

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The foregoing chapters have dealt with the principal sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Industries, Banking, Trade and Commerce, and Communications, in which a major portion of the working population is engaged. This does not, however, exhaust the whole field of economic activity of the district. A considerable number of the working population is engaged in other occupations or miscellaneous occupations like public administration, learned professions (teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.) and personal services. Those who are in administration or learned professions form the intellectual class and despite their small percentage exert maximum influence in all the affairs of the district. In domestic and personal services, the occupation of the barbers, washermen, tailors, drivers, etc., are also essential for the society and they constitute an important social group.

PUBLIC
ADMINIST-
RATION

Both the educated and the uneducated people prefer jobs in the public administration departments as they get service security and other benefits. According to the report on the Census of Employees published by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa, the following table and analysis indicates the number of persons engaged in various branches of public administration in the district of Kendujhar as on the 31st March, 1974.

Class-wise distribution of regular employees in the district as on 31-3-74.

Category of State Government Employees	Strength of regular employees
Class I ..	23
Class II ..	212
Class III ..	4,364
Class IV ..	1,372
Total ..	5,971

Again, according to this Report, out of 1,827 employees in the State quasi-establishments, 1819 persons were working as regular employees and 8 posts were vacant. Similarly, in the local bodies establishments, out of 235 employees 233 persons were working as regular employees and 2 posts were vacant.

Besides providing dearness allowance, the State Government has made provision for granting festival advances to the lowpaid employees (getting less than Rs.500/—) and loans for the construction of residential buildings. The Government also made loan advances for the employees for the purchase of bicycle, scooter and motor vehicles. Besides travelling allowance, Government servant while on tour get accommodation facilities in the rest-sheds, inspection bungalows and circuit houses. Except these, the employees get facilities to reimburse expenses incurred in connection with the medical treatment of self and members of their families dependant on them. Sometimes a sum of rupees one thousand is made available to them in special cases to meet the expenses of medical treatment. In addition to the above benefits, the State Government servants are allowed to encash earned leave to the extent of 30 days in a block period of two years. This scheme has been operating since 1973. Group Insurance Scheme has also been made compulsory for the Government employees. As a result, members of the family of a deceased employee are entitled to substantial financial aid.

Amenities
provided to
Government
Servants

The Central Government employees of the corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation of India and Food Corporation of India have their own schemes of allowances, leave, medical relief, Provident Fund, gratuity and bonus.

There are different Government Employees' Organisations in the district. They are, All India Postal Employees' Union, Class IV; All India Life Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation, Kendujhar Unit Class III and IV sub-staff; Life Insurance Corporation Class II Employees' Association; Kendujhar Electrical Workers' Union (I. N. T. U. C.); Non-Gazetted Co-ordination Committee; State Transport Employees' Association; Nikhila Utkal Class IV Employees' Association; All Orissa Settlement and Consolidation Technical Employees' Association; Agricultural Sub-overseers' Association; Kendujhar District Secondary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Primary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Lower Secondary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Trained Matric Teachers' Association; All Orissa Non-Gazetted Veterinary and Technical Officers' Association; and All Orissa Public Works Department Employees' Union. The employees have joined their respective unions with a view to get redress of their grievances. They become members of the respective organisations to safeguard their service interests and for recreational and cultural purposes too.

Employees'
Organisa-
tions

Lawyers, doctors, teachers, artists, writers, engineers etc. come under this profession.

LEARNED
PROFESSION

Legal
Profession

Legal profession includes lawyers and their clerks and petition writers. These people serve the client in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing Acts and Rules. They live in urban areas where the courts are situated. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the nature of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who deals with it. The lawyers have their Bar Associations at places like Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The respective Bar Associations function through their presidents and secretaries and look to the professional interests of the lawyers. The economic condition of the litigant public of this district is not good and consequently their paying capacity to the lawyers is low. The general economic condition of the lawyers is not as good as that of the lawyers in the coastal districts of Orissa.

There were 66 lawyers in the district in 1978. Kendujhar being the district headquarters had the highest number of lawyers.

