of synthetic yarn, wrist watches, microphones, goggles, shoes, stainless utensils, plastic wares, scented oils, cosmetics, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communication businessmen are able to despatch their goods to the remote

countryside. Consequently shops selling varieties of goods, both luxuries and essential, have now appeared in almost all big villages. Tailoring shops, bicycle repairing shops, and tea shops are coming up in every big village. With more money in the hands of the cultivators, use of wheat, sugar, vanaspati ghee, egg, baby foods, etc, is being noticed. Many of the big villages have been electrified. Pucca houses have been constructed by the well-to-do people. Model houses and low cost houses for the weaker section of the community are being built by the Government. The standard of living of the people is improving steadily due to the adoption of improved agricultural technique, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures, establishment of various cottage industries and, above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks. Organisations for women and youth are set up to conduct cultural and social activities. The Book Banks have been opened in the High English schools and the Middle English schools to supply text-books to the poor students at a nominal cost for a prescribed period. With the availability of the co-operative credit, Bank loans and Government loans the cultivators find an easy way to escape from the clutches of private money-lenders who charge a high rate of interest. The Savings Bank facility and availability of Small Savings Certificates in Post Offices are inducing many people to keep up their savings in Pass Books and National Savings Certificates. With the nationalisation of Banks people have been benefited at large by getting cash loans for productive and self-employment purposes. Moreover, the various development programmes of the Government including the 20-Point Economic Programme evoke an urge for improvement and progress among the people.

The jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange covers the entire district. The scope of employment in the private sector is limited mostly to flour-mills, hullers and saw-mills. There is no large-scale industry in the district either in public or private sector as a consequence of which job opportunities are found mostly in Government offices.

The District Employment Exchange was started at the district headquarters, Bhawanipatna, on the 17th September 1958. To meet the employment activities, a sub-office was opened on the 15th February 1973 at Nawapara. The two offices are under the control of the District Employment Officer with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

As regards the employment seekers—generally graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce; under-graduates, matriculates, unskilled workers and typists registered their names in the Employment Exchange. The following table shows the number of registration, placement,

GENERAL
LEVEL OF
EMPLOYMENT
IN DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS

Employment
Exchange

and the position of the Live Register for the years 1971 to 1975 in the district.

Year	Registration			Placement		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971	429	287	3,037	89	78	467
1972	573	681	4,596	149	136	440
1973	725	475	4,130	80	78	489
1974	620	343	3,741	77	69	735
1975	880	562	3,404	96	125	763

Year	Live Register		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1971	662	373	2,065
1972	680	637	3,256
1973	815	570	3,569
1974	491	238	4,081
1975	864	784	4,672

**Employment
Market
Information**

The collection of data on employment market in the district was first started in December, 1958, pertaining to the public sector only. In March, 1962 the collection of data on employment market was also undertaken in the private sector. In 1962, there were 6,627 males and 176 females employed in the public sector and 717 males and 306 females employed in the private sector. Gradually the position has improved and in 1975 there were 10,585 males and 444 females employed in the public sector, and 746 males and 397 females employed in the private sector. In 1975, there were 130 employers in the public sector and 70 employers in the private sector.

**Vocational
Guidance**

The Vocational Guidance Unit is functioning under the charge of a trained officer in vocational guidance.

In 1975, 965 individuals received information regarding jobs, 6 applicants received individual guidance and 385 applicants received guidance at the time of registration. During the year, 68 group discussions were conducted in which 341 persons attended and application of 73 persons were forwarded to different organisations for training.

Due to the unemployment and under-employment situation prevailing in the rural areas, efforts to meet the situation have been undertaken on a country-wide basis. The Government of India had, accordingly, formulated a scheme called 'Crash Scheme' for rural employment. The Scheme was operated through the State Government with financial grants received from the Centre. This scheme was introduced in the district in April, 1971 and continued up to October, 1974, after which it was stopped. The object of the scheme was to generate additional employment through a net-work of rural projects of various kinds which, on the one hand, were labour intensive and on the other, created productive assets or complementary facilities which were part of the area development plan of each district.

