



GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

**LIVING CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES IN
ORISSA**

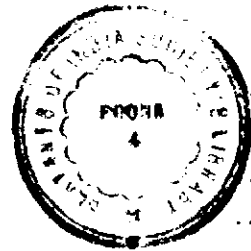
PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION (EVALUATION) DEPARTMENT

LIVING CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES SCHEDULED CASTES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES IN ORISSA

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. A survey was conducted in the first half of 1963 to find out the living conditions of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class people living in selected blocks. The impact of a decade of development programme on the living conditions of these people was also proposed to be enquired into.

2. 1,048 heads of families— 678 Tribal, 222 Scheduled Castes and 148 Other Backward Classes were interviewed from 32 villages (one from each of 32 blocks) covering 12 districts of Orissa. Out of 32 blocks, 7 had Scheduled Tribe population of less than 20 per cent, 11 between 20 per cent to 66 per cent and 14 above 66 per cent. Categorising the blocks in another way, we find that there were 3 Stage II, 13 Tribal Development, 11 Stage I, 4 pre-extension and one shadow block.

2-A. Although it was intended to find out the impact of development programmes on levels of living of people in Stage II and Stage I blocks or blocks with varying proportion of Tribal people, no significant difference was noticed in the survey.

POPULATION

3. 1,048 sample families had a total population of 5,557; i. e. to say the average family size was 5.3.

4. The proportion of workers was considerably high. It was 58.3 per cent against 43.6 per cent for the general population according to 1961 Census.

5. Out of 1,048 respondents, 766 were illiterate. Thus about a quarter of the respondents were literate. Comparing the caste-groups, we find that rate of literacy was lowest for the Scheduled Tribe and highest for Scheduled Caste respondents. Literacy among the entire population of the sample villages was of the order of 15.6 per cent.

6. More than 90 per cent of families belonging to each of the caste-groups were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. Thus one out of ten pursued non-agricultural occupation. When we compare these proportions with the findings of the Economic Survey, we notice that the proportion of Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourer families has increased while that for Scheduled Caste has decreased. From all available evidences, it is noticed that dependence on agriculture has increased instead of decreasing.

7. The average monthly income of backward families is estimated to be Rs. 62. Taking the caste-groups separately, income of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes were respectively, Rs. 60, Rs. 54 and Rs. 78.

AGRICULTURE

8. The proportion of landless families has remained constant over the decade. The present survey indicated that 32.4 per cent were landless while according to the Economic Survey, they constituted 30 per cent.

9. Among the land-owning families, 52 per cent had 5 acres or less while only 15 per cent owned more than 5 acres. Families having less than 5 acres were more numerous among Scheduled Caste people than the other two caste-groups.

AMENITIES

20. Drinking water facilities were usually created for community use. In some of the villages visited by us wells were not used by Tribal people due to ignorance, indifference or other reasons such as lack of buckets or ropes, etc.

21. Although the numbers of families sending their children to school has progressively increased, more than half of the families having school-going children were not sending them to school. Even if some of them were willing to send their children to school, they were unable to do so due to the cost involved. The state of awareness of educational facilities provided by Government being very poor, parents were not influenced by such facilities. It would, therefore, be desirable to keep the parents informed about the educational facilities available and the consequential decrease in the cost of sending children to school. Distance as a cause of not sending children to school was not very important. On the other hand ignorance and indifference on the part of parents were important causes.

22. Health facilities created in the locality were generally utilised. A Good number of families visited hospitals and other health centres while many of them were visited by public health personnel. The Tribal peoples' attitude towards modern system of cure was favourable. The influence of methods of traditional cure was on the decline.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITION

23. The extent of unemployment among Backward people was low. Partial unemployment was of the order of 40 per cent.

24. Four-fifths of workers belonging to each of three caste-groups were engaged in agriculture.

INDEBTEDNESS

25. Two-thirds of the Backward families surveyed by us were indebted. This was much higher than that revealed by other surveys concerning general population.

26. Debt per family was Rs. 70.63 against Rs. 105.29 per indebted family. Debt per family was higher than that revealed by the Orissa Economic Survey.

27. Cash loans constituted 70 per cent of all outstanding loans. Kind loan was 18 per cent. The proportion of families incurring cash and kind loans was 52 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

28. Private money-lenders supplied the largest proportion of credit. Government sources supplied more credit at the time of survey than was the case a decade back. As between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the latter depended upon Government sources more than the former.

29. Analysing indebtedness by income of families, we notice that the indebted families were concentrated over a few income-groups, viz., Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. As usual, richer families had more debt than the poorer ones. Thus credit appears to be more a function of income and assets of the borrowers than their consumption and investment needs.

SOCIAL STATUS

30. The families surveyed by us did not suffer from social discrimination. The Backward families had exercised their due influence in Panchayat and other local institutions like Youth Clubs and Mahila Samitis. Villages primarily inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people did not offer any scope for exercising discrimination by the upper caste families whose number was very limited. Drinking water wells were used without any discrimination. The Scheduled caste families did not visit temples. This might be more due to their superstition. It might therefore be concluded that the few villages surveyed by us did not reveal lack of community living. The Tribal and Scheduled Caste families were fully associating themselves with village life and activities.

10. 14 per cent of the families having land leased from others for purposes of cultivation. Considering the area, 7.9 per cent of land owned was leased in. Both the figures were less than the corresponding figures published in the Economic Survey. As the sole occupation of these families was agriculture and as per capita land holding was small, leasing out land was not necessary.

11. Land owned per family by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, and Other Backward Classes was 2.10, 3.71 and 7.93 acres respectively.

12. Land cultivated was the resultant of land inherited by the family, plus land purchased, minus land sold up to the date of survey. It was noticed that Scheduled Caste families had more land at the time of survey than they inherited while the other two caste-groups had less. That is to say, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes sold more than they purchased.

13. Acquisition of Government land by purchase was not popular. Only 2 Scheduled Caste families did that. 45 tribal families leased Government land. 138 (13.2 per cent) families reclaimed land by their own labour.

14. 3/4ths of our sample did not adopt any improved agricultural practices. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes adopting improved agricultural practices constituted 26.6 per cent, 22 per cent and 31.1 per cent respectively. Shifting cultivation was not practiced by 89.5 per cent of the families. Among the caste-groups, shifting cultivation was most popular among tribal families.

STANDARD OF LIVING

15. The proportion of families living in one room or two-roomed houses constituted 75 per cent of the sample. The per capita floor area occupied by the caste-groups taken together was 22.3 sq. ft.

16. None of the Scheduled Caste families received any assistance for construction of their residences which were primarily Kutcha houses. 7 per cent of the tribal families were assisted by Government. All of them were living in T. D. blocks where concentration of tribal population was above 66 per cent. About 90 per cent of the tribal families had either Kutcha houses or huts. None of the Other Backward Class families was assisted by Government in the construction of their houses, 3/4 ths of which were Kutcha.

17. Seven per cent of the Scheduled Caste families received assistance from Government for repairing their houses. None was assisted for construction of new houses. 10 per cent of the Tribal families received assistance for construction while 6.6 per cent received assistance for repairing their houses. None of the Other Backward Classes received any assistance. Construction and repair of houses was more numerous within five years than before.

18. Value of assets per Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class family was Rs. 242.48, Rs. 174.64, Rs. 307.57 respectively. A major portion of the assets was in the form of domestic animals and poultry. Durable assets such as utensils and ornaments constituted a small proportion. Ornaments constituted 3 per cent to 8 per cent. A few families had cycles.

19. Monthly *per capita* consumption expenditure of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes was Rs. 9.75, Rs. 12.36, Rs 15.37, respectively. Food expenses was around 80 per cent for each of the caste-groups. The expenditure on clothing and intoxicants was significant while those on health and education was very low.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The backward population of Orissa according to 1961 census was 39.8 per cent of the total population (This does not include Other Backward Classes). By backward population we generally mean population belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. These are primarily caste-groups without reference to their economic status. That is to say, even if a household belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is economically better off than that of an upper caste Hindu the latter will not be considered backward whereas the former will be treated as such for all purposes such as reservation in employment or in matters of franchise, etc. Lists of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes recognised by the Government as such were drawn up some time back. The list of Scheduled Castes for Orissa consists of 93 caste-groups against 62 for Scheduled Tribes. The list of Other Backward Classes consisted of 105 caste-groups. The first 2 lists i. e., for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hold good today while the third is no longer operative. The Economic Backward class scholarship has taken the place of the other backward class scholarship with effect from July 1963. Thus we have now approved lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only as the same are required by the Constitution.

2. The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 census was 42.24 lakhs and 27.64 lakhs respectively. No such precise figure for the Other Backward Classes is readily available. Among Scheduled Tribes some are most backward. These are known as 'A' category tribes. The population of these tribes has been estimated at 4½ lakhs. Certain other tribes who are somewhat advanced are called 'B' category tribes while the remaining tribal groups are categorised under 'C'. The last category have more or less assimilated with the general population. It is also felt that the development programmes executed through C. D. Blocks cater to the needs of 'C' category tribes without touching A and B categories. A list of 'A' category tribes is given in Appendix 2.

3. One of the objectives of National Policy has been to improve the economic condition of the tribal people so as to bring them on par with general population. With that end in view development programmes are being implemented in tribal areas. This work started much before the First Plan period.

4. A few Ashram Schools and a good number of Sevashrams were started before the First Plan period in tribal areas for the benefit of tribal children. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes assumed particular importance during the First Plan period. A sum of Rs. 145.11 lakhs was spent during the First Plan period for the education and economic advancement of Tribal and Scheduled Caste people. Special steps were taken for digging of wells in tribal areas and villages inhabited by Scheduled Caste people. Other schemes for the settlement of tribal people on land and for the development of cottage industries were also executed.

5. The programme of activities in the field of education, public health, housing, communication etc., received special emphasis with the inauguration of special multipurpose blocks in April 1957. The schematic budget (Rs. 27 lakhs) approved for S. M. P. Blocks was more than other Blocks (Rs. 12 lakhs) primarily because of the fact that development of Tribal and Scheduled areas required larger investment. In Orissa four S. M. P. Blocks were set up. The expenditure incurred on welfare of Backward Classes increased to Rs. 331.94 lakhs during the Second Plan period, besides Central Sector expenditure of Rs. 328.15 lakhs. During the current Plan period a sum of Rs. 463 lakhs (excluding an outlay of Rs. 378.67 lakhs in the Central Sector) has been proposed to be spent on the welfare of the Backward

population. By the end of Third Plan period the entire allotment is likely to be spent. In order to accelerate the development of Tribal areas, Tribal Development Blocks are being set up during the Third Plan period. So far 36 T. D. Blocks besides 4 S. M. P. Blocks continuing from the Second Plan have been set up in the State against a target of 62 T. D. Blocks.

6. The above information would show that a large amount of money has been spent for the welfare of Tribal population and Scheduled Caste population. This naturally raises the question whether and if so, to what extent the Tribal population has been benefited by the implementation of programmes over a period of more than a decade. With this objective in view we initiated an evaluation study for assessing the benefit accruing to Backward population in the State. A sample study was conducted during the first half of 1963.

Sampling Procedure

7. In order to assess the economic condition of backward population it was decided to undertake the study in Blocks having specified concentration of Tribal and Scheduled Caste population. For this purpose the Blocks were grouped according to the proportion of Tribal population to total population. Three such groups have been prepared. The first category consisting of 149 Blocks had a Tribal population ratio of 20 per cent or less. The second category consisting of 102 Blocks had a Tribal population ratio of 20 to 62 2/3 per cent while the third category of 56 Blocks had a Tribal population ratio of 66 2/3 per cent and above. We chose 20 per cent of Blocks from third category, 10 per cent from second category and 5 per cent from first category. That is to say, the number of Blocks chosen for survey was largest for Blocks having highest concentration of Tribal population. The number of sample Blocks decreased for category 2 and 3 as the concentration of Tribal population is progressively less. In this manner, 30 Blocks were chosen. For choosing Scheduled Caste households we selected two Blocks in Cuttack district, namely, Jajpur and Sukinda where the proportion of Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 census was high. Thus 32 Blocks were chosen.

8. It was expected that the economic condition of the backward population would be closely linked with the stage of the Community Development Block. The people in stage II blocks where development programmes have been implemented for 10 years or more were expected to be better off than those in other blocks having fewer years of development experience. In order to find out the truth of this hypothesis we chose samples purposively so as to cover Stage II, Stage I, Pre-extension and Shadow Blocks. [The discussion in the following chapters as well as the statistical statements would show that our expectation was not realised. That is to say, no significant difference was noticed in the levels of living of people residing in groups of blocks arranged according to the number of years of development work executed therein (Stage II, Stage I, T. D., Pre-extension, Shadow). Nevertheless, all the statistical data have been presented separately for each of the five categories of blocks. Similarly, blocks arranged according to the proportion of tribal population have been treated separately.]

9. Thereafter, we selected one village from each of the Blocks for interviewing households belonging to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. The villages* were chosen purposively after taking into consideration the concentration of tribal population in that village and other factors such as communication from the Block headquarters. In general, the Block Development Officers were consulted before finalising the sample villages.

10. We may mention here that we chose a few other backward class households not so much to assess the benefits accruing to them from development programmes implemented in their locality but to compare the economic condition of Scheduled

* List of villages and other sampling particulars may be seen in Table 1-1.

Tribe and Scheduled Caste population with that of Other Backward Classes living in the same village. Such a comparison is meaningful if we expect that the former should have the same level of well-being as the latter in the immediate future.

11. As soon as the sample village was selected the Investigator proceeded to list the households in the village or hamlet irrespective of their caste affiliation. That is to say, all the households belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes were listed. Upper caste Hindu households were excluded from the list. All the households belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes were proposed to be interviewed. This could not be done in actual practice as heads of the households were not available in certain cases. In a few cases they expressed their reluctance to be interviewed. Although Village Level Workers acted as interpreters in some tribal villages the interview took unusually long time on account of language difficulties as a result of which we could not interview all the households in the village or tribal hamlet. For all these reasons the size of the sample fell short of the projected number. It was estimated that there would be roughly 8.4 lakh tribal households and 5.5 lakh Scheduled Caste households in the State. On the basis of 0.1 per cent sample we should have contacted 840 tribal and 550 Scheduled Caste households. In actual practice we contacted 678 and 222 Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste households respectively. The number of Other Backward Class households contacted was 148.

12. Although response was fair, it was not possible to get complete information on some of the questions as the respondents had very little idea of the same. It was particularly difficult to get data in respect of assets acquired or savings accumulated or even land reclaimed five or ten years before the survey year. For the survey year, however, fairly reliable information could be given by most of the respondents.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION

1. We have said earlier that a sample survey was conducted to find out the economic condition of backward population consisting of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes. With this end in view we conducted a field study covering 1,048 families out of which 678 belonged to Scheduled Tribes, 222 Scheduled Castes and the remaining 148 to Other Backward Classes.

2. These respondent families had a total population of 5,557 which works out to an average family size of 5.3. Taking the groups separately the family size of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward population was respectively 5.3, 5.5 and 5.1. Therefore, it would be noticed that the family size of Scheduled Caste population is above the average for the backward population. When we compare the family size of a cross section of backward population with that of rural population according to the Economic Survey we notice that the family unit has become larger. The average family size in Orissa according to 1961 census was 4.63 while according to the Economic Survey, it was 4.66 for the rural population. It is worth comparing these figures with the family size of rural population according to 1961 census which is 5.31.

3. According to the Economic Survey the average family size of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population was 4.51 and 4.79 respectively. The family size of non-Scheduled Hindus was 4.68. Thus, whether we compare the caste-groups separately or all of them together with the corresponding groups in the Economic Survey we find a significant increase in the size of the family. The 1961 census report corroborates this finding.

Rate of participation in work force

4. It would be seen from table No. 2.1 that 41.7 per cent of the backward population (5,557) constituted non-workers. It would imply that the remaining 58.3 per cent consisting of earners and earning dependents constituted the working force. In other words, for the backward population surveyed by us, the participation rate was higher than that revealed by the 1961 census. According to the latter workers constituted 43.66 per cent. For rural population, however, they were 44.1 per cent. This would clearly show that a greater proportion of the backward people work in order to earn a living. It would be worth mentioning here that out of 5,557 persons belonging to the sample families 2,058 or 37 per cent were earners while 1,183 i.e., 21.3 per cent were earning dependents. Thus earners and earning dependents belonging to a cross-section of backward population of Orissa formed 59.3 per cent against 44.1 per cent for the rural population of the entire State. The standard of living of the backward population being very low, it becomes necessary for many of them including adolescents and old people to work.

5. If we take the caste-groups separately, we notice that 41.3 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population were non-workers, i.e., 58.7 per cent participated in the work force. Among the Scheduled Caste population the participation rate was still higher at 59.7 per cent. For the Other Backward Classes participation rate was 54.5 per cent. The participation rate for the third group is lower than that for the other two caste-groups primarily because the former is economically better off than the latter.

6. It would be interesting to notice the participation rate in Community Development Blocks with different concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. In table No. 2.1, 32 Community Development Blocks, where survey was conducted, have been arranged into three groups according as the concentration of Scheduled Tribe population was (i) less than 20 per cent, (ii) 20 per cent to 66 per cent and (iii) above 66 per cent. It would be generally expected that Blocks having a greater proportion of tribal people would have higher participation rate in the work force as the poorer a group of people are

the greater is the urge for work. It would be seen from Table No. 2.1 that the proportion of non-earners for all groups varied from 39.1 per cent to 42.5 per cent while for Scheduled Tribe population non-earners varied from 40.4 per cent to 44.5 per cent. In other words participation rate for Scheduled Tribe population in areas having highest concentration was 59.6 per cent against 57.7 per cent for the middle group of Blocks and 55.5 per cent for blocks with the lowest concentration. Our presumption that the most backward area would have the highest participation rate appeared to be correct. The participation rate for Scheduled Caste population varied from 54.6 per cent to 63.7 per cent against 57.5 per cent to 60.9 per cent for other Backward Classes. Although the trend established for Scheduled Tribe population did not hold good for the two other caste-groups, the fact stands that participation rate was quite high.

7. Although we have tabulated data in respect of earners, earning dependents and non-earners for each of the caste-group separately for Stage-II, Stage-I, Tribal Development, Pre-extension and Shadow Blocks, there does not appear to be any shift in the rate of participation from one group of Blocks to another.

Literacy

8. In Table No. 2.2 we have given a distribution of the respondents according to their literacy. Broadly, we have divided the respondents into two groups, namely, literate and illiterate. Out of 1,048 respondents 766 (73.1 per cent), were illiterate, i.e., the remaining 26.9 per cent were literate. For Scheduled Tribe population the rate of literacy was only 21.7 per cent against 39.6 per cent for Scheduled Caste respondents and 31.8 per cent for Other Backward Class respondents.

9. Considering the blocks according to tribal concentration we notice that proportion of illiterate respondents increased from 61.1 per cent to 81.2 per cent as we move from 20 per cent concentration to 66 per cent concentration. This is generally true for each of the caste-groups.

10. The entire population of all the sample villages has been grouped into two categories, viz., literate and illiterate. Out of a total population of 12,869, literates were 2,010 (15.6%) in number. The rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes population was 15.5 per cent, 10.7 per cent and 32.9 per cent respectively. Other details may be seen in Table No. 2.3.

Occupation

11. In Table No. 2.4 we have given the distribution of respondents according to their occupation separately for each of the caste-groups, namely, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes. For this purpose respondents have been grouped into 10 occupational categories. With one exception we have adopted the occupational distribution of 1961 census.

12. It would be seen from Table No. 2.4 that a very large proportion of families belonging to each of the 3 categories were agriculturists by occupation. Out of 678 tribal families 436 (64.3 per cent) were cultivators and 220 (32.4 per cent) agricultural labourers. Thus, 96.7 per cent families were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. The remaining 22 families were pursuing other occupations such as mining, quarrying, household industry, other services, trade and commerce, construction, etc.

13. Out of 222 Scheduled Caste families 203 were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. The remaining 19 were in other occupations. In percentage terms 91 per cent were in primary occupation such as agriculture while the remaining 9 per cent were pursuing household industry, trade and commerce, etc.

14. The Other Backward Class families were primarily agriculturists. From among 148, 136 were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. About 92 per cent were thus in primary occupation. The remaining 12 families were pursuing trade and commerce, other services, and household industry. Thus, if we take the entire sample of 1,048, 995 families were in primary occupation, namely, agriculture. If we compare with the results of the Economic Survey of Orissa, we notice that dependence on agriculture was equally heavy and lop sided. According to the former 81.1 per cent and 93.3 per cent of families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe pursued agriculture. The present survey revealed greater dependence on agriculture. This might indicate that even if a decade has elapsed the occupational distribution of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families have not undergone any significant change. The occupational distribution further shows that families having occupations other than agriculture were few and far between.

15. According to Economic Survey Report (p. 67) agricultural labour families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituted 40.9 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The present survey indicated that agricultural labour families belonging to Scheduled Caste constituted 31.5 per cent against 32.4 per cent among Scheduled Tribes. This might indicate that the proportion of Scheduled Tribe agricultural labour family has increased while that for Scheduled Caste family has decreased. This may be worse. Whatever this increase might indicate, it is clear that occupational opportunities available to the rural backward population of Orissa were extremely limited as a result of which dependence on agriculture has increased instead of decreasing.

Income

16. In order to assess the general economic condition of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Other Backward Class families interviewed in course of our survey, we have grouped them into various income-groups. This has been done in Table No. 2.5. As it was expected that the level of income of these families would be very low we have given four income-groups with monthly income of less than Rs. 50.00. The income-groups are : (a) less than Rs. 10.00, (b) Rs. 10 to Rs. 20, (c) Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 and (d) Rs. 31 to Rs. 50. Thereafter the class interval is wider.