The following table gives the number of lawyers in three important areas in the district during the year 1978.

Town	Year 1978
Kendujhar	35
Anandapur	18
Champua	13
Total	66

Medical
Profession

Altogether 418 persons were engaged in medical and other health services in the district as on the 31st December, 1977. The category of staff and the number of persons engaged in these services are given below.

Occupations	Number of persons
Allopathic doctors	77
Homoeopathic doctors	25
Ayurvedic doctors	18
Nurses	36
Auxiliary Nurses and Mid-wives	78
Sanitary Inspectors	40
Lady Health Visitors	16
Pharmacists	43
Paramedical Workers	5
Vaccinators	55
Radiographers	13
Laboratory Technicians	} 3
Laboratory Assistants	
Health Assistants	
Total	418

Besides the above Government service holders, there are some more who are doing medical and health services privately.

In general, the economic condition of the allopathic doctors is good. Besides the remuneration pertaining to their job, a doctor who has a good name and experience in the profession generally earn more by private practice and maintain a better standard of living.

Besides allopathy, homeopathy and ayurvedic professions are also gaining popularity in the district. There are 25 registered homeopathic doctors practising in the district. Some of them are practising privately. About 11 homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the district. Poor people usually prefer homeopathy as it is less costly.

There are many village quacks who practise both Ayurvedic and allopathic medicines. Varieties of medicinal plants are available in the jungles of the district. The rural people are accustomed to the indigenous system of herbal medicines. At the time of the ruling chief there was an Ayurvedic dispensary at Kendujhar town. That dispensary has been shifted to Shaharapada in the same district. There were 18 Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the district as on the 31st March, 1978. Besides, some registered private practitioners also practise Ayurvedic medicine. On the whole their economic condition is good. The rural folk are much benefited by this system of medicine as it is not very costly.

A teacher, in the true sense of the term, is a friend, philosopher and guide to a nation. The teacher works in different educational institutions and plays a significant role in the social and cultural life of the people. Among all the learned professions, the educational service has attracted fairly a large number of persons. The following table indicates the number of recognised educational institutions of various categories in the district and the number of teachers serving during the academic session 1977-78.

Teaching
Profession

Category of Educational Institutions	No. of institutions	No. of Teachers
Primary (Lower Primary and Upper Primary) schools	1,046	3,056
Middle English schools	250	1,198
High English schools	73	1,077
Colleges	2	100
Total	1,371	5,431

Apart from this, there are some technical schools like the Orissa School of Mining Engineering at Kendujhar and Nicholson Forest School at Champua having 26 and 3 teachers, respectively.

Until recently the economic condition of the teachers in schools was not at all encouraging. A teacher, excepting those employed in higher educational institutions, is always considered to be a poor employee. The salary they receive is not sufficient to maintain the minimum standard of living. Most of them, therefore, take to private tuition or other part-time occupations to supplement their income. Now due to the sanction of higher pay scales and other service benefits their economic condition seems to be somewhat better.

Veterinary
Profession

In recent years many schemes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services have been worked out for the development of livestock and poultry. Prior to independence this district was completely backward in this respect. No proper care was being taken in the event of illness as a result of which the quality and quantity of livestock and poultry deteriorated. To treat and give relief to ailing animals and to check the outbreak of diseases through vaccination, Government have posted in the district, veterinary doctors, livestock inspectors and stockman. In 1978, 154 persons were engaged in the district in the veterinary profession out of which 44 were veterinary doctors. The rest were Livestock Inspectors, Stockman and technicians attached to different veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions in the district.

Artists and
writers

There were 62 artists, writers and related workers in the district according to the 1961 Census. The total number included only one female.

Engineering
Profession

For the developmental activities in various organisations, the district required the services of engineers, architects, surveyors, draftsman, etc., in large numbers. They discharge their duties in the Roads and Buildings Department, National Highways, Public Health Department, Rural Engineering Organisation, Electricity, Irrigation and Agriculture Departments, and different Government of Orissa undertakings. The strength of different categories of engineering personnel in the district in 1978 was as follows—

Category	Number
Engineer	.. 233
Draftsman	.. 12
Surveyor	.. 2
Tracer	.. 17
Architect
Other technical persons	.. 42
Mechanic	.. 2

The profession includes the services of domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors, etc. In course of time these professions have undergone a remarkable change with the changing social and economic pattern of the society.