Crash
Programme
for Rural
Employment

During the period, April, 1971 to March, 1974 under the Crash Scheme 211 projects were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 28,05,520.34 was expended generating 11,57,244 man-days. A detailed list of the expenditure incurred and man-days employed by the different Community Development Blocks has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

Food for Work Programme under the World Food Programme has been approved by the Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack, on the proposal submitted by the Collector. The works approved by the Government of Orissa for this district during 1975-76 were as follows :

Food for
Work

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Man-days
Roads	.. 26	Rs. 6'00 lakhs	1,70,000
Drinking water wells	.. 300	Rs. 6'00 lakhs	1,50,000
Minor Irrigation Projects & tanks	.. 62	Rs. 21.32 lakhs	5,33,000

Works of the above projects are in progress. Under the Programme a labourer is paid 2 kg. of wheat and Re. 1 per day.

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Blocks at Junagarh and Dharamgarh on the 1st October, 1952.

COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

The district has been divided into 18 Community Development Blocks. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 11,07,296.

A list of the Community Development Blocks with their date of inception, number of villages and Grama Panchayats has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

The achievements of the Community Development Blocks in the district are narrated below :

Agriculture

During the period 1st July, 1974 to the 30th June, 1975, out of 9,05,270.22 hectares of land, 4,42,798.52 hectares were sown for food crops. During April, 1974 to March, 1975 improved seeds of paddy 8,17,244 quintals, wheat 959 quintals, jowar 41 quintals, maize 376 quintals, ragi 399 quintals, pulses 4,267 quintals, cotton 103 quintals, Jute 10 quintals, oil seeds 1,787 quintals, vegetable seeds 1,006 quintals and sugarcane 2,083 quintals were distributed. Fertilisers, such as, 4,983 quintals of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 1,681 quintals, of Super Phosphate, 596 quintals of Ammonium Phosphate and 127 quintals of other chemical fertilisers were distributed. An area of 372 hectares was under green manuring and 1,452 kilograms of green manure seeds were distributed. 507 litres of liquid chemical pesticide and 514 kilograms of pesticide powder were distributed. Fruit trees of 6,387 number were transplanted and 5,17,102 tonnes of compost and 10 quintals of bonemeal were produced. There were 435 private workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

In 1974-75, there were 22 Veterinary dispensaries, 63 Stockman centres, and 6 Artificial Insemination Centres in the Community Development Blocks.

Health and Rural Sanitation

In 1974-75, there were 13 dispensaries, 19 Primary Health Centres, 32 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 35 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 15 training centres for Dhais.

Education

In 1974-75, there were 1,771 Primary schools, 6 Junior Basic schools and 71 Sevashrams. Of the total Sevashrams 3 were residential schools. Besides, there were 163 Middle English Schools and 5 Ashram schools of Middle English school standard. There were 43 High English schools, and 2 Ashram schools of High English school standard. In these schools 73,720 boys and 32,377 girls were enrolled of which 30,584 boys and 14,624 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 3,565 male and 59 female teachers of which 2,014 male and 29 female teachers were trained.

In 1974-75, there were 41 registered and 334 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 1,085 and 11,252 members respectively. Besides, there were 34 libraries and reading rooms, 13 Adult Literacy Centres, 20 Community Centres, 62 play-grounds, and 70 Rural Radio Forums with 137 radio sets.

Social
Education

In 1974-75, there were 292 Mahila Samitis with 10,860 members. Ninety-one group discussions were arranged on family planning and first-aid medical treatment. The Mahila Samitis maintained 11 gardens and 5 poultry units with 75 birds. During the year, 5 cultural programmes and 6 craft centres were organised. Twenty-four sewing centres were functioning with 37 machines and 193 members.

