

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The occupational pattern of a population shows the anatomy of the economy from the stand point of peoples' participation for earning their livelihood. It indicates the nature and structure of the economy. The trend in the occupational pattern of population of the district during the intercensal period does not show any remarkable change. Agriculture sector is still overcrowded and there appears to be little prospect of reducing the pressure of dependence on this sector in the near future due to lack of rapid industrial development and higher rate of population growth. According to the Census of 1911, out of the total population of 22,21,292 in the district, 15,71,026 persons were supported by agriculture, 2,20,951 persons were supported by industry, including mining, 1,86,000 persons by commerce and 42,699 persons by other profession. According to the Census of 1931, the total population was 24,11,619 (plains 20,53,381 and Agency 3,58,238), out of which 9,78,743 were earners with a principal occupation, 4,52,881 were working dependants, 9,79,995 were non-working dependants and 1,95,260 were earners with subsidiary occupation. According to the Census of 1951, the total population was 16,24,829 of which 10,73,930 persons or 66.10 per cent earned their livelihood from agriculture and 550,899 persons or 33.90 per cent from non-agricultural occupations. Of those who lived on agriculture, 7,30,163 persons belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned by themselves and their dependants, 1,17,773 persons were cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned by themselves and their dependants, 1,88,592 persons were agricultural labourers and their dependants, and 37,402 persons were non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants. The non-agricultural occupations were divided into four categories, such as, production other than cultivation, commerce, transport, and miscellaneous services which engaged 138,441; 109,256; 12,324 and 290,878 persons respectively.

During 1954-55, an economic sample survey was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey¹ showed that 75.8 per cent of the district were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 42.2 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 4.3 per cent were

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. 1, Dr. Sadasiv Mishra.

cultivators of land unowned, 2.3 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 26.7 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 0.3 per cent did not come in any of these classes. The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupation-groups. Of the total non-agricultural families, 2.1 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 3.6 per cent from trade, 4.4 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 12.5 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison to the occupational figures of the Census of 1951, this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In the Census of 1961, there were 9,21,549 workers in the district which constituted 49.421 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively constituted 58.75 and 40.40 per cent of the total male and female population. Besides, there were 9,50,981 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population, 4,56,705 persons were engaged as cultivators and 1,70,852 persons as agricultural labourers. Besides, 25,368 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 69,240 persons in household industry, 9,115 persons in other manufacturing works, 2,367 persons in construction work and 27,593 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication, 4,768 persons were engaged. There were 1,56,401 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above. The total number of workers in the Census of 1971 was 746,450 which constituted 32.54 per cent (the State average was 31.22 per cent) of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 52.61 and 13.29 per cent of the total male and female population. As mentioned earlier in 1961 the total number of workers made up 49.21 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 58.75 and 40.40 per cent of the corresponding total population. In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 41.42, 32.12 and 26.46 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 49.6, 18.5 and 31.9 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among the 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 workers, was not treated as worker for the main activity. Application of this test might have resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the urban areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they would have been classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the livelihood pattern of the district in the Census of 1971.

Livelihood Pattern (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
Total population ..	1,123,160	1,170,648	2,293,808
Total Workers ..	590,869	155,581	746,450
Cultivators ..	274,672	34,519	309,191
Agricultural Labourers ..	151,312	88,447	239,759
Live-stock, Forestry, Fisheries, Housing and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	19,534	3,193	22,727
Mining and Quarrying ..	406	76	482
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs:			
(a) Household industry ..	23,230	7,572	30,802
(b) Other than household industry	11,709	1,824	13,533
Construction ..	5,019	238	5,257
Trade and Commerce ..	31,421	6,005	37,426
Transport, Storage and Communications	9,217	607	9,824
Other Services ..	64,349	13,100	77,494
Non-workers ..	5,32,291	1,015,067	1,547,358

The total number of main workers in the Census of 1981 was 927,739 which constituted 34.75 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 51.88 and 18.12 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1971, the total number of workers formed 32.54 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 52.61 and 13.29 per cent of the corresponding total population. The higher percentage of female workers in the district is mainly due to the extensive participation of females as cultivators, agricultural labourers and other workers. In the total main working

population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 42.13, 32.46 and 25.41 per cent in 1981. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 41.42, 32.12 and 26.46 per cent. The marginal workers constituted 7.29 per cent of the total population in the Census of 1981.

According to the Census of 1981, the total working population (Main Workers plus Marginal Workers) formed 42.04 per cent of the total population and the balance 57.96 per cent depended on the former for their livelihood. This shows higher dependent ratio for the district largely accounting for a low standard of living. The participation rate of 1961 and 1971 was 49.21 per cent and 32.54 per cent respectively. However, it is difficult to compare with general participation rate in the intercensal period because of frequent changes in the definition of workers. Among the workers, male participation is always higher than female participation rate. The male and female participation rates in rural areas are always higher than the urban participation rates. 'Work Participation' used in this analysis refers to the proportion of workers to total population and not to the proportion of labour force to total population.

Table below shows the livelihood pattern of the district in the Census of 1981.

Livelihood Pattern (1)	Male (2)	Female (3)	Total (4)
Total population	1355,379	1314,520	2669,899
Main workers	682,011	245,728	927,739
Cultivators	323,658	67,321	390,889
Agricultural labourers	159,144	142,046	301,190
Household industry	22,728	8,749	31,477
Other workers	176,571	27,612	204,183
Marginal workers	25,789	168,879	194,668
Non-workers	606,720	940,772	1547,492

In the Census of 1981, work was defined as participation in any economically productive activity which may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration. Marginal workers are those who have worked anytime in the year preceding enumeration but have not worked for the major part of the year. Non-workers are those who have not worked anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration.

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES

Foodgrains are the cheapest immediately after harvest and dearest immediately before harvest. Prices are also lower or higher according to the nature of harvest. The openings of the railway and the Gopalpur port also marked an epoch in the economical history of the district due to brisk export trade of rice to different parts of India including Ceylone and Burma.

In the middle of nineteenth century (i.e. in 1850) common rice, wheat, ragi and salt were available at 46·654 kg., 26·500 kg. 86·130kg. and 28·895kg. per rupee respectively. In the next decade (i.e. in 1860) the price level rose and rice, wheat and salt were available at 16·775 kg., 14·49 kg. and 24·210 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next decade the price of wheat, ragi and salt rose still higher. The greatest increase took place after 1866, with the outbreak of the great famine *Na'anka*. In 1870, common rice, wheat, ragi and salt were available at 17·427 kg., 7·748 kg., 36·120 kg. and 14·040 kg. per rupee respectively.

The above price level remained stationary with slight fluctuation for a few years after which it began to rise. In the first decade of the twentieth century two heavy cyclones occurred in 1908 and 1912 and there was an outbreak of severe famine in 1909 in the district resulting in heavy price rise of rice. The retail price of common rice in 1908 rose to 7·838 kg. per rupee. However, in 1911 the retail price of rice decreased and was available at 13·063 kg. per rupee. Towards 1936-37, the harvest price of rice, ragi, maize, gram, tobacco and sugarcane were 13·095 kg., 19·240 kg., 18·660 kg., 11·485 kg. 4·975 kg. and 7·190 kg. per rupee respectively.

Table given below shows the quantity (in kilogrammes) of rice wheat, ragi, maize, gram, tobacco and sugarcane available at harvest time per rupee during the period 1937-38 to 1951-52.

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Ragi (4)	Maize (5)	Gram (6)	Tobacco (7)	Sugarcane (8)
1937-38	12,440	..	17,605	14,930	8,780	..	9,330
1938-39	15,110	..	18,120	20,620	1,0115	..	6,100
1939-40	13,280	..	19,240	19,040	1,0485	..	6,325
1940-41	10,425	..	15,110	11,700	6,975	2,385	7,320
1941-42	5,330	2,330	14,245	12,560	6,220	4,200	2,985
1942-43	3,730	2,870	..	6,220	2,870	3,730	1,865
1943-44	3,390	2,500	4,665	..	2,870	0,930	5,425
1944-45	3,730	2,666	..	..	2,550	0,930	5,425
1945-46	4,110	3,140	..	..	2,515	0,350	2,035
1946-47	3,555	3,230	..	4,145	2,845	0,710	2,575
1947-48	3,110	2,885	..	2,870	2,300	0,310 to 0,265	3,110
1948-49	2,330	1,965	..	2,870	1,866	..	2,765
1949-50	3,245	2,095	..	..	2,830	..	1,205
1950-51	4,665	1,866	6,220	2,070	..	0,495	0,933
1951-52	4,145	1,866	6,220	2,070	..	0,495	0,933

The above figures indicate how enormously the price of agricultural commodities rose in 1942 resulting from conditions of the Second World War and a heavy cyclone in the district. Inflationary spiral was set in motion and the price level showed a steep rise, which brought in its wake economic distress. In 1944, Price Control Committees were formed for fixing the maximum price of all essential commodities. Price lists were circulated and hung at prominent places for the information of the people.