DOMESTIC
AND PER-
SONAL SER-
VICE

The persons engaged in domestic services include house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers. According to 1961 Census their total number in the district was 283. Their number considerably increased in 1979. The nature of work of a domestic servant in the urban area differs from that of a servant in the rural area. In rural areas, domestic servants are mostly employed during the agricultural seasons for agricultural operations. In urban areas they are employed on full-time or part-time basis for attending to various routine domestic work.

Domestic
Servants

A domestic servant's employment is dependant on the sweet will of his master and at the same time the servant is free to leave his employer at any time without notice. Now with the change of time it is difficult to get a domestic servant as people do not like to work with meagre payment which they get besides food and clothes.

Hair cutting is the traditional occupation of the barbers. In rural areas the barber moves from door to door with his small wooden box which contains all necessary instruments for hair-cutting and shaving. Some of the villagers even today pay him in kind. According to the 1961 Census, there were 390 barbers and related workers in Kendujhar district. It was found that there were 34 hair dressing saloons in Anandapur, Barbil and Kendujhar towns which were mostly proprietary concerns. Some of the proprietors hire a room or wooden cabin and pay a monthly rent which varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 per month. According to a survey conducted by the Municipality and the Notified Area Councils of Kendujhar district 40 persons were engaged in these saloons. Usually the owner of the saloon works in the saloon. But in a big establishment the employees are paid wages either on fixed or piecemeal basis. The monthly income of the owner of a saloon varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per month.

Hair
cutting

With the establishment of hair-cutting saloons the practice of barbers going from house to house, especially in the towns, have practically stopped.

Previously washing of clothes was the hereditary occupation of the Dhobas. They used to collect clothes from house to house and return them after washing. This practice still continues in the rural areas and to a certain extent in the urban areas. The growth of urbanisation and spread of education coupled with the increase in the income

Laundries

of a considerable section of the population have increased the demand on the service of the washerman. As a result, a number of laundries are managed by the Dhobas, a few others have also adopted this profession purely from business point of view.

According to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in this occupation in the district was 1,202 of which 985 were males and 217 females. A good number of laundries are found in the urban areas of Kendujhargarh, Anandapur, Joda and Baril.

In Kendujhar district it was found that most of the laundries are family concerns where the owner with the help of his family members carry on the business. Big establishments employ a few workers on monthly payment basis. Majority of the laundries are housed in the owners own wooden cabin or house. The poor people usually don't make use of the laundry. The average income of a laundry varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 per month.

Tea Stall

During last few decades drinking of tea has become very popular both in the villages and towns. To meet the increasing demand tea-stalls are coming up like mushrooms both in the urban and rural areas of the district. In 1978, there were 198 tea stalls in Barbil and Kendujhar Municipality and Anandapur Notified Area Council areas of the district.

To run the stall, the proprietor has to depend on milk (cow or buffalo) and sugar. Most of the people in the district can not afford to drink milk, but they take tea. Due to the scarcity of milk the tea stalls also use baby food like Amul Spray, Vijaya Spray and milk powder for preparing tea and coffee. The owner charges 25 paise for an ordinary cup of tea and 50 paise for a special cup of tea. A cup of Coffee costs between 50 to 75 paise. The price varies according to the quantity and quality of tea or coffee served. Most of these stalls also sells light refreshments for the convenience of the customers. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon their size and locality in which they are situated. In order to maintain a stall the owner generally engages one or two persons to help him in his work.

Pan-bidi shops

Pan-bidi shops are found in large number in the district. These are generally run by the owners on a raised platform, or in wooden cabins especially by the side of hotels, cinema houses, railway stations, bus-stands, near office areas etc. Some shops of this category only sell Khilipan, *bidis*, cigarattes, matchboxes etc. while others sell confectionaries and additional items like bread, biscuit, powder, hair oil comb, candle, etc.