Women's
Programme

In 1974-75, there were 18 Balwadi Centres imparting education to 575 children. During the year, 5 *Sisurajjas* with 80 members were organised. The *Sisurajjas* organised 9 cultural programmes and observed Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, etc. Three Farmer's Union and 6 Yuba Krushak Parishad were started with 18 and 125 members respectively.

Youth and
Children's
Programme

In 1974-75, the average number of feeding days for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children was 204, and the average number of beneficiaries fed per day was 41,685 of which 24,411 were expectant and nursing mothers, and 17,274 were pre-school children. Besides, 1,517 Primary schools were taken up under feeding programme. The average number of feeding days for school children was 192 and about 38,163 beneficiaries were fed per day. During the year, 17,600 lb. of corn soyabean milk, 80,486 lb. of salad oil and 9,99,793 lb. of Bulgar wheat were supplied to the beneficiaries. Four expectant and nursing mothers, 207 pre-school children and 794 school children were medically examined.

Feeding
programme

In 1974-75, there were 491 km., 783 km., 752., km and 359 km., of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. Two hundred and six kilometres length of State Highway and 67 kilometres length of rail roads were passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district.

Communi-
cation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975, there were 110 Primary Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Societies, 4 Primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, 4 Primary Industrial Societies, 1 Forest Contract Co-operative Society and 19 Graingollas with 86,071 persons, 662 persons, 105 persons, 25 persons and 16,474 persons as members respectively. The Primary Agricultural Credit

Co-operation

and Multipurpose Societies had Rs. 29,52,436 and Rs. 1,47,46,683 as share capital and working capital respectively. They had advanced loan of Rs. 74,58,749 in cash and 12,500 quintals of paddy in kind. The primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies had Rs. 6,423 and Rs. 12,000 as their paid-up and working capital respectively. The paid-up capital and working capital of the Primary Industrial Societies were Rs. 1,090 and Rs. 15,100 respectively.

Irrigation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975 the net irrigated area in the district was 20,850.42 hectares of which 2,905.52 hectares were irrigated through Government canals, 26 hectares through tanks, 5,116.35 hectares through wells and 8,118.12 hectares through other water sources.

General

In 1974-75, there were 88 electrified villages. 1,524 villages were provided with Primary schools. Post offices and Telegraph offices were provided to 408 and 29 villages respectively. There were 11 model villages and one Gramadan village. Drinking water facility was available to 2,142 villages with 2,839 drinking water wells, 39 tube-wells, and 1,167 tanks. There were 19 small-scale industrial units of which 10 were managed by the Grama Panchayats. An area of 300 hectares was brought under soil conservation. There was one unit for pisciculture.

APPENDIX-I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district
classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 12'13	8'29	20'42
51—100	.. 13'91	20'48	34'39
101—150	.. 10'08	40'32	50'40
151—300	.. 24'99	35'91	60'90
301—500	.. 2'28	119'19	121'47
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	.. ..	..	..
All expenditure groups	.. 13'87	26'23	40'10

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 14'19	..	14'19
51—100	.. 25'11	0'15	25'26
101—150	.. 37'83	1'18	39'01
151—300	.. 46'35	11'00	57'35
301—500	.. 67'88	5'11	72'99
501—1,000	.. 71'16	20'25	91'41
1,001 and above	.. 67'41	36'12	103'53
All expenditure groups	.. 41'60	5'73	47'33

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of milk and milk-products per household in Rural/Urban areas
of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash		Non-Cash		Total	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
1—50	..	0·17	1·79		1·96	
51—100	..	1·76	2·06		3·83	
101—150	..	3·75	1·15		4·90	
151—300	..	4·94	3·99		8·93	
301—500	..	6·69	4·94		11·63	
501—1,000	
1,001—and above	
All expenditure groups	..	3·45	2·25		5·97	