It was expected that with the passing over of the War years, the general food situation would ease, but it did not. Prices of rice, wheat, ragi, maize, gram, etc., continued to soar unusually. During the fifties, the prices of all commodities rose high without any prospect of recession. However, the rise of prices during the decade 1951-60 was not as drastic as in the decade 1941-50. But the common man was hard-hit and was worse off during 1951-60 because the increase in the price index in this decade, though comparatively small, came on the top of the price spiral of the decade preceding, the cumulative effect of which was enough to break the economic backbone of the middle and the lower middle class people.

The following table shows the quantity (in kilograms) of food-grains available in wholesale rate per rupee during the years 1957 to 1960 in the marketing centres at Brahmapur, Paralakhemundi and Bhanjanagar.

Foodgrains (1)	Marketing Centres (2)	1957 (3)	1958 (4)	1959 (5)	1960 (6)
Rice (Milled Fine)	Brahmapur	2.860	2.085	2.230	2.010
	Paralakhemundi	2.075	2.190	2.090	2.040
	Bhanjanagar	2.365	2.080	2.445	2.165
	Brahmapur	2.055	1.950	2.205	2.150
	Paralakhemundi	2.140	2.220	1.975	2.066
	Bhanjanagar	1.880	1.997	1.970	2.110
Black-gram	Brahmapur	2.175	2.430	2.310	2.510
	Paralakhemundi	2.220	2.410	2.250	2.420
	Bhanjanagar	1.770	1.565	2.040	2.065
Green-Gram	Brahmapur	2.100	1.970	1.920	2.230
	Paralakhemundi	2.415	1.925	1.775	2.010
	Bhanjanagar	2.495	2.030	1.910	2.065
Mustard	Brahmapur	1.045	1.165	1.336	1.280
	Paralakhemundi	1.175	1.205	1.295	1.310
	Bhanjanagar	1.030	1.200	1.485	1.380
Ginger	Brahmapur	1.185	1.270	1.265	1.150
	Paralakhemundi	1.205	1.340	1.320	..
	Bhanjanagar	1.290	1.370	1.660	1.520
Potato	Brahmapur	2.375	2.545	2.450	2.660
	Paralakhemundi	2.190	2.050	2.280	2.390
	Bhanjanagar	2.370	2.145	2.065	1.750
Onion	Brahmapur	3.725	4.000	3.975	3.520
	Paralakhemundi	2.866	3.475	4.140	3.490
	Bhanjanagar	2.900	3.245	3.260	3.030
Turmeric	Brahmapur	1.700	2.270	1.460	1.020
	Paralakhemundi	1.590	1.940	1.840	1.440
	Bhanjanagar	1.670	2.090	1.450	1.035

Soon after the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) the price which had been steadily rising ever since the Second World War, began to gallop. Upswing in the price level moved up at a prohibitive rate in the sixties assuming dangerous proportions by the end of Third Five-Year Plan. The year 1965-66 experienced a heavy rise in the price level. Deficit in market arrival of cereals like wheat, green-gram, black-gram and rice, failure of monsoon, shortfall of agricultural output, urbanisation and money supply were responsible for the steep rise in price. Sharp rise in prices of food articles and higher wages pushed up the cost of production.

In short, the Third Five-Year Plan witnessed a deceleration of growth. Plan outlays exceeded projected levels and the growth of national product fell short of stipulated target and the average annual compound growth rate came to only 2.9 per cent. Moreover, deficit financing, a substantial expansion of bank credit and devaluation of rupee in June were responsible for an inflationary impact on prices.

Consumer price index for working class as brought out by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India for Brahmapur for the period 1950 to 1966 is furnished below. The table below shows that there has been continuous upward rise since 1960 in the price index.

Working class consumer price index for Brahmapur

(Base year 1949 — 100)

Year	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing, bedding and foot wear	Miscellaneous	All items
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950	105	102	103	107	105
1951	123	138	134	111	123
1952	94	106	133	111	101
1953	93	102	124	113	101
1954	95	116	114	114	101
1955	90	110	99	115	97
1956	106	112	94	122	108
1957	107	93	102	120	108
1958	120	91	105	112	115
1959	119	102	100	114	115
1960	120	119	109	120	119
1961	126	134	114	127	125
1962	134	136	121	136	133
1963	144	134	126	141	140
1964	163	..	..	..	154
1965	174	..	..	..	165
1966	209	..	..	..	205

The most disquieting aspect of the current Indian economic scene is the severe and unabated pressures on the general price level. Excepting during the years 1968-69 and 1976-77, when the inflationary tendency was checked either because of exceptional good harvest or due to the introduction of a series of anti-inflationary measures, there has been a rising trend in the general price level in the country as a whole. The consumer price index numbers for working class as brought out by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, for Brahmapur versus All-India for the period 1970 to 1979 are given in the following table.

(Base Year 1949-100)

Year (1)	All-India		Brahmapur	
	Food (2)	General (3)	Food (4)	General (5)
1970	231	224	266	259
1971	235	231	246	249
1972	250	245	280	279
1973	304	287	336	325
1974	376	369	408	394
1975	413	390	507	471
1976	363	360	398	407
1977	397	390	421	430
1978	400	400	435	447
1979	419	425	487	497

The above table shows that the working class consumer price index nearly doubled within a period of ten years from 1970 to 1979. Moreover, the price index of Brahmapur increased at a faster rate compared to that of All-India figure.

In July 1980 the price level rose still upward and paddy (common variety), rice (common variety), wheat, wheat flour (Atta), Suji, green-gram, black-gram, Arhar Dal, mustard, ground-nut, chilli (dry), mustard oil, ground-nut oil, coconut-oil, turmeric, sugar, molasses (Gur), salt, potato and onion were available in wholesale rate at 0.735 kg., 0.488 kg., 0.625 kg., 0.555 kg., 0.488 kg., 0.277 kg., 0.454 kg., 0.250 kg., 0.175 kg., 0.290 kg.,

0.166 kg., 0.070 kg., 0.084 kg., 0.054 kg., 0.222 kg., 0.147 kg., 0.256 kg., 3.330 kg., 0.595 kg., and 1.428 kg., per rupee respectively. The price level maintained the same upward trend and in February 1982 the price of paddy, rice, wheat, black-gram, Arhar Dal, ground-nut, chilli, ground-nut oil and potato rose higher while that of green-gram, mustard oil, coconut oil, turmeric, sugar, molasses (Gur), salt and potato decreased slightly. In recent years, people have been hard-hit due to rise in prices, and it is becoming difficult for lower and middle class families to make both ends meet. In February 1984 paddy, rice, wheat, wheat flour, Sujli, green-gram, black-gram, Arhar Dal, mustard, ground-nut, chilli, mustard oil, ground-nut oil, coconut-oil, turmeric, sugar, molasses (Gur), salt, potato and onion as available at wholesale rate in the district was 0.6590 kg., 0.475 kg., 0.44 kg., 0.320 kg., 0.275 kg., 0.250 kg., 0.170 kg., 0.170 kg., 0.220 kg., 0.140 kg., 0.055 kg., 0.065 kg., 0.030 kg., 0.150 kg., 0.210 kg., 0.310 kg., 4.165 kg., 1.000 kg., and 0.800 kg. per rupee respectively.

The table below shows the retail price in the rupees per kilogram of certain edible commodities during February 1982, July 1983, February 1984, July 1984, February 1985, July 1986 and February 1987.

Name of Commodities (1)	February 1982 (2)	July 1983 (3)	February 1984 (4)	July 1984 (5)	February 1985 (6)	July 1986 (7)	February 1987 (8)
Rice (Common variety)	2.40	3.50	2.50	2.68	2.73	3.10	2.71
Wheat	2.30	2.43	2.35	2.30	2.25	2.40	2.40
Wheat Flour	2.50	2.80	2.40	2.70	2.78	2.80	2.80
Sujli	3.00	3.60	3.40	3.58	3.45	3.50	3.50
Green-gram	3.50	4.40	3.90	5.07	6.00	5.00	5.00
Black-gram	3.40	5.20	4.40	..	..	..	..
Arhar Dal	4.90	7.20	6.20	6.60	6.80	3.20	8.65
Mustard	5.20	5.60	6.40	..	..	..	..
Ground-nut	4.50	5.30	4.80	..	..	..	..
Bengal-gram (Bunt)	4.00	3.60	3.00	..	..	..	..
Mustard oil	15.00	16.00	18.50	16.38	16.38	19.50	22.00
Ground-nut oil	14.70	17.80	16.00	17.00	17.40	19.50	23.00
Coconut-oil	16.20	24.50	37.00	39.63	41.75	29.00	36.66
Vanaspati (Ghee)	16.20	17.40	16.50	18.20	18.25	21.50	24.00
Chilli (dry)	10.00	7.00	8.00	..	..	..	..
Turmeric	4.00	9.00	10.50	..	..	..	..
Sugar	5.75	5.00	5.00	5.45	5.33	6.40	6.43
Molasses (Gur)	2.20	3.20	3.50	4.20	3.85	4.00	4.00
Salt	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.73	0.80	0.80
Potato	1.20	2.00	1.40	2.00	1.15	3.35	1.75
Onion	1.60	2.50	1.80	1.83	1.65	2.10	2.00

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES

The level of wages which is low reflects the state of penury in which the agricultural labourers are steeped. Data on wages for industrial labour are not available in any systematic form. But it is observed from common experience that industrial labour is the only organised group of labourers and due to trade union activities and the skill they possess they get higher level of wages than the agricultural labourers.