17. Table No. 2.5 would show that out of 678 Scheduled Tribe families 2.1 per cent earned less than Rs. 10 per month, 22.3 per cent earned between Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. The next higher group, i. e., Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 claimed 17.4 per cent while 23.6 per cent earned between Rs. 31 to Rs. 50 per month. Thus, we notice that more than 3/5th of Scheduled Tribe families earned less than Rs. 50 per month. As the average family size was 5.3 the *per capita* income of a majority of families was very low. The average income of a Scheduled Tribe family is estimated to be Rs. 60 per month.

18. The distribution of Scheduled Caste families shows that 2.3 per cent families earned less than Rs. 10 per month against 14.4 per cent in the next higher income-group. Families earning between Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 and Rs. 31 to Rs. 50 constituted 18.0 per cent and 29.3 per cent respectively. The average income of Scheduled Caste families according to this survey is estimated to be Rs. 54 per month.

19. The distribution for Other Backward Class families indicates that about 3/5th of the families earned less than Rs. 50 per month. Another fact revealed by this table is that only 3 per cent of the families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes earned between Rs. 151 to Rs. 300 per month. The corresponding figure for Other Backward Classes is 9.4 per cent. None of the Scheduled Caste families in the sample earned more than Rs. 300 per month while 15 tribal families—2.2 per cent of the sample were in this income-group. The corresponding figure for Other Backward Classes is 4.1 per cent. The average income of an Other Backward Class family is estimated to be Rs. 78 per month. If we take all the caste-groups together, average monthly income of Backward families is estimated to be Rs. 62.00.

CHAPTER 3

AGRICULTURE

It is of greatest importance to acknowledge the fact that agriculture is an important element in the culture of a traditional society. For Tribal and Scheduled Caste population it is a way of life as their very survival depends on this occupation. As 95 per cent of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class households depended upon agriculture, it deserves the greatest attention from social scientists and planners.

Ownership of Land

2. The section on occupational distribution in the previous chapter clearly shows that the pressure on land was acute. There is no scope of relieving the same as tribal and Other Backward families are neither equipped nor inclined to pursue other occupations. In a society where four-fifths of rural population depend upon agriculture it is difficult to expect anything else from the most backward among them.

3. The present analysis shows that out of 1,048 families interviewed, 340 were not owning any agricultural land. In other words, 32.4 per cent of the families were landless. The Economic Survey of Orissa, 1954-55, revealed that 30 per cent of families were landless. We might, therefore, conclude that the proportion of landless families has remained more or less at the same level.

4. Table No. 3.1 gives the distribution of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class families in respect of land owned by them separately for different categories of Blocks. Comparing the three caste-groups we notice that 43.9 per cent of Other Backward Class families did not own land as against 32.9 per cent and 29.8 per cent landless among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families. The percentage of landless families according to the Economic Survey was 27.2 per cent. In course of a decade the proportion of such families seem to have increased which might indicate that reclamation of land has not kept pace with increase in tribal population. The trend with regard to Scheduled Caste families appear to be favourable as the proportion of landless families has decreased from 51.1 per cent in 1954-55 to 32.9 per cent in 1963-64. This might suggest that the Scheduled Caste people have made more progress during the decade as compared with the tribal population.

5. In respect of Blocks arranged according to the concentration of tribal population the following trend is observed. As we move from first to third category of Blocks the percentage of landless families decreased from 44.4 to 26.6. This trend holds good for landless families belonging to each of the three caste-groups. This may be due to the fact that the more backward the Blocks, the greater is the dependence on agriculture, consequently the desire to own land is relatively more urgent.

6. It has already been pointed out that 32.4 per cent of the families were landless. Among the land-owning families there was considerable inequality in ownership of land. 52.2 per cent of the families owned 5 acres or less while only about 15 per cent owned more than five acres. According to the Economic Survey 49 per cent of all rural families owned less than 5 acres of land while 21 per cent owned more than that. This seems to be a favourable trend.

7. Taking the the three caste-groups separately we notice that 70.2 per cent of tribal families owned land out of which 53.5 per cent had less than 5 acres while the remaining 16.7 per cent had more than 5 acres. Small farmers, i.e., families having less than 5 acres were more numerous among Scheduled Caste people. Out of 67.1 per cent land owners 63.5 per cent had less than 5 acres while 3.6 per cent had more land. Although

the proportion of land owners was relatively less among Other Backward Class people substantial land owners, i.e., those who had more than 5 acres were fairly large in number.

8. 27.1 per cent belonged to the latter category against 29 per cent in the former (less than 5 acres). According to the Economic Survey 47.4 per cent of tribal families had less than 5 acres while 25.4 per cent had more than that. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Caste families were 40.1 per cent and 8.8 per cent. The Economic Survey figures are not comparable in respect of Other Backward Classes. So, both the surveys reveal that families having more than 5 acres were very few among Scheduled Caste people while this was not so with regard to tribal families. Although it is difficult to hazard a guess it appears reasonable to say that Scheduled Caste people had less land per family compared to tribal families living in the same area or Blocks.

9. As we consider Blocks arranged according to tribal concentration the proportion of small land owners (less than 5 acres per family) among tribals increased as we move from first to third category. This tendency is also noticed for Scheduled Caste families and to some extent Other Backward Classes. We may, therefore, conclude that in predominantly tribal areas more families owned land as agriculture was the sole occupation. It is also true that each family owned a tiny plot or two as reclamation of new land was not fast enough.

Extent of lease

10. In order to have an idea of the State of tenancy it would be necessary to find out the proportion of families that had leased in or leased out land. The families that had leased in land were 99 in number, that is 14.0 per cent of the families having land. The corresponding figure according to the Economic Survey was 31.97 per cent. Out of 2,742.72 acres of land owned 217.52 acres 7.9 per cent were leased in. The Economic Survey revealed that 14.4 per cent of cultivated land was leased in by farmers. Thus, we notice that extent of land leased in has decreased. This might be due to several reasons. Leasing out land might have become unpopular with big land owners as that might lead to tenancy problems. The popular trend of opinion favouring grant of ownership rights to tenants actually cultivating the land might have made leasing out unfashionable. Other reasons such as the reluctance on the part of cultivators to lease in land because other pursuits are more attractive as a secondary source of earning or because share-cropping is not as profitable, might have contributed to the process.

11. Considering the caste-groups separately, we notice that 24.1 per cent of land owning Scheduled Caste families leased in land. The corresponding figure for tribal families is 13.2 per cent. None of the Other Backward Class families leased in any land. According to the Economic Survey, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families who leased in land constituted 45.6 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively. Thus we notice that fewer families belonging to these two caste-groups are leasing in land. The decline in the proportion of families leasing in land is quite significant in case of Scheduled Caste families.

12. The tribal families (sample) owned 1,767.98 acres and leased in 128.6 (6.8 per cent) acres. The corresponding figures for Scheduled Caste families are 314.33 and 88.91 acres. It would, therefore, be seen that tribal families leased in much less land compared to the other caste-groups. We may conclude by saying that leasing in land was more wide spread among Scheduled Caste people than their tribal counterpart. This is not only true with regard to the proportion of families leasing in but in respect of the acreage under lease.

13. Leasing out land by Backward families was practically non-existent. Out of 708 families who owned land only two had leased out 14.23 acres. Leasing out land

by poor families such as those constituting our sample is not expected. According to the Economic Survey whose sample consisted of a large proportion of upper caste Hindus 9.7 per cent of families leased out their land. As the present survey was confined to families who would not normally lease out land, no comparison is possible.

Acquisition of land

14. Agricultural families acquire land in various ways. The most important forms of acquisition is to inherit land. Many buy and sell land. Thus at any moment of time, agricultural holdings consist of land inherited plus net purchase, if any. For tribal families another method of acquisition is important. They could reclaim land by clearing forest or other culturable waste. In Table No. 8 we have tabulated the relevant data to show the extent and form of acquisition. Data in respect of families reclaiming land by own labour or leasing Government land are presented in Table No. 9.

15. It would be seen from Table No. 3.2 that Scheduled Caste families owned 1.41 acres per family out of which 1.36 (96.5 per cent) was inherited, 0.14 acre purchased and 0.09 sold before the date of survey. The net effect, therefore, was 1.36 acres inherited and 0.05 acre purchased. Thus, it would be seen that land inherited constituted a very high proportion of total land owned at the time of survey.

16. How and when land was acquired by the Scheduled Caste families could be seen in this table. For this purpose we have selected a few reference periods, namely, current year, last year, two years back and 5 years back.

17. In absolute terms, the land-owning Scheduled Caste families (149) had 314.33 acres out of which 302.97 acres were inherited, 32.01 acres were purchased and 20.65 acres were sold. Land owned per land-owning family, therefore, comes to 2.1 acres. This figure is slightly higher than land owned per family as there were a few land less Scheduled Caste families.

18. As would be seen in Table No. 3.3 land owned per land-owning tribal families comes to 3.71 acres against 2.61 acres per tribal family. It would be interesting to note that land inherited by the tribal families was more than land owned at the time of survey. This is obviously due to the fact that a part of the land inherited was sold during the last 5 years. All the land-owning tribal families inherited 1,858.58 acres. During this period 127.07 acres were purchased whereas 217.67 acres were sold. Thus it is clear that a part of the land inherited was sold in addition to all that was purchased. In *per capita* terms out of 2.74 acres inherited and 0.19 acre purchased 0.32 acre was sold. The net effect has, therefore, been to reduce the extent of land ownership at the time of survey compared to that 5 years back.

19. When we compare land owned per tribal family with that by Scheduled Caste family we notice that tribal families owned more land compared to Scheduled Caste families even if the latter added by purchase and the former lost by net sale.

20. The figure in Table No. 3.4 would show that the Other Backward Class families inherited 702.41 acres, purchased 24 acres but sold 66 acres during the last 5 years. The net effect has, therefore, been that land owned per family is less at the time of survey compared to that inherited. To give the figures, out of 4.73 acres inherited and 0.16 acres purchased, 0.45 acre was sold per family. Land owned per land-owning family was much higher at 7.93 acres. As the proportion of landless families was comparatively larger, land per family was very much less than land per land-owning family.

21. The extent to which land was acquired would reveal the position with regard to allotment of land by Government to the Backward people and the initiative shown by the weaker section themselves in reclaiming land for purposes of cultivation.

22. As would be seen in Table No. 3·5, acquisition of Government land by purchase does not seem to be popular. Only two Scheduled Caste families in the entire sample did that. None of them leased Government land. Other Backward Class families had neither purchased nor leased land from Government. A few—45 out of 678 Scheduled Tribe families had leased land from the Government. Out of these 6 leased five years before while the remaining 39 leased in course of last five years.

23. One hundred and thirty-eight families reclaimed land by their own labour. They constituted 13·2 per cent of the sample. 36 Scheduled Caste families forming 16·2 per cent of the Scheduled Caste sample reclaimed land against 101—14·9 per cent tribal families. Families reclaiming land within last 5 years were more than those before 5 years. Reclamation of land by Other Backward Class families does not appear to be popular.

24. In this regard we might casually mention the rule governing allotment of Government land. Prior to the 13th September 1961 the State Government was not charging any fee—'Salami'—for acquiring land. With effect from that date a fee at the rate of 20 per cent of the market value of land was imposed. Our figures do not point to any clear trend as to whether the operation of this rule had hampered reclamation of land as more families reclaimed land during last five years than before. It is an open question whether a larger number of families would have reclaimed land if the 20 per cent 'Salami' were not charged. However, it is true that the introduction of 'Salami' has placed the richer Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families in a more advantageous position.

Size of holdings

25. The average size of agricultural holding is computed in two ways, viz., cultivated land per family and cultivated land per land-owning family. It has already been said before that 68 per cent—708 out of 1,048 families of the sample owned land. Land per land-owning family comes to 4·01 acres against 2·8 acres per family. These figures clearly indicate that pressure on land had increased considerably even if large tracts of land had been reclaimed by private as well as Government effort.

26. When we compare the size of holdings owned by each of the three caste groups we notice that Other Backward Class families had a holding of the size of 7·93 acres against 3·76 and 2·66 acres owned by Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families (Table No. 3·7).

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

27. The need for adopting improved agricultural practices is more urgent for the backward population, as they own less land than the upper caste population. Further, backward population, such as, Scheduled Tribes and Castes depend entirely on agriculture while others have, besides agriculture, a few more occupations to pursue. Agricultural land cultivated by tribal and Scheduled Caste families are usually of poor quality. This is particularly true of the former as they have to make a living out of hill terrain and slopes where working conditions are very hard.

28. The present survey shows that out of 1,048 families, 794 or about 76 per cent were not adopting any sort of improved agricultural practices, such as, the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, etc. Comparing the caste-groups we notice that 78 per cent of tribal families did not adopt any improved agricultural practice against 73·4 per cent belonging to Scheduled Caste families. The position was somewhat better with regard to Other Backward Class families (Table No. 3·8).

29. It is heartening to note that 22 per cent of tribal families adopted improved agricultural practices. Only 7·4 per cent introduced more than one practice, such as, the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, and Japanese method of paddy cultivation. When

we consider the individual practices, we notice that 4 per cent introduced improved seeds and an equal proportion applied fertilizers. 6.6 per cent families were practising Japanese method of paddy cultivation at the time of survey.

30. Among Scheduled Caste families, 16.2 per cent adopted more than one practice. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was not popular among them. 4.1 per cent introduced improved seeds while 5.4 per cent applied fertilizers.

31. One in ten Other Backward Class families practised two or more improved agricultural practices. A quite significant proportion—13.5 per cent introduced Japanese method of paddy cultivation. 4.1 per cent of the families introduced improved seeds while fertilizer was applied by 2.7 per cent only.

Shifting cultivation

32. Shifting cultivation which is otherwise known as Jhuming is closely linked with social custom, mythology and religion. In Jhuming the people cut the trees and plants on the hill sides during the dry season and burn them along with other organic deposits accumulated through years. Shifting cultivation is ruinous and wasteful as it causes soil erosion besides destruction of valuable forest. Our surveys shows 89.5 per cent of the families did not practise shifting cultivation.

33. If we take the caste-groups separately, we would find that 101 out of 678 tribal families (14.9 per cent) practised shifting cultivation. The number of Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class families who practised shifting cultivation were quite insignificant in number. Out of 222 Scheduled Caste families only 3 practised shifting cultivation against 9 Other Backward Class families from among a sample of 148. As these Scheduled Caste or backward class families lived in predominantly tribal areas it was possible that some of them were influenced in favour of shifting cultivation.

CHAPTER 4

STANDARD OF LIVING

In this Chapter we propose to discuss a few topics which will go to give an idea of the standard of living of the backward population consisting of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Classes. The subjects proposed to be discussed are (1) standard of housing, (2) assets owned by the backward families and (3) consumption expenditure.

Housing—Per capita Floor Area

1. It may be said at the outset that all the sample families lived in some kind of house. We do not thereby mean to say that there are no Scheduled Tribe or Scheduled Caste families who have no house. According to 1961 census, 773 rural households did not have regular rooms to live in. This was on the basis of a 20 per cent sample. Most of these might belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. There might be a few others who had no settled home or who did not live in village communities. Our survey does not throw any light on that aspect as it was restricted to certain villages where tribals and other backward families were accustomed to settled living. Necessarily the sample would not contain families having no house or room to live in.

2. Taking an overall view we would notice that 398 families (38 per cent) lived in one-roomed houses. Almost an equal number (37 per cent) lived in two-roomed houses. The proportion living in three-roomed or four-roomed houses were respectively 18·8 per cent and 5·2 per cent. According to 1961 census, 24·9 per cent of rural population had one room. Rural people having 2, 3 and 4 rooms constituted 35·6 per cent, 16·7 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Comparing these two sets of figures we notice that backward families were comparatively worse off as their standard of housing was below the state average.

3. We have also tabulated the families according to the floor area of houses they occupied. The houses have been grouped into six categories according to their area which varied from 35 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. 33·4 per cent lived in the smallest houses i.e., 35 sq. ft. The proportion declines generally as we consider houses of larger size., There are, however, two exceptions. There were 24·8 per cent families who lived in houses of 150 sq. ft. floor area. Those living in houses with a floor area of 250 sq. ft. constituted 19·7 per cent. An insignificant 2·4 per cent of families lived in the largest category of houses.

4. The *per capita* floor area occupied by the Backward families comes to 22·3 sq. ft.

5. When we consider the caste-groups separately we notice that 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families lived in one-roomed house. The proportion living in larger houses with two, three or four rooms decreases from 38·7 per cent to 2·3 per cent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of families living in the smallest houses, i.e., with a floor area of 35 sq. ft. is considerably high 45 per cent. Those living in houses with 150 sq. ft. of floor area constituted a quarter of the sample. None of the families had a house with a floor area of 300 sq. ft.

6. Tribal families living in one-roomed houses constituted 39·9 per cent. The proportion living in larger houses with more rooms decreased from 32·9 per cent to 4·8 per cent. When we consider the proportion living in houses of different floor area the trend observed in respect of Scheduled Caste families is also applicable.

7. Other Backward Class families living in one-roomed house constituted the lowest proportion; slightly more than one-half of the families lived in two-roomed houses. It will, therefore, be noticed that a greater proportion of Other Backward Class families lived in bigger houses whereas the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families lived usually in one-roomed or at best in two-roomed houses. As regards the

floor area of houses, a third of Other Backward Class families lived in houses with a floor area of 35 sq. ft. 25 per cent lived in houses having a floor area of 150 sq. ft. Families living in larger houses were fewer in number.

8. If we consider the floor area per person separately for the caste-groups we notice that Other Backward Class families got 24 sq. ft. *per capita* compared to 23 and 18 sq. ft. for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families respectively. Thus, we notice that Scheduled Caste families were worse-off compared to other two caste-groups.

9. Details in respect of various blocks or blocks of specified tribal concentration are given in Table No. 4-1.

Type of House

10. In the paragraphs below, we have tried to analyse certain pertinent facts about construction of residential houses and the type of houses constructed.

11. We would notice in Table No. 4-2 that out of 222 Scheduled Caste families 202 (91 per cent) constructed their own house before five years. The remaining (9 per cent) did so within the last five years. None of them was assisted by Government in their construction of residential houses.

12. We have categorised the houses inhabited by the sample families into 4 types, namely, Pucca, Tiled, Kuchha and huts. In Table No. 4-2 we have given the distribution of families having different types of houses separately for each of the caste-groups. For Scheduled Caste families we would notice that 95.5 per cent of the families had Kuchha houses. The remaining 4.5 per cent had huts.

13. Out of 678 Scheduled Tribe families 630 constructed their own houses. Out of these 72 families (10.6 per cent) built within five years and 558 (82.3 per cent) built before that period. The remaining 48 (7.1 per cent) families were assisted by Government in the construction of their houses. These houses were built within last five years. All the families who were assisted belonged to T. D. blocks where tribal concentration was more than 66 per cent.

14. It would be interesting to note that only four tribal families (0.6 per cent) had Pucca houses while 9.6 per cent had tiled houses. Families having Kuchha houses or huts constituted 44.7 per cent and 45.1 per cent respectively.

15. None of the Other Backward Class families was assisted in the construction of residential houses which were built five years before. The type of houses they owned were primarily Kuchha as 72.3 per cent had such houses. Those having tiled houses or huts were 16.2 per cent and 11.5 per cent respectively.

Public Assistance

16. In the paragraphs below we have given more details about families receiving assistance for construction and repair of their houses. The number of families who built or repaired their houses before or within five years has been indicated in table No. 4-3.

17. Out of 222 Scheduled Caste families only 18 (8.1 per cent) built or repaired their houses before five years against 58 families (26.1 per cent) within five years. The rest (65.8 per cent) did not do so at all. None of these families received Government assistance for construction of new houses. A few, however, (7.2 per cent) had received assistance from Government for repairing their houses.

18. From among Scheduled Tribe families 13.4 per cent built or repaired their houses before five years against 17.7 per cent within five years. The balance i. e. 68.9 per cent did not make any improvement at all.

19. Sixty-eight tribal families (10 per cent) received public assistance for construction of their residential houses while 45 families (6.6 per cent) received assistance for repairing their houses. It would therefore, be seen that a large majority of tribal families did not receive assistance either for construction or for repair of their houses.

20. 29.1 per cent of the Other Backward Class families repaired their residential houses within five years for which no Government assistance was received. Thus, we notice that Other Backward Class families did not receive any assistance whatsoever. In spite of that a greater proportion of them effected improvement to their houses. Even if some of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families received assistance, the proportion repairing or constructing houses was considerably less. This might indicate that the economic condition of the former was far better than the latter two caste-groups all of whom lived in the same area. Another significant fact that emerges from our data is that construction and repair of house has been more numerous within five years than before. This might perhaps be due to the fact that the economic condition of backward families is better now than it was five years back.

Assets

21. In table No. 4.4 we have given statistics of assets owned by the sample families. For our purpose the assets have been categorised as (1) Utensils, (2) Domestic Animals (3) Ornaments, (4) Furniture, (5) Poultry, (6) Cycle, (7) Luxury articles, (8) Others. The last category includes bullock cart, plough, spade, axe, umbrella, etc. In this table we have also indicated the number of families who have sold or purchased a part of their assets and the value thereof.

22. Out of 222 Scheduled Caste families 3 families had no assets of the kind specified by us. The value of assets per family was Rs. 242.48.