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash		Non-Cash		Total	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
1—50	
51—100	..	8·64	..		8·64	
101—150	..	7·30	1·00		8·30	
151—300	..	12·26	3·55		15·81	
301—500	..	48·20	..		48·20	
501—1,000	..	75·75	..		75·75	
1,001 and above	..	30·00	6·00		36·00	
All expenditure groups	..	20·12	1·71		21·83	

Monthly consumption of other food items per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 6'51	2'42	8'93
51—100	.. 12'46	6'04	18'50
101—150	.. 23'15	7'73	30'88
151—300	.. 48'12	6'41	54'53
301—500	.. 65'82	15'87	81'69
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	.. 18'92	5'97	24'89
All expenditure groups	.. ..	..	..

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 8'27	0'22	8'49
51—100	.. 22'29	0'11	22'40
101—150	.. 34'59	0'11	34'70
151—300	.. 55'96	{ 0'36	56'32
301—500	.. 124'86	..	124'86
501—1,000	.. 262'07	..	262'07
1,001 and above	.. 61'91	0'17	62'08
All expenditure groups	.. 271'17	..	271'17

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of fuel, light and intoxicants per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 2'18	2'01	4'19
51—100	.. 4'19	2'12	6'31
101—150	.. 8'14	2'93	11'07
151—300	.. 22'09	1'46	23'55
301—500	.. 10'63	5'86	16'49
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	.. ..	..	..
All expenditure groups	.. 6'83	2'27	9'10

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 4'03	0'44	4'47
51—100	.. 8'86	0'05	8'91
101—150	.. 12'34	0'13	12'47
151—300	.. 18'28	0'13	18'41
301—500	.. 27'61	..	27'61
501—1,000	.. 39'99	..	39'99
1,001 and above	.. 134'56	..	134'56
All expenditure groups	.. 17'45	0'11	17'56

Monthly consumption of amusements, toilets and sundry goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 0·64	0·05	0·69
51—100	.. 1·54	0·11	1·65
101—150	.. 3·71	0·30	4·01
151—300	.. 9·74	0·11	9·85
301—500	.. 13·07	0·80	13·87
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	.. ..	..	..
All expenditure groups	.. 3·11	0·16	3·27

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 0·85	..	0·85
51—100	.. 3·31	..	3·31
101—150	.. 4·98	..	4·98
151—300	.. 9·33	..	9·33
301—500	.. 21·12	..	21·12
501—1,000	.. 38·55	..	38·55
1,001 and above	.. 86·50	..	86·50
All expenditure groups	.. 10·21	..	10·21

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of clothing etc., per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district
classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	2.37	..	2.37
51—100	4.46	..	4.46
101—150	8.03	..	8.03
151—300	11.79	..	11.79
301—500	26.48	..	26.48
501—1,000	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.	6.17	..	6.17

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	1.76	..	1.76
51—100	5.33	..	5.33
101—150	8.22	0.21	8.43
151—300	12.20	..	12.20
301—500	22.37	..	22.37
501—1,000	63.07	..	63.07
1,001 and above	5.27	..	5.27
All expenditure groups	12.94	0.05	12.99

Monthly consumption of miscellaneous goods and services per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·79	0·15	0·94
51—100	..	2·35	0·23	2·58
101—150	..	9·86	0·17	10·03
151—300	..	13·51	..	13·51
301—500	..	63·92	..	63·92
501—1,000	..	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	..	6·56	0·17	6·73

URBAN

Expenditure groups		Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	2·47	0·05	2·52
51—100	..	8·31	..	8·31
101—150	..	16·95	0·11	17·06
151—300	..	38·57	0·34	38·91
301—500	..	70·19	..	70·19
501—1,000	..	182·57	..	182·57
1,001 and above	..	308·81	16·67	325·48
All expenditure groups	..	39·07	0·32	39·39

