

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

**LIVELIHOOD
PATTERN**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. According to the Censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 about 60 per cent, 73·2 per cent and 65·3 per cent respectively depended on agriculture and allied works.

The following table shows the number of persons supported by different occupations in the Census of 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Year	Total population	Supported by agriculture	Supported by industry	Supported by commerce	Supported by profession
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1901 ..	1,017,284	610,603	167,955	4,599	40,720
1911 ..	1,023,402	749,147	104,217	77,868	30,845
1921 ..	951,651	612,780	113,858	87,131	31,505

In the Census of 1931, the total population was 10,35,154 of which 4,83,138 persons were classified as 'working persons' i. e., one who helped to augment the family's income by permanent and regular work for which a return was obtained in cash or in kind. Out of the total working persons 2,41,614 persons had principal occupation in agriculture, fishing, etc., 96,235 persons in industries, 14,480 persons in public administration, religion, etc., and 25,396 persons in miscellaneous occupations.

According to the Census of 1951, the total population was 15,72,262 of which 12,36,731 persons or 78·7 per cent earned their livelihood from agriculture and 3,35,531 persons or 21·3 per cent from non-agricultural occupations. Of those who lived on agriculture 8,27,019 persons belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned by themselves, 1,72,070 persons were cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned by themselves, 61,913 persons were agricultural labourers, and 14,632 persons were non-cultivating owners of land. The non-agricultural occupations were divided into four categories, such as, production other than cultivation, commerce, transport, and miscellaneous services which engaged 1,14,155, 2,10,986, 26,656 and 1,44,831 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 survey showed that 76.6 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 48.2 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 5.5 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 2.4 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 20.3 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 0.2 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 0.1 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 2.5 per cent from trade, 9.8 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 7.6 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison with the occupational figures of the Census of 1951 this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In 1961, there were 6,49,026 workers in the district which constituted 24.7 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 12,16,413 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 3,46,942 persons were engaged as cultivators and 97,115 persons as agricultural labourers. Besides, 22,745 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 52,062 persons in household industry, 8,264 persons in other manufacturing works, 3,170 persons in construction work and 21,613 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 7,275 persons were engaged. There were 89,840 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 6,80,597 which constituted 29.03 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 54.05 and 3.5 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 34.7 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 59.8 and 9.9 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 7.3, 44.5 and 48.2 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 21.3, 22.6, and 56.1 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for

1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties, or a student attending an institution even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full time workers, should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Application of this test might have resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they would have been classified as such in 1961.

**THE GENERAL
LEVEL OF
PRICES**

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

**Pre-Merger
Period**

During the decade 1887-1896, in the ex-State of Nayagarh, the average price of unhusked rice was 47-590 kg. per rupee. In the ex-State of Ranpur, winter rice was the main crop, but early rice was grown in considerable quantity and excellent crops of oil-seeds and pulses were raised. In the ex-State of Khandapara, people were generally prosperous and carried on a considerable export trade in grain and forest produce with Cuttack. The lands were better cultivated than in the neighbouring ex-States. During the period 1893-1902 prices of food-grain remained practically stationary. The soil of the ex-State of Daspalla was fertile and the land between the southern hill ranges and the Mahanadi was well cultivated. In this area, during the period 1893 to 1902 prices of rice, wheat and gram rose slightly.

The following tables shows the quantity (in kg.) of rice, wheat, gram and salt available per rupee in the ex-States during the period 1893-1902.

Name of the ex-States	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Salt
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nayagarh ..	18-200	10-100	14-900	..
Ranpur ..	19-0	9-100	23-500	11-700
Khandapara ..	18-0	9-800	9-300	11-200
Daspalla ..	19-100	8-0	13-900	..

The above price level remained stationary for a few years after which it began to rise. In 1914-15 in the ex-State of Daspalla, rice, green-gram and wheat were available at 14.9 kg., 11.6 kg., and 9.3 kg. per rupee respectively. During the same year, in the ex-States of Khandapara, Nayagarh, and Ranpur rice was available at 7.4 kg., 11.2 kg., and 10.8 kg., per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice varied between 9.3 kg. to 13.0 kg., in the ex-State areas. Towards 1921 the price of rice grew higher and the maximum and minimum quantity of rice as available per rupee in the ex-States was 12.0 kg., and 8.4 kg., respectively. This price level was maintained for a considerable period with slight fluctuation. With the outbreak of the Second World War prices rose steeply and in 1943-44 and 1944-45 rice was available at 4.9 kg. and 3.7 kg. per rupee respectively.

P. T. Mansfield in Puri Gazetteer¹ mentioned the following price of rice in seers* per rupee (excluding the ex-States).

Period	Price of rice in seers per rupee
1837—51	.. 49.8
1852—66	.. 42.7
1867—81	.. 24.8
1892—96	.. 19.8
1897—1905	.. 17.7
1906—1915	.. 11.7
1916—1925	.. 9.3

The above figures indicate how enormously the price of rice rose during the periods 1906-1915 and 1916-1925. But the greatest increase took place after 1866, with the outbreak of the great famine *Na'anika*. Another famine visited the district in 1897 and a steady rise of price was set in. With the opening of the railways the process continued. The price of rice along with other agricultural produce rose steeply in 1919, with the outbreak of the First World War. The price level of the period 1916-25 was maintained till 1928 but it rose to 9.8 kg. in 1929 and 11.2 kg. in 1930. Then came the serious slump when the price dropped down to 17.7 kg. in 1932 and 18.7 kg. in 1933 per rupee.

1. Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers (Puri) by L. S. S. O' Malley, revised by P. T. Mansfield, (1929) p. 197.

* Seer = 0.93310 kilogram

The price level again shot up in 1934 and the average retail price of common rice was 15.8 kg. per rupee. In 1943, there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produce resulting from conditions of the Second World War and the famine in Bengal. The average harvest price of rice was 3.356 kg. per rupee. 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. During this year, common rice was available at 3.5 kg. per rupee.

Post-merger
Period

In 1950 the price of food grains rose and rice was available at 2.7 kg. per rupee. It was thought at first that this sharp rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilizing at the high level 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 hit hard 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 good enough to break the economic back-bone of the middle and the lower middle class people.

The following was the price of paddy per standard maund of 40 seers (37.324 kilograms) for the years 1955-56 to 1964-65 as ascertained from the office of the Subdivisional Officer, Khurda.

Year	Price of paddy
	Rs.
1955-56	6.65
1956-57	6.65
1957-58	8.50
1958-59	8.00
1959-60	9.50
1960-61	9.00
1961-62	12.50
1962-63	13.50
1963-64	14.50
1964-65	15.00

The above figures show how enormously the price of paddy rose between the years 1955-56 to 1964-65, especially with the launching of the Third Five-Year Plan (April, 1961 to March, 1966). Consequently, the price level rose in undue proportion and the retail price of common rice went up from 2.986 kg. in 1955 to 1.562 kg. in 1964

per rupee. In between 1965 to 1969 the prices of all commodities still grew higher and in 1969 the retail prices of rice, wheat, blackgram, gram, green-gram and arhar, per rupee, was 0.880 grams, 1.785 kg., 0.770 grams, 0.780 grams, 0.710 grams, 0.782 grams, and 0.660 gram respectively. Kerosene oil was available at Re. 0.67 per litre. Ordinary cloth was available at Rs. 1.84 per metre. The prices of all commodities rapidly grew higher in 1973 and in the month of October, 1973 common rice, wheat, green-gram, black-gram, bunt, mustard oil, coconut oil, sugar, potato and onion were sold at 0.708 grams, 1.0 kg, 0.526 grams, 0.714 grams., 0.463 grams, 0.114 grams, 0.083 grams, 0.280 grams, 0.742 grams, and 0.833 grams, per rupee, respectively. At present, people have been hard hit due to rise in prices, and it is becoming difficult for lower, and middle class people to make both ends meet. In urban areas people with fixed salaries are facing a lot of hardships due to constant price rise.

In the ex-State of Khandapara, during the period 1893-1902, wages rose about 14 per cent. During the same period, in the ex-State of Nayagarh, though the price of rice rose considerably by a brisk export trade, the wage level remained stationary. In the ex-State of Daspalla, during this period, superior mason, and blacksmith were not available and the rate of wages rose considerably.

GENERAL
LEVEL OF
WAGES
Pre-merger
Period

The following table shows the average daily wages paid to the artisans in the ex-States of Khandapara, Ranpur, Nayagarh, and Daspalla, during the period 1893-1902.

Name of the ex-States	Superior Mason	Common Mason	Superior Carpenter	Common Carpenter	Superior Blacksmith	Common Blacksmith
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Khandapra ..	0.48	0.30	0.25	0.19	0.37	0.25
Ranpur ..	0.28	0.19	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.19
Nayagarh ..	0.50	0.37	0.37	0.25	0.25	0.19
Daspalla ..	Not available	0.47	0.34	0.22	Not available.	0.31

S. L. Maddox, in his Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Province of Orissa (1890-1900 A.D.) remarked that money wages had not risen in the same proportion as the prices of staple food crops between 1814 and 1898. James noticed the same phenomenon holding good up to 1910. During this period the wages commonly paid in the district for skilled labour were low. Masons were paid from Re 0.37 to Re. 0.50 and carpenters

and blacksmiths from Re. 0.31 to Re. 0.50 per day according to their skill. In the towns, male labourers got Re. 0.25, and female and boy labourers Re. 0.12 as their daily wages. In rural areas generally artisans were not remunerated in cash. They were the servants of the village, and performed such services as were necessary to the community in consideration of holding service lands and receiving contribution in kind from each tenant. Thus, the carpenter, blacksmith, washerman, barber and astrologer were maintained by small grants of Jagir lands and by contributions. Where no service lands were held, the village servants were remunerated entirely in kind. The contributions varied from village to village, but generally a Chowkidar used to get two sheaves of paddy per acre, a carpenter and blacksmith five Gaunis¹ of paddy per plough, and the washerman and barber 3 to 5 Gaunis of paddy for each married person. Field labourers were usually paid a daily wage of 2.8 kg. of grain a day, but some agriculturists paid a cash wage of Re. 0.9 to Re. 0.18 a day, and on rare occasions Re. 0.20.

Almost every cultivator who owned more than five acres of land employed Kothias (farm servants in permanent employment), generally one Kothia for every 5 to 10 acres under cultivation. As a rule, they slept on the premises of their masters and were paid Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per annum, besides their daily food and an annual supply of clothing valued at about Rs. 2. Sometimes, they did not mess at their master's house, but took instead half the wages paid to Mulia (daily labourer) in money or kind. Halias were recruited from among the poorer cultivators and the people of Bauri caste. It is evident from the amount of their remuneration that the existence of a Halia was a hard one, and that he was a person who lived at the margin of subsistence. They usually took advances from their employers, and found it difficult to free themselves from such bondage when once assumed.