23. Of all the Scheduled Caste families, only one family acquired assets during 12 months preceding the date of survey while 34 (15.3 per cent) sold a part of their assets during the same period. In value terms, the assets purchased by the family concerned was worth of Rs. 162 and those sold were valued at Rs. 2,569. It would be noticed that as assets included domestic animals and poultry, sale of such assets may be expected.

24. We have tried to analyse the proportion of assets held in different forms. It would be interesting to note that 73.3 per cent of the total assets held by Scheduled Caste families was in the form of domestic animals. Utensils constituted 8.6 per cent against 7.6 per cent in ornaments. Only 1.2 per cent of the assets was held in the form of cycle. That is out of Rs. 56,237.00 the value of cycles was only Rs. 680. None of the families had any luxury articles such as mirror, torch, etc. Assets in the form of furniture was of the value of Rs. 315 (0.5 per cent). Thus we would see that durable assets constituted a very small proportion not even 20 per cent—if we exclude the miscellaneous items. We may perhaps conclude that domestic animals formed the most important element in the property of the Scheduled Caste families.

25. The tribal families had on an average less assets per family than that of Scheduled Caste people. The data in table No. 4.5 would show that a tribal family had asset of the value of Rs. 174.64.

26. Three families purchased assets of the value of Rs. 354 while 57 families (8.4 per cent) sold assets of the value of Rs. 4,668.00.

27. The total value of asset owned by 678 tribal families was Rs. 1.9 lakhs, out of which 79.5 per cent was in the form of domestic animals and 5 per cent was in the form of utensils. The value of luxury articles owned was Rs. 720 (0.4 per cent). A few families owned cycles of the value of Rs. 3,245 (1.7 per cent). Ornaments constituted

3.1 per cent of the assets. So the major portion of the assets of tribal families was in the form of domestic animals. Other assets constituted 8.6 per cent of the total assets of the tribal families.

28. The average value of assets of Other Backward Class families was Rs. 307.57. Thus it is noticed that Other Backward Class families had more assets than the two other caste-groups.

29. None of the Other Backward Class families purchased any assets during the 12 months preceding the date of survey while 15 families (10.1 per cent) sold asset of the value of Rs. 988.

30. The Other Backward Class families owned assets worth Rs. 46,509.00. For this caste-group also the major portion of the asset was in the form of domestic animals. Utensils, ornaments and such other durable commodities constituted a very small (5 per cent) proportion. Other assets constituted 12.5 per cent of the assets.

31. The broad conclusion is therefore that ownership of durable assets was insignificant for each of the caste-groups. The major portion of the property owned was in the form of domestic animal or poultry. A few families had cycles while comparatively large number had ornaments. *per capita* holding of assets was relatively more in the case of Other Backward Class families followed by Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families. The tribal families seem to be poorest of all.

Consumption expenditure

32. In this section we analyse the consumption expenditure incurred by each of the caste-groups surveyed by us. The data have been tabulated separately for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in table Nos. 4.7 to 4.9.

33. Consumption expenditure has been analysed under 11 items of consumption listed below. We have computed the monthly *per capita* income to facilitate comparison with *per capita* expenditure. It would be noticed that the monthly *per capita* income of Scheduled Caste families was Rs. 9.77 against monthly *per capita* expenditure of Rs. 9.75. The latter varied from Rs. 7.88 to Rs. 11.10 for different categories of blocks. *per capita* expenditure (Rs. 12.53) exceeded *per capita* income (Rs. 11.09) in blocks where concentration of tribal population ranged from 20 per cent to 66 per cent. The sample for this category of blocks consisted of 48 out of 222 Scheduled Caste families. For all other categories of blocks *per capita* income exceeded *per capita* expenditure by a few paise only.

34. Expenditure on food items constituted 87.4 per cent of total expenditure. This is followed by expenditure on clothing which was 5.8 per cent and intoxicants 3.8 per cent. The proportion of expenditure on each of the 11 items is given below.

		(Per cent)
1. Food	..	87.43
2. Milk and Milk Products	..	0.51
3. Fuel	..	0.06
4. Light	..	0.56
5. Intoxicants	..	3.88
6. Toilet and Sundry goods	..	0.11
7. Clothing	..	5.83
8. Miscellaneous Goods and Services	..	0.35
9. Durable and Semi-durable goods..	..	0.18
10. Health	..	0.26
11. Education	..	0.83

35. Thus it would be seen that Scheduled Caste families spent more than $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of their total consumption expenditure on food. Expenditure on other items was nominal. This excludes, of course, two items, viz., clothing and intoxicants. Taking the Scheduled Caste samples together not much saving was indicated as the *per capita* income was only 2 paise more than the *per capita* expenditure.

36. The Scheduled Tribe families' *per capita* monthly expenditure was Rs. 12.36 against a *per capita* income of Rs. 12.39. *per capita* expenditure varied from Rs. 7.08 to Rs. 17.28 for different groups of blocks.

37. Food expenditure of the tribal people constituted 79.49 per cent of total consumption expenditure. The expenditure on clothing and intoxicants constituted 8.86 per cent and 7.33 per cent respectively. Expenditure on other items was only nominal as such items formed 1 per cent or less of total consumption expenditure. Details of expenditure on each of the items may be seen in Table No. 4.8.

38. The *per capita* monthly expenditure of Other Backward Class families was Rs. 15.37 against an income of Rs. 15.41. The range of variation was from Rs. 6.62 to Rs. 19.10 for different category of blocks.

39. Food expenditure constituted the major share of total consumption expenditure. In this case it was 76.3 per cent against 9.96 per cent for clothing and 8.81 per cent for intoxicants. The share of other items of expenditure was 1 per cent or less. The details may be seen in Table No. 4.9.

40. Thus we notice that food expenditure was quite high compared to that on other items. It was roughly $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the total expenditure. Food expenditure of the general population of the State according to the family budget enquiry conducted by the Orissa Taxation Enquiry Committee, was considerably less. It was 64.4 per cent for the rural population. Comparing each of the caste-groups expenditure on clothing and intoxicants we notice that Other Backward Classes spent a greater proportion of their income on these items than Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Caste families spent a greater proportion of their income on food than the other two caste-groups. Expenditure on education was lowest for the Other Backward Classes. It was 0.1 per cent against 0.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe families. The expenditure on health was 0.64 per cent for Other Backward Classes against 0.26 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 0.19 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Thus we notice that expenditure on education and health was quite insignificant.

41. Comparing the *per capita* expenditure of each of the three caste-groups we notice that it was highest for the Other Backward Class families and lowest for the Scheduled Caste families. Compared to the *per capita* monthly expenditure (Rs. 21.19) of rural population according to the family budget survey conducted by the Orissa Taxation Enquiry Committee, the consumption standard of each of these caste-groups was very much lower. When we consider the lapse of time (from 1960 to 1963) the disparity would be greater. We may therefore conclude that these backward families have not made much progress in their standard of consumption. As the latter was very low, there is no question of saving a part of their income for purposes of investment on farm, housing and others including education.

CHAPTER 5

AMENITIES

In this Chapter we have tried to study the amenities enjoyed by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class families residing in selected blocks. The intention was to find out the extent of utilisation of educational and health facilities created in the areas in question. As regards drinking water facilities and communication, we have indicated the position in respect of each sample village in the Village Notes given in Appendix I. As in the backward areas, particularly tribal areas provision of drinking water is, in a large measure, a community facility. We did not consider it advisable to enquire from the respondents the extent of drinking water facility created in their premises for individual use. We believed that if wells are dug within the limits of the village area and roads are built to connect the village with a main road, all the families living in the village avail those facilities. There are of course exceptions when due to indifference, ignorance or otherwise a few villagers do not use the village well and get their drinking water supplies from rivers, nullahs or other sources. But this cannot be said about facilities created in the field of Education and Health as utilisation of these facilities is optional and is greatly dependent upon the attitude of the individual family towards those facilities. As for example, a school or a hospital might exist in the village or near about while the head of the family does not send his school-going children to the school or finds no use in visiting the hospital. It might also be possible that, in the opinion of the head of the household, the school is far away for the children to walk the distance or the hospital does not cater to his needs or the ailments he suffers from cannot be cured by the hospital in his locality. The head of the household may not have any faith in the allopathic system of cure. The type of education imparted in Ashrams or Sebashrams might not be to his taste. In order to find out the truth of these hypothesis we collected certain information about education and health which might indicate the extent of utilisation of such facilities.

Education

2. Figures in Table No. 5·1 would indicate that the number of families sending their children to school has progressively increased. 47 Scheduled Caste families sent their children to school during the year of survey against 37 and 6 families one and five years back. The Scheduled Caste families who were sending their children to school constituted 21·2 per cent against 59·4 per cent not sending. 43 (19·4 per cent) families did not have children of the school-going age.

Ninety-six (14·2 per cent) Scheduled Tribe families were sending their children to school during the survey year against 166 in the previous year. Only 13 of these were sending their children to school five years back. Even if the number of families sending their children to school has increased over time the proportion of families not sending their children to school was considerably high (59·4 per cent) during the survey year. The number of families sending their children to school during the survey year was less than the previous year primarily because a large number of families (26·4 per cent) did not have school-going children. It was also ascertained that some of these families would have sent their children to post-primary schools, if such schools existed in the village or near about. Sending children away to distant schools was not favoured by the tribal families as that would deprive them of the help they (school-going children) usually render to families and distant schools are more costly.

Thirty-eight Other Backward Class families were sending their children to school during the survey year against 31 in the previous year. 79 (53·4 per cent) families did not send their children to school, while 31 families did not have any school-going children.

5. So the conclusion that clearly emerges from these statistics is that even if the proportion of families sending their children to school has increased from year to year more than half did not send their children to schools.

6. We also enquired into backward peoples' state of awareness of educational facilities provided by Government. This had reference to free supply of books, other reading materials and other facilities such as provision of maintenance stipends, midday meals, etc. We had a suspicion that many families were not aware of the existence of such facilities. It was also felt that a good number of backward families although willing to send their children to school were unable to do so due to the cost involved. It was thought that if the head of the households were aware that such facilities would decrease the financial burden on them they would send their children to school more readily. Our enquiry revealed that a large majority of tribal and other backward families were not aware of the availability of such facilities. 86.5 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families were not aware of the nature and extent of assistance rendered to school-going children. For Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes the corresponding figures are 74.3 per cent and 74.4 per cent respectively. Thus, it would be seen that about 3/4ths of the families belonging to Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes were not aware of the existence of educational facilities provided by Government. The position is worse for the Scheduled Caste population. It might, therefore, be suggested that parents having school-going children should be kept constantly informed of the educational and financial assistance available to them. The extent to which these assistance would reduce the cost of educating their school-going children should be clearly brought home to them. If this is done, the educational facilities created in the area would be fully utilised and there would be no question of those being wasted for lack of enrolment of students.

7. In Table No. 5.2 we have tabulated data in respect of distance of schools from the residence of the school-going children and the reasons for not sending children to school. We notice here that 55.3 per cent of Scheduled Caste families sending their children to school had a school near their home while 27.7 per cent lived within a mile. 17 per cent of the families lived within 2 miles.

8. Analysing the reasons for not sending their children to schools, we notice that 18.2 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families did so due to ignorance while 18.9 per cent of the families were indifferent. More than half of the families (57.6 per cent) complained of financial difficulty. 5.3 per cent did not send their children to school as the school was far away.

9. 58.3 per cent of the tribal families sending their children to school lived nearby 32.3 per cent of the families lived within one mile against 9.4 per cent within 2 miles. None of them lived beyond 2 miles.

10. Ignorance and indifference was most important causes of not sending children to school. Both of these accounted for a third of the families. Financial difficulty stood in the way of 56.8 per cent of the families. Distance was a handicap for 8.9 per cent of the families.

11. 47.4 per cent of the Other Backward Class families lived near the school while 31.6 per cent lived within one mile. One out of 10 families lived within 2 miles and an equal number lived beyond two miles.

12. About half of the families complained of financial difficulty in sending their children to school while roughly a quarter were either ignorant or indifferent. The remaining 29.1 per cent of the families could not send their children to school as no school was available nearby.

13. Thus we notice that financial difficulty was the most important cause of not sending children to school. This is true with regard to each of the caste-groups. Although distance was a factor for not sending children to school, it does not appear to be very important. In difference and ignorance played a part.

14. It would, therefore, be desirable that parents should be educated so that their indifference and ignorance are removed. Financial assistance may be augmented so that the most important cause for not sending children to school is removed.

Health

15. In order to form an idea of the extent of health facilities enjoyed by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classe families we enquired into four specific problems, viz; (i) number of families visiting hospitals, primary health centres etc, (ii) families visited by mid-wives, health visitors, etc., (iii) attitude towards traditional cure, and (iv) willingness to be treated in modern hospitals. Data obtained in response to these queries have been tabulated separately for each of the caste-groups in Table No. 5.3 to 5.5.

16. Out of 222 Scheduled Caste families 91 (40.9%) did not visit any health centre. The rest visited hospitals, primary health centres, Baidys, Homeopaths. The proportion visiting hospitals and primary health centres was relatively large. The former was visited by 18.5 per cent while the latter was visited by 27.5 per cent. Local Baidys attracted 10 per cent of the families. Homeopaths did not attract more than 2 families. Other systems of cure accounted for 1.8 per cent of the families.

17. Villagers in this area are normally visited by mid-wives health visitors, public health personnel and Baidyas. It was found that 64.4 per cent of the families were not visited by any of these personnel. This may be due to two reasons. These families might not have required the services of these personnel either because they had no health problems to be attended to or because they had no faith in such services. Whatever that may be, the proportion of families who were visited by certain categories of health personnel appears to be more relevant for our purpose. It may be noticed from Table No. 5.3 that a quarter of the families were visited by public health staff while health visitors and mid-wives visited only a very small proportion (3.6 per cent). Baidys visited 6 per cent of the families.

18. The Scheduled Caste families were not very much inclined towards traditional cure. We notice that 62.6 per cent of families were unfavourably disposed. Thus one out of three families expressed in favour of traditional cure. This finding is supported by the fact that 63.1 of the families would like to be treated in modern hospitals. In absolute terms, the number of families who expressed their willingness to be treated in modern hospitals was about the same as those having unfavourable attitude towards systems of traditional cure. This would indicate that the attachment towards traditional cure is fast dwindling. Our figures relating to visits made to hospitals and primary health centres indicated that 46 per cent of the families visited such centres. So taking into account the various evidences on the subject, we might conclude that the attitude towards modern health facilities is quite favourable

19. Out of 678 tribal families 157 (23.2 per cent) did not visit hospitals or other health centres. Thus the remaining 521 families found it necessary to visit hospitals, primary health centres, Baidyas, etc. It is interesting to observe that 58.5 per cent visited primary health centres besides 12.2 per cent hospitals. Baidys attracted 5.5 per cent of the families. Only 4 families were attracted by Homeopaths.

20. Three out of five families were visited by public health staff. Mid-wives and health visitors visited 5.7 per cent of families. An equally small proportion of families were visited by Baidyas. About a quarter of the families were not visited by any of these.

21. Tribal's attitude towards traditional cure was favourable to the extent of 17 per cent of families. That is, more than 4/5ths of the families were not inclined to the traditional cure. This is further supported by the fact that 76.4 per cent of the families expressed their willingness to be treated in modern hospitals. So we may conclude that tribals not only availed of medical facilities created in their localities but had favourable attitude towards such facilities.

22. Out of 148 Other Backward Class families only 3 did not visit hospitals or other centres. Most of them visited primary health centres or hospitals. Baidyas cured a substantial number of families. Compared to other caste-groups (s.t. & P. c.) Baidyas seem to have greater influence on these people.

23. Only 5 families (3.4 per cent) were not visited by public health and medical staff. As usual, public health personnael visited a large majority of the families.

24. A majority of the Other Backward Class families expressed their unfavorable attitude towards traditional cure. The desire to be treated in modern hospitals was also quite strong among them. So from all evidences, we notice that attachment towards traditional cure has decreased considerably and the people are keen to avail modern medical facilities.

25. We might broadly conclude this chapter by saying that the extent of utilisation of Public Health and Medical facilities was of high order while that of educational facilities was relatively less. The economic condition of the families might explain the situation. Families culturally not very much advanced would expect children of school-going age to supplement the meagre family income rather than attend school and be a charge on the family. These considerations do not apply to health facilities, as sickness would prevent them from earning, whatever little is possible under the circumstances. The adult members are forced to seek work to make a living. So it is necessary that they should be medically fit. This explains why a large majority of families utilised health facilities created in the area. Official statistics relating to utilisation of health facilities show that 30 per cent to 70 per cent of families in Orissa utilised health facilities created in the area. Census statistics on literacy would suggest that utilisation of educational facilities is relatively low as had it been high the proportion of literate persons among each of these three caste-groups would have been higher than what it is to-day.

26. Our enquiry revealed that a large majority of tribal and Other Backward families were not aware of the availability of such facilities. 86.5 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families were not aware of the nature and extent of assistance rendered to school-going children. For Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes the corresponding figures are 74.3 per cent and 74.4 per cent respectively. Thus it would be seen that about 3/4ths of the families belonging to Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes were not aware of the existence of educational facilities provided by Government. The position was worse for the Scheduled Caste population. It might, therefore, be suggested that parents having school-going children should be kept constantly informed of the educational and financial assistance available to them.

CHAPTER 6

EMPLOYMENT CONDITION

The employment condition of the backward families have been analysed in table No. 6-1. It would be seen from this table that 25.2 per cent of scheduled caste respondents were found unemployed. The rest were employed for various periods. 25.2 per cent of the respondents were employed for 4 to 6 months in the year while 16.7 per cent were employed for 7 to 9 months in the year. 32.9 per cent were fully employed (for this purpose all persons employed for 9 months or more are treated as fully employed, unemployment for a period of 1 to 3 months is ignored as it is neither expected nor possible that every person would be employed for 12 months in a year). Thus it would be seen that 3 quarters of the scheduled caste respondents were employed for some time or other; 40 per cent were however partially employed.

2. We have already explained before that the earners and the earning dependents constituted the working force. There were 733 participants in work force among 222 scheduled caste families. Out of these 80.4 per cent were engaged in agricultural work while the rest i. e. 19.6 per cent were engaged in non-agricultural work.

3. Out of 678 tribal respondents 172 (25.4 per cent) were unemployed. The proportion of respondents who were fully employed constituted 36.3 per cent. The remaining 38.3 per cent were partly employed during the year.

4. These tribal families had 2,096 workers consisting of earners and earning dependents. 80.1 per cent of these were engaged in agricultural work while the remaining 19.9 per cent were engaged in non-agricultural work.

5. Out of 148 other backward class respondents 26.3 per cent were unemployed. The proportion of respondents reported as fully employed was 23.6 per cent. The rest were employed for various periods ranging from 2 months to 9 months. It would therefore be seen that more other backward class respondents remained partially unemployed. The proportion remaining unemployed was more or less of the same level as that of the other two caste-groups. Another fact which emerged is that the proportion of fully employed other backward class respondents was less than that among each of the other two caste-groups.

6. There were 412 participants in the work force belonging to other backward class. Out of these 80.5 per cent were engaged in agricultural work and the remaining 19.5 per cent were in non-agricultural work.

7. So the broad conclusion of this chapter is that 4/5ths of the workers belonging to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste and other backward class were engaged in agricultural work. The remaining were occupied in non-agricultural work. Thus agricultural population among these caste-groups was very much higher than that in the general population of Orissa. Secondly, the extent of unemployment was relatively less among the backward population compared to the upper caste population. It should be expected as their standard of living being very low the urge for work is greater.

CHAPTER 7

INDEBTEDNESS

In this Chapter we have described the state of indebtedness of the backward families surveyed by us. We collected data on loans incurred, repayments made up to the date of survey, source of borrowing and the form of borrowing. The survey revealed that people borrowed from 3 sources, viz. Government, Private Money Lender and Co-operative agencies. The form of indebtedness was cash and kind. A distribution of indebted families according to their monthly income has also been attempted to co-relate indebtedness with economic condition of the families concerned.

2. Indebtedness per family taking all caste-groups together has been computed in Table No. 7.1. Out of 1,048 families 703 (67 per cent) were indebted. According to the Orissa Economic Survey Report 39 per cent of rural families had outstanding debt in 1954-55. The latest all-India Rural Debt and Investment survey revealed that 50 per cent of families in all States except Assam and Orissa had outstanding debt. According to this source 28.7 per cent of rural families in Orissa had outstanding debt on 30th June 1962. Thus we notice that indebtedness among backward families was quite high.

3. Debt per family was Rs. 70.63, against Rs. 105.29 per indebted family (Table No. 7.1). For blocks with a 20 per cent or less tribal concentration debt per family was Rs. 67.10 against Rs. 92.72 per indebted family. For blocks of greater tribal concentration (i. e. 20 per cent to 66 per cent) debt per family increased to Rs. 76.74. Debt per indebted family was relatively high (Rs. 113.36). For blocks of above 66 per cent tribal concentration debt per family was of the level of the first category of blocks. According to Orissa Economic Survey debt per family was Rs. 63.58 and debt per indebted family was Rs. 161.27. The discrepancy between debt per indebted family was due to the fact that greater proportion of our sample was indebted while the Economic Survey which had samples from all caste-groups had a lower proportion of indebted families. It would, therefore, be seen that backward class families living in the second category of blocks were more indebted than those in the two other categories of blocks. Compared to the condition revealed by the Economic Survey debt per family was more or less on the same level.