The Ganjam District Manual by T. J. Maltby has mentioned that the payment for agricultural labour was made either in kind or in money in the last part of the 19th century A. D. When paid in kind, the average monthly payment of a labourer was 37,324 kg. of grain with a cloth in winter season and perquisites at harvest time. When paid in money and hired all the year round, the labourers' wages was about Rs. 2.50 per month. The different rates of wages of daily labourers for the years 1850, 1851 1871 and 1876 were as follows.

Year	Male labourers (Re.)	Female labourers (Re.)	Masons (Re.)	Carpenters (Re.)	Black-smiths (Re.)
1850	0.05 to 0.06	0.05	0.16	0.16	0.16
1851	0.06	0.03 to 0.04	0.12 to 0.19	0.12 to 0.19	0.19
1871	0.10	0.06	0.25	0.25	0.25
1876	0.12	0.08	0.37	0.37	0.37

The Final Report on the Major Settlement operation in Ganjam ex-estate areas :1938—1962 by Shri Nrushinha Charan Behuria shows that in 1955 the wages of a skilled labour varied from Rs.2 to Rs.3 per day and that of an unskilled labour from Rs.0-12-0 to Rs 1-4-0 (Rs.0.75 to Rs 1.25) for males and Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 0-12-0 (Re. 0.50 to Re. 0.75) for females. Payment of labourers in kind formed the chief rural system of wages. Grain measures for casual labourers varied considerably but for an adult male it was 8 *addas** to 12 *addas* of unhusked

* 1 *adda*—0.60 kg.

rice per diem and for an adult female it was from 6 *addas* to 8 *addas* per diem. Occasional wages were higher than permanent wages. In the harvesting or transplanting season there was competition amongst employers and wages were slightly higher.

The Economic Sample Survey¹ undertaken in the year 1954-55 showed that more than one-fourth of the total number of agricultural families of the district constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment, 86.47 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on monthly and annual terms constituted 4.51 per cent and 9.92 per cent respectively. A labourer, on an average, got work for 188 days in a year.

In 1959, the skilled labourers such as carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs.3.50, Rs.3.12 and Rs.2.85 per day respectively. Among field labourers men, women and children got Rs.1.66, Rs.1.12 and Rs.0.56 per day respectively. A herdsman whose work is grazing the cattle got Re.1.00 per day. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, dig well etc., got Rs. 1.62 per male, Re. 0.90 per female and Re. 0.50 per child per day. In 1963, the wages were enhanced with the rise in prices. The skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got between Rs.4.00 to Rs.5.00 per day. The agricultural male labourers got Rs. 2.00, women Re. 1.00 and children Re. 0.75 per day. A herdsman got Rs.1.25 per day. Towards 1966, the wages were enhanced further with the rise in prices. The skilled labourers got between Rs.5.00 to Rs.6.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs.2.50, women Rs.1.75 and children Rs.1.19 per day. A herdsman got Rs.1.75 per day.

From the year 1974 to 1976, there was a rise in the level of daily wages but in the year 1977 it came down exactly to the same level as in 1974. In the year 1974 the wages of a carpenter, cobbler, blacksmith, male field labourer, female field labourer and a herdsman was Rs. 6.13, Rs. 4.50, Rs.5.63, Rs.2.00, Rs.2.18 respectively and in 1976 it rose to Rs.6.88, Rs.5.25, Rs.6.50, Rs.4.19, Rs.3.14 and Rs.3.34 in that order. But in 1977 the level of wages was exactly same as in 1974. But from 1977 to 1987 there was a steep rise in the level of wages. This can be observed in the table which gives the figures of the rural daily wages of different classes of labourers during the period 1978 to 1987.

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I, by Dr. Sadasiv Mishra, 1961.

Year	Skilled labour		Black-smith		Field labour		Other Agricultural labour		Herdsman	
	Carpenter	Cobbler	Black-smith		Male	Female	Male	Female		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1978	9.81	8.25	8.25	4.80	3.22	2.72	4.63	3.19	2.66	4.42
1979	10.50	9.36	9.00	5.15	3.06	2.81	5.25	3.21	2.75	5.17
1980	10.97	9.45	9.97	5.06	3.58	3.09	5.69	4.11	3.18	4.81
1981	12.04	10.93	10.94	5.71	4.37	3.66	5.90	4.17	3.56	5.11
1982	14.23	12.06	13.03	6.57	4.86	4.16	6.66	4.85	4.03	6.23
1983	16.44	14.10	14.06	8.20	5.65	4.86	8.77	5.63	4.78	7.12
1984	20.38	14.62	17.04	9.94	6.88	5.38	10.34	6.77	5.49	8.05
1985	22.43	17.44	16.83	10.38	7.04	7.04	6.56	7.24	7.24	9.71
1986	22.61	17.57	19.45	10.04	6.87	6.39	11.31	7.12	6.09	10.03
1987	24.85	18.21	19.55	10.54	7.36	6.42	12.07	7.40	6.47	10.63

The Agricultural labourers are locally called 'Halias' and 'Mullias'. Generally Halias are engaged on a permanent basis and work for a year from Dola Purnima (fullmoon day of the month of Falguna falling February - March) to next Dola Purnima on a fixed wage. They get wages both in kind and cash, besides winter clothes. Their family members also work in the master's house. The Halias are also called 'Khadalas' and 'Khamaris' in certain areas of the district. The Mullias are casual labourers employed on daily wage basis.

During the British occupation of Burma, a large number of labourers migrated to Burma from the district to work in the Burmese oil-fields, mines and railway construction works. Labourers from Ganjam district also went to work in the tea gardens of Assam. They were sent to Burma by ships and steamers from the Gopalpur port.

A sizeable portion of the Dadan labourers (contract labourers) inside and outside the country belongs to this district. They work mostly in northern and western India, Iraq, Iran and Nepal. Majority of unskilled labourers working at Bhubaneshwar are from Ganjam district.

The minimum daily wages of agricultural and non-agricultural labourers as fixed by the State Government is given below :—

Year (1)	Agricultural		Non-agricultural		
	(2)	Stone work			
		Unskilled (3)	Semi-skilled (4)	Skilled (5)	Highly skilled (6)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1985	10	7-50	9-00	12-00	15-00
1986	10	7-50	9-00	12-00	18-00
1987	10	10-00	11-50	14-50	18-00
1988	10	..	..	..	..
1989	11	..	..	..	..

Year (1)	Construction			
	unskilled (7)	Semi-skilled (8)	Skilled (9)	Highly skilled (10)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1985	7-50	9-00	12-00	15-00
1986	7-50	9-00	12-00	18-00
1987	10-00	11-50	14-50	18-00
1988	10-00	11-50	14-50	18-00
1989	11-00	12-75	16-00	20-00

Year	Wood work / Furniture			
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly skilled
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1985	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1986	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1987	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1988	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1989	.. 11'00	..	..	..

Year	Laundry / Dry washing			
	Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Highly skilled
(1)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1985	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1986	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1987	.. 10'00	..	..	..
1988	.. 10'0	..	..	..
1989	.. 11'00	..	..	..

The Minimum wages Act, 1948, is a Central Act and provides fixing/revising minimum wages in certain employments. This Act came into force with effect from the 15th March, 1948. Under this Act, the State Governments have been authorised to fix/revise the minimum rates of wages in different employments which are included in the schedule of the Act. In order to cover a large number of

workers employed in different types of employments, the State Government/Central Government are adding different types of employment to the schedule of the Act and fixing/revising minimum rates of wages from time to time primarily on consideration of rise in the consumers' price index. The daily rates of minimum wages with effect from the 1st January, 1991 were fixed for semi-skilled workers at Rs. 30.00, for skilled workers at Rs. 35.00 and for highly-skilled workers at Rs. 40.00 per day. The daily wages for unskilled workers are fixed at Rs. 25.00. An adult employee shall work for eight hours per day excluding half an hour rest period. There shall not be any discrimination between male and female workers in matters of payment of minimum wages in any category of employment.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Early Period

In the 3rd century B. C., emperor Asoka invaded Kalinga which brought in its wake 'Chandasoka' to 'Dharmasoka'. He left two rock-edicts in two prominent parts of Kalinga which he subjugated, one at Dhauli in Puri district and the other at Jaugada in Ganjam district. A hoard of old-bricks, pottery, beads, metal pieces, sealings, coins and terracotta objects of the Mauryan age are found from the suburban areas of Jaugada which indicates the opulence of the area.