There was a slight rise in the level of wages of agricultural labourers between 1911 and 1916, and a very sharp rise between 1917 and 1924. In 1924, agricultural labourers were usually paid at Re. 0.25 per day which constituted 60 per cent more in comparison with the figures of 1916. Towards 1932, the system of paying wages in produce persisted, but was not so prevalent as it used to be. The wage in kind did not vary much, the average being 3.9 kg. of paddy per day. But the carpenters got in cash Re. 0.50 to Re. 0.75 a day, a considerable advance on the figure of Re. 0.18 given by William Hunter in 1875.

1. The Gauni is a measure varying in capacity from 1.4 kg. to 5.6 kg. of rice in different places.

and that of Re. 0.25 to Re. 0.37 given by James at the Revision Settlement of 1906-12. Blacksmiths used to get a daily wage of Re. 0.50 as compared with Re. 0.18 in 1875. A Kothia got a cash wage of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per year, and a daily wage of Re. 0.12 to Re. 0.20, or 2.1 kg. to 2.8 kg. of paddy on the days on which he worked. Usually he got an area of about 20 to 25 decimals of land, which he was allowed to cultivate with ploughs and seeds provided by his master. He got 4 to 8 sheaves of paddy reaped. He used to get one cloth and one napkin in the year. His total amount from all these sources was about Rs. 60 per annum. The annual interest on the loans taken by the Kothias was nominally 25 to 37½ per cent for cash advances and 50 per cent for paddy. But, in practice, half of these rates were charged unless the contract of service was broken.

In 1951, the Kothias got four meals a day and were not permitted to work elsewhere during the entire period of contract. Interest-free loans of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 were granted to the Kothias. They used to get 3.732 kg. of paddy worth about Re 0.75 per day. In some villages the Kothias were paid 1.866 kg. of paddy per day.

Post-Merger
Period

During 1954-55, an economic survey¹ was conducted by the Government of Orissa. It was observed that in the rural economy a large number of families derived their main source of livelihood by earning wages in farm and non-farm occupations. The Survey showed that majority of the labourers, i.e., 87.09 per cent were employed on casual basis. Labourers engaged on monthly and annual terms constituted 5.38 per cent and 7.53 per cent respectively. A labourer, on the average, got work for 308 days a year. During this period, with the rise in prices of food grains, the wage level was also increased. A carpenter got Rs. 3.25, a cobbler Rs. 3.00 and a blacksmith Rs. 2.50 per day during the years 1955 to 1960. Field labourers, and herdsmen were paid in between Re 1.00 to Re. 0.85. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water the fields, carry loads, and dig wells, etc., were paid at Re. 1.00 per day.

In 1965, the wages were enhanced further with the rise in prices. The skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler, and blacksmith got Rs. 4.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 2.00, women Rs. 1.50 and children Re. 1.00 per day. Other agricultural labourers got about Rs. 1.75 per male, Rs. 1.25 per female, and Re 1.00 per child. A herdsman, whose work is grazing the cattle, got Rs. 1.50 per day. In between 1969 and 1972 the wage level was increased

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I (1961)

further and the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, mason, cobbler, and blacksmith got Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.00 and women Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 per day. In 1973, carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons got from Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 7.00 per day. In urban areas wages of skilled artisans were higher and they got between Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to their skill. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per male, Rs. 3.50 per female, and Rs. 2.00 per child per day. In 1975, there was a general increase in the wage level and the wages were paid both in cash and in kind. When it was demanded in kind, it was paid at the rate of 4 kg. of paddy per day.

In 1972, the annual remuneration of a Halia was Rs.900.00 and that of a Kothia was Rs.360.00. The Kothias, in addition to their annual remuneration, used to receive free boarding and one pair of cloth in a year. The remuneration of the Halias and the Kothias during the years 1968 to 1971 was as follows :

Year	Annual remuneration of the Halias in rupees	Annual remuneration of the Kothias in rupees
(1)	(2)	(3)
1968	600.00	200.00
1969	605.00	200.00
1970	720.00	250.00
1971	800.00	300.00

STANDARD OF LIVING

Early Period

This territory was once a populous, powerful and prosperous country. Some scholars identify the territory of Prasi (a powerful kingdom in Eastern India during the 3rd century B. C.) with that portion of Orissa through which run the river Prachi, the dead valley of which is now to be seen in this district with very ancient ruins extensively scattered. 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 inscriptions speak of navigations and ship commerce as forming part of the education of the Prince. 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, and every kind of fruit was grown more than in other countries. Hiuen Tsang has described a city on the sea

coast which was used as a harbour for trading and passenger vessels from distant countries. The city was very strong where rare and precious commodities were to be found. The name of this city was Che-li-ta-lo (Charitra) which has been identified by some with Puri town.

So all these go to prove that the economic condition of the people was prosperous. The wealth and luxury of those days was not counter-balanced as in modern times by a host of p upers. When we hear of its monarch, two thousand years ago, being educated in maritime trade, when we find that it had transactions with Java and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, when the Chinese traveller of the seventh century A. D. speaks of the Chilka as a great lake and the harbour for ships from distant countries, and when we find a rich and glorious tradition of its monarchs as well as the people up to the mid-sixteenth century, the chain of evidence is complete.