4. Outstanding cash loans constituted 70.8 per cent of all outstanding loans. Kind loan was only 18.3 per cent. The balance was both in cash and kind. Analysing the indebted families according to the form of loan incurred we notice that 52.1 per cent of families incurred cash loan and 10.3 per cent kind loan. The proportion of families incurring both cash and kind loans was relatively less. According to the Economic Survey kind loans constituted 15.8%. Thus it would be seen that importance of kind loans had not decreased. Cash loans and the proportion of families incurring loans in the form of cash easily constituted the major item.

5. Considering the caste-groups, separately, we notice that 2/3rds of Scheduled Caste families were indebted. Debt per family was Rs. 58.78 while debt per indebted family was Rs. 88.78 (Table No. 7.2). Cash loan constituted 81.5 per cent of the outstanding loan. Kind loan was 13.8 per cent. The balance was incurred both in cash and kind.

6. A part of the debt incurred earlier was repaid during the year of survey but such repayments do not appear to be substantial as less than 10 per cent of the accumulated debt was only repaid.

7. The proportion of indebted families among Scheduled Tribes was of the same order as that for Scheduled Caste people while debt per family was more. It was Rs. 73.52 against Rs. 109.55 per indebted family (Table No. 7.3). Tribal families incurred more loans in kind than the Scheduled Caste families. 23.4 per cent of all outstanding

loan incurred by tribal families was in kind compared to 13·8 per cent by the Scheduled Caste families. Consequently cash loan raised by the tribal families was relatively less. It was 61·6 per cent of the total. The proportion of debt incurred both in cash and kind was fairly high. It was 15 per cent in case of tribal families compared to 4·7 per cent in case of Scheduled Caste families. Thus, we notice that tribal people incurred a good part of their loan in kind. This might be expected when we realise that tribal people lived in non-monetised areas or areas where monetisation is yet to take firm root.

8. Debt per Other Backward Class family was Rs. 75·15 while debt per indebted family was Rs. 110·12 (Table No. 7·4). Thus comparing the caste-groups, we notice that other backward class families were more indebted than the other two. For these families, cash loans constituted 99·4 per cent of the outstanding loan. That would show that kind loan was not very popular among them.

9. The proportion of families incurring cash loans was less than 50 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and more than half for the other two caste-groups. 12·8 per cent of the former incurred kind loans while 9 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families did so. It was only 0·7 per cent in case of other backward class families.

SOURCE OF BORROWING

10. As we have indicated earlier our sample families borrowed from 3 sources viz., Government, private money lenders, and co-operative organisations. It would be seen from Table No. 7·5 that 20 per cent of all debts incurred by scheduled caste families was from Government sources against 64·2 per cent from private money-lenders. Co-operative institutions supplied credit to the extent of 15·6 per cent. Thus private sources constituted the most important supplier of credit. It would be noticed here that the share of credit supplied by Government sources has increased as according to the Economic Survey Report, Government sources provided 4·45 per cent of credit against 87·35 per cent by money lenders.

11. 19·7 per cent of the borrowers depended upon Government sources for their supply of credit. 70 per cent depended upon private sources. The rest raised loans from Co-operative institutions. Thus whether we consider the proportion of credit or the proportion of borrowers private money lenders were the most important source.

12. 23·8 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families borrowed from Government against 58·2 per cent from private sources. The remaining 18 per cent borrowed from Co-operative Societies. Government supplied credit to the extent of 24·2 per cent while private money lenders supplied 51·1 per cent and Co-operative Societies 24·7 per cent. Thus it would be seen that tribal families depended less on private sources for credit than the Scheduled Caste Families. As between Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Families the latter got more credit from co-operative institutions than the former.

13. About half of the Other Backward Class Families got their supply of credit from Government sources. Private money lenders supplied credit to the extent of 38·7 per cent while Co-operative Societies supplied to the extent of 12·8 per cent. Considering the proportion of indebted families depending upon various sources, we notice that 42·6 per cent depended on Government, 44·5 per cent on private source and 12·9 per cent on Co-operative societies.

14. Thus it would be seen that the influence of private money lenders was least on other Backward Class Families and highest on Scheduled Caste Families. Government sources catered more to the needs of Other Backward Class Families than those of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe Families.

INCOME AND INDEBTEDNESS

15. In the following paragraphs, we have analysed statistics of monthly income of indebted families. For this purpose, the sample families have been distributed into 9 income-groups. Percentage of families belonging to different income groups are given in column 11 of the Table No. 7.6. In columns 9 and 8, we have worked out the percentages of indebted families belonging to each income-group and the proportion of outstanding debt accountable to them. We may expect that as income increases indebtedness might increase. This may be due to the fact that credit worthiness of a family is determined by its income and assets. Poorer families might have greater need for credit both for consumption and investment purposes than the richer ones but the former is less likely to get loans from money-lenders than the latter. This hypothesis has been supported by the fact that indebted families having a monthly income of above Rs. 50 seem to have a greater share of the outstanding loan than their proportion among the indebted families. That is, for example, indebted families belonging to the income-group, Rs. 51—100 constituted 21·8 per cent of the indebted families while their outstanding debt was 24·1 per cent. This is true with regard to each of the four higher income-groups. Except for the indebted families belonging to the income-group, Rs. 151—300, the divergence between the two proportions (indebted families and outstanding debt as ratio of total indebted families and total outstanding debt) is not very significant. For the four income-groups, below Rs. 50, outstanding debt of indebted families belonging to each of the income groups was less than their proportion would justify. Thus for the income-group, Rs. 31·0 there were 22·7 per cent indebted families having an outstanding debt of 19·8 per cent. This is true for the three remaining lower income-groups.

16. The above analysis is for all the caste-groups taken together. In the following paragraphs we have analysed the income and indebtedness of each of the caste-groups separately. Most of the indebted families belonging to Scheduled Caste had a monthly income between Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. Only 2 per cent of the indebted families belonged to the lowest income-group and 9·5 per cent belonged to income-groups, Rs. 101—150 and Rs. 151—300. Most of the outstanding debt was incurred by families having a monthly income of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 (Table No. 7·7).

17. Most of the indebted tribal families had a monthly income of Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 and their share of outstanding debt was equally high. 2·6 per cent of the indebted families belonging to the lowest income-group had an outstanding loan of 2·2 per cent. Indebted families having an income of above Rs. 10 per month constituted 10·8 per cent while their share of outstanding debt was 18·3 per cent. Thus 86·6 per cent of indebted families having a monthly income between Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 had an outstanding debt of 79·5 per cent (Table No. 7·8).

18. Table No. 7·9 would show that 5 per cent of the indebted other Backward Class families having an income of less than Rs. 10 per month had an outstanding debt of 3·1 per cent. 19·8 per cent of indebted families having an income above Rs. 100 incurred 27·8 per cent of the total outstanding debt. Thus the remaining 75·2 per cent of families had an outstanding debt of 69·1 per cent.

CHAPTER 8

SOCIAL STATUS

In table No. 8-1 we have tabulated some data to show the social status enjoyed by the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Class families surveyed by us. The extent of their participation in Panchayati Raj and other local institutions such as Youth Clubs, Mahila Samitis, Co-operative Society, etc., would give an insight to their social status. Visits to temple and other places of public interest as well as the communal use of drinking water-wells without inhibition of any sort would be a few additional indicators. The data, in the table mentioned above, would show that 65 per cent of the Scheduled caste families participated as members in Grama Panchayat and other institutions. In absolute terms out of 222 sample families only 78 were not members of any of these institutions. The number of Panchayat members was 19.6. Comparatively larger number of families were represented on voluntary organisations, such as Village Volunteer Force, Radio Rural Forum, Seba Sangha and Home Guard. All these would show that the Scheduled Caste families were not discriminated against by Grama Panchayat and other voluntary organisations. A few families did not participate in any of these institutions either because the membership of some of the institutions was limited as a result of which there was no scope for all of them to be members. It is true that none of these respondents was member of Youth Clubs or Mahila Samitis. This was partly due to the fact that youth clubs and Mahila Samitis had not been organised in all the Blocks visited by us. A few T. D. Blocks had organised them.

2. All the families got their drinking water supplies from public wells located in the villages. It was also found that these wells were communally used without any discrimination. As our sample villages were predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribe and scheduled caste families, there was no question of discrimination by the upper caste families. The few other backward class families who constituted a minority in these villages did not dare to do so, as they depended on them for their farm and other work. Secondly some of these families had their own private wells as a result of which they had no need for the public well in the village. Wherever the other backward class and other upper caste families required to get water from the public wells, they were doing so without hesitation.

3. The survey shows that none of the Scheduled Caste families visited temples or places of public interest located in the area. It is an open question as to whether this was due to acts of discrimination or self-denial by the scheduled caste families themselves. Most of the scheduled caste families were not inclined to visit temples as being steeped in age-old superstition and fear they considered it a sacrifice to enter temples.

4. Out of 678 Scheduled Tribe respondents 57.6 per cent were not members of any of the local institutions. Only 30 (4.4 per cent) were members of the Grama Panchayats. A fairly large number of respondents were members of the Co-operative Societies such as G. G. C. S. and L. S. C. S. Only 20 were members of Youth Clubs and Mahila Samitis. 148, that is one out of every five, were members of other voluntary organisations indicated above. Thus we notice that about half of our sample participated in Panchayat and other Institutions.

5. All the Scheduled Tribe families used the wells communally. None were discriminated against in this respect.

6. With regard to visits to temples and the places of public interest, the tribal families enjoyed complete freedom. From our general observation of the conditions in villages visited by us, we did not notice any discrimination in this regard. Discrimination arises when the villages are inhabited by various caste-groups such as Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, other backward class and upper caste Hindus. As the villages surveyed by us had very few upper caste Hindus, discrimination was out of question.

7. Out of 148 Other Backward Class families only 2 were members of Grama Panchayat and 16 were members of G. G. C. S. and L. S. C. S. None was member of Youth Club or Manda Samiti. As usual, other voluntary organisations attracted the largest membership. 57 respondents (38.5 per cent) of the Other Backward Class families were members of such organisations. Half of the respondents were not members of any of these Institutions.

8. With regard to communal use of drinking water-wells and visits to temples and places of public interest, the other backward class families suffered no discrimination. They participated in these communal facilities fully.

9. Thus data in table No. 8.1 would clearly show that the backward families associated themselves in village life and activities in a fair measure. In matters of using communal facilities, such as the drinking water wells built at Government cost or temples and places of public interest, discrimination was either non-existent or on the decline.

COMMENTS OF THE SPONSORING DEPARTMENT

The sponsoring department felt that the number of Scheduled Tribe families selected for enquiry was rather small. The areas selected for survey did not take into consideration different grades of block considered backward from the point of view of education, social and economic development. The implication is that "had very backward blocks been selected in districts like Phulbani, Koraput, Ganjam etc., the average in respect of employment, indebtedness, literacy, land ownership and other matter would have come down." Further, the blocks covered in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput and Kalahandi would show that areas where the most backward tribal people lived had not been selected. There was an exception in the case of a village, Tutibar in Kusipur block in Koraput. It would have perhaps been desirable to cover areas where the Bondi, Parajas, Koyas, Kutia Koudis and Lanja Saura lived as that would have given a more realistic picture of their living conditions. It is probable that areas covered by survey had not much development activity up to the time of survey. Unless sustained development programmes envisaged for C. D. or T. D. blocks were executed for sometime, the impact of development programmes on living conditions would not be noticeable.

2. Facts and figures collected in course of the survey did not in some cases, such as, percentage of literacy and representation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Panchayat bodies reflect the state of affairs for the average type of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Societies and areas. It might however be explained by the fact that the survey was conducted in selected villages of selected blocks under various limitations and therefore the results have to be considered against the background of the area and people actually covered by the survey.

APPENDIX I

Village Notes

BALASORE DISTRICT

The Tribal and Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 census were 0.96 lakhs and 2.7 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 14 lakhs. We selected one village, viz. Alinagar in Karada Grama Panchayat under Dhamnagar which was a Stage I Block. The tribal population of this Block was 6 per cent. The village chosen for survey was inhabited by 103 families out of which 28 belonged to Scheduled Caste, 63 to Other Backward Classes and 7 others. The number of tribal families was nil. The total population of the village was 5.5 including 316 non-workers. 194 persons were literate. We interviewed 26 Scheduled Caste families all of whom were Panas by caste.

10 Scheduled Caste families were cultivators by occupation against 17 agricultural labourers. One was carpenter by occupation.

A few development projects were executed in the village. In 1956 one well was dug for which Government contributed Rs. 500 and peoples contribution was Rs. 250 in the form of labour and cash. In 1961-62 a link road was constructed under test relief work for which Government grant was Rs. 5,000. In 1963 one well was dug in the Hanjan Basti for which T. and R. W. department sanctioned Rs. 400 and a tube well was dug in the M. E. School compound for which Government contribution was Rs. 800.

One M. E. School and one Upper Basic School were functioning in the village. Only 2 Scheduled Caste students were reading in the former school.

There were 2 Primary Health Centres at Dhamnagar and Dasarathpur, respectively. The Health Centre at Dhamnagar was 6 miles away and that at Dasarathpur was 2½ miles away from the village.

A graingola was established in 1955. Out of 306 members 29 belonged to this village. Some of the Scheduled Caste families were taking interest in the activities of the graingola.

A few privately owned wells were in the village. During the last 2 years 3 village wells were dug.

3 Scheduled Caste families were settled in Government land in 1956.

The Panchayat was functioning since 1951. One Scheduled Caste member was taking active interest. The village was a constant victim of heavy floods. Soil erosion was one of the most acute problems of the village.

Grants were being paid to the villagers for construction of houses. This was being given to flood affected families.

The villagers were interested agriculturists. They would like to have lift irrigation facility for better irrigation.

BOLANGIR

Total population of this district was 10.5 lakhs as per 1961 census. Out of this the tribal population was 2,20,916. We selected two villages, viz. Dumdumi in Loisingha Block and Rampur in Agalpur Block in this district. The tribal population of Agalpur and Loisingha was 17 per cent and 72 per cent of respectively. The former is a Pre-extension block and the latter a Stage I Block. Kondha and Gonda and Sahara tribes lived in these areas. Most of them had been converted to christianity. Total population in the two villages was 1,097 consisting of 269 families

out of which 114 were Scheduled Tribe, 46 Scheduled Caste, 89 Other Backward Class. 20 families belonged to other caste-groups. Tribals in these areas were mostly settled cultivators. In addition to employment in agricultural operations the people of these 2 villages were employed by Railways and Public Works Department. Collection of Kendu leaves provided part time employment to some of them. Tribals living in these areas were more advanced compared to those in other areas as educational facilities were available here much earlier. Conversion to Christianity might have accelerated the process.

DUMDUMI

Dumdumi was a village in Kandajudi Grama Panchayat. The village had a population of 705 out of which 228 were non-workers. There were altogether 171 literate persons in the village.

Out of 138 families 48 belonged to Scheduled Tribe, 30 Scheduled Caste, 42 Other Backward Class and 18 other caste groups. Of the 48 Scheduled Tribe families,

11 were cultivators and 28 were agricultural labourers; 6 families had trade and commerce as their occupation. The remaining 3 families belonged to other services. Collection of Kendu leaves and hide and skin provided part time employment to some of them, for about 3 months during slack seasons of the year.

Some development works had been executed in the village through block agency. Hutments for Adivasis were built with a Government grant of Rs. 4,900. Villagers had constructed an approach road 81 K. M. long by contributing free labour. There was one Youth Club and one Mahila Samiti in the village both of which were established in 1960. There drinking water wells were dug in the village at a cost of Rs. 1,500 each besides 2 private wells then existing.

One Sebasram School was established in 1956. Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students was 23 out of 79.

There was one Government managed dispensary at Loisingha at a distance of 6 miles from the village. People visited the hospital once in a week.

One Co-operative Credit Society was set up at Kandajudi Panchayat headquarters in 1954. There were 28 members from the village. The Society disbursed both cash and grain loans to the people.

Altogether 3 families had moved into the village and 2 families had moved out of the village.

Panchayat was established in 1954. Out of 15 members, 6 belonged to Scheduled Tribe. Improved practices of agriculture were being adopted by the farmers in the village. Fertilizers and improved seeds were distributed to 15 persons.

RAMPUR

Rampur was a village in Batika Grama Panchayat under the jurisdiction of Agalpur Block. It had a total population of 556, out of which non-working population was 311. There were 39 literates in the village. Out of 131 families 66 and 16 belonged to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste. 46 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators against 14 agricultural workers. 6 belonged to other services. 2 Scheduled Castes families had cultivation as main occupation against 3 agricultural labourers. Collection of kendu leaves was the most important secondary occupation. About 60 persons from this village were engaged in that work.

No specific development work was undertaken in the village. Only one tank was renovated in 1961 with a Government grant of Rs. 1,714. There was no drinking water well in the village. People had to depend on tanks and water courses, for obtaining drinking water.

One L. P. School was established in the village in 1959. Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes students was 19 out of a total of 40. There was no dispensary nearby. People had to travel a distance of 6 miles to Government dispensary at Loisingha for medical care.

One Co-operative Credit Society was established in 1939. Both cash and grain loans were disbursed. There was an youth organisation in the village. 6 families had moved out of the village and none moved into. Panchayat was established in 1954 and it functioned well.

CUTTACK

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of Cuttack district according to 1961 census was 5.5 lakhs and 0.86 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 30 lakhs. We selected 4 Blocks, viz., Tirtol, Baramba, Sukinda-II and Jajpur, 2 of which were Pre-extension Blocks and the remaining 2 Stage I Blocks. The tribal population of Tirtol, Baramba, Sukinda and Jajpur was 4 per cent, 8 per cent, 25 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. The Scheduled Caste population of Sukinda and Jajpur Blocks was also quite heavy. We selected four villages one from each Block. We came across tribal families belonging to Sabar tribe in Baramba Block and four scheduled caste-groups, viz., Bauri, Kandara, Pana and Chamar in other Blocks. 17 Scheduled Tribe and 67 Scheduled Caste families were interviewed by us.

MULIABANK

There were 44 tribal families only in this village with a total population 232. Non-workers were 117. Only 27 persons were literate. 9 families were cultivators against 35 agricultural labourers.

One Sebashram was established in 1956 for which Rs. 1,200 was received as Government grant. In 1953 one well was dug with a Government grant of Rs. 1,500.

The Sebashram had an enrolment of 44 tribal students at the time of survey. In 1956 the enrolment was 42.

One Health Centre was at Baramba. The tribals rarely visited this centre. There was no graingola or any other Co-operative Credit Society serving the needs of the villagers.

There was one well in the school compound besides the village well. There was a tank which had not been renovated.

During the last 10 years 5 families had moved into the villages and 3 had moved out of the village.

The Panchayat was established in 1950-51. Of the 25 members 2 belonged to Scheduled Tribe.

Most of the villagers had no cultivable land. Some of them were share-croppers. The improved agricultural practices were rarely adopted by the villagers.

SANRA

There were 104 families out of which 29 belonged to Scheduled Caste, 22 other Backward Classes and the remaining 53 upper caste Hindus. The total population of the village was 545 including 129 non-workers. 182 persons were literate. 10 Scheduled Caste families were cultivators by occupation against 18 agricultural labourers.

One L. P. School house was repaired in 1958 for which a Government grant of Rs. 200 was received and the villagers contributed Rs. 50. One well was proposed to be dug in 1960 for which Panchayat had sanctioned Rs. 60. The work had not started by the time of survey.

The Senra L. P. School enrolment was 126 in 1963, out of which 14 belonged to Scheduled Caste. The enrolment in 1951 was 120 including 15 Scheduled Caste students. The enrolment of other backward class students increased from 21 to 32 during the same period. There was a High school within 2 miles of the village. Only one Scheduled Caste student was reading there in 1962.

There was no Primary Health Centre nearby. The villagers including Scheduled Caste people take the help of quacks in the village.

One graingola had just started in 1963. It was still in the organisation stage.

A number of families owned private wells but there was no common well in the village. A village tank was used by the Scheduled Caste people for drinking water and other purposes.

The Panchayat was organised in 1958-59. There were 21 members none of whom belonged to Scheduled Caste. The villagers were aware of improved agricultural practices. Some of the farmers practised the Japanese method of paddy cultivations. Improved seeds and fertilisers were also applied by them.

MALANDPUR

Malandpur village in Malandpur Grama Panchayat, Jajpur had a population of 747 including 427 non-workers. There were 131 families consisting of 101 Scheduled Caste, 1 other Backward Class and 29 UpperCaste Hindu families. The number of literate persons was 192. 23 Scheduled Caste families were cultivators against 78 agricultural workers.

A few development projects were executed in this village. One L. P. School was built in 1958. 2 wells were dug in 1960 and 1962. A link road connecting the village with the main road was constructed under test relief work in 1961-62. One Model Village Scheme was also undertaken in 1963.

The enrolment in L. P. School increased from 31 in 1955 to 54 in 1963. Scheduled Caste Student enrolment increased from 22 to 40 during the same period.

There was no medical centre nearby. The villagers had to go to Jajpur hospital 7 miles away in case of emergency.

There was no graingola or Co-operative Credit Society in the village.

10 Scheduled Caste families were settled in Government land in 1956.

The Panchayat was formed with a total membership of 18 out of which 4 belonged to Scheduled Caste.

A few villagers adopted improved agricultural practices. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was practised by a few. The villagers complained that improved seeds and other assistance like fertilizers, etc., were not reaching the village in time.

About 200 acres of "Anabadi" land were available. It was proposed to start a Model Village for Scheduled Caste families by reclaiming the land and cultivating the same on a co-operative basis.

KANTHIPUR

This village was in Ranipada Grama Panchayat of Sukinda II Block. There were 38 Scheduled Caste families with a population of 232. Only 13 were non-workers. Only 47 were literate persons. 30 Scheduled Caste families were cultivators and the remaining 8 were agricultural labourers.