Emperor Kharavela's achievements are well described in the Hathigumpha inscription in Khandagiri-Udayagiri hills of Bhubaneswar. The city of Kalinganagar in which his headquarters was located is still subject of controversy. From the Jaugada inscription of Asoka it is known that a town called Samapa was the capital of that country where the Mahamatras were posted to run the administration of Kalinga. If the capital of Kalinga was not shifted from Samapa to another city then the old capital 'Samapa' on the bank of river Rushikulya should be considered as the same city of Kalinga in the time of Kharavela. However, some scholars have also viewed that Kalinganagar may be somewhere near Dhauli in Puri district. It is understood from the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela that the royal treasury was full of gold, silver, pearls and precious stones, while the country grew rich in food-stuffs and other eatables and wearables. Agriculture was the mainstay of a large section of the people. The people produced enough and were not wanting in the necessities of life. The rock inscription speaks of navigation and maritime trade. From the accounts of the celebrated Chinese Pilgrim, Hiuen Tsang, who visited this country during the 7th

century A. D., it is evident that the soil was rich and fertile and it produced abundance of grain. The country produced dark wild elephants prized by the neighbouring countries.

Foreign travellers and factors of the East India Company during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries testified to the fertility of the soil. Bowery, the English Factor in the seventies of the 17th century A. D., gave a glowing testimony about the fertility of land at the Gingelly coast which extended from Godavari to Puri. In his opinion the land at the Gingelly coast was one of the most fertile lands in the universe. He also found the Gingelly coast and the hinterland "extraordinarily populous". All these go to prove that the economic condition of the people during the early period was prosperous.

Medieval and Pre-Independence Period

With the loss of her political independence by the Muslims in about the year 1571, the economic condition of the people of Ganjam also deteriorated. The Muslim rulers were unsympathetic and oppressive to the local people.

In 1792 occurred a severe famine called "Panchamaniya Kantara" when the price of paddy was fixed at 14 kg. per rupee. Many poor people abandoned their homeland in search of livelihood. Warricker, the Assistant Collector of Chicacole, wrote in January 1792 to Keating, the Collector that, "I was an eye witness of the melancholy effects of famine. About six persons were gathered round a fire and were feeding upon the carcass of a dog, killed on suspicion of its being mad".¹ A big village called Koduru of 3,000 population was reduced to only 20 souls. The tanks and wells were dried up and no water was available to drink. A large number of cattle died for want of pasturage and water. In such a critical situation in the district, Thomas Snodgrass, the Resident, was appointed as Collector in 1797 to make his "administration notorious by the wholesale corruption which he allowed to prevail in every department of the Government".² The public departments of the district from top to bottom speedily became equally corrupt, and every species of extortion and oppression was practised for the purpose of extorting money. This type of mal-administration continued from March 1797 to September 1800 when William Brown was appointed as Collector. He handed over charge to Peter Cherry in August 1804. Cherry demarcated the boundary of the district in 1803 and introduced the Permanent Settlement and judicature.

1. Ganjam District Manual, T. J. Maltby, p. 121

2. Ibid., p. 123

In August 1815 a severe Cholera broke out in Ganjam, the district headquarters town, in epidemic form which took a heavy toll of 24,000 people reducing the population of the place from 30,000 in 1815 to 6,000 in 1818. This is known as Ganja Marudi.

In December 1816, the Pindaris, an offshoot of the Maratha army entered the district through Jeypur with a band of four to five thousand army-men. They proceeded northwards after burning and looting towns and villages indiscriminately. The Ichhapur and Mansurkota (Gopalpur) Parganas seem specially to have suffered from their ravages and as they spread over the district in small detached bodies, it was difficult to account for their movements. They were completely routed by the surprise attack of Lieutenant Northwick at Kabisuryanagar. Before leaving the district they succeeded in looting Ganjam under the very nose of the commercial resident. The destination of the Pindaries was supposed to be the rich temple of Puri, but before reaching that place they turned off to the west and disappeared, no more to return.

In 1836 a terrible situation of drought appeared throughout the district which turned to a frightful famine prolonged for 4 years. To add to the misery of the people a terrible epidemic (cholera) took a heavy toll of life. Many families either succumbed to death or abandoned their ancestral homes to find jobs in the neighbouring districts.

In the second half of the 19th century the district suffered from famines frequently. The more severe famines were those that occurred in 1865-66, 1888-89 and 1896-97 which brought on its trail serious economic distress to the people of the district. In addition, in 1878 there was great distress caused by high price of food grains in consequence of export to the famine-stricken parts of southern India.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the district underwent unfavourable seasons for crops from 1905 to 1907 in the Agency tracts. The decade 1911-20, was on the whole a period of unsatisfactory public health. There were excessive rainfalls in 1914, 1915, 1917 and 1919 and very scanty rainfalls in 1911, 1918 and 1920. The outturn of crop was poor. This was

followed by the devastating epidemic of influenza in July 1918. The effect of this epidemic was most seriously felt in the Plains area than in the Agency area of the district. In 1919, the Tahasils of Ghumusar, Kodala and Chhatrapur were affected by famine due to complete failure of the north-east monsoon. The foodgrains in stock were quickly depleted and prices rose sharply. Test relief works were opened at Bhanjanagar, Khallikot and Athagarh and charitable relief was given in order to mitigate the distress. The famine encouraged large-scale emigration of people to Burma and other places. In the next decade 1921—30, the district recovered slightly from the bad effects of the previous decade due to good harvests. In the decade 1931—40, the people were hit hard by severe cyclones in 1933 and 1938 and heavy rainfall and flood in 1940. The villages around the Chilika lake and seacoast were affected by malaria fever. The next seven years (1941—47) was a period of distress for the people due to high price rise, cyclones, drought and epidemics. In November, 1942, a severe cyclone passed over the district damaging crops, houses and cattle. Malaria was spreading fast particularly in the villages around Chilika lake and seacoast. Death rate in fever alone was 22.5 per mile (1.6 km.) in 1944. During all these years there was large-scale emigration of people to Assam tea gardens.

With the out-break of the Second World War in 1939 prices rose steeply. Rising prices resolutely told upon the standard of living. Those of the low-income group and particularly those with fixed salaries, suffered the most. Cost of both food and non-food articles went up to a level at which it became hard for the majority of the people to make both ends meet.

Post Independence Period

The post-Independence period is a period of economic prosperity and planned development. The district has been covered by Community Development Blocks. One of the first few Community Development Blocks of the State was opened in 1952 in the district at Bhanjanagar. Improved techniques are adopted for higher yields in agriculture. Minor irrigation, lift irrigation and dug-well projects were taken up. Public health

improved considerably. Social welfare schemes sponsored through different agencies received good response. Communications, trade and commerce expanded. The percentage of literacy increased. Multifarious schemes have been undertaken by the Government particularly to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Rural electrification, drinking water supply, old-age pension, grain for work, distribution of land to landless, Integrated Rural Development Projects, formation of co-operative societies, establishment of Small and Marginal Farmers' Development Agency, nationalisation of commercial banks, opening of Tribal Development Agency, etc., have contributed to the economic growth of the people.

In the sample survey in 1954-55¹, a broad picture of rural income indicated the average level of annual income of a rural family to be at Rs. 421.93. Next to the farming families in numerical importance, are the households who depend primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or non-farm occupations. Their average annual income per family was Rs. 126.69. The data clearly indicate that the families pursuing these avocations belong 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., Cuttack, without Athagarh subdivision, Puri, Balashwar and the Plain areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. Monthly consumption of different food and non-food items of different expenditure groups was surveyed. An average figure for all the expenditure groups on the respective items was also carried out. The data show that cereals claimed 27 per cent in the urban area. Milk and milk products claimed a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Other food-items constituted 17 per cent in the rural family budget, as against 40 per cent in the urban budget. In non-food items the urban people spent a greater proportion of their total expenditure than their counterparts in rural areas. As one would expect cereal consumption in the rural area was chiefly in non-cash terms while in the urban area it was in cash terms. This clearly shows that urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while rural people depended 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 was prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural area, while in the urban area cash consumption constituted the only

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I, Dr. Sadasiv Mishra.