In 1568, Orissa lost her independence being almost the last Hindu kingdom of India to fall to the Muslims. With the loss of her political independence, the economic condition of the people also deteriorated. The Muslim rulers were unsympathetic and oppressive to the local people. With the death of Aurangzeb began the rapid decay of the Mughal Empire, and in course of that process, Orissa passed under the rule of the virtually independent Nawabs of Bengal. But the period of the Nawabs was not to last long, nor was it meant to be peaceful. The chaotic condition that prevailed in Orissa for ten years from 1741-50 as the result of the war between the Marathas and the Nawab of Bengal was ruinous to the financial condition of the people.

Medieval
and Pre-
Independence Era

The sufferings of the people were unlimited. In 1751, Alivardi Khan ceded Orissa to the Marathas. The Maratha Rule lasted for more than half a century when the British conquered Orissa in 1803. The plunderings of the Maratha soldiers created a terror among the people. But the Maratha rulers were more sympathetic towards the people than their predecessors, the Mughals; and their successors, the British. They made many grants for charitable purposes and levied no tax on the most important items of food. Cowry shells were accepted in payment of revenue and payment in cash or kind was permissible.

The British, soon after their conquest, started experiment with various revenue systems which caused immense hardship to the people. Inconsistent and oppressive policy of the Government resulted in miseries and sufferings of the people to a great extent. Owing to the want of proper investigation into the land tenure system

and the resources, there was over-assessment of taxes which resulted in heavy arrears every year. As a measure against this the sale law called "Sun-set Law" was rigorously enforced and consequently many Oriya zamindars were displaced by persons from Bengal. The mode of sale of the defaulting estates was another great hardship for the Oriya zamindars. Estates with a *jama* of Rs. 5,000 or above were sold at Calcutta where the Oriya proprietors had little scope to purchase them. Consequently many valuable estates were sold for comparatively low price to the benefit of outsiders. But the arrears began to increase year by year and the ultimate burden of over-assessment fell upon the poor cultivators which broke the economic back-bone of the people. Trower, in his report¹ stated that revenue officials who were mostly outsiders (Bengalis) utilised their influence in preventing the 'Oreeas from entering into competition with them in purchase of lands'. Thus when any Oriya zamindar's estate was sold they got it purchased in the names of their relatives. But when their own estates were sold they prevented Oriya proprietors from purchasing them. So the machination of the *amalas* was responsible for depriving many Oriya proprietors of their hereditary estates. Consequently, during the 19th century the economic condition of the people became bad and the land-holders of the district were needy and indigent, especially the smaller proprietors, who constituted at least half of the whole number. Their improvidence of disposition was commensurate with their propensity to wanton extravagance.

Writing in the early part of the twentieth century, P. T. Mansfield described the landlords of Puri as follows: "It is said that even to-day the landlords as a class are ignorant and ill-educated, and exhibit a small degree of public spirit. On the other hand they are not on the whole oppressive. The main complaints are that they do nothing for the improvement of the conditions of their tenants or estates; they deny to their tenants, in many cases, their legal rights of occupancy in lands cultivated on produce rents; they commonly exact various forms of 'abwab' or illegal additions to the rent; and they commonly exact more than the legal fee for giving consent to the transfer of an occupancy holding. Still it would be true to say that the relation between landlord and tenant is in the main good; where oppression does occur in the larger estates, it is, as usual, principally due to the presence of the low paid estate official, who is insufficiently controlled, and against whom the tenant exhibits little power of resistance. The landlords are generally divided among themselves by family disputes and involved in debt. The result is that about half of the zamindari interest in the district has now passed from the

1. Trower's Report, Ms. Vol. 387, Orissa State Archives.

old landlord families to the great religious foundations and priestly classes of Puri, or into the hands of the larger mahajans and usurers of this district and Cuttack¹.

During this period the prosperity of the mercantile class increased with the development of communications and the introduction of the railway. But the chief merchants were mostly outsiders. The rice merchants were mostly Muslims from Bombay, the Marwari cloth merchants from Jaipur, and Marwar; and the Kabuli hide dealers from Afghanistan.

The cultivators were, on the whole, benefited by the rise in prices and the increase in the area under cultivation. Moreover, the general improvement in communication prevented the possibility of widespread famine and opened up to the inhabitants of the district the chance of employment beyond the State. It also afforded them opportunities for disposing of their surplus produce at good prices.

While the traders and the agriculturists prospered and the wages of the artisans increased, the wages of labourers were not advanced in proportion to the rise in prices.

After the out-break of the Second World War in 1939 prices rose steeply. Rising prices resolutely tell 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 had gone up to a level at which it became hard for the majority of the people to make both ends meet.

In a sample survey² in 1954-55, investigation was conducted to collect information about the size of the income of rural families. As majority of the population live in rural areas, a broad picture of rural income indicates the average level of income of the district. In this survey the family was taken as a unit and the data reveal that the average annual income per farming family was Rs.43.54. Next to the farming families in numerical importance, are the households who depend primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working on farms or in non-farm occupations. Their average annual income per family was Rs.206.32 in 1954-55. The data reveal that the level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was around Rs.200 a year. This clearly indicates that the families pursuing these occupations belong to the low-income group.

Post Independence
Period

1. Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers (Puri), revised edition, P. T. Mansfield (1929), p. 198.

2. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I (1961).

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, Balasore, and the plains areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. The data show that cereals claimed 27 per cent of the total consumption in the rural areas as against 24.5 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 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 semi-durable 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 hard the urban people. In towns, the number of houses has not increased in proportion to the growth of their population during the last decade. However, shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, oil, fuel, *pan-bidi*, steel and wooden furniture, utensils, medical equipments, optical goods, 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 fashionable 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 every village. 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 reinforced 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 urge for improvement 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 Small Savings Certificates in Post Offices are inducing many people to keep their savings in Pass Books and Saving Certificates.