In 1956 a Bund was built to facilitate irrigation. The Government contributed Rs. 500 towards that project. One well was dug in the school compound in 1959 with a Government grant of Rs. 550 and peoples contribution of Rs. 400. For the repair of the school house, Government sanctioned Rs. 100 and villagers contributed labour worth Rs. 100 in 1957. The L. P. School students were getting free supply of books, papers and pencils, etc. The villagers would expect at least 2 wells for the village.

The enrolment of Scheduled Caste students was 38 in 1963 against 3 in 1957.

There was a Primary Health Centre nearby.

A graingola was established at Ranipada Grama Panchayat in 1957. At the time of survey there were 279 members. None of them belonged to Scheduled Caste. This might indicate that Scheduled Caste people were not much concerned with it.

A small canal nearby was the only source of drinking water-supply. There was no tank in the village.

One Scheduled Caste family was settled in Government land in 1956.

The Panchayat was established in 1953. Out of 18 members 3 belonged to Scheduled Caste.

The villagers were used to the traditional agricultural practices. None of them had adopted improved agricultural practices. Some villagers were very keen to cultivate ground-nut. But they had difficulty in getting the seeds at the right time. Consequently ground-nut cultivation could not be taken up.

DHENKANAL

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population was 1.9 lakhs and 1.4 lakhs respectively, out of a total population of 10 lakhs. We selected 2 Blocks, viz. Athmallik and Kankadahada. The former had 20 per cent Scheduled Tribe population against 80 per cent in Kankadahad. Athmallik was a State I Block while Kankadahada was a Pre-extension Block. We visited 2 villages and interviewed 37 Scheduled Tribe families. The tribal families were Gonds of whom we have discussed elsewhere.

NUAGAD

This village was in Kaintragad Grama Panchayat in Athmallik Block. There were 29 Scheduled Tribe and 1 Scheduled Caste families. The total population was 133 out of which 74 were non-workers. Only 50 persons were literate.

22 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators against 5 agricultural labourers. The remaining 2 were in construction trade.

In 1948 one school was built with a Government grant of Rs. 400. In 1956 one Minor Irrigation Project was implemented at Khameswarpalli with a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 and public contribution of Rs. 1,000.

The strength of the local L. P. School was 24 in 1963 against 9 in 1953. All of them were Scheduled Tribe students.

The nearest Health Centre was at Athmallik which was 7 miles away. Occasionally the people of this village visited this centre.

Although a graingola was functioning the Scheduled Tribe people rarely took advantage of it nor any of them was a member.

There was no community well. Only 7 private wells existed in the village.

4 families were settled in Government land during the last 7 years.

6 tribal families moved into the village during the last 5 years. None had moved out. The Panchayat was established sometime past. The tribal people did not take much interest.

DHOLAPASI

The village was in Batogaon Grama Panchayat in Kankadahada Block. There were 30 families including 26 tribal families. The total population was 176 out of which non-workers were 88 and only 14 were literate persons.

20 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators against 6 agricultural labourers.

One L. P. School was established in 1952. It was entirely built by the villagers. In 1961 Government granted Rs. 50 for repairing the school house.

There were 26 Scheduled Tribe students in 1952 against 19 in 1959. Earlier records were not available.

The nearest Primary Health Centre was at Kankadahada.

The graingola was established in 1954-55. There were 186 members with 10 from this village. 8 tribal families obtained grainloan from the gola.

There were only 2 privately owned wells. The villagers urgently required one well in the school compound. The village tank was the main source of water-supply for the villagers.

A panchayat was established sometime back.

The villagers adopted some of the improved agricultural practices. Many of the agricultural families had compost pits. Japanese method of paddy cultivation was also practised by a few farmers. Improved seeds were also used.

GANJAM

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population according to 1951 census was 3.08 lakhs and 1.88 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 18.7 lakhs. We selected Buguda, Kodala, R. Udayagiri II Blocks for survey. The first and third were Stage II Blocks while Kodla was a Shadow Block. The Scheduled Tribe population of the first two viz., Buguda and Kodla was 5 per cent each while the Schedule Tribe population of R. Udayagiri II was 96 per cent. This Block was converted to a Tribal Development Block in 1963-64. One of the three villages surveyed by us were inhabited by families belonging to Saura Tribe. We came across three Scheduled Caste groups, viz., Pana, Kandra and Dandasi in the other two villages. We interviewed 32 Scheduled Caste families and 20 Scheduled Tribe families.

The Saora population in the State was 311.6 thousands out of which 96.1 thousands lived in Ganjam district according to 1961 census. Compared to other districts Ganjam particularly the R. Udayagiri area had the highest Saora population. Sambalpur occupied the second position. The great majority of Saoras spoke the Oriya language. Certain varieties of Saoras were still very primitive. But the few Saora families interviewed by us were relatively assimilated. They practised shifting cultivation. Hunting was popular among them.

NUAGAON

This village belonged to Karchuli Grama Panchayet in Buguda Block. There were 28 families in this village out of which 18 belonged to Scheduled Caste and 10 Other Backward Classes. The total population was 130 out of which 72 were non-workers. Twenty-six persons were literate. Eight Scheduled Caste families were

cultivators against 7 agricultural workers; 2 were in construction industry and one belonged to other services. Basket making was one of the important occupations of the Scheduled Caste people.

The only development project executed in this village was a well for which a Government grant of Rs. 500 was received in 1960-61. People contributed an equal amount. There was no other well in this village. Instead of taking water from the well the villagers obtained their drinking water-supplies from a nearby river. There was no school in the village. In March 1962, a Chatsali was established. Although there was a school at Bhabsar, the children of the village did not attend that school as they had to cross the river. At the time of survey there were 8 Scheduled Caste and 12 Other Backward Class students on roll but no teacher was posted.

The Primary Health Centre at Buguda was 12 miles away. The Primary Health Centre personnel used to visit Karchuli Grama Panchayat every Monday. But the villagers of Nuagaon rarely utilised their services.

One graingola was established in 1955 at panchayat headquarters. There were 363 members out of which 12 belonged to this village. The Scheduled Caste families had taken grain loan during 1963.

The Panchayat was functioning well but the Scheduled Caste people of Nuagaon village did not participate in the affairs of the Panchayat.

SAURI

This village was under Nuagada Grama Panchayat in R. Udayagiri II Block. There were 45 families out of which 36 belonged to Scheduled Tribe. The remaining 9 were Christians. The total population of the village was 203 out of which 54 were non-workers. There were 22 literate persons in the village.

Nineteen Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators and 12 agricultural workers. The remaining 5 were in construction trade. Eight of the Christian families had cultivation as main occupation and only one family pursued trade and commerce. There was no Coitage industry worth the name in the village.

A number of development projects had been executed in this village. The most important was construction of 45 houses in the Sauri Colony for the benefit of the tribal families. The Government sanctioned Rs. 11,250 for construction of houses. According to the Colonisation Scheme tribal families were assisted in the purchase of bullocks, implements, etc. Fallow land was reclaimed for the benefit of tribal families. For sinking wells in the village Government sanctioned Rs. 1,350 in 1961. One tank was also renovated for which Government contributed Rs. 150. A recreation centre had also been established. The school-going children were given reading materials. One fair-price shop had also been established in the village.

One L. P. School was established in 1959. The enrolment in 1963 was 18. one Health Centre was established in 1960 with six beds.

A graingola was established at Nuagada three years back. Cultivating families of Sauri village were participating in the operations of the gola.

36 tribal families were settled in Government land in 1958.

28 tribal families moved into the village during the last 5 years. None had moved out of the village.

The Panchayat was not functioning at the time of survey. Elections to the Panchayat was shortly to be conducted.

Some of the cultivators were growing vegetables. Cultivators had just realised the benefit of fertilisers and some of them had in fact, applied fertilisers on their land. About 70 acres of land had been reclaimed with Government assistance.

NITYANANDAPALLI

There were 23 Scheduled Caste families in this village with a population of 83 out of which 11 were literate. 12 families were cultivators and 2 agricultural workers. The remaining 9 families were occupied in miscellaneous services. These had small patches of land as supplementary source of earning. There was no small scale industry of any kind in the village.

One L. P. School house was built in 1958 for which a sum of Rs. 1,300 was received from Government as grant. One drinking water well was also dug for which a sum of Rs. 1,400 was received as Government grant. This well was jointly owned by the villagers. There was no private well in the village. The villagers got their drinking water-supplies from a river which was 50 yards away from the village.

The School was established in March 1960. The enrolment was 14.

There was no Public Health Centre in the village. The nearest Hospital at Kodla was 6 miles away. The villagers rarely visited Kodla Hospital. Occasionally malaria tablets were distributed by welfare workers.

During the last 5 years all the 23 families had been settled in Government land.

Nineteen families moved into the village during the last 5 years. About 4 families had gone out during the same period.

Although there was a Panchayat there was no member from the Scheduled Castes community in this hamlet.

KALAHANDI

Total population of this district was 10 lakhs according to 1961 census. The S. T. & P. C. population was 3.35 lakhs and 1.91 lakhs respectively. Two villages were selected from Lanjigarh and Jaipatna blocks. The tribal population in the former was 74 per cent against 58 per cent in the latter. These areas were entirely inhabited by Kandha, Sabar and Ganda tribes. These were settled agriculturists. Non-agricultural employment was not available in the area surveyed by us.

DUMERMUNDA

Village Dumermunda in Biswanathpur Grama Panchayat had a population of 196 out of which 109 were non-workers. There were 12 literate persons in the village. Out of 42 families in this village 9 were S. T., 5 S. C., and 28 O. B. C. 5 out of 9 S. T. families were cultivators as against 4 agricultural labourers. As the block was in the shadow stage, no development work was executed in this village.

People were experiencing great difficulty due to want of wells in the village. They had to travel a long distance to bring water.

There was no L. P. School in the village. School-going children had to walk a distance of 2 miles to reach an L. P. School at the Panchayat headquarters. Enrolment of S. T. students of the village Dumermunda was 11 out of 69.

The nearest health centre was at Ambadala at a distance of 2 miles from the village. Villagers usually go there for medical care.

One graingolla was set up at Panchayat headquarters in 1961. It disbursed both cash and grain loans to the villagers.

Twenty-five families had moved out of the village during the last four years and only 5 families had moved into the village in search of new settlement. The Grama Panchayat functioned well.

CHIRKA

Village Chirka within the jurisdiction of Jaipatna Grama Panchayat had a population of 442 out of which 237 were non-workers. There were altogether 85 literate persons in the village. Out of 94 families in the village, 54 belonged to S. T., 6 S. C., 27 O. B. C. and 7 others. Out of 54 S. T. families 28 were cultivators, 10 agricultural labourers and the remaining 16 belonged to other services.

Agriculture was the sole occupation of the people in this area.

No specific development work was undertaken in the village. One well was dug some 5 years back. There were 5 privately owned wells in the village. One U. P. School was established in the village in 1960. Teaching upto Class V was provided. The total enrolment was 57 in 1963 out of which S. T. students were 44.

People visited the Primary Health Centre at Jaipatna, 3 miles away. Hospital personnel visited the village very often.

One large-scale credit Co-operative Society was established in 1956 at Panchayat headquarters. There were 377 members in the society out of which 23 were from the village. A Graingolla Co-operative Society established in 1957 disbursed both cash and grain loans. There were 15 members from the village in this society.

5 families had moved out of the village during the last few years but none moved into Panchayat was established in 1951 and there were two members from the village.

KEONJHAR

The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population in Keonjhar district according to 1961 census was 3.5 lakhs and 1.03 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 7.5 lakhs. We selected 2 blocks, viz. Ghatgaon and Joda with 77 per cent and 66 per cent tribal population respectively. Ghatgaon was a Stage I Block, while Joda was a shadow Block. We interviewed 25 Scheduled Tribe families in Badamasinabilla village of Dhenkikot Grama Panchayat and 20 Scheduled Tribe and 1 Scheduled Caste families in Lahanda village of Joda Grama Panchayat. In these 2 villages we came across three tribes, viz., Hos. (Kolha) Bathudi and Bhuinyas.

Bathudi—Bathudis were mostly found in the districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. Out of a total Bathudi population of 104 thousand in Orissa, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar had 59.4 and 37.5 thousands respectively. The Bathudis spoke Oriya as their mother-tongue. They lived in villages inhabited by Hindus and other tribal groups. In parts of this district however, there were some villages exclusively inhabited by Bathudis. They practised settled cultivation.

Ho—The Ho population of Orissa was 43.3 thousands. That of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar was 27.1 and 9.0 thousands respectively. Kollias and Mundas formed part of this tribe. The Ho practised settled agriculture. Hunting was one of their principal hobbies.

BADAMASINABILLA

There were 107 Scheduled Tribe families in this village with a total population of 712 out of which 398 were non-workers. Only 52 persons were literate. Agriculture was the primary occupation of all the 107 families.

A few development projects were executed in this village. In 1962 one school building was built with a Government grant of Rs. 800. In 1962 a Government grant of Rs. 200 was also received for the school. In 1958 and 1963, two wells were dug, one in the village and the other in the school compound. For the latter Rs. 700 was received as Government grant.

The enrolment in the Upper Basic School increased from 65 in 1951 to 102 in 1963. The number of tribal students increased from 64 to 96 during the same period.

There was no Health Centre near the village. Ghatgaon Health Centre was 7 miles away.

There was one privately owned well besides 2 common wells. One tank was renovated by Government for pisciculture purpose recently.

One graingola was established in 1955. There were 1,290 members at the time of survey out of which 70 were tribals.

The Panchayat was established in 1954. There were 25 members. 22 of them belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

Some villagers adopted improved practices. Recently, the villagers had taken to the cultivation of ground-nut. Til and other Rabi crops were also grown.

LAHANDA

There were 71 families out of which 55 were tribals and 2 belonged to Scheduled Castes. The remaining 14 belonged to Other Backward Classes. The total population of the village was 340 out of which 190 were non-workers. Only 1 was literate.

52 tribal families were agricultural workers. The remaining 3 were in mining and quarrying occupation. Besides agricultural work the villagers had plenty of work in Joda Plant which is 4 miles away from the village. At the time of survey 20 Scheduled Tribe persons were working there in addition to 4 Scheduled Castes and 16 Other Backward Classes.

One School building was built in 1962 with a Government grant of Rs. 200 and a public contribution of Rs. 200. The Scheduled Tribe students were freely supplied with reading and writing materials. The construction of school building had not been completed.

One Lower Basic School was established in 1954 with 12 students on roll. Enrolment increased to 34 in 1963.

There was no hospital in the village. The one at Joda is 4 miles away.

Till the date of survey no graingolla was established in the Panchayat.

There was great scarcity of drinking water in this village. So far not a single well was dug by any agency. Agriculture was in a poor state as most of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste families were landless. As these people got adequate employment in Joda Plant, they had little incentive for developing agriculture.

SAMBALPUR

The Tribal and Scheduled Caste population of this district were 4.39 and 2.45 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 15 lakhs according to 1961 census. Two villages, viz., Aitapalli and Tureikella were chosen from Laikera-I, Stage-I Block and Laikera-III Pre-extension Block. The Scheduled Tribe population was 71 per cent and 54 per cent respectively.

From both the villages 140 families were interviewed in the following manner:-

Village	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Other Backward Classes
Aitapalli	13	34	24
Tureikella	46	7	16

The Tribal groups contacted in these villages were Bhuiyan, Kisan and Ganda. Sambalpur was one of the 4 districts where Bhuiyan population was quite high. Against 52.7, 45.2, 29.6 thousands Bhuiyan population in Keonjhar, Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj districts Sambalpur had 20.6 thousand; the total population of this tribe being 156.9 thousand in the State. The Bhuiyans spoke Oriya language. They did not appear to have any tribal language of their own. They seemed to have assimilated with the general population.

Kisan—We also interviewed some Kisan families in these 2 villages. The Kisan population was highest in Sambalpur district. This was 66.5 thousand against 50.6 thousand in Sundergarh and 126.6 thousand in the entire State. The Kisans seemed to have assimilated with the general population. They did not reside in compact area of their own but lived in multi-caste and multi-tribal villages. They lived with caste-Hindus in the same village. Although not served by Brahmin, Washermen or Barbers, they had almost integrated with the local Oriya society. Although greatly influenced by the local culture they had not yet lost their own identity. Even if they were educationally backward a good number of Kisan youth were attending schools and colleges.

Gond—Sambalpur district occupied the 2nd position in respect of its Gond population; this being 93.9 thousand against 104.4 thousand in Kalahandi district. The total Gond population in the State according to 1961 census was 445.7 thousand. The Gonds of Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani belonged to primitive section, whereas the rest belonged to the acculturated section. The Gonds in Sambalpur lived in villages inhabited by other castes and tribes. They were living with Kondha, Bhuiyan and Gour while the primitive Gonds lived in homogeneous villages.

AITAPALLI

173 families including 78 Scheduled Tribes and 44 Scheduled Castes families with a total population of 934 lived in this village. There were 442 non-workers. 103 persons were literate.

Excepting 5 families all pursued agricultural occupation; the agricultural worker families being 33 only. These 33 belonged to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Some of the important village occupations were collection of Kendu leaves, brick making and leaf work.

School—One U. P. School was established in 1960. A High School had just started. At the time of survey 2 classes were functioning. The U. P. School enrolment increased from 114 to 154, while the High School enrolment increased from 29 to 55. Fairly good number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students were attending both the schools.

Health facilities—The Mudrajore Public Health Centre in Laikera I Block which the villagers usually attend was at a distance of 2 miles from the village.

Credit facilities—There was a Co-operative Credit Society since 1957. Of the 353 members, 63 belonged to this village. The graingolla was functioning since 1955 with 145 members, out of which 27 belonged to this village. It was found from the loan register that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were getting cash and grain loans besides other Backward Classes and others.

Source of drinking water—There was only one privately owned well in 1961. Three more wells were dug in 1956 and 1962 and these were communally owned.

There were some community activities in the village. One Mahila Samiti and one Jubak Sangh were working satisfactorily. During the last decade a few development projects were executed in the village. 3 Drinking water wells were dug besides renovating a tank. A road connecting this village to the Primary Health Centre had also been constructed.

25 tribal families were settled in Government land 10 years back. The transfer of land was principally among the Scheduled Tribe people.

The migration pattern did not reveal any significant trend. Five families moved out of the village in course of last 5 years against 1 into the village.

A Panchayat was established in 1958. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe members were taking their due share in the deliberations of the Panchayat.

TUREIKELLA

There were 174 families with a population of 809 including 371 non-workers. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe families formed the majority. There were 127 Scheduled Tribe families alone and 17 Scheduled Caste families. Only 95 persons were literate.

Collection of Kendu leaves was one of the important occupation of the villagers besides agriculture. Only 6 families were landless agricultural workers. Two development projects, viz., one L. P. School and one well were implemented in the village. Enrolment of students from this village in school in the locality was fairly good.

The Kulabira Hospital which was one mile away served this village. Kulabira graingolla and the Large Scale Co-operative Society were functioning since 1955 and 1957 respectively. Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste families were receiving cash loan. The number receiving grain loan was relatively small.

There were a few private wells in the village. Recently, 2 common village wells were dug.

During the last 5 years, 35 tribal families had migrated into the village. A panchayat was established in 1950 with a membership of 19. There were 5 Scheduled Tribe members.

MAYURBHANJ

The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population according to 1961 census was 7.3 lakhs and 1.04 lakhs respectively out of a total population of 12 lakhs in Mayurbhanj district. We selected 4 villages from 4 Blocks, viz., Kaptipada, Rairangpur, Khunta and Bahalda. In all we interviewed 78 Scheduled Tribe families and 7 Scheduled Caste families from 4 villages, viz., Tentala from Bahalda Grama Panchayat, Basipitha from Basipitha Grama Panchayat, Jaidida from Salchua Grama Panchayat and Kukudimundi from Kuleisila Grama Panchayat. Khunta was converted into a T. D. Block in 1961-62. Scheduled Tribe population in Khunta, Kaptipada, Rairangpur and Bahalda was 71 per cent, 64 per cent, 60 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

We came across Santals in Bahalda and Kondh and Santals in Khunta area. A few Munda families were also interviewed by us. They formed a part of Ho tribe of whom we have discussed elsewhere.

Santala population of Orissa was 411.2 thousand, out of which 340.3 thousand were in Mayurbhanj. Santals spoke Santali language. The Santals were principally agriculturists with hunting, fishing and collection of forest produce as their main occupation. They were accustomed to settled cultivation.

TENTALA

Tentala was very close to Bahalda Block headquarters. There were 64 families including 52 Scheduled Tribe families with a population of 298. The number of non-workers was 166. Only 22 persons were literate. Cultivation was the only occupation of the villagers. Many of these Santals found work in the nearby iron ore mines.

Two wells were dug in the village in 1955 and 1961 for which Government contribution was Rs. 2,500. It was found that the wells were rarely used by the villagers. The villagers were unable to provide buckets and ropes for drawing water from the wells. The earthen pots which they could afford could not be used as they were likely to break. They would rather prefer to have water from the river which was half a mile away. One well was still incomplete on the date of survey. During 1962-63, Rs. 1,600 was sanctioned by Government for repairing the Sebasram. There was a tribal colony where 20 families had been settled.

One Sebasram was started in 1950 in which 28 Tribal and 14 Scheduled Caste students were reading in 1963, against a total enrolment of 54. In 1951 the total enrolment was only 37.

There was a Government Hospital at Bahalda but the tribal people of Tentala rarely visited the same. They were still attached to the tribal beliefs and cures.