factor. Milk, which the villagers produce, was generally taken to towns for consumption. In respect of fuel, light, toilet and sundry goods non-cash consumption was very meagre. For miscellaneous goods, services, durable and semidurable goods, cash consumption both in rural and urban areas was of overwhelming proportion.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and it can be said that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban area while for the non-food items dependence on market is greater for all. In other words, urban people depend on the market for almost everything they utilise while rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption and housing accommodation has hit the urban people hard. In towns, the number of houses has not increased in proportion to the growth of their population during the last two decades. However shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, oil, fuel, *pan*, *bidi*, steel and wooden furniture, utensils, medical equipments, optical goods, electrical and electronic shops, soft drinks, books and journals, etc., have sprung up like mushrooms. The number of automobile repairing shops and motor tyre repairing shops are on the increase in the urban areas. 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 some effect on the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Many essential and fashionable modern articles like motor-cycles, cars, jeeps, trucks, scooters, radios, transistors, electric fans, petromax lanterns, stoves, cookers, textiles of wool and synthetic yarn, cycle-rickshaws, watches, microphones, cameras, tractors, water-pumps, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communications, businessmen are able to despatch their goods to remote countryside. Consequently, shops selling variety of goods, both luxurious and essential, have now appeared in almost all big villages. Tailoring shops, cycle-repairing shops, and tea shops are coming up in most villages. With more money in the hands of the cultivators and labourers, the use of wheat, sugar, egg, fish, meat, milk-products, vegetables, etc., by them is being noticed. Most of the villages have been electrified. Pucca houses with re-enforced concrete cement roofs have been constructed by the well-to-do people. Model houses are built by the Community Development Blocks. The standard of living of the people is improving due to the adoption of improved agricultural techniques, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures, and above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development

Blocks. The various development programmes of the Government evoke an upward development and progress among the masses and the ruralites are now being attracted to non-agricultural and non-rural occupations. 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 the availability of State Savings Certificates in Post-Offices are inducing many people to keep their savings in Pass Books and Saving Certificates.

The State Planning Organisation in the Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Orissa, have prepared seventeen economic indicators for the state (district-wise) for the period 1972-73 to 1976-77. These economic indicators provide valuable guidelines not only for correctly identifying the levels of development but also for proper plan formulation. In the present study process, Aggregate Score Method has been adapted to compute the economic indicators.

Applying the score methodology, the composite indices of development prepared for the period 1976-76 to 1979-80 for the district are given below:

Year	Index of development
1976-76	12,487
1976-77	12,230
1977-78	12,912
1978-79	12,183
1979-80	12,004

The overall development of a district at a certain level may be revealed by the composite index method. But the same may not hold good in case of individual sectors of development. That there is considerable variation in the inter-sectoral level of growth within a district is a matter of obvious consideration. It is, therefore, useful to take into account the level of growth of four major sectors of development.

Table below shows unweighted indices of the economic development of the district in different major sectors.

Year	Indices of agricultural development	Indices of industrial development	Indices of infrastructural development	Indices of human resources development
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1979-80	142	46	110	111
1980-81	142	39	112	98
1981-82	124	38	115	100
1982-83	135	36	107	98
1983-84	131	42	112	100

It would be more purposeful to note the index of each economic indicator as it helps to remove the inter-sectoral and inter-district imbalance; thus helping for an overall development of the state.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency

One Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I. T. D. A.) is functioning in this district with its headquarters at Paralakhemundi since 1974. The area of its operation is confined to 5 sub-plan blocks, namely Gumma, Rayagada, Nuagada, R. Udayagiri and Mohana. The geographical area of the sub-plan blocks is 2,988.11 sq. km. with a population of 2,43,574 out of which 1,64,124 (60.2 per cent) belong to Scheduled Tribes. The I. T. D. A. has undertaken various projects for the welfare of the tribal population of these areas. A sum of Rs. 96.47 lakhs has been spent under the anti-poverty programmes which benefited 10,493 Scheduled Tribe families during 1980-81 to 1986-87.

Soura Development Agency

Three development agencies are functioning as micro projects with 100 per cent special assistance from the Government of India for the socio-economic development of the Langia Souras, one of the primitive tribes of the district at Chandragiri, Serarg and Thumba since 1978-79. These are called the Soura Development Agency, Chandragiri, Langia Soura Development Agency, Serarg and Thumba Development Agency.

The Soura Development Agency covers more than 26 villages with 625 Scheduled Tribe families whereas the the Langia Soura Development Agency and the Thumba Development Agency cover 21 villages with 813 families and 56 villages with 650 Scheduled Tribe families respectively.

More about the micro level special programme finds mention in the Chapter XVII : Other Social Services.

Modified Area Development Agency

Since 1980-81 the Modified Area Development Agency Programme has been introduced in Turubadi area of the Patrapur Community Development Block of the district for the economic development of the Scheduled Tribe people living outside the sub-plan area. So far Rs. 3.12 lakhs have been spent under infrastructural and income generating schemes to benefit 97 families of 90 villages under this project. This apart, three more such projects have also been taken up in Kashinagar, Sorada and Sanakhemundi Community Development Blocks of the district since 1986-87.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

Development of rural areas has been one of the paramount concerns of the successive five-year plans. Various programmes like the Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Command Area Development Authority (CADA) have been executed with the aim of improving the economic condition of the rural poor. But the territorial overlap combined with different funding patterns of these programmes created considerable difficulties in effective monitoring and accounting and blurred the objective of the programmes. Though these special programmes did bring about considerable improvement in the living condition of the poorer people, it became clear that a far more ambitious programme was required to remove the more degrading forms of rural poverty of the country.

With the objective of raising the standard of the families below the poverty line in the rural areas by providing them with income generating assets, and access to credit and other inputs, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in 1978-79. This Programme forms an important component of the revised 20-Point Programme.

In the district, the Integrated Rural Development Programme was started in the year 1978-79 in specific Community Development Blocks and was extended to all the 29 C.D. Blocks with effect from 2nd October, 1980. This agency replaced the previous agency

called the Small Farmers Development Agency. Unlike the Small Farmers Development Agency (S. F. D. A.), which was confined only to the upliftment of the small and marginal farmers, the Integrated Rural Development Programme aimed at providing allround benefit of all categories of people living below the poverty line. In the beginning of the 6th Five-year plan, the programme gained momentum and it was aimed to cover 600 poorest families from each block of the district in each year, thus to cover 3,000 families from each block in the plan period. The programme was implemented through a financial partnership between Centre and State on 50:50 basis of the total expenditure.

District Rural Development Agency

For the effective implementation of the above poverty eradication programmes, the necessity of strengthening the District Development Organisation was felt. At the district level, a single agency called the District Rural Development Agency (D. R. D. A.) with the responsibility of implementing all such special programmes was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Collector and with a senior class I officer of the Orissa Administrative Service or the Indian Administrative Service as the Project Officer. A number of subject matter specialists in veterinary, agriculture, co-operation, statistics and industry were appointed as Additional Project Officers to assist the agency in identification of thousands of families of the target group in each C.D. Block, preparation of plans for assisting these families, arranging credit support from nationalised banks, monitoring the progress and implementation of the schemes and other follow-up actions to ensure lasting benefit to the beneficiaries. The normal pattern of assistance to individual families is 25 per cent subsidy for small farmers and 33 1/3 per cent for marginal farmers and landless labourers. But for tribal people a uniform subsidy of 50 per cent was fixed. The balance amount required for implementation of the various family-oriented development schemes was to be arranged through bank finance of the various nationalised banks at a different rates of interest (D. R. I.) which is 4 per cent against the normal commercial rate of 1.8 per cent.

The criterion of selection for assistance under Integrated Rural Development Programme was the poverty line which was fixed at the annual income of a family below Rs. 3,500/- or land holding of not more than 5 acres (2.023 hectares) of un-irrigated land or 2.50 acres (1.011 hectares) of irrigated land. This was revised during the 7th Five-Year Plan period to an annual income of Rs. 6,400/-. But priority was always given to the poorest of the poor for selection of the beneficiaries. In the first 2 years of 7th Five-Year Plan, families below the annual income of Rs. 3,500/- were provided assistance on

priority basis. Where all the families below the annual income of Rs. 3,500/- were covered, a relaxation was given to cover families lying between the annual income of Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,800/-.

The target and achievement in respect of the number of beneficiaries of the district under IRDP year-wise from 1980-81 till the end of 1990-91 are given below.

Year	Govt. Target	Achievement	Per-centage	Subsidy (in lakhs Rs.) released 50 percent for SC/ ST & 33.1/3 for others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	17,400	11,176	64.22	87.41
1981-82	17,400	25,309	145.45	209.41
1982-83	17,400	33,862	194.61	297.40
1983-84	17,400	21,966	126.24	22.037
1984-85	17,400	15,682	90.13	147.49
1985-86	11,600	19,989	172.32	195.77
1986-87	8,700	10,022	115.19	103.26
1987-88	11,500	18,916	164.49	108.05
1988-89	10,027	17,163	171.17	178.53
1989-90	18,888	19,272	102.03	309.28
1990-91	10,302	14,033	136.22	261.12
1,87,390 (Families assessed)				2,118.09

During the year 1985-86, the beneficiaries who properly maintained their assets provided to them and repaid the loan but were still below the poverty line were provided repeat-assistance. During 1985, second dose of repeat-assistance was provided to 1633 beneficiaries against the target of 3,000 Integrated Rural Development beneficiaries of 1980-81 and 1981-82. Out of these, 428 belonged to the Scheduled Castes, 48 to the Scheduled Tribes and 1,157 to other castes. In 1986-87, the achievement was 8,824 against the target of 16,126 beneficiaries. This includes 1958 Scheduled Caste, 718 Scheduled Tribe and 4,148 other castes beneficiaries.

Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor Programme

The Economic Rehabilitation of the Rural Poor Programme (E. R. R. P.) started in this district in the year 1980-81. The purpose of this programme was to cover the poorest group of families of the village whose annual income does not exceed Rs.1,200. To cover all the families in the district during the 6th Five-Year Plan period, it was aimed to cover 10 families from each village in a phased manner. During the 7th Five-Year Plan period, the eligibility criteria of a family for assistance under ERRP was revised from Rs. 1,200/- per annum to Rs. 2,000/- per annum. The target of coverage of families in a village was also revised.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan period families assisted under land lease and fishery sector were provided with 100 per cent subsidy and families assisted under animal husbandry and non-agricultural employment sector were provided with 75 per cent subsidy. During the 7th Five-Year Plan period, as a change in the funding pattern, all the sectors were linked with loan and provided subsidy up to 50 per cent under the programme. For the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries living in tribal Sub-Plan Blocks, the admissible rate of subsidy is 75 per cent.

The ERRP programme is sponsored by the State Government and funded 100 per cent by the State Government after meeting the admissible rate of subsidy under Integrated Rural Development Project. The year-wise target and achievement made under this programme from 1980-81 to the end of 1986-87 are given below.

Year	Target				Achievement			
	Schedule d Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Castes	Total	Schedule d Castes	Schedu- led Tribes	Other Castes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1980-81	741	246	617	1,604	703	253	589	1,545
1981-82	1,865	1,473	2,604	5,942	1,575	1,103	1,825	4,503
1982-83	1,238	824	2,221	4,283	1,315	690	2,134	4,139
1983-84	4,403	480	4,588	11,471	3,813	2,542	7,978	14,433
1984-85	2,230	1,695	7,945	11,870	1,398	2,265	3,666	7,329
1985-86	1,800	1,200	5,080	8,000	1,929	1,672	4,231	7,832
1986-87	2,000	1,500	7,000	10,500	2,915	1,894	5,972	1,0681

Under the individual beneficiary-oriented scheme of E. R. R. P. programme, brackish water prawn culture in confined water is being taken up as a special programme. Prawn is generally exported for

foreign exchange. Under this programme $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. water-spread-area is given on lease to an E. R. R. P. beneficiary for a period of 10 years for prawn culture. In the Ganjam district, 32 prawn tanks at Haripur in Chhatrapur Community Development Block, 158 prawn tanks at Bichanapalli in Ganjam Community Development Block, 32 prawn tanks at Keshapur in Khallikot Community Development Block and 43 prawn tanks at Keshapur in Chikiti Community Development Block were excavated and put to culture. Depending on the interest taken by them, the beneficiaries get Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 20,300 as per their requirement.

In 3 Community Development Blocks of Paralakhemundi subdivision namely, Rayagada, R. Udayagiri and Mohana, intensive mulberry cultivation is being taken up under the E. R. R. P. programme. In the first phase 100 beneficiaries have taken up mulberry cultivation in these 3 Blocks.

Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 abolishes bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker section of the society. According to this Act, the obligation of a bonded labourer to repay any debt remaining unsatisfied stands extinguished and the bonded labourer is free from such obligation without any condition. To make this Act effective, scheme for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers came into operation from 1978-79 on a 50:50 contribution basis by the State and Central Governments.

During the period from 1980-81 to 1986-87, 2,002 bonded labourers in the district have been identified and released. Out of these, 1,689 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an investment of Rs. 62.55 lakhs. The rehabilitation of the remaining bonded labourers is in progress. It is expected that all bonded labourers will be rehabilitated by the end of 1990-91.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural production

This programme was introduced in the district during the year 1983-84 in all the 29 Community Development Blocks to provide massive assistance to small farmers and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production. Under this programme, it was envisaged to take up (1) minor irrigation works (2) fruit and fuel tree plantations and (3) minikits and land development schemes.

The facility of assistance was provided to all the small and marginal farmers with off-farm income not exceeding to Rs. 200/- per month. In the year 1985-86, the off-farm income criterion was deleted and all the small and marginal farmers were made eligible for assistance under this programme. A small farmer is a farmer having less than 5 acres of unirrigated land, 2.50 acres of irrigated land and a marginal farmer is a farmer having less than above extent of land.

In 1985-86, the programme underwent changes and plantation of fuel and fruit trees and provision of free supply of fertilisers with seed, minikits was deleted. Banana, cocoanut, mango, citrus and mixed orchard plantations were taken up from 1983-84 to 1985-86 and 8703 beneficiaries were covered up. The new scheme now provides:

- (a) Subsidy on minor irrigation works
- (b) Distribution of minikits for oil seeds, pulses and coarse grain
- (c) Land development

(a) Minor Irrigation

Assistance to small and marginal farmers for construction of dug wells, supply of diesel / kerosene pumpsets, energisation of dug wells of individual beneficiaries and lift irrigation points by the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation under the Community irrigation works are the minor irrigation works taken up under the scheme. The ceiling on subsidy of Rs. 3,000 for non-tribal and Rs.5,000 for tribal beneficiaries prevalent up to 1984-85 was removed from minor irrigation works in 1985-86.

The assistance provided under minor irrigation from 1983-84 to 1986-87 is given below :

Minor Irrigation	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Total
1. Dug well ..	496	1,558	201	17	2,212
2. Diesel oil pump-set	63	741	35	17	856
3. Electric pumpset	645	287	217	1	1,151
4. Lift Irrigation points by the Orissa Lift Irrigation Corporation	..	54	57	20	151

(b) Minikits

The total number of minikits and oil-seeds that was distributed from 1983-84 to 1986-87 is given below :

Minikits	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(i) Pulses ..	3,989	4,068	2,893	2,771
(ii) Oil-seeds ...	2,732	3,661	2,916	4,659
	6,721	7,729	5,809	7,430

(c) Land Development

From the year 1983-84 to 1986-87, land development and construction of Water Harvesting Structure (W. H. S) was taken up in the district. The details of these are given below :

Name of the scheme	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Total
(i) Land Development.	1,447	642	..	..	2,089
(ii) W. H. S. .. ..	..	..	..	45 Projects 3,255 beneficiaries.	45 Projects 3,255 beneficiaries
	1,447	642	..	3,255	5,344

The funds utilised towards subsidy on (1) minor irrigation work (2) fruit and fuel tree plantation, (3) minikits and (4) land development and water harvesting structure (on different aspects of the scheme) since its inception till 1986-87 is furnished below :

Name of the scheme	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Total
1. Minor Irrigation	22.78	92.22	66.08	32.32	213.40
2. Fruit Tree Plantation	7.25	11.60	5.80	..	24.65
3. Minikits ..	11.60	17.40	7.56	10.46	47.02
4. Land development and W. H. S.	2.90	2.71	..	32.12	37.73

The number of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, and other caste beneficiaries covered under this programme during the period 1983-84 to 1986-87 is given below. :

Year	S. T.	S. C.	O. C.	Total
1983-84	1685	1519	8528	11732
1984-85	3584	2185	13341	19110
1985-86	1961	1707	8380	12048
1986-87	1580	2134	7852	11566
Total :	8810	7545	38101	54456

National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

In the year 1980-81, the Food for Works Programme was substituted by the National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.) with a view to generate additional gainful employment for unemployed and under-employed men and women in rural areas. The programme aimed at creating durable community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening rural economic and social infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy and steady rise in the economic level of the rural poor and for improvement in the overall quality of their life.

Social Forestry in the Government and Community waste lands involving plantation of fuel, fodder and fruit trees, soil and water conservation works, minor irrigation works, flood protection and drainage works., rural water supply works construction of houses for individual members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers, construction of rural roads and community buildings including school buildings are the major works taken up under the N. R. E. P.

The statement below indicates the expenditure and employment generation under the programme from the year 1980 to 1987.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment generation (in lakh mandays)
1980-81	44.50	2.73
1981-82	90.21	14.46
1982-83	113.44	15.32
1983-84	114.22	11.72
1984-85	231.51	19.89
1985-86	266.90	21.56
1986-87	301.63	18.28

Under the Social Forestry Programme, avenue plantation along with roadside plantation was taken up. The area covered during the period 1981-82 to 1986-87 are 3.90, 1.50, 543.60, 740.00 and 1639.00 hectares and 60 km. of avenue plantation along National Highways and 365.10 hectares and 46 km. of avenue plantation along roadsides during these years.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R. L. E. G. P.).