Paddy, pulses, vegetables, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, and oil seeds are grown in the district in plenty. Fish from the Chilka Lake, Astarang and Puri is being exported to different parts of the country, mostly to the Calcutta market. Puri is famous for handicrafts, such as, Patta-painting, stone-works, and horn-works; Pipli for applique-works; Nimapara for milk-products; and Kantilo, Balakati and Bainchua for brass and bell-metal works. Betel leaf is grown in Chandanpur, Nimapara, Kakatpur and Astarang areas. Coconuts and betel leaves are exported to different parts of the country. Timber, wild animals and birds are collected from Daspalla, Gania, and Chandaka forests. With the nationalisation of Banks people have been benefited at large by getting cash loans for productive and self-employment purposes. A number of branch offices of the commercial Banks are coming up in the nooks and corners of the district. A detailed account on the Banks has been given in Chapter-VI (Banking, Trade

and Commerce). The establishment of the State Capital at Bhubaneswar ushered in a new era in the economic life of the people of the area and many people have been engaged in different occupations, trade and commerce.

The Twenty point Economic Programme

The Twenty Point Economic Programme was introduced in the country in July, 1975 by the Prime-minister for the social and economic benefits of the people. This programme is being carried on through various schemes of the Central and the State Government. The following are the achievements in the district under different schemes of the programme.

Anti-inflation strategy

As a measure to check the inflation in price, procurement of paddy and rice was undertaken to the extent of 105,463 quintals and regular drives against hoarders and black-marketeers were ensued. During the period 1st July 1975 to 31st January 1976 eighty-two cases under wrongful hoarding and black-marketing were detected and essential commodities to the value of Rs. 5,00,000 were seized and confiscated to the State exchequer.

Implementation of ceiling laws

The ceiling provisions under the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, were given effect to from the 7th January, 1972. During the period instructions were issued to the Tahsildars to institute cases under the Provisions of the said Act as a consequence of which 868 cases were instituted from the 1st July 1975 to 31st January 1976 and 7498.487 acres of land were worked out as surplus land.

Land to landless

As a measure to afford economic benefit to the landless poor people 3752.268 acres of Government land were distributed among 3,734 beneficiaries during the period the 1st July 1975 to 31st January 1976. Of the total land 3700.517 acres were distributed for agricultural purposes and 51.751 acres for construction of houses. Among the beneficiaries 745 persons belonged to the Scheduled Tribes, 1186 to the Scheduled Castes and 1,803 to other classes.

Abolition of bonded labour

After the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance 1975, all the Subdivisional Officers were requested to conduct enquiries into the existence of the bonded labour system. It is revealed that the system is not in vogue in the district.

Dadan labour

The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975 came into force with effect from the 1st January, 1976. The Subdivisional Officers, Tahsildars, and the District Labour Officer are keeping watch over the activities of the contractors and their agents to prevent exploitation of these labourers outside the State. A rural labour camp has been organised at Tapang in collaboration with the National

Labour Institute, New Delhi, which is intended to provide training for organisation of rural labour in a profitable manner. An amount of Rs. 18,000 has been sanctioned by the Institute.

A drive for registration of contractors and agents from Brahmagiri, Nirakarpur, Bhusandpur, Kalupada Ghat, Balugaon, Banpur and Odagaon has been undertaken by the District Labour Officer, Puri. During the period from 1st July 1975 to the 11th May 1976, ten contractors were registered. Five cases under the Act were referred to the District Labour Officer, Puri, for taking necessary action.

The Orissa Money-lenders (Amendment) Act, 1975 was implemented in the district on the 22nd September, 1975. The Government notifications were issued directing all the registered money-lenders to produce their records for scrutiny. In response to this, 293 registered money-lenders out of 1,254 produced their records before their respective Subdivisional Officers. Besides, special efforts have been undertaken to collect relevant data relating to the registered and unregistered money-lenders. So far, no arrests have been made under the Act. But two money-lenders of the Khurda subdivision have been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

Liquidation
of Rural
Indebtedness

The implementation of the amended provisions of the Act has yielded certain good results. The money-lenders are now conscious of the legal consequences for illegal activities in money-lending business. Moreover, to cater to the needs of the people, Service, Co-operative Societies have been organised effectively and the Rural Banks have been opened at Pipli, Chandanpur, Astarang, Balakati, and Balanga.

During 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 94.07 lakhs was made available to the small and marginal farmers through the Co-operative Bank and the Commercial Banks.

Monetary
credit for
Small and
Marginal
Farmers

The Government of Orissa with effect from the 1st January 1976 have fixed the minimum wage at Rs. 4.00 per day for all categories of workers employed in the agricultural operations.

Minimum
wage for
agricultural
and other
workers

During the period from 1st July 1975 to the 31st March 1976, an area of 50,329.01 acres was irrigated by canal system. Fifteen Lift Irrigation points were repaired. The Government of Orissa sanctioned money for the construction of 6,536 dug-wells during the above period and a subsidy of Rs. 11,96,446 was released. 51 tube-wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 2,02,557 for providing drinking water to the rural people. The scheme for pipe water-supply in the villages Kantilo and Daruthenga is in progress.