There was a Graingola since 1956. The people of Tentala participated in the deliberations of Bahalda Grama Panchayat established in 1950. Out of 22 members there were 8 Scheduled Tribes and one Scheduled Caste members. Communication to the village was good as the houses were located on both sides of the main road running from Ranchi on one side and Rairangpur on the other side.

BASIPITHA

There were 50 families including 38 tribal families with a population of 279. The number of non-workers was 156. There were 59 literate persons. Thirty-four tribal families were cultivators against 3 agricultural workers. One was in household industry. The Other Backward Classes and other families had cultivation, trade and commerce as their principal occupation.

One L. P. School building was constructed in 1962, for which Government grant was Rs. 2,500 and people's contribution was Rs. 625. The school was formerly a U. P. School but at the time of survey it was functioning as a L. P. School. There was one Ashram School half a mile away. The enrolment of tribal students was 12 in 1962 out of a total of 35. In 1962, the enrolment was only 24.

There was no Hospital in the village. One Health Centre was at Dukura 2 miles away. The tribal people rarely visited the Health Centre.

One Grain gola was established in 1957 at Basipitha. Out of 600 members 17 belonged to the Basipitha village. The Scheduled Tribe population of the village took keen interest in the activities of the Graingola. One Weavers' Co-operative Society also was functioning in the Panchayat. This was 2 miles from the village Basipitha. Another notable development scheme was the establishment of a Training-cum-Production Centre for the benefit of Blacksmiths. A few candidates were given training in blacksmithy. Since July 1963, this was not functioning as Panchayat industry was proposed to be located in its place. One Stockman centre was also established in the village.

There was no village well. A few privately owned wells served the needs of the villagers.

The Panchayat was started in 1953. Out of 25 members there were 12 Scheduled Tribe and 5 Scheduled Caste persons.

JADIDA

There were 60 tribal families in this village with a population of 324. The number of non-workers was 32. 45 persons were literate. 46 families had cultivation as their main occupation against 14 agricultural labourers. A number of development schemes was executed in this village. Construction of U. P. School building, digging of wells, renovation of tanks and construction of village link road were some of the important projects for which substantial amount of Government grants were received. Public contribution was fairly high.

Jadida L. P. School was started in 1952-53. The enrolment was 43 in 1962. The enrolment at the time of survey increased to 60. There were 22 Scheduled Tribe and 28 Scheduled Caste students against 12 Scheduled Tribe and 21 Scheduled Caste students in 1952.

The primary health centre at Kaptipada was supposed to cater to the needs of the villagers. The tribal people rarely visited this centre.

The graingolla at Salchua Panchayat Headquarters was 6 miles away. It was established in 1954-55. Out of 615 members, 65 belonged to this village. Scheduled Tribe households took advantage of the cash-cum-Garaingola as was indicated by the large number of Scheduled Tribe households who received loan during 1963. From among 75 grain loanees, 59 belonged to Scheduled Tribe against 13 taking cash loan out of a total of 24.

One Tassar rearing Co-operative Society was also established in 1955-56. Out of 575 members 45 belonged to this village. A number of private households owned wells. There were 15 common and village wells which were constructed during the last decade. The people no longer felt any difficulty in the supply of drinking water.

One family was settled in Government land in 1951. Although there were cases of tribals transferring their land to non-tribals the details could not be obtained.

The Panchayat was functioning from 1954-55. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members actively participated in its deliberation.

Some of the villagers were still engaged in shifting cultivation. There was a large tract of unsurveyed area cultivated by tribal house-holds.

The local Village Level Worker took good interest in demonstrating production of vegetables particularly potato. Till the date of survey potato production did not make much headway. The villagers cultivated groundnut, til, etc., in land not fit for rice cultivation. The villagers were aware of the benefits of green manuring. Some of the tribal families took to this practice recently.

KUKUDIMUNDI

There were 82 families in this village of which Scheduled Tribe families were 49. There were 369 persons out of which 216 were non-workers and 114 were literate. 12 Tribal families were cultivators against 22 Other Backward Class families. 24 Tribal families were agricultural labourers. 11 families were engaged in the mining and quarrying occupation. One tribal person was a teacher in Sebashram and another was engaged in house-hold industry. Some of the tribal people in the village worked in the nearby iron ore mine (Gorumahisani area).

One Sebashram building was built in 1951. For the Sebashram public contribution of Rs. 625 was made besides Government grant of Rs. 1875. In 1958-59 one medium irrigation project was executed for which Government sanctioned Rs. 37,000. One well for which Government contributed Rs. 1,000 in 1960 was still incomplete.

Enrolment in the Sebashram in 1963 was 43 out of which 25 were tribal students. One charitable hospital was at Gorumahisani. The tribal people visited this hospital whenever required.

A graingola was established in 1954-55, at Panchayat Headquarters. Out of 355 members 22 belonged to this village. Scheduled Tribe house-holds used to take grain loan. Villagers collected drinking water from a spring flowing nearby.

8 Tribal families were settled in Government land in 1956 against 3 in 1963. There was no substantial transfer of land from tribal to non-tribals. In the course of 10 years 9 families moved into the village while none moved out. 8 Other Backward Class families moved into the village during the last decade. A Panchayat was established in 1950-51. Out of 421 members 6 belonged to Scheduled Tribe. The tribal families were not very much interested in agriculture as they got ample scope for employment in the iron ore mines. Naturally not much improved practices were adopted.

PHULBANI

The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population according to 1961 census was 2.14 and 0.99 lakh out of a total population of 5 lakhs. This district is known to be one of the most backward districts in the State primarily on account of the preponderance of backward population. Out of 15 Blocks in the district 9 Blocks have already been converted to T. D. Blocks. Two of the 3 Blocks chosen by us were already T. D. Blocks, by the time we chose three villages one from each Block. We interviewed 32 tribal, 8 Scheduled Caste and 2 Other Backward Class families living in these three villages. Kandha and Gond tribes and Panas belonging to Scheduled Caste were living in these villages. Kondhas of this district spoke a dialect of their own. Gonds were primitive in this district unlike those in Sambalpur or Bolangir.

TIKARAPADA

There were 27 families, 25 tribal and 2 Other Backward Class in Tikarapada village under Baghiapada Grama Panchayat. Total population of this village was 121 out of which 26 were non-workers. There were 28 literate persons.

All the 25 tribal families were cultivators by occupation.

One L. P. School was established in 1953, for which public contribution and Government grant was Rs. 240 each. Construction of a second school house was taken up in 1962. A grant of Rs. 625 was made by Government and public contribution was of equal amount. The school house was still under construction.

Enrolment in all the 3 classes increased from 12 in 1953 to 34 in 1963. There were only 2 tribal students.

There was one Government Ayurvedic dispensary at Baghiapada 8 miles away from the village. The villagers occasionally visited this dispensary for medical assistance.

There was one graingola at Panchayat Headquarters. This was established in 1955-56. A Co-operative Credit Society was also functioning since 1959. Out of 27 members in the latter 2 belonged to this village. 12 persons from this village were members in the former. 20 Scheduled Tribe families received cash and grain loan from the graingola in 1963.

There was no public drinking water source in this village. There were only 6 wells belonging to private persons. All the villagers depended on these wells.

The village is 22 miles from Boudh Town. There was no approach road to the village. The three hamlets constituting this village were not connected by village roads. To reach the nearest main road one has to walk 8 miles cross-country and 14 miles on Katcha road running between Baghiapada and Butupali.

7 Families moved into the village during the course of last 10 years while 5 families moved out during the same period.

A Panchayat had been organised in the village.

BAKIRGIA

Out of 277 families in Bakirgia village in Mondakia Grama Panchyat 176 belonged to Scheduled Tribe, 95 to Scheduled Caste. The total population of the village was 1,117 of which 466 were non-workers 173 literate persons lived in the village.

Five wells were taken up in 1958 under the national water supply scheme four of which were incomplete at the time of survey. Rs. 3,300 was received as Government grant. The Block agency dug one well in 1957. One U. P. School was built in 1960 and one Mahila Samity in 1961. For the latter Government sanctioned Rs. 3,800 and people contributed Rs. 1,800. The Mahila Samity Feeding Programme benefited 30 Scheduled Tribe and 25 other families.

The village chatsali enrolled 48 students in 1963 out of which 15 were Scheduled Tribe students. The enrolment in U. P. School was 22 from this village out of which 4 were tribal students.

There was a Government hospital at Raikia 6 miles away from the village. The villagers of Bakirgia visited this hospital.

129 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators by occupation against 20 agricultural workers. 24 Scheduled Caste families were cultivators against 53 agricultural workers. All the remaining Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families were in household industry, trade and commerce and other services.

One graingola was established in 1957 with 158 members. A good number of Scheduled Tribe families obtained cash and grain loan in 1962. A large scale Co-operative Society was also established in 1957.

There was one privately owned well in 1951. At the time of survey there were 6 more besides 4 incomplete wells. The incomplete wells should be completed as the villagers had difficulty in getting adequate supply of drinking water.

During the last 10 years 29 Scheduled Tribe families moved into the village along with 31 other families. None of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste families migrated out of the village. 19 families belonging to other caste-groups moved out during the course of last 10 years.

One Panchayat was functioning well. There were 3 members from this village 2 of which belonged to Scheduled Tribe.

The villagers were aware of improved agricultural practices. Some of them had in fact practised Japanese method of paddy cultivation. Some of the villagers were growing vegetables.

BALUPANGA

There were 29 families—27 tribal and 2 scheduled caste in this village. Tribal population was 132 out of which non-workers were 73. Thirtyone persons were literate. All the families were cultivators by occupation.

One well was dug in 1958 and a school house in 1963. The well was rarely used by the villagers as they had difficulty in procuring ropes. They would rather prefer the muddy river water than take the trouble of drawing water from the well.

One school was established in 1963. Before that some kind of Chatsali was functioning there without any house of its own. The enrolment at the time of survey was 40.

M. M. Hospital, G. Udayagiri established about 25 years back by the missionary was about 3 miles away from the village. The villagers rarely visited the same.

A graingola was established in 1956. The tribal families hardly transacted with it.

Although villagers were cultivating about 60 acres of land there was no settlement nor any land revenue was collected. Soil conservation works seemed to have progressed well in that area. There was no transfer of land from tribal to non-tribals.

The G. Udayagiri Panchayat was established sometime back. There was one Scheduled Tribe member from this village.

There was no irrigation facilities. Some 10 years back Dalua cultivation was attempted but it did not succeed. People cultivated ground-nuts in fairly good quantity. People had not yet taken to nucleus paddy seeds. They were making compost.

SUNDARGARH

This S. T. & S. C. population of Sundargarh district according to 1961 Census were 4.4 lakh and 0.7 lakh respectively out of a total population of 7.6. We selected 2 blocks, viz., Sundargarh and Koira both T. D. Blocks in Stage-1. The Scheduled Tribe population was 70 per cent and 74 per cent respectively. The two villages chosen for survey were Baladmal and Katira. We interviewed 55 families from each of the 2 villages. Bhuyan, Kolhe and Gonda Tribes lived in these two villages. Bhuyan population in Sundargarh was 45.2 thousand against 156.9 thousand in the State. Next to Keonjhar, Sundargarh was most heavily populated by Bhuyan Tribes. They spoke Oriya. As a whole they were a much acculturated tribe. The Gonde of Sundargarh were similarly acculturated. The Gonde population of this district was 34.9 thousand.

KATIRA

This village in Kora G. P. had a population of 311 out of which 174 were non-workers. Only 47 were literate persons. Of the 65 families in this village 55 were Scheduled Tribes, 4 Scheduled Castes and 7 other Backward Classes.

49 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators by occupation against 6 agricultural workers.

One well was dug in 1962 for which Rs. 1,000 was received as Government grant.

One Sebashram was established some time back. The Scheduled Tribe Students enrolment was 26 out of a total of 33.

There was one Government dispensary at a distance of 2 miles from the village. The villagers usually visited that hospital for medical cure.

One Graingola was established in the year 1955 at Panchayat headquarters. The total membership was 301 out of which 16 were from this village. The Graingola disbursed both cash and grain loans to the people of the Panchayat area. Altogether 32 Scheduled Tribe families had taken loan from the Graingola.

A Panchayat functioned well with a total membership of 18 out of which 17 were Scheduled Tribe and only one belonged to other caste-group.

BALADMAL

This village in Kinzirima Grama Panchayat consisted of 67 families out of which 8 belonged to Schedule Caste, 45 Scheduled Tribe and 12 Other Backward Classes. The total population of this village was 318 out of which 178 were non-workers. There were 61 literate persons in the village.

22 Schedule Tribe families were cultivators and 22 agricultural labourers only one family was in other services. Out of 8 Scheduled Tribe families 4 were cultivators and four were agricultural labourers. 8 Other Backward Class families followed cultivation as their occupation while the remaining 4 were agricultural workers. Out of 2 families belonging to other caste-groups one was a cultivator.

Collection of Kendu-leaves and mat making were the Cottage Industries, which provided employment opportunities to about 50 persons from March to May. They belonged to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes groups.

A number of development projects had been executed till the date of survey. Two drinking water wells were sunk in the village for which a Government grant of Rs. 3,000 was made in 1961. (Besides these were 7 privately owned wells). One Mahila Samiti building was built in 1961.

There was no L. P. School in the village. Some children used to go to the nearest village school for study.

The nearest Health Centre was at Sundargarh—a Government Dispensary, at a distance of 14 miles from the village.

One Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society was established in 1954 at Kinzirima Panchayat Headquarters. Besides, the Graingola established in 1957 disbursed both cash and grain loans. Out of the total membership of 236, 14 were from the village.

Four Scheduled Castes and 2 Scheduled Tribe Families had been settled in Government land.

Altogether 4 families had moved into the village and 5 families had moved out of the village.

Panchayat was functioning well. Out of the total membership of 15, 12 were Schedule Tribe and 3 were other backward classes. There was no Scheduled Caste member in the Panchayat.

KORAPUT

This district had the highest tribal population in the State. Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribe population according to 1951 Census was 1·86 lakhs and 9·12 lakhs respectively, out of a total population of 15 lakhs. We selected 5 blocks from the district viz., Rayagada, Bissam-Cuttack, Nawarangpur, Mathili and Kashipur. Kashipur block was very recently merged in this district. It was made a T. D. Block during the Second Plan Period. Besides, Bissam-cuttack and Mathili were also T. D. Blocks. The first 3 were stage-I Blocks. Kashipur was only stage-II and Mathili was a shadow Block. The Scheduled Tribes population of Rayagada was 52 per cent, Kshipur 68 per cent, Bissam-cuttack and Mathili was 75 per cent each and Nawarangpur 48 per cent. We selected for study 5 villages from the 5 blocks. Both Kashipur and Rayagada areas were mainly inhabited by Backward Tribes such as Kutia, Kandas, Dongria Kndha and Kandhas. A few other tribes, viz., Bhuyans, Saoras and Parajas lived in other areas. We have elsewhere mentioned about Bhuyans, Saoras and Konds. Kond population of Koraput district was more than that of any other district in Orissa while Bhuyan and Saora population was relatively lower. Paraja population of this district was 141·7 thousand against 159·9 thousand in the State. Kalahandi and Sundargarh districts had

substantial number of Parajas. Most of these spoke Oriya. Traces of their own dialect could be noticed in the traditional songs. The Parajas were primarily cultivators. The few families seen by us during the course of survey were settled cultivators. Total population of these 5 villages was 1918. Out of 339 families 296 and 17 belonged to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes respectively. The rest belonged to Other Backward Classes. Agriculture was the main occupation of the people. Non-farming avenues of employment usually available were road construction and repair house buildings and such other works executed by the Government and the private agencies.

Kondh—The Kondha, Khonds or konds are one of the well-known tribes of Orissa. These people are not only found in Orissa but also in Andhra, Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. In Orissa they are concentrated in large number in Phulbani, Ganjam, Sambalpur, Koraput and Bolangir district. The total Kondh population in Orissa according to 1961 Census was 818,847, out of which 271,698 were in Koraput. The Kondh villages are just like Oriya villages. They are mainly divided into three subdivisions, (i) Desia Kondhas who live in plain area mixing with other non-tribals. (ii) Dongriakandha who live in very highland hills (iii) Kutia Kandha found in Phulbani district.

GAJIGAON

Out of 107 families in this village 101 families belonged to Scheduled Tribes, 1 Scheduled Caste and 3 Other Backward Classes. This village in Karada Grama Panchayat had a population of 471 out of which 263 were non-workers and only 10 were literate persons.

58 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators against 43 agricultural labourer. There was no village industry worth the name.

A few development schemes were executed in the village. One Ashram School was established in 1956 for which a Government grant of Rs. 3,300 was received. There was no well in the village. People had to bring water from distant places.

Scheduled Tribe Students enrolled in Sebasrm School was 9 out of a total of 21. There was one Government dispensary at Rayagada at a distance of 17 miles from the village. The Medical personnel occasionally visited the village, but the tribals hardly utilised their services.

There was one Co-operative Credit Society at Karada Panchayat Headquarters which was established in 1962. There were two members from the village. One grain-golla was established in 1954 with a total membership of 18. 20 Scheduled Tribe families and 2 Scheduled Castes families had taken loan from the society. 4 families had been settled in Government land in 1959.

12 Scheduled Tribes families and 6 Other Backward Class families had moved into the village and only one Scheduled Tribe family had moved out of the village. No shifting cultivation was practised. They were settled cultivators.

BADAGOTIGUDA

The village in Bissam-cuttack Grama Panchayat had a population of 350, out of which 196 were non-workers. Three were only 18 literate persons in the village. Of the 73 families in the village 66 were Scheduled Tribes, 4 were Scheduled Castes and 3 were Other Backward Classes.

40 Scheduled Tribes families were cultivators against 25 agricultural labourers. There was no industry in the village. The people had to depend wholly on agriculture.

One drinking water well was dug in 1960. Some people however, had to go to different places to bring water. One school was established in 1960. Total enrolment of Scheduled Tribes Students in 1963 was 43 only. There was no dispensary in the village. People had to travel a distance of 3 miles to Bissam-cuttack for medical aid.

One graingola was established in 1962 at Panchayat Headquarters with a total membership of 35. There was no member from the village. No family had migrated into the village. Only one family had moved out of the village.

Gram Panchayat was established in 1951. Majority of the members belonged to Scheduled Tribes. There was no good road communication to the village.

PATRAMUNDA

Total population of this village was 315. This was in Taragan Garm Panchayat. Total number of non-workers was 176. There were only 18 literate persons in this village. Out of 62 families in the village, 49 belonged to Scheduled Tribe, 3 Scheduled Castes and 10 Other Backward Classes.

20 out of 49 Scheduled Tribe families were cultivators against 29 agricultural labourers.

A lot of development works were taken up in the village. Construction of houses for the Adivasi colony in the village deserved special mention. A sum of Rs. 3,750 was received as Government grant. One drinking water well was dug in the village in 1962. One approach road to the village was constructed with a Government grant of Rs. 448 and public contribution of equal amount.

There was no school in the village. People had to go to the Government dispensary at Nawarangpur for medical aid.

There was no credit society in the village. Some inhabitants of this village acted as members of the Dharubeda Co-operative Society established in 1952. Graingola at Panchayat Headquarters was established in 1956. There were 4 private wells in the village.

Altogether 16 families had moved into the village. None had moved out. Panchayat was established in 1956 and it was functioning well.

PANGAM

The village Pangam in Pangam Gram Panchayat had a population of 298 out of which 166 were non-workers. There were 16 literate persons in the village. Out of 41 families in the village 17 were Scheduled Tribe, 9 Scheduled Caste and 1 Other Backward Class.

Out of 17 Scheduled Tribe families 15 were cultivators and 2 were agricultural labourers.

Some development works were executed in the village with Government Grant. There were 4 privately owned wells excluding one dug with Government grant.

One Sebashram school was established in 1956. Total enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students in the school was 37 out of a total of 57. People had to travel a distance of four miles to Government dispensary at Mathili for medical care. There was no Co-operative Credit Society in the village. One Graingola was established in 1956 which disbursed cash and grain loans to the people.

The Panchayat functioned well. No change in agricultural practices was observed.

THUTIBAR

Thutibar in Kashipur Panchayat had a population of 326. Out of these 182 were non-workers. There were 30 literate persons in the village.

There were 67 families out of which 64 were Scheduled Tribe and 3 Other Backward Classes. Of the 64 Scheduled Tribe families 50 were cultivators and 14 were labourers. This village was established by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department under the colonisation scheme. One Rural Welfare Inspector was posted in the colony, to look after the families settled in the colony. Altogether 39 Scheduled Tribe families were settled. Each family was supplied with a few acres of land, house, bullocks, ploughs etc.

A number of development works was executed in the village. Two drinking water wells were dug in 1958, besides 2 privately owned wells. One consumers store was established in the village to supply goods at a fair price. One Mahila Samiti was set up in the village with a total membership of 50. Soil Conservation work at a cost of Rs. 2,400 was in progress. One Sebashram school was established in 1958. Total enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students was 36.

Villagers had to travel a distance of 12 miles to the Public Health Centre at Kasbi-pur for medical aid.

There was no co-operative credit society in the village. There was a graingola at the Panchayat Headquarters with 7 members from the village.

Altogether 39 Scheduled Tribe families had been settled in Government land. 59 families had moved into the village and some 50 families had moved out of the village 10 years back. Panchayat was established in 1956. Out of a total membership of 22 in the Panchayat 17 belonged to Scheduled Tribe.