The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is complementary to NREP. It was started in the year 1983-84 with the objectives of improving and expanding employment opportunities to the rural landless labourers in particular. It aimed at providing employment guarantee to at least one member of every landless labour household. The labour was invested in creating productive durable assets like execution of rural link roads, construction and renovation of field channels of the existing irrigation projects, social forestry including rehabilitation and restocking of degraded forest, water and soil conservation and executing water harvesting structures, sanitary latrine, construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers and construction of buildings for primary schools.

The expenditure incurred and employment created under the programme from 1985-86 to 1986-87 are as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment (Mandays in lakhs)
1984-85	109.70	8.17
1985-86	166.97	110.04
1986-87	224.54	10.75

Indira Awas Yojana is the most popular scheme under this programme. During 1986-87, 753 houses with sanitary latrines and smokeless chullahs were constructed and provided to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers as a part of RLEGP scheme.

By the end of 1986-87, 631 primary school buildings have been constructed in the district.

Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment is a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme. The funding pattern of TRYSEM is like that of IRDP. Beneficiaries

for this scheme are selected from IRDP target groups. Training under TRYSEM are given in institutions like the Engineering schools and I. T. I. The following are some of the trades in which training has been imparted :

- (i) Village Industries Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Poultry, Lime-making, Badi, Papad, stitching of *khali*, etc.
- (ii) Handicraft .. Applique work, Brass fish, toy making, artistic cane work, brass and bell-metal work, tailoring and embroidery, coir work, etc.
- (iii) Modern trades .. Fabrication, spray painting, house wiring, T. V./Radio repairing, pump repairing, type writing, motor wiring, etc.
- (iv) Miscellaneous trades .. Pisciculture, sericulture

The TRYSEM has been implemented through D. R. D. A. from the year 1984-85. The achievement of the programme is as follows:

Year	No. trained	No. rehabilitated		
		Through bank finance	Through wage employment	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
During the 6th Plan	2,640	2,125	371	2,496
1985-86 ..	1,014	570	371	941
1986-87 ..	570	317	62	379
1987-88 ..	1,669	782	383	1,165
1988-89 ..	1,235	539	532	1,071
1989-90 ..	526	67	113	180
(Up to 31st Dec. 1989)				

An important programme, called the 20-Point Programme, was introduced in the country in July 1975 to improve the economic and social standard of the people. This programme covered both infrastructure development and beneficiary upliftment and was

implemented through various plan and non-plan schemes, under the Central and the State Governments. It was revised and reoriented in 1980 and 1986. The items of the restructured 20-Point Programme of 1986 which has been implemented since 1987 are as follows:

Twenty-Point Economic Programme

1. Attack on rural poverty
2. Strategy for rainfed agriculture
3. Better use of irrigation water
4. Bigger harvest
5. Enforcement of land reforms
6. Special programme for rural labour
7. Clean drinking water
8. Health for all
9. Two-Child norm
10. Expansion of education
11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
12. Equality for women
13. New opportunities for youth
14. Housing for the people
15. Improvement of slums
16. New strategy for forestry
17. Protection of the environment
18. Concern for the consumers
19. Energy for the villages
20. A responsive administration

The Government have issued specific guidelines from time to time for effective implementation of the objectives of the programme so that the goals are achieved within the scheduled time. Elaborate monitoring arrangements have been made for identifying the constraints during implementation of the programme and for their prompt removal. Committees have been constituted at various levels starting from Community Development Block level up to state level to review the implementation of the programme. These committees have both officials and non-officials as members in order to get full feed-back from the field level.

Besides this, Consultative Committees at the district level have been formed to co-ordinate activities of voluntary agencies in the implementation of 20-Point Programme. The committee reviews

the activities of voluntary agencies involved in the implementation of the programme in the district and recommend measures necessary to enlist full co-operation of such agencies and the people in the execution of this programme. It also provides necessary feed-back on implementation of plan schemes and help in sorting out problems affecting the work of voluntary agencies. The committee meets at least once in every six months.

The 20-Point Programme has made considerable progress in the district. The table below gives the achievement of the programme during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 in detail.

Programme Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1952—88	Achieve- ment during 1987-88	Percen- tage of achieve- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	No.	27,000	27,973	104
1.(B)	National Rural Employment Programme	000'No.	1,500	1,973	129
1.(C)	Rural Landless Guarantee Programme.	000' Mandays	1,380	1,489	108
5.	Surplus land allotted	Acres	120	133	111
6.	Bonded Labour rehabilitated	No.	100	295	295
7.	Drinking Water Problem Villages covered	No. of villages	475	520	109
8.(D)	Immunisation of Children	No.	67,000	67,131	100
9.	Family Planning Sterilisation done	No.	25,200	15,591	62
11.(A)	Scheduled Caste Families assisted	Nos.	6,033	12,295	204
11.(B)	Scheduled Tribe Families assisted	Nos.	6,042	7,356	122
14.(A)	House Sites allotted	No.	5,000	14,068	281
14.(B)	Construction assistance provided	No.	39	698	1,790
14.(D)	E. W. S. house provided	No.	135	135	100
15.	Slum population covered	No.	500	200	40
16.	Trees planted	Lakh No.	1,62,388	12,615	78
19.(A)	Villages electrified	No.	99	124	125
19.(B)	Pump sets reenergised	No.	224	220	98
19.(C)	Improved Chullah installed	No.	1,300	2,324	179
19.(D)	Bio-gas plants set-up	No.	350	1,061	303

(Contd.)

Progress of various schemes up to September 1988 in Ganjam District

Programme Sl. No.		Annual	Achievement till September 1988	Percentage of achievement	
(1)		(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	I. R. D.	28,424	2,822	11.55	
1.(B)	N. R. E. S.	1,900	286	15.05	
1.(C)	R. L. E. S. B.	1,535	489	32.27	
5.	Surplus Land	100	72	72.00	
6.	Banded Land	50	1	2.00	
7.	Drinking Water	No. of wells	447	37	8.27
8.	Immunisation	Nos.	57,000	16,974	25.33
9.(I)	Sterilisation	No.	20,100	3,300	16.41
11.(a)	Justice to B. C.	No.	7,787	908	11.62
(b)	Justice to S. C.	No.	7,388	1,147	11.62
14.(A)	House shed	Nos.	3,750	1,063	28.34
(B)	Construction	Nos.	395	..	..
14.(D)	E. W.	Nos.	800	..	..
15.	Slum	No.	800	..	..
16.	Trees planted	Lakh Nos.	3,13,684	48,330	15.40
19.(A)	Villages	No.	145	17	11.72
(B)	Pumpsets	No.	683	84	12.29
(C)	Improved	No.	4,500	..	..
(D)	Bio-gas plant	No.	600	1987	164.50

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

(Contd.)

Full employment is one of the basic socio-economic objectives of the state. The level of employment determines the level of living, welfare and also the economic growth of the people. However, it is impracticable to give a reliable estimate of the employment situation in the district due to paucity of relevant data.

Employment Exchange

As regards unemployment situation in the district, the data provided by the Employment Exchange continues to be the only source of information. With a view to providing job opportunities to the job-seeker, the District Employment Exchange was started at Brahmapur on 12th November, 1957. To cope with the employment activities,

three sub-offices were opened in 1973 at the subdivisional headquarters of Bhanjanagar, Paralakhemundi and Chhatrapur. In order to provide information to the unemployed youths of the rural areas one Employment sub-office and one Rural Employment Bureau were set up in 1975 at R. Udayagiri and the Rural Employment Bureau was set up at Gumma in 1971. But in 1981 the Rural Employment Bureau at Gumma was shifted to Jaleswar in Baleswar district. The Rural Employment Bureau helps candidates for registration of their names in the Employment Exchange and provide information on job opportunities.

The District Employment Exchange is under the control of the District Employment Officer and each sub-office is under the control of one Junior Employment Officer.

Various activities of the Employment Exchange in the District

The normal function of the Employment Exchange is to register the candidates and provide employment assistance to the job-seekers.

Table below shows the position of the Live Register and the placements for the period 1977—86 in the district.

Year	Live Register			Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Schedu- led Castes	Schedu- led Tribes	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1977	19,847	928	20,775	66	30	989
1978	21,682	903	22,585	193	110	1,351
1979	24,287	831	25,118	122	39	1,191
1980	24,810	1,063	25,873	157	58	933
1981	27,936	1,070	29,006	109	54	1,093
1982	27,067	1,286	28,353	1,62	45	1,331
1983	29,270	1,385	30,655	543	68	611
1984	31,782	1,800	33,583	668	42	730
1985	43,000	2,521	45,521	465	79	544
1986	55,759	3,511	59,270	755	81	835

Vocational Guidance Unit

One Vocational Guidance Unit and one Employment Market Information Unit are functioning under the District Employment Officer. The function of the Vocational Guidance Unit is to provide individual guidance to the candidates in choosing a career. The Vocational Guidance Unit is in charge of a trained officer who visits schools to deliver career talks to the students and employees of establishments and to collect occupational information for use at the district and state level. Career conferences are conducted twice a year in different High English schools of the district where eminent persons deliver talks on various aspects of career. The job seekers are also advised through registration and individual guidance and group discussion.