Harnessing
water
resources

Development of handloom industries

During 1975-76, one Weavers' Co-operative Society was revived and one new society was organised with a total membership of 171 persons. Financial assistance was released in favour of these institutions.

Controlled cloth scheme

During 1975-76, under the Scheme there were 313 retailers and 4 whole-salers in the district in 301 Grama Panchayats, 6 Notified Area Councils and one Municipality. It has been programmed to cover the remaining 66 Grama Panchayats during 1976-77. During the period the 1st July 1975 to the 31st January 1976, cloths of the value of Rs. 29,45,600 were sold and 80,000 people were benefited. An amount of Rs. 5,76,747 was made available during this period to the whole-salers and others from the Co-operative Societies.

Urban land ceiling

No urban area of the district has come under the purview of this scheme.

Workers participation in industries

The scheme covers at present manufacturing and mining industries in the public, private and co-operative sectors including those run departmentally. It is implemented through the medium of the Shop Councils and the Joint Management Councils. These Councils have been formed only in the Text Book Press, Bhubaneshwar, for the purpose of workers participation in management.

Supply of essential commodities to student hostels and lodging houses

The scheme was implemented in 170 institutions during February, 1975 to April, 1976. Controlled commodities, such as, wheat, sugar, and rice are supplied to these institutions every month as per their requirements.

Measures in Educational Field

Plain papers and exercise books are being supplied at concessional rates to the students. Plain papers of 206 reams during the period the 1st April 1975 to the 1st May 1976 were distributed among 3,412 students through the Government distributors at Pipli. Besides, 53 tonnes of white paper have been distributed to the students of the High English schools, the Middle English schools and the Primary schools. 4,286 students belonging to the age-group of 6 to 11 were supplied with free text-books and writing materials. Free uniforms were supplied to 1,253 girl students of the above age-group. Free text-books were supplied to 963 newly enrolled students belonging to the age-group 11 to 14. Free uniforms were supplied to 272 girl students of the above age-group. Scholarship for regular attendance was given to 360 girl students of the Middle English schools at the rate of Rs. 30 per student. 4,008 poor students were provided with reading and writing materials worth Rs. 15 each. In 302 cases of meritorious students fees for the High School Certificate Examination were exempted. The Book Banks were opened in 56 Government High English schools and

in 56 non-Government High English schools, and 3,202 and 1,273 students were benefited respectively. Besides, the Book Banks were opened in 29 Middle English schools and 280 students were benefited. The Book Banks were also opened in the colleges at Banpur, Nimapara, and Nayagarh.

The District Employment Exchange, Bhubaneshwar, received requisition for suitable candidates for apprenticeship training from 23 establishments during the period from 1st July 1975 to the 30th April 1976. 1,128 candidates including 158 Scheduled Castes and 115 Scheduled Tribes were recommended for such training.

Employment opportunities for educated young people

The Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 was enacted in August, 1975. Vacancies of posts in different organisations of the Government are being filled up according to the provisions of the said Act. The position of notifications and placements of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes through the Employment Exchange, Bhubaneshwar, up to the 30th April 1976, have been given below :

Number of vacancies notified	Number of vacancies filled up
Scheduled Castes 474	116
Scheduled Tribes 602	140

The Orissa Legal Aid to Poor Rules, 1975 came into force in the 15th December, 1975. Accordingly, the District Legal Aid to Poor Committee has been formed with a panel of names of the legal practitioners to be entrusted with such cases.

Legal aid to the poor

The Old Age Pension Scheme has been introduced with effect from the 1st April, 1975. Up to the 11th May, 1976 under the scheme an amount of Rs. 37,541 to 1,504 persons was disbursed.

Old Age Pension Scheme

One person has been detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act for the grievous offences committed under the Drug Control Act. Surprise checks have been conducted by the State Drug Control Organisation. Besides, a District Drug Advisory Committee has been formed to look into various complaints.

Drug Control

Several surprise checks have been conducted in this connection in different places of the district. But no case has been filed so far under the Provisions of the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act.

Checking of Immoral Traffic in women and girls

The Dowry Prohibition (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1975 came into force with effect from the 9th January, 1976. The salient features of the Act and its implications are being widely circulated among officials and non-officials through different agencies of the Government. So far, no prosecution has been filed in this regard.

Dowry Prohibition

GENERAL
LEVEL OF
EMPLOYMENT
IN DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS
Employment
Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was started at the district headquarters, Puri, in December 1959. But it was shifted in 1961 to the State Capital, Bhubaneswar. To cope with the employment activities a sub-office was opened in 1961 at the district headquarters. Two sub-offices were opened in 1973 at Khurda and Nayagarh.

The District Employment Exchange is under the control of the District Employment Officer. He is assisted by one Assistant Employment Officer, four Junior Employment Officers, two Upper Division Clerks and 10 Lower Division Clerks. Each sub-office is under the control of one Junior Employment Officer who is assisted by one Upper Division Clerk and one Lower Division Clerk.