APPENDIX 2

*List of 'A' Category Tribe (Most Backward Tribe) extracted
from file No. plan 46/63)*

Serial No.	Name of district	Name of Subdivision	Name of the Backward tribe	Approximate population		
1	2	3	4	5		
1	Koraput ..	Rayagada ..	Dangriakondh .. Jharja Kondh .. Kutia Kondh ..	22,000 25,000 5,000		
		(Kasipur Area) ..	Kondha ..	15,000		
		Gunupur ..	Lanjia Saura .. Kutia Kondha .. Saoras ..	15,000 .. 56,000		
		Malkangiri ..	Bendaparajas .. Kolva ..	10,000 30,000		
		Nawarangpur ..	Banjaric or Banjara			
		Sadar ..	Chenchu .. Perenga .. Kondhas .. Gadabas .. Jatapu ..	84,000 25,000 15,000		
		2	Ganjam ..	Parlakimidi ..	Lanjia Saora and Arsi Saora.	50,000
		3	Phulbani ..	Balliguda ..	Kutia Kondh ..	15,000
		4	Keonjhar ..	Keonjhar Sadar ..	Juang ..	17,000
					Pauri Bhuvan ..	20,000
5	Sundargarh ..	Bonai ..	Pauri Bhuvan ..	15,000		
			Birbor ..	5,000		
			Mankidi ..	..	
			Makiddia ..	..	
6	Dhenkanal ..	Pal-Lahara ..	Pauri Bhuvan ..	2,000		
			Juang ..	2,000		
			Total ..	4,26,000		

TABLE
List of sample villages arranged

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Number of families in each village				
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STAGE II							
1	Buguda ..	Nuagaon ..	18	..	10	..	28
2	Kaptipada ..	Jadida ..	..	60	..	..	60
3	Boudh ..	Tikkarpada ..	..	25	2	..	27
		Total ..	18	85	12	..	115
			(15·7)	(73·9)	(10·4)	..	(100)
T. D.							
4	Kankadahad ..	Dholapasi ..	..	26	4	..	30
5	R. Udayagiri-II ..	Sauri ..	..	36	..	9	45
6	Lanjigarh ..	Dumermunda ..	5	9	28	..	42
7	Joda ..	Lahanda ..	2	55	14	..	71
8	Kashipur ..	Thutibar ..	..	64	3	..	67
9	Bissam-Cuttack ..	Badagotiguda ..	4	66	3	..	73
10	Mathili ..	Pangam ..	9	17	1	4	31
11	Khunta ..	Basipitha ..	..	38	3	9	50
12	G. Udayagiri-I ..	Bhalupanga ..	2	27	..	..	29
13	G. Udayagiri-II (Rai- kia) ..	Bakingia ..	95	176	5	1	277
14	Laikera-I ..	Aitapalli ..	44	78	38	13	173
15	Koira ..	Kasira ..	4	55	7	..	66
16	Sundargarh ..	Baladmai ..	8	45	12	2	67
		Total ..	173	692	118	38	1,021
			(16·9)	(67·8)	(11·5)	(3·8)	(100)

N o. 1-1

according to the Stage of Blocks

Population of the villages surveyed			Non-working population	Number of families contacted				
* 18 per cent	* 18 per cent	Total		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
61	69	130	72	12	..	..	..	12
163	161	324	181	..	25	..	..	25
37	84	121	67	..	17	2	..	19
261	314	575	320	12	42	2	..	56
(45.4)	(54.6)	(100)	(55.7)	(21.4)	(75.0)	(3.6)	..	(100)
79	97	176	98	..	21	..	..	21
94	109	203	113	..	20	..	..	20
97	99	196	109	5	9	26	..	40
146	194	340	190	1	20	..	..	21
160	166	326	182	..	57	..	..	57
148	202	350	196	2	65	..	..	67
103	195	298	166	4	15	1	..	20
133	146	279	156	..	25	..	..	25
64	68	132	73	1	6	..	..	7
534	666	1,200	672	7	9	..	..	16
383	551	934	523	34	13	24	..	71
131	180	311	174	4	45	6	..	55
127	191	318	178	5	42	8	..	55
2,199	2,864	5,063	2,830	63	347	65	..	475
(43.4)	(56.6)	(100)	(55.9)	(13.3)	(73.1)	(13.6)	..	(100)

TABLE
List of sample villages arranged

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Number of families in each village				
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STAGE I							
17	Dhamnagar ..	Allinagar ..	28	..	68	7	103
18	Loisingha ..	Dumdumi ..	30	48	42	18	138
19	Baramba ..	Muliabank ..	..	44	..	..	44
20	Sukinda-II ..	Kanthipur ..	38	..	..	..	38
21	Athmallick ..	Nuagarh ..	1	29	..	..	30
22	Jaipatna ..	Chirka ..	6	54	27	7	94
23	Ghatgaon ..	Badamasinabilla ..	..	107	..	..	107
24	Rayagada ..	Gajigadn ..	1	101	3	2	107
25	Nawarangpur ..	Patramunda ..	3	49	10	..	62
26	Rairangpur ..	Kukudimundi ..	2	49	31	..	82
27	Bahalda ..	Tental ..	12	52	..	..	64
		Total ..	121	533	181	34	869
			(13·9)	(61·3)	(20·8)	(4·0)	(100)
PRE-EXTENSION							
28	Agalpur ..	Rampur ..	16	66	48	1	131
29	Tirtol ..	Sanara ..	29	..	22	53	104
30	Jajpur ..	Malandpur ..	101	..	1	29	131
31	Laikera-III ..	Tureikela ..	17	127	30	..	174
		Total ..	163	193	101	83	540
			(30·2)	(35·7)	(18·7)	(15·4)	(100)
SHADOW							
32	Kodala ..	Nityanandapur ..	23	..	..	..	23
		Total ..	23	..	..	..	23
		Grand Total ..	498	1,503	412	155	2,568
			(19·4)	(58·5)	(16·1)	(6·1)	(100)

No. 1:1

according to the Stage of Blocks—concl.

Population of the villages surveyed			Non-working population	Number of families contacted				
* 18 per cent	* 18 per cent	Total		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
278	287	565	316	26	..	..	..	26
297	408	705	228	6	24	16	..	46
118	114	232	129	..	17	..	..	17
111	121	232	129	25	..	..	..	25
58	75	133	74	..	16	..	..	16
176	266	442	237	4	53	20	..	77
308	404	712	398	..	25	..	..	25
186	285	471	263	1	11	3	..	15
145	170	315	176	2	49	8	..	59
162	207	369	216	2	16	..	..	18
107	191	298	166	5	12	..	..	17
1,946	2,528	4,474	2,332	71	223	47	..	341
(43.5)	(56.5)	(100)	(52.1)	(20.8)	(65.4)	(13.8)	..	(100)
217	339	556	311	7	20	18	..	45
185	360	545	305	18	..	..	..	18
321	443	764	427	24	..	..	..	24
365	444	809	453	7	46	16	..	69
1,088	1,586	2,674	1,496	56	66	34	..	156
(40.7)	(59.3)	(100)	(55.9)	(35.9)	(42.3)	(21.8)	..	(100)
29	54	83	46	20	..	..	..	20
29	54	83	46	20	..	..	..	20
(34.9)	(65.1)	(100)	(55.4)	..	..	..	..	..
5,523	7,346	12,869	7,024	222	678	148	..	1,048
(42.9)	(57.1)	(100)	(54.6)	(21.2)	(64.7)	(14.1)	..	(100)

TABLE
List of sample villages arranged

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Number of families in each village				
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Less than 20 per cent						
1	Dhamnagar ..	Allinagar ..	28	..	68	7	103
2	Agalpur ..	Rampur ..	16	66	48	1	131
3	Tirtol ..	Sarara ..	29	..	22	53	104
4	Baramba ..	Muliabank ..	..	44	..	..	44
5	Buguda ..	Nuagaon ..	18	..	10	..	28
6	Kodala ..	Nityanandapalli ..	23	..	..	..	23
7	Jajpur ..	Malandpur ..	101	..	1	29	131
		Total ..	215 (38.1)	110 (19.5)	149 (26.4)	90 (16.0)	564 (100)
	20 per cent to 66 per cent						
8	Laisingha ..	Dumduni ..	30	48	42	18	138
9	Athmallick ..	Nuagada ..	1	29	..	..	30
10	Jaiapatna ..	Chirka ..	6	54	27	..	94
11	Joda ..	Lahanda ..	2	55	14	..	71
12	Rayagada ..	Gajigaon ..	1	101	3	2	107
13	Nawarangpur ..	Patramunda ..	3	49	10	..	62
14	Kaptipada ..	Jadida ..	..	60	..	..	60
15	Rairangpur ..	Kukudimundi ..	2	49	31	..	82
16	Buuh ..	Tikarpada ..	..	25	2	..	27
17	Likra-II ..	Turekela ..	17	127	30	..	174
18	Stkunda-II ..	Kanthipur ..	38	..	..	..	38
		Total ..	100	597	159	27	883

No. 12

according to percentage of tribal population

Population of the villages surveyed			Non-working population	Number of families contacted				
* 18 per cent	* 18 per cent	Total		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
278	287	565	316	26	..	..	..	26
217	339	556	311	7	20	18	..	45
185	360	545	305	18	..	..	..	18
118	114	232	129	..	17	..	..	17
61	69	130	72	12	..	..	..	12
29	54	83	46	20	..	..	..	20
321	443	764	427	24	..	..	..	24
1,209 (42·1)	1,666 (57·9)	2 875 (100)	1,606 (55·9)	107 (6·0)	37 (22·8)	18 (11·2)	..	162 (100)
297	408	705	228	6	24	16	..	46
58	75	313	74	..	16	..	..	16
176	266	442	237	4	53	20	..	77
146	194	340	190	1	20	..	..	21
186	285	471	263	1	11	3	..	15
145	170	315	176	2	49	8	..	59
163	161	324	181	..	25	..	..	25
162	207	369	216	2	16	..	..	18
37	84	121	67	..	17	2	..	19
365	444	809	453	7	46	16	..	69
111	121	232	129	25	..	..	..	25
1,846	2,415	4,261	2,214	48	277	65	..	390

TABLE
List of sample villages arranged

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Number of families in each village				
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	More than 65 per cen	..	(11.3)	(67.6)	(18.0)	(3.1)	(100)
19	Kankadahad ..	Dholapasi ..	..	26	4	..	30
20	Koira ..	Kasira ..	4	55	7	..	66
21	Sundargarh ..	Baladmal ..	8	45	12	2	67
22	Lakera-I ..	Aitapalli ..	44	78	38	13	173
23	G. Udayagiri-II (Raikia).	Bakinjia ..	95	176	5	1	277
24	Khunta ..	Basipitha ..	..	38	3	9	50
25	Mathili ..	Pangam ..	9	17	1	4	31
26	Bissam-Cuttack ..	Badagotiguda ..	4	66	3	..	73
27	Ghatgaon ..	Badamasinabilla ..	..	107	..	..	107
28	Langigarh ..	Dumarmunda ..	5	9	28	..	42
29	Kashipur ..	Thutibar ..	..	64	3	..	67
30	R. Udayagiri-II ..	Sauri ..	..	36	..	9	45
31	Bahalda ..	Tental ..	12	52	..	..	64
32	G. Udayagiri-I ..	Bhlupanga ..	2	27	..	..	29
		Total ..	183	796	104	38	1,121
			(16.3)	(71.0)	(9.3)	(3.4)	(100)
		Grand Total ..	498	1,503	412	155	2,568
			(19.4)	(58.5)	(16.1)	(6.0)	(100)

according to percentage of tribal population—concl'd.

Population of the villages surveyed			Non-working population	Number of families contacted				
* 18 per cent	† 18 per cent	Total		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Others	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(43·3)	(56·7)	(100)	(51·9)	(12·3)	(71·0)	(16·7)	..	(100)
79	97	176	98	..	21	..	..	21
131	180	311	174	4	45	6	..	55
127	191	318	178	5	42	8	..	55
383	551	934	523	34	13	24	..	71
534	666	1,200	672	7	9	..	..	16
133	146	279	156	..	25	..	..	25
103	195	298	166	4	15	1	..	20
148	202	350	196	2	65	..	..	67
308	404	712	398	..	25	..	..	25
97	99	196	109	5	9	26	..	40
160	166	326	182	..	57	..	..	57
94	109	203	113	..	20	..	..	20
107	191	298	166	5	12	..	..	17
64	68	132	73	1	6	..	..	7
2,468	3,265	5,733	3,204	67	364	65	..	496
(43·0)	(57·0)	(100)	(55·9)	(13·5)	(93·4)	(13·1)	..	(100)
5,523	7,346	12,869	7,024	222	678	148	..	1,048
(42·9)	(57·1)	(100)	(54·6)	(21·2)	(64·7)	(14·1)	..	(100)

TABLE

Earner

Earner Status Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		Earner	Earning Depende	Non-Earner	Total	Earner	Earning Dependent	Non-Earner	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage II ..	3	24	18	26	68	60	70	101	231
T. D. ..	13	124	59	160	343	739	355	750	1,844
Stage I ..	11	134	111	172	417	473	226	494	1,193
Pre-Extension ..	14	114	99	121	334	106	67	133	306
Shadow ..	1	23	27	15	65	..	..	..	..
Total	32	419 (34·1)	314 (25·6)	494 (40·3)	1227 (100)	1,378 (38·6)	718 (20·1)	1,478 (41·3)	3,574 (100)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than Twenty per cent.	7	200 (32·7)	189 (31·0)	222 (36·3)	611 (100)	61 (33·2)	41 (22·3)	82 (44·5)	184 (100)
Twenty per cent to Sixty-six per cent	11	85 (32·8)	64 (24·7)	110 (42·5)	259 (100)	524 (37·0)	293 (20·7)	598 (42·3)	1,415 (100)
More than Sixty-six per cent.	14	134 (37·5)	61 (17·1)	162 (45·4)	357 (100)	793 (40·2)	384 (19·4)	798 (40·4)	1,975 (100)
Total	32	419	314	494	1,227	1,378	718	1,478	3,574*

No. 21

Status

Other Backward Classes				Total				Sample size			
Earner	Earning Dependent	Non-Earner	Total	Earner	Earning Dependent	Non-Earner	Grand Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	2	4	8	86	90	131	307	12	42	2	56
109	71	160	340	972	485	1,070	2,527	63	347	65	475
99	52	99	250	706	389	765	1,860	71	223	47	341
51	26	81	158	271	192	335	798	56	66	34	156
...	..	..	..	23	27	15	65	70	..	..	20
261 (34.5)	151 (20.0)	344 (45.5)	756 (100)	2,058 (37.0)	1,183 (21.3)	2,316 (41.7)	5,557 (100)	222	678	148	1,048
21 (30.0)	15 (21.4)	34 (48.6)	70 (100)	282 (32.6)	245 (28.3)	338 (39.1)	865 (100)	107	37	18	162
131 (37.9)	65 (18.8)	150 (43.3)	346 (100)	740 (36.6)	422 (20.9)	858 (42.5)	2,020 (100)	48	277	65	390
109 (32.1)	71 (20.9)	160 (47.0)	340 (100)	1,036 (38.8)	516 (19.3)	1,120 (41.9)	2,672 (100)	67	364	65	496
261	151	344	756	2,058	1,183	2,316	5,557	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE
Literacy of

Educational status Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled Castes		
		Literate	Illiterate	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Stage II ..	3	4	8	12
T. D. ..	13	19	44	63
Stage I ..	11	26	44	71
Pre-Extension ..	4	25	32	56
Shadow ..	1	14	6	20
Total ..	32	88 (39·6)	134 (60·4)	222 (100)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.				
Less than Twenty per cent ..	17	49 (45·8)	58 (54·2)	107 (100)
Twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent.	11	18 (31·5)	30 (62·5)	48 (100)
More than Sixty-six per cent ..	14	21 (31·3)	46 (68·7)	67 (100)
Total ..	32	88	134	222

No. 2·2

respondents

Scheduled Tribes			Other Backward Classes			Total		
Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Grand total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	20	42	1	1	2	27	29	56
40	307	347	24	41	65	83	392	475
53	170	223	12	34	47	91	250	341
32	33	66	10	24	34	67	89	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
147 (21·7)	531 (78·3)	678 (100)	47 (31·8)	101 (68·2)	148 (100)	282 (26·9)	766 (73·1)	1,048 (100)
9 (24·3)	28 (75·7)	37 (100)	5 (27·78)	13 (72·22)	18 (100)	63 (38·9)	99 (61·1)	162 (100)
90 (32·5)	187 (67·5)	277 (100)	18 (27·7)	47 (72·3)	65 (100)	126 (32·3)	264 (67·7)	390 (100)
48 (13·2)	316 (86·8)	364 (100)	24 (36·9)	41 (63·1)	65 (100)	93 (18·8)	403 (81·2)	496 (100)
147	531	678	47	101	148	282	766	1,048

LITERACY OF TABLE

People in sample

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Lite					
			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
			Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dhamnagar ..	Allinagar ..	31	162	193	..	..	..
2	Baramba ..	Muliabanka ..	..	..	..	27	205	232
3	Tirtol ..	Samara ..	42	110	152	..	..	..
4	Jajpur ..	Malandpur ..	121	522	643	..	..	..
5	Sukinda-II ..	Kanthipur ..	47	185	232	..	..	..
6	Buguda ..	Nuagaon ..	13	74	87	..	..	..
7	R. Udayagiri-II	Sauri ..	..	..	..	12	154	166
8	Kodala ..	Nityanandapalli ..	11	72	83	..	..	..
9	Bissam-Cuttack	Badagotiguda	3	12	15	9	312	321
10	Mathili ..	Pangam ..	2	110	112	9	146	155
11	Kashipur ..	Thutipar ..	..	..	..	28	275	303
12	Nawarangpur ..	Patramunda ..	..	21	21	7	245	252
13	Rayagada ..	Ganjigaon ..	..	3	3	10	435	445
14	Khunta ..	Basipitha ..	..	..	..	25	200	225
15	Bahalda ..	Tental ..	10	45	55	12	231	243
16	Kaptipada ..	Jadida ..	..	..	..	45	279	324
17	Rairangpur ..	Kukundimundi ..	2	3	5	41	180	121
18	Koira ..	Kashira ..	4	18	22	37	218	255

No. 23

Village

racy								
Other Backward Classes			Others			Total		
Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
143	194	337	20	15	35	194	371	565
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	205	232
34	94	128	106	159	265	182	363	545
2	3	5	69	47	116	192	572	769
..	..	..	..	..	..	47	185	232
13	30	43	..	..	..	26	104	130
..	..	..	10	27	37	22	181	203
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	72	83
6	8	14	..	..	..	18	332	350
2	3	5	3	23	26	16	282	298
2	21	23	..	..	..	30	296	326
11	31	42	..	..	..	18	297	315
..	14	14	..	9	9	10	461	471
..	..	..	34	20	54	59	220	279
..	..	..	..	..	..	22	276	298
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	279	324
71	72	143	..	..	..	114	255	369
6	28	34	..	..	..	47	264	311

LITERACY OF TABLE

People in sample

Sl. No.	Block	Village	Lite					
			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
			Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Sundargarh ..	Baladmal ..	..	42	42	42	185	227
20	Athmallick ..	Nuagada ..	1	1	2	49	82	131
21	Kankadahad ..	Dholapasi ..	..	..	..	14	133	147
22	Baudh ..	Tikkarpara ..	..	..	..	27	86	113
23	G. Udayagiri-II (Raikia).	Bakingia ..	56	343	399	124	659	783
24	G. Udayagiri-I	Bhalupanga ..	3	9	12	28	92	120
25	Lanjigarh ..	Dumermunda ..	..	27	27	..	37	37
26	Jaipatna ..	Chirka ..	4	18	22	23	234	257
27	Laikera-I ..	Aitapalli ..	10	205	215	45	397	442
28	Laikera-III ..	Tareikela ..	6	16	67	66	521	587
29	Ghatgaon ..	Bodamasinabilla ..	..	..	..	5	660	712
30	Joda ..	Lahanda ..	..	8	8	..	262	252
31	Agalpur ..	Rampur ..	..	59	59	24	285	309
32	Loisingha ..	Dumduni ..	45	136	181	45	175	220
		Total ..	411 (15.5)	2,246 ..	2,657 (1.00)	801 (10.7)	6,688 ..	7,489 1.00

No. 2'3

village—concl'd.

recy

Other Backward Classes			Others			Total		
Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	29	41	7	1	8	61	257	318
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	83	133
..	22	29	..	..	..	14	162	176
1	7	8	..	..	..	28	93	121
8	10	8	..	..	..	188	1,012	1,200
..	..	..	..	..	..	31	101	132
12	120	132	..	..	..	12	184	196
43	54	97	15	51	66	85	357	442
41	174	215	7	55	62	103	831	934
23	132	155	..	..	..	95	714	809
..	..	..	..	..	..	52	660	712
1	69	70	1	..	..	1	339	340
14	169	183	1	4	6	39	517	556
40	179	219	41	44	85	171	4	705
485 (32.9)	1,470 ..	1,955 (100)	313 (48.8)	455 ..	768 (100)	2,010 (15.6)	10,859 ..	12,869 (100)

TABLE
Occupational

Family occupation Blocks	Number of Blocks	Scheduled			
		Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Mining Quariying, etc.	Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stage II ..	3	6	6	..	..
T. D. ..	13	43	12	1	1
Stage I ..	11	43	24	..	1
Pre-Ext. ..	4	24	25	..	7
Shadow ..	1	17	3	..	..
Total ..	32	(59·9) 133	(31·5) 70	(0·5) 1	(4·1) 9
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.					
Less than 20% ..	7	56	42	..	7
20% to 66% ..	11	30	15	1	1
More than 66% ..	14	47	13	..	1
Total ..	32	133	70	1	9

..	(0.5) 1	(2.2) 5	..	..	(1.3) 3	(100) 222	(64.3) 436	(32.4) 220	(1.2) 8	(0.6) 4	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	107	10	25	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	48	169	94	8	1	..
..	1	5	..	..	..	67	257	101	..	1	..
..	1	5	..	..	3	222	436 ⁴	220	8	4	..