The table below shows the activities of the Vocational Guidance Unit in the district in detail from 1983 to 1986:—

Vocational Guidance Activities

Activities	1983	1984	1985	1986
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of persons who received individual guidance	471	28	38	63
2. Number of persons who received guidance at the time of registration	3,132	3,028	2,983	4,010
3. Number of persons who received individual information	400	4,017	3,113	3,698
4. Number of group guidance discussions conducted	51	43	44	22

Activities	1983	1984	1985	1986
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Number of old cases reviewed	372	550	535	661
6. Number of persons attending group discussions	2,441	3,584	3,908	3,716
7. Number of career/group talks delivered at the colleges/schools	4	3	13	20
8. Number of persons attending career information room	4,665	6,194	6,342	7,814
9. Number of applicants forwarded for training, apprenticeship / scholarship, higher studies	99	429	1,780	672
10. Number of persons placed against training apprenticeship	..	..	..	..
11. Number of guidance/ persons placed in jobs/ training apprenticeship	..	..	..	..
12. Number of visits to schools / colleges for promotion of guidance	8	13	15	21
13. Number of visits to employers institution for collection of information for job opportunities / training facilities	4	10	20	16

Employment Market Information

The Employment Market Information Unit collects data from the employers with regard to employment of personnel, occupational and educational profiles of employees on quarterly and binary basis. It collects data from the establishments of both public and private sectors at quarterly intervals regarding job position. There were 384 establishments in public sector and 85 establishments in private sector up to the end of March, 1986 in the district. Records of the employers are verified regularly. The Employment Market Information Unit also looks after the enforcement of the E. N. V. Act.

Self-employment Scheme:

As mentioned earlier, Government have been operating many schemes for mitigating the problem of unemployment. Some of these schemes viz., IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme), TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment) and NREP (National Rural Employment Programme) have made discernible impact on the people. As there is greater need for providing more self-employment avenues to educate unemployed, the scheme for providing self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth has been introduced. The objective of the scheme is to encourage educated unemployed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in industry, service and business through the provision of package of assistance.

The scheme covers all educated unemployed youth who are 10+ (matriculates) and above and in the age group of 18 to 35. Women and technically trained personnel are given due weightage. Normally persons having an annual family income up to Rs. 10,000/- are eligible under the scheme. Only one person is selected from a family. The District Industries Centre, Brahmapur, assists each entrepreneur to obtain from the commercial bank a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/-. The 'task force' selects the entrepreneurs, tags specific schemes for each beneficiary and selects the commercial bank for financial assistance. Government provides capital subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent of loan incurred from the bank.

Achievements under the Self-employment Scheme from the year 1983-84 to 1987-88 are as follows:

Year	Target	No. of applicants received	No. of cases recommended to banks	No. of cases sanctioned by banks	Total No. of cases disbursed out of the sanctions of target year	Total No. of units gone into production during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1983-84	1,100	2,194	1,209	699	423	248
1984-85	800	2,710	1,077	820	688	707
1985-86	1,050	1,932	1,157	864	751	327
1986-87	1,050	2,534	1,478	,053	847	333
1987-88	455	1,829	610	488	22	721

During the year 1983-84, the scheme aimed at providing self-employment to 500 entrepreneurs in Brahmapur, 50 entrepreneurs in Asika, 100 entrepreneurs in Bhanjanagar and 50 entrepreneurs in Paralakhemundi. Besides, 500 entrepreneurs were benefited in the rural areas.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of a Community Development Block at Bhanjanagar on the 2nd October, 1952 as one of the earliest Community Development Blocks in the state. The district has been divided into 29 Community Development Blocks which cover 4,655 villages and a total geographical area of 8,708.50 sq.km. with 2,294,000 population (Census 1981).

Various welfare schemes were taken up under the Community Development Programme and considerable progress has been made in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, education and other public welfare schemes in the district. Achievements under the Rural Landless Guarantee Programme and Old Age Pension Scheme have been dealt with separately in this book.

Some other programmes taken up by the Community Development Blocks in the district are as follows :

Supply of Special Aid

Under the Supply of Special Aid Scheme hearing aids to 436 persons, artificial limbs to 5 persons, orthopaedic prosthetic aids to 49 persons, tri-wheeler to 84 persons, M.C.R. chappal to 174 persons, Braille scales to 20 persons, blind sticks to 100 persons have been distributed free of cost during the period from 1979-80 to 1987-88. For the welfare of needy orthopaedically handicapped, one fitment centre has also been opened in the M. K. C. G. Medical College, Brahmapur. A total of Rs. 3,84,485 has been allocated for this scheme.

Disability Pension

Disability Pension scheme is operating in the district since 2.10.1984. On the basis of disabled population of the district so far 3,861 disabled beneficiaries have been selected. Each beneficiary is getting a monthly pension of Rs.40/- (since increased to Rs. 1000). Till 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 20,66,024 has been spent for this purpose.

Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme

The Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme was introduced in the district in 1986. The scheme envisages payment of compensation of Rs.3,000/- to the entitled members of a poor family in the event of death of the earning member within the age group of 18—60 years. In the district of Ganjam 105 poor families were benefited as on 26th July, 1988 under this scheme.

Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural labourer

In order to provide financial assistance to the family members in the event of death of landless agricultural labourers, a Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers was introduced in the district in the year 1988. Under this scheme a landless agricultural labourer of the age group between 18-60 years is insured. In the event of death of an insured person, his or her nominee gets a sum of Rs.1,000/-.

Other beneficial schemes taken up under the Community Development Programme include feeding programme to children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers suffering from malnutrition. The Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) organisation also supplied foodstuff free of cost to the said beneficiaries. The State Government assists and bears various incidental expenses of this organisation. CARE, under its Mid-day Meal Programme also supplies food stuff for 71,000 Primary School children beneficiaries in the age group of 6-11 years of the district.

Under urban slum feeding programme, breads supplied to 14,000 beneficiaries in various municipalities in the district under the state non-plan budget scheme.

A list of Community Development Blocks with their headquarters, number of villages and area has been given below :

Name of the Subdivision/ Block	Geogra- phical area (in sq. km.)	Total popu- lation 1981 (in '000)	No. of Gram- pancha- yats	Inhabi- ted vi- llages	Un- inhabited villages	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chhatrapur Subdivision						
1. Chhatrapur ..	225.63	93	14	77	3	80
2. Ganjam ..	212.29	60	11	88	20	108
3. Khallikot ..	285.32	101	22	158	56	214
4. Purusottampur ..	234.53	106	23	91	4	95
5. Kodala ..	215.31	83	18	121	49	170
6. Hinjilicut ..	169.34	89	18	53	..	53
7. Polasara ..	198.81	85	18	109	17	126
8. Kabisuryanagar ..	148.88	70	18	73	2	75
Total	17,00.11	687	142	770	151	921
Brahmapur Subdivision						
1. Rangeilunda ..	217.39	98	16	80	3	83
2. Kukudakhandi ..	223.52	86	16	91	6	97
3. Digapahandi ..	341.69	105	19	202	24	226
4. Sanakhemundi ..	256.75	109	18	140	9	149
5. Chikiti ..	231.64	72	14	123	15	138
6. Patrapur ..	282.34	96	18	308	31	339
Total	1,553.33	566	101	944	88	1,032

Name of the subdivision/ Block	Geogra- phical areas (in sq. km.)	Total popu- lation 1981 (in ' 000)	No. of Gram- pancha- yats	Inhabi- ted villages	Un- inhabited villages	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhanjanagar Subdivision						
1. Bhanjanagar ..	259.25	94	17	135	5	140
2. Beleguntha ..	192.58	78	15	87	1	88
3. Jagannathprasad ..	445.26	90	20	140	11	151
4. Buguda ..	263.28	77	13	91	6	97
5. Asjka ..	189.32	101	21	97	9	106
6. Seragad ..	160.25	85	18	94	12	106
7. Dharakote ..	208.24	73	16	147	33	180
8. Sorada ..	291.41	86	18	228	35	263
Total	2,009.59	684	138	1,019	112	1,131
Paralakhemundi Subdivision						
1. Kashinagar ..	284.24	42	9	84	19	103
2. Paralakhemundi ..	196.12	71	12	115	21	136
3. Rayagada ..	122.83	51	13	207	11	218
4. Gumma ..	494.08	49	14	204	16	220
5. Nuagada ..	548.13	33	10	174	11	185
6. R Udayagiri ..	512.00	36	9	209	21	230
7. Mohana ..	1,303.07	75	19	452	27	479
Total	3,440.47	357	86	1,445	126	1,571
Total District	8,708.50	2,294	467	4,178	477	4,655