The Live Register in 1973 had a strength of 70,076 persons of which 67,619 were males and 2,457 were females. Among the males there were 29,320 under-matriculates, 8,466 matriculates and under-graduates, 2,094 graduates in Arts, 750 graduates in Science and 176 graduates in Commerce. The casual labourers, watchers and sweepers accounted for 19,857, 521 and 399 persons respectively. Among the females there were 1,053 under-matriculates, 572 matriculates and under-graduates, 210 graduates in Arts, and 132 graduates in Science. Female labourers and female sweepers accounted for 499 persons. Besides, there were a number of persons in the Live Register, both skilled and unskilled. In the last several years there has been an increase in the number of registrants, notification of vacancies, and placements. 25,277 males and 1,238 females were registered and 1,101 persons were placed in employment in 1973. There were 234 Scheduled Tribes and 2,990 Scheduled Castes people in the Live Register of which 52 Scheduled Tribes and 163 Scheduled Castes applicants were placed in employment. During the year, 939 organisations used the Employment Exchange of which 102 belonged to the Central Government, 474 to the State Government, 109 to the Quasi-Government and Local-Bodies, and 254 to private establishments.

Market In-
formation

In 1973, there were 344 employers in the public sector and 101 employers in the private sector in the district. All the employers were instructed to send the information regarding their staff position, of which 135 employers from the public sector and 32 employers from the private sector responded.

Vocational
Guidance

The Vocational Guidance Unit is functioning in the district since 1961 under the charge of a trained officer in vocational guidance.

During the period from April 1973, to April, 1974, 1,524 individuals received information regarding jobs, 931 applicants received individual guidance and 732 applicants received guidance at the

time of registration. During this period, 44 group discussions were conducted in which 449 persons attended and application of 293 persons were forwarded to different organisations for training.

The University Employment and Information and Guidance Bureau is a part of the National Employment Service. It was started in 1968 to provide occupational information and guidance to the technical graduates and post-graduate diploma holders. In 1973, the Bureau registered 633 persons and recommended the names of 1,523 candidates of which 140 got employment in different professional and executive posts. During the year, the Bureau gave individual information to 415 persons and guidance to 186 persons. In December, 1973, there were 511 male and 54 female applicants in the Live Register.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau

Due to the present unemployment and under-employment situation in rural areas, efforts to meet the situation have been undertaken on a country-wide basis. The Government of India have accordingly formulated a scheme called 'Crash Scheme' for rural employment. The scheme is operated through the State Government with full central assistance as grants.

Crash Programme for rural employment

The object of the scheme is to generate additional employment through a net-work of rural projects of various kinds which, on the one hand, are labour intensive, and on the other, create productive assets or complementary facilities which are part of the area development plan of each district. The Scheme provides employment to a minimum of 1,000 persons for ten months in a year in each district. Wages to be paid would be in terms of locally prevalent off season wage rates not exceeding in all Rs.100 per head per month. The scheme is designed to provide employment primarily to those who belong to families where no adult member is employed.

The work-projects undertaken generally are such as can be completed within two working seasons and may, as found necessary, relate also to stabilisation of existing assets like repair of roads, soil conservation, afforestation, minor irrigation works like construction and restoration of storage tanks, etc.

The Crash Scheme has been introduced in the district on the 1st April, 1971. During the period, April, 1971, to March, 1972, under this scheme 202 projects were undertaken and a sum of Rs.10,07,359-59 was expended generating 3,45,670 man-days. In the year 1973-74 (April-March), Rs.9,52,667.65 has been expended generating 2,72,862 man-days. A detailed list of the expenditure incurred and man-days employed by the different Community Development Blocks has been given in Appendix-I of this chapter.

COMMUNITY
DEVELOP-
MENT

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Block at Pipli in April, 1954. The district has been divided into 29 Community Development Blocks covering 4, 810 villages and a total area of 7,953.77 square kilometres. According to the Census of 1971, the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 21,15,000.

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

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

Agriculture

In 1972-73, improved seeds of paddy 74, 558 quintals, wheat 1,969 quintals, jowar 6 quintals, maize 63 quintals, ragi 234 quintals, pulses 7, 865 quintals, jute 58 quintals, oilseeds 2,022 quintals, vegetable seeds 861 quintals, and sugarcane 3,928 quintals were distributed. Fertilisers, such as, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate 1,14,641 quintals, Super Phosphate 34,741 quintals, Ammonium Phosphate 14,689 quintals, and other chemical fertilisers of 108 quintals were distributed. An area of 27,331 hectares was under green manuring and 50,640 kilograms of green manure seeds were distributed. Chemical pesticides of liquid 34,435 litres and powder of 54,305 kilograms were distributed. Fruit trees of 4,59,487 number were transplanted and 11,24,434 metric tons of compost were produced. There were 41 private and 4 Government workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Animal
Husbandry
and Veteri-
nary

In 1972-73, there were 32 Veterinary dispensaries, 126 Stockman Centres, and 100 Artificial Insemination Centres. Besides, there was one goat and one piggery farm in the district. 2,14,845 animals were treated, 18,645 animals were castrated, and 60,429 animals were artificially inseminated.

Health and
Rural Sani-
tation

In 1972-73, there were 44 dispensaries, 27 Primary Health Centres, 71 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and 66 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 3 training Centres for Dhais. 3,07,169 patients were treated in dispensaries, 1,56,006 patients in Primary Health Centres, and 1,40,896 patients in Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. 42,978 persons were advised on family planning by the Family Planning Centres.

Education

In 1972-73, there were 2,402 Primary schools, 64 Junior Basic schools, 461 Middle English schools, 177 High English schools, 32 Sevashrams, and 4 Ashram schools of Middle English standard. In

these schools (except High English schools) 1,55,382 boys and 84,626 girls were enrolled of which 22,733 boys and 11,282 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 7,344 teachers of which 5,996 teachers were trained.