Monthly consumption of durable and semi-durable goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50 ..	0.30	0.22	0.52
51—100 ..	0.63	0.14	0.77
101—150 ..	1.75	0.09	1.84
151—300 ..	2.99	0.04	3.03
301—500 ..	10.47	..	10.47
501—1,000 ..	..	..	..
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..
All expenditure groups. ..	1.43	0.13	1.56

URBAN

Expenditure groups.	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50 ..	..	..	..
51—100 ..	0.67	..	0.67
101—150 ..	1.57	..	1.57
151—300 ..	5.59	..	5.59
301—500 ..	5.68	..	5.68
501—1,000 ..	4.75	..	4.75
1,001 and above ..	2.92	..	2.92
All expenditure groups. ..	3.73	..	3.73

APPENDIX II

A list of Expenditure Incurred and Man-Days Employed by the different Community Development Blocks during April, 1971 to March, 1974 under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

Name of the Community Development Blocks	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Expenditure	Man-days	Expenditure	Man-days	Expenditure	Man-days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhawanipatna ..	30,609'32	10,105	1,07,656'68	49,232	1,20,700'00	45,075
Kesinga ..	62,663'00	23,494	98,330'72	43,441	63,950'24	26,924
Narla ..	7,053'79	3,335	26,630'99	12,231	18,061'47	6,020
Lanjigarh ..	7,879'23	1,938	79,365'77	16,784	30,991'95	8,876
Madanpur-Rampur	18,794'58	6,402	76,508'57	29,850	28,839'11	15,525
Karlamunda ..	14,391'00	6,401	78,065'00	33,552	50,400'00	21,374
Thumal-Rampur	13,386'34	6,029	61,169'66	22,176	23,989'97	6,034
Junagarh ..	62,000'00	34,840	1,61,948'00	78,028	71,050'39	31,876
Dharamgarh ..	45,432'31	24,910	83,523'69	31,987	81,000'00	31,635
Koksara ..	20,396'00	8,723	88,713'86	33,763	48,762'44	16,305
Jayapatna ..	14,150'00	7,470	45,406'00	27,187	28,059'57	11,845
Kalampur ..	10,815'70	4,491	66,430'30	30,509	22,430'20	7,835
Golamunda ..	12,552'63	5,729	86,403'37	46,917	55,900'00	22,080
Nawapara ..	22,220'23	6,700	85,690'22	31,027	75,091'10	25,357
Komna ..	25,815'20	12,355	1,23,715'45	52,322	31,020'35	13,205
Sinapali ..	10,750'94	5,768	67,205'06	26,225	36,773'00	12,525
Khariar ..	33,932'68	16,512	1,05,023'32	43,564	73,749'94	30,666
Boden ..	14,813'79	6,866	44,991'50	17,279	29,865'71	6,945
TOTAL ..	4,28,106'74	1,92,068	14,86,778'16	6,26,074	8,90,635'44	3,39,102

APPENDIX III

A list of Community Development Blocks with their names, number of Grama Panchayats, number of villages and date of inception

Name of the Blocks		Number of Grama-Panchayats	Number of Villages	Date of inception of the Block
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Bhawaniapatna	..	18	250	1-10-1959
Kesinga	..	14	101	1-10-1960
Narla	..	16	183	1-4-1963
Madanpur-Rampur	..	9	246	1-10-1959
Karlāmunda	..	8	62	1-10-1963
Lanjigarh	..	11	470	1-4-1962
Thuamul-Rampur	..	12	293	1-4-1961
Dharamgarh	..	14	69	1-10-1952
Junagarh	..	21	169	1-10-1952
Jayapatna	..	11	92	1-4-1956
Kalampur	..	6	54	1-10-1961
Golāmunda	..	15	141	1-4-1960
Koksara	..	12	65	1-10-1956
Nawapara	..	16	167	1-10-1956
Komna	..	18	149	1-10-1962
Khariar	..	11	112	1-4-1954
Sinapali	..	11	118	1-10-1957
Boden	..	11	96	1-10-1957