In 1978, there were 128 Pan-bidi shops in Anandapur and Barbil urban areas of the district. In all, 142 persons were engaged in this occupation. The monthly income of these establishments ranged from Rs. 150/— to Rs. 700/— and this depended upon the size of the shop and locality in which they were situated.

Bicycle is known as the common man's mode of conveyance as it provides cheap and ready means of transport. To keep the cycle in running condition there is a greater demand for cycle repairing shops. The small repairing shops are one-man units while the bigger ones employ one to two workers. In many shops boys are employed to do small jobs. The workers are paid according to their working efficiency. The gross earnings of the owner of a cycle repairing shop varies from Rs. 100/— to Rs. 500/— per month. Some cycle repairing shops also undertake repairing of stoves, petromax lights and torch-lights. The number of cycle reapaaring shops is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Cycle Repair-
ing Shops

Since long, tailors have become indispensable to society. The Census of 1961 recorded 532 persons as tailors, cutters and related workers in the district. A large number of tailoring shops are found in the urban areas. Nowadays tailoring shops have also come up in the rural areas.

Tailoring

It is found that a small tailoring shop usually owns one sewing machine whereas a medium sized shop has three to six machines. The survey revealed that in most of these establishments the members of the family are engaged. Small boys do minor work like fixing buttons, repairing of garments etc. Well established concerns employ eight to nine workers. Some of the workers are paid at piece-rates while others are paid on salary basis. The stitching charges vary from place to place and also from one tailor to another according to the skill and reputation acquired by him. The monthly income of a tailoring shop ranges between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,000/-. It is found that more than 45 per cent of the tailoring shops are established in rented premises and the rent paid by the tailors vary from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 60/- per month. The business of these shops is brisk during fairs, festivals and ceremonies.

In Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956 is in force in Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda urban areas of the district. The Labour Officers visit the shops and establishments at these places to find out whether the workers employed therein are properly paid, given holidays and have fixed working hours. They also look to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. Till 31st March, 1978,

Employment
in shop and
commercial
establish-
ments

there were 81 shops and 92 commercial establishments in the three towns, namely, Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda of the district. A total number of 914 workers were in employment in these shops and establishments.

Drivers,
Conductors
and Cleaners

The rapid development of road transport in recent years brought about the growth of a class of workers, viz., drivers and conductors. In 1975, 3,088 persons were engaged in driving different varieties of light and heavy motor vehicles. In 1975, 303 persons were engaged as bus conductors in Kendujhar district. In 1978, the number of motor vehicle drivers in the district rose to 4035.

There were 151 cycle rickshaw pullers in the district during the year 1977-78. They ply cycle rickshaw on hire basis for transporting passengers and light goods. Their number is more in Kendujhar town than in other urban areas of the district.

Apart from these, there are persons who ply bullock and other animal-driven carts. The number of persons following this occupation was 87 in 1977-78.

Other useful
services

Besides the above occupations, there are persons who render useful services by engaging themselves in the following occupations. Their number in the district according to the 1961 Census is as follows :—

Occupations	Number of workers
1	2
1. Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgerman ..	146
2. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths ..	827
3. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers, Coopers and related workers.	650
4. Basket weavers and related workers ..	1,537
5. Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers of grains and related Food workers	755
6. Potters and related clay formers ..	826
7. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.	2,622

(1)	(2)
8. Fisherman and related workers ..	40
9. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book Binders and related workers	40
10. Hawkers, Pedlars and street Venders ..	61
11. Electricians and related Electrical and Electronics workers	43
12. Loggers and other forestry workers ..	393
13. Postmen and messengers ..	20
14. Police Constables, Investigators and related workers	219
15. Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans ..	200
16. Stenographers and Typists ..	19
17. Telephone, Telegraph and related Telecommunication operators	106
18. Money-lenders and Pawn Brokers ..	2
19. Shoe makers and shoe repairers ..	202
20. Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweet-meat makers	1,047
21. Miners and Quarrymen' ..	7,134