In 1972-73, there were 173 registered and 624 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 6,661 and 20,718 members respectively. Besides, there were 971 libraries and reading rooms, 20 Adult Literacy Centres, 75 Community Centres, 296 Playgrounds, and 162 Rural Radio Forums with 197 radio sets.

Social Education

In 1972-73, there were 517 Mahila Samitis with 16,311 members. Four summer camps were held and 104 members participated in these camps. Group discussions were arranged on family planning and first-aid medical treatment. The Mahila Samitis maintained 170 gardens with an income of Rs. 2,163.00, and 16 poultry units with 219 birds. During the year 124 cultural programmes and 6 baby shows were conducted. Eighty-six sewing centres were functioning with 100 sewing machines and 1,662 members.

Women's Programme

In 1972-73, there were 12 Balwadi Centres imparting education to three hundred children. There were 3 Sisurajias with 105 members which organised 83 cultural programmes. During the year, 3 Grama Sahayak Camps were organised and one hundred members were trained. Seven Yuba Krushak Parishads were formed with 177 members.

Youth and Children's Programme

Out of the total 517 Mahila Samitis, 269 Mahila Samitis undertook the feeding programme in 1972-73 for expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children. Besides, 1,069 Primary schools were taken up under feeding programme. On the average, 5,449 expectant and nursing mothers, 12,888 pre-school children, and 63,607 school children were fed per day. In 1972-73, Corn Soyabean Milk of 7,37,210 lb., salad oil 84,960 lb., Bulgar wheat 12,74,725 lb., milk powder 46,107 kg., bread 9,975kg., and Wheat Soyabean Bread of 3,55,977 number were supplied to the beneficiaries. During the year, 48 expectant and nursing mothers, and 99 pre-school children were medically examined.

Feeding Programme

In 1972-73, there were 688km., 1,324 km., 1,009 km., and 489 km., of roads maintained by Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department, and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. Besides, 103 km. length of National Highway, 352 km. length of State Highway, and 164 km. length of rail roads were passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district.

Communication

General

In 1972-73, there were 435 electrified villages. 2,417 villages were provided with primary schools. Post offices and Telegraph offices were provided to 614 and 53 villages respectively. There were two Gramdan villages and 18 model villages. Drinking water facilities were available in 3,944 villages with 10,753 drinking water wells, 812 tanks, and 351 tube-wells.

APPENDIX I

A LIST OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED AND MAN-DAYS EMPLOYED DURING 1973-74 UNDER CRASH PROGRAMME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Name of Community Development Blocks	Expenditure incurred	Man-days employed
Chilka	49,776.00	11,700
Brahmagiri	33,630.57	10,385
Khurda	31,638.76	10,182
Bolgarh	39,601.02	9,974
Balianta	30,041.80	6,825
Khandapara	33,893.36	10,800
Gania	37,223.44	10,724
Puri	17,059.68	5,063
Ranpur	39,975.00	18,298
Nuagaon	26,246.40	9,284
Krushnaprasad	27,389.36	8,935
Kakatpur	18,794.97	7,270
Balipatna	36,064.75	9,438
Pipli	42,486.72	10,883
Gop	33,578.24	6,503
Tangi	38,914.51	11,815
Kanas	56,576.00	17,770
Satyabadi	35,117.80	3,532
Bhubaneshwar	37,876.00	11,128
Delang	32,349.00	9,086
Nimapara	1,677.37	540
Daspalla	37,036.10	9,995
Begunia	43,995.19	14,148
Banpur	35,022.50	9,138
Jatni	32,653.40	3,367
Astarang	14,972.63	5,650
Odagaon	30,816.03	7,558
Bhapur	48,078.91	17,450
Nayagarh	31,116.74	5,835
Total	9,52,667.65	2,72,862

APPENDIX II

A LIST OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS WITH THEIR HEADQUARTERS, NUMBER OF VILLAGES, NUMBER OF GRAMA PANCHAYATS AND AREAS

Name	Headquarters	Total number of villages	No. of Grama Panchayats.	Area in hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Puri	.. Puri	157	15	24,514
Satyabadi	.. Satyabadi	92	15	16,395
Delang	.. Delang	138	13	20,840
Brahmagiri	.. Brahmagiri	167	11	31,225
Kanas	.. Kanas	140	14	20,816
Kakatpur	.. Kakatpur	115	10	15,995
Astarang	.. Astarang	133	11	22,404
Krushnaprasad	.. Krushnaprasad	127	9	26,809
Nimapara	.. Nimapara	246	20	29,695
Gop	.. Gop	231	16	41,182
Pipli	.. Pipli	222	14	20,315
Bhubaneshwar	.. Bhubaneshwar	130	12	35,674
Balianta	.. Balianta	104	10	15,002
Balipatna	.. Balipatna	86	11	13,875
Jatni	.. Jatni	115	11	35,424
Khurda	.. Khurda	132	13	27,272
Tangi	.. Tangi	213	14	32,151
Chilka	.. Gangadharpur	144	11	17,342
Banpur	.. Banpur	273	13	37,543
Begunia	.. Begunia	171	13	28,928
Bologarh	.. Bologarh	232	14	26,345
Nayagarh	.. Nayagarh	147	17	18,811
Nuagaon	.. Nuagaon	223	10	28,777
Gania	.. Gania	73	4	62,451
Khandapara	.. Khandapara	192	14	33,250
Bhapur	.. Bhapur	114	10	17,249
Dasapalla	.. Dasapalla	323	13	85,606
Odagaon	.. Odagaon x	211	17	32,411
Ranpur	.. Ranapur	244	17	33,710