TABLE
Occupational

Family occupation Block		Scheduled Tribes					Total
		Construction	Trade and Comm- erce.	Transport, Storage and Commu- cation.	Work in forest and forest plantation.	Other services	
I		19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
T. D.	..	..	1	..	..	3	347
Stage I	..	1	1	..	..	4	223
Pre-Ext.	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Shadow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	(0·2) 1	(0·3) 2	..	..	(1·0) 7	(100) 678
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20%	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
20% to 66%	..	1	1	..	..	3	277
More than 66%	..	..	1	..	..	4	364
Total	..	1 2	2	..	..	7	678

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	56
38	19	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	65	475
22	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	47	341
18	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
(53·4) 79	(38·5) 57	..	(1·3) 2	..	..	(4·8) 7	..	..	(2·0) 3	(100) 148	1,048
4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	162
37	25	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	(100) 65	390
38	19	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	(100) 65 (100)	496
79	57	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	3	148	1,048

No. 2-4

distribution of respondents—concl'd.

Other Backward Classes	
Cultivator	
Agricultural Laborer.	
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
Household Industry.	
Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	
Construction	
Trade and Commerce.	
Transport, Storage and Communication.	
Work in forest and forest plantation.	
Other services	
Total	
Grand Total (13 + 24 + 35)	

TABLE
Distribution of dependants according

Monthly income Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled			
		* 10	10-20	21-30	31-50
1	2	3	4	5	6
Stage II	3	..	1	3	5
T. D.	13	1	12	12	19
Stage I	11	1	8	7	23
Pre-Ext.	14	3	9	10	10
Shadow	1	..	2	8	8
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribe population.					
Less than 20 per cent	7	3 (2·8)	12 (11·2)	21 (19·6)	32 (29·9)
20 per cent to 66 per cent	11	1 (2·1)	8 (16·7)	7 (14·6)	11 (22·9)
More than 66 per cent	14	1 (1·5)	12 (17·9)	12 (17·9)	22 (32·8)
Total	32	5	32	40	65
		32	14·4	18·0	29·3

No. 2-5

to income groups

Castes						Scheduled					
51—100	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 and above	Total	* 10	10—20	21—30	31—50	51—100	101—150
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	1	..	..	..	12	..	6	11	18	7	..
15	1	3	..	..	63	6	98	53	75	77	20
19	10	3	..	..	71	3	32	36	53	56	20
18	5	1	..	..	56	5	15	18	14	13	1
2	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 (24·3)	10 (9·4)	3 (2·8)	..	..	107	2 (4·5)	6 (16·2)	4 (10·8)	13 (35·1)	11 (29·8)	1 (2·7)
15 (31·2)	5 (10·4)	1 (2·1)	..	..	48	6 (2·2)	47 (17·9)	60 (21·7)	65 (23·5)	68 (24·5)	17 (6·1)
15 (22·4)	2 (3·0)	3 (4·5)	..	..	67	6 (1·6)	98 (26·4)	54 (14·8)	82 (22·5)	74 (20·3)	23 (6·3)
56	17	7	..	..	222	14	151	118	160	153	41
25·2	7·7	3·1	..	..	100	(2·1)	22·3	(17·4)	(23·6)	22·6	6·0

TABLE
Distribution of dependants according

Monthly income Block	Tribes				Other Back-	
	151—300	301—500	501 and above	Total	* 10	10—20
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II ..	..	..	..	42	..	..
T. D. ..	11	6	1	347	..	7
Stage I ..	15	6	2	223	2	13
Pre-Ext. ..	..	..	..	66	4	5
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.						
Less than 20 per cent ..	..	..	..	37	4 (22·2)	5 (27·7)
20 per cent to 66 per cent	8 (2·9)	4 (1·4)	2 (0·7)	277	2 (3·1)	13 (20·0)
More than 66 per cent ..	18 (5·0)	8 (2·3)	1 (0·3)	364	..	7 (10·8)
Total ..	26	12	3	678	6	25
	3·8	1·8	0·4	100	4·1	16·9

No. 2·5

to income group—concl'd.

wage Classes								Sample			
21—30	31—50	51—100	101—150	151—300	301—500	501 and above	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes.	Total
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	42	2	56
18	7	14	7	11	1	..	65	63	347	65	475
7	7	8	2	3	4	1	47	71	223	47	341
7	8	10	..	..	..	..	34	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
3 (16·7)	3 (16·7)	3 (16·7)	..	..	..	..	18	107	37	18	162
13 (20·0)	12 (18·5)	15 (23·1)	2 (3·1)	3 (4·6)	4 (6·1)	1 (1·5)	65	48	277	65	390
18 (27·7)	7 (10·8)	14 (21·5)	7 (10·8)	11 (16·9)	1 (1·5)	..	65	67	364	65	496
34	22	32	9	14	5	1	148	222	678	148	1048
22·9	14·9	21·6	6·1	9·4	3·4	0·7	100	..	..	..	..

TABLE

Distribution of

Land owned Block	Scheduled					
	Families having cultivated					
	Less than 2 acres	2-3	4-5	6-9	10 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Stage II ..	3	2	1	..	..	(6)
T. D. ..	7	33	4	..	2	46
Stage I ..	22	13	5	1	4	(45)
Pre-Ext. ..	23	7	1	..	1	(32)
Shadow ..	20	..	..	..	..	(20)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes Population.						
Less than 20% ..	56 (52.4)	9 (8.4)	2 (1.9)	..	1 (0.9)	(68)
20% to 66% ..	10 (20.8)	12 (25.0)	5 (10.4)	1 (2.1)	3 (6.3)	(31)
More than 66% ..	9 (13.5)	34 (50.8)	4 (6.0)	..	3 (4.5)	(50)
Total ..	75	55	11	1	7	(149)

No. 31

respondents according to land owned by size group

Castes

land (in acres)

No land	Total	Families leased-in land	Families leased-out land	Less than 2	2-3	4-5	6-9	10 and above	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6 (50)	12 (100)	1	1	6 (14.3)	14	11	4	1 (2.4)	(36)
17 (27)	63 (100)	1	1	83 (24)	98	31	18	34 (9)	(264)
26 (36.6)	71 (100)	11	..	32 (14.3)	31	22	20	19 (8.5)	(124)
24 (43)	56 (100)	13	1	..	18	17	15	2 (3)	(52)
..	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 (36.4)	107 (100)	28	..	6 (16.2)	6 (16.2)	2 (5.4)	1 (2.7)	1 (2.7)	(16)
17 (35.4)	48 (100)	7	1	32 (11.6)	56 (20.2)	44 (15.9)	34 (12.3)	19 (6.8)	(185)
17 (25.4)	67 (100)	1	..	83 (22.8)	99 (27.2)	35 (9.6)	22 (6.0)	36 (9.9)	(275)
73	222	36	1	121	161	81	57	56	(476)

TABLE
Distribution of

Land owned Block	Scheduled Tribes					
	Families having cultivated					
	No land	Total	Families leased-in land	Families leased-out land	Less than 2	2-3
	18	19	20	21	22	23
Stage II ..	6 (14.3)	42 (100)	3	..	..	1
T. D. ..	83 (24)	347 (100)	40	..	4	5
Stage I ..	99 (44.4)	223 (100)	20	1	3	3
Pre-Ext. ..	14 (21)	66 (100)	..	..	1	11
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.						
Less than 20% ..	21 (56.8)	37 (100)	3	..	1 (5.5)	4 (22.3)
20% to 66% ..	92 (33.2)	277 (100)	13	1	3 (4.6)	11 (17.0)
More than 66% ..	89	364 (100)	47	..	4 (6.2)	5 (7.7)
Total ..	202	678	63	1	8	20

No. 31

respondents according to land owned by size group—concl'd.

Other Backward Classes

land (in acres)

4-5	6-9	10 and above	Total	No land	Total	Families leased-in land	Families leased-out and
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
..	..	..	(1)	1	2	..	..
6	16	8	(39)	26	65	..	..
3	6	8	(23)	24	47	..	..
6	2	..	(20)	14	34	..	..
..
..	1 (5.5)	..	(6)	12 (66.7)	18 (100)	..	..
9 (13.8)	7 (10.8)	8 (12.3)	(38)	27 (41.5)	65 (100)	..	..
6 (9.2)	16 (24.6)	8 (12.3)	(39)	26 (40.0)	65 (100)	..	..
15	24	16	(83)	65	148	..	..

TABLE
Land owned_{pe}

Land owned Block	Number of Blocks	Families inherited land	Land inherited (in acres)	Land purchased in acres				
				Current year	Last year	2 Years back	5 Years back	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	3	6	5.00	..	..	2.80	1.00	3.80
T. D. ..	13	46	113.05	..	2.00	2.00	..	4.00
Stage I ..	11	45	118.80	1.90	..	1.30	2.90	6.10
Pre-Extension ..	4	32	31.92	.	0.50	2.30	15.31	18.11
Shadow ..	1	20	34.20	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent ..	7	68	71.55	..	0.50	5.40	16.51	22.41
20 per cent to 66 per cent	11	31	100.37	1.90	..	..	2.70	4.60
More than 66 per cent ..	14	50	131.05	..	2.00	3.00	..	5.00
Total ..	32	149	302.97	1.90	2.50	8.40	19.21	32.01

3-2

Family S. C.

Families purchased land	Families not purchased	Total	Land sold (in acres)				
			Current year	Last year	2 years back	5 years back	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	11	12	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
2	61	63	..	1.00	..	2.75	3.75
3	68	71	..	3.00	5.40	4.75	13.15
2	54	56	..	..	..	1.75	1.75
..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..
4	103	107	..	..	0.90	3.75	4.65
1	47	48	..	3.00	4.50	4.75	12.25
3	64	67	..	1.00	..	2.75	3.75
8	214	222	..	4.00	5.40	11.25	20.65

TABLE
Land owned per

Land owned Block	Families sold their land	Families not sold	Total	Net amount of land owned till the date of survey.	Families having no land	Families having land	Total
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II ..	1	11	12	6.80	6	6	12
T. D. ..	2	61	63	113.30	17	46	63
Stage I ..	3	68	71	11.75	26	45	71
Pre-Extension ..	1	55	56	48.28	24	32	56
Shadow ..	..	20	20	34.20	..	20	20
Block arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20 per cent ..	2	105	107	89.31	39 (36.4)	68 (63.6)	107 (100)
20 per cent to 66 per cent	3	45	48	92.72	17 (35.4)	31 (64.6)	48 (100)
More than 66 per cent ..	2	65	67	132.30	17 (25.4)	50 (74.6)	67 (100)
Total ..	7	215	222	314.33	73	149	222

(Land inherited + Purchased — Sold = Net amount owned.

3-2

Family—Concl'd.

Land owned family (in acres)				Land owned per land-owning family (in acres)			
Inherited	Purchased	Sold (—)	Net amount owned	Inherited	Purchased	Sold (—)	Net amount owned
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0.42	0.32	0.17	0.57	0.83	0.63	0.33	1.13
1.79	0.06	0.06	1.79	2.46	0.09	0.08	2.47
1.67	0.09	0.19	1.57	2.64	0.14	0.21	2.57
0.57	0.32	0.03	0.86	1.00	0.57	0.05	1.52
1.71	..	..	1.71	1.71	..	..	1.71
0.67	0.21	0.04	0.84	1.06	0.33	0.74	1.31
2.09	0.10	0.26	1.93	3.24	0.15	0.40	2.99
1.96	0.07	0.06	1.97	2.62	0.10	0.07	2.65
1.36	0.14	0.09	1.41	2.03	0.21	0.14	2.10

TABLE
Land owned per

Land owned Block	Number of Block	Families inherited land	Land in- herited (in acres)	Land purchased (in acres)				
				Current year	Last year	2 years back	5 years back	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	3	36	87.37	..	2.00	2.50	17.25	21.75
T. D. ..	13	264	959.15	5.45	14.00	21.50	34.87	75.82
Stage I ..	11	124	598.06	4.00	..	4.00	20.50	28.50
Pre-Extension ..	4	52	214.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
Shadow ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent ..	7	16	25.50	..	..	..	..	..
20 per cent to 60 per cent	11	185	701.72	4.00	2.00	5.50	38.75	50.25
More than 66 per cent ..	14	275	1131.36	6.45	14.00	22.50	33.87	76.82
Total ..	32	476	1858.58	10.45	16.00	28.00	72.62	127.07

No. 3·3

Family—S. T.

Families purchased land	Families not purchased land.	Total	Land sold (in acres)				Total
			Current year	Last year	2 years back	5 years back	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	41	42	..	..	1·00	8·00	19·00
9	338	347	30·50	31·25	21·60	27·75	111·10
6	217	223	7·40	15·00	14·67	34·00	71·07
1	65	66	6·50	4·00	4·00	2·00	16·50
..
..	37	37		4·00	3·00	1·00	8·00
7	270	277	13·90	15·00	15·17	53·00	97·07
10	354	364	30·50	31·25	23·10	27·75	112·60
17	661	678	44·40	50·25	41·27	81·75	217·67

TABLE
Land owned per

Land owned Block	Families sold their land	Families not sold land	Total	Net amount of land owned till the date of survey.	Families having no land	Families having land	Total
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				Acres			
Stage II ..	2	40	42	90·12	6	36	42
T. D. ..	12	335	347	923·87	83	264	347
Stage I ..	6	217	223	555·49	99	124	223
Pre-Extension ..	2	64	66	198·50	14	52	66
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20 per cent ..	1	36	37	17·50	21 (56·8)	16 (43·2)	37
20 per cent to 60 per cent	9	268	277	654·90	92 (33·2)	185 (66·8)	277
More than 66 per cent ..	12	352	364	1095·58	89 (24·5)	275 (75·5)	364
Total ..	22	656	678	1,767·98	202	476	678

No. 33—concl'd.

Family—S. T.

Land owned per family (in acres)				Land owned per land-owning family (in acres)			
Inherited	Purchased	Sold (—)	Net amount of land owned.	Inherited	Purchased	Sold (—)	Net amount owned
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2.07	0.52	0.45	2.14	2.43	0.60	0.53	2.50
2.76	0.22	0.32	2.66	3.63	0.29	0.42	3.50
2.68	0.13	0.32	2.49	4.82	0.23	0.57	4.48
3.24	0.02	0.25	3.01	4.12	0.02	0.32	3.82
..
0.69	..	0.22	0.47	1.59	..	0.50	1.09
1.53	0.18	0.35	2.36	3.79	0.27	0.52	3.54
3.11	0.21	0.31	3.01	4.11	0.28	0.41	3.9
2.74	0.19	0.32	2.61	3.90	0.27	0.46	3.71

TABLE

Land owned per

Land owned Block	Number of Blocks	Families inherited land	Land inherited (in acres)	Land Purchased (in acres)				
				Current year	Last year	2 Years back	5 years back	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II	3	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
T. D.	13	39	420.41	3.00	2.00	12.00	..	17.00
Stage I	11	23	228.00	..	..	..	7.00	7.00
Pre-Extension	4	20	52.00	..	..	..	..	..
Shadow	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent ..	7	6	9.00	..	..	..	..	..
20 per cent to 66 per cent	11	38	273.00	..	..	..	7.00	7.00
More than 66 per cent ..	14	39	420.41	3.00	2.00	12.00	..	17.00
Total ..	32	83	702.41	3.00	2.00	12.00	7.00	24.00

Family—Other Backward Class

Families purchased Land	Families not purchased land	Total	Land sold (in acres)				Total
			Current year	Last year	2 years back	5 years back	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	62	65	0.50	2.00	9.00	..	11.50
2	45	47	6.50	11.00	..	26.00	43.50
..	34	34	2.00	..	9.00	..	11.00
..
..	18	18	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
2	63	65	6.50	11.00	9.00	26.00	52.50
3	62	65	0.50	2.00	9.00	..	11.50
5	143	148	9.00	13.00	8.00	26.00	66.00

TABLE

Land owned per

Land owned Block	Families sold their land	Families not sold land	Total	Net amount of land owned till the date of survey.	Families having no land	Families having land	Total
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II .. ..	..	2	2	2.00	1	1	2
T. D.	3	62	65	425.91	26	39	65
Stage I	3	44	47	191.50	24	23	47
Pre-Extension ..	2	32	34	41.00	14.00	20	34
Shadow .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Block arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20 per cent ..	1	17	18	7.00	12 (66.7)	6 (33.3)	18
20 per cent to 66 per cent	4	61	65	227.50	27 (41.5)	38 (58.5)	65
More than 66 per cent ..	3	62	65	425.91	26 (40.0)	39 (60.0)	65
Total	8	140	148	66.41	65	83	148

a. 3-4—*concl.*

Family—Other Backward Class

Land owned per family (in acres)				Land owned per land-owning family (in acres)			
Inherited	Purchased	Sold (-)	Net amount of land owned	Inherited	Purchased	Sold (-)	Net amount owned
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.00			1.00	2.00			2.00
6.47	0.26	0.18	6.55	10.78	0.44	0.29	10.93
4.85	0.15	0.93	4.07	9.91	0.20	1.89	8.32
1.53		0.32	1.21	2.60		0.55	2.05
0.50		0.11	0.39	1.50		0.33	1.17
4.17	0.11	0.81	3.47	7.13	0.18	1.38	5.93
6.47	0.26	0.18	6.55	10.78	0.44	0.29	10.93
4.73	0.16	0.45	4.44	8.44	0.29	0.80	7.93

TABLE

Distribution of respondents acquiring Government land

Land acquired and reclaimed Block	No. of Blocks	No. of families cultivating Government land						Total
		Before 5 years		Within 5 years		Not acquired		
		Purchased	Leased	Purchased	Leased			
		3	4	5	6			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Stage II	5	..	..	..	..	12	12
F. D.	13	2	..	..	..	61	63
Stage I	11	..	..	..	..	71	71
Pre-Extension	4	..	..	..	..	56	56
Shadow	1	..	..	..	..	20	20
Blocks arranged according to Sched- uled Tribespopula- tion.								
Less than Twenty per cent.	7	..	..	..	..	107	107 (100)
Twenty per cent to Sixty-six per cent.	11	..	..	..	..	48	48 (100)
More than Sixty-six per cent.	14	2 (3.0)	..	..	..	65 (97.0)	67 (100)
Total	32	2	..	..	..	220 (99.1)	222 (100)

No. 3-5

and reclaiming land by own labour

Castes				Scheduled					
Land reclaimed by own labour (in acres)				No. of families cultivating Government land					
Before 5 years	Within 5 years	Not reclaimed	Total	Before 5 years		Within 5 years		Not acquired	Total
				Purchased	Leased	Purchased	Leased		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	2	8	12	..	..	..	..	42	42
1	2	60	63	..	4	..	38	305	347
1	10	60	71	..	2	..	1	220	223
1	..	55	56	..	..	..	..	66	66
..	17	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	19	85	107	..	..	..	..	37	37
(2·8)	(17·8)	(79·4)	(100)						(100)
..	10	38	48	..	..	..	..	277	277
	(20·0)	(79·2)	(100)						(100)
2	2	63	67	..	6	..	39	319	364
(3·0)	(3·0)	(94·0)	(100)		(1·6)		(10·7)	(87·9)	(100)
5	31	186	222	..	6	..	39	633	678
(2·3)	(13·9)	(83·8)	(100)		(0·9)		(5·7)	(93·4)	(100)

TABLE

Distribution of respondents acquiring Government land

Land acquired and reclaimed Block	Tribes			Other Back-		
	Land reclaimed by own labour (in acres)				No. of families	
	Before 5 years	Within 5 years	Not reclaimed	Total	Before 5 years	
					Purchased	Leased
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II	6	11	25	42		
F. D.	23	46	278	347		
Stage I	8		208	223		
Pre-Extension			66	66		
Shadow						
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population						
Less than Twenty per cent.			37	37		
				(100)		
Twenty per cent to Sixty-six per cent	7	19	251	277		
	(2.5)	(6.9)	(90.6)	(100)		
More than Sixty-six per cent.	30	45	289	364		
	(8.2)	(12.4)	(79.4)	(100)		
Total	37	64	577	678		
	(5.5)	(9.4)	(85.1)	(100)		

TABLE
Amount of land reclaimed

Amount acquired and reclaimed Block	Scheduled Castes							
	Government land cultivated (area in acres)				Land reclaimed by own labour (in acres)			
	Before 5 years		Within 5 years		Before 5 years	Within 5 years	Total	
	Purchased	Leased in	Purchased	Leased in				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Stage II	0.50	0.60	1.10
T. D.	..	2.50	..	..	..	0.15	0.30	0.45
Stage I	0.10	1.15	1.25
Pre-Extention	0.30	3.40	3.70
Shadow
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population								
Less than twenty per cent	0.80	4.00	4.80
Twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent	1.15	1.15
More than sixty-six per cent	..	2.50	..	..	..	0.25	0.30	0.55
Total	..	2.50	..	..	..	1.05	5.45	6.50

No. 3-6

and acquired by own labour

Scheduled Tribes							Other Backward Classes						
Government land cultivated (area in acres)				Land reclaimed by own labour (in acres)			Government land cultivated (area in acres)				Land reclaimed by own labour (in acres)		
Before 5 years		Within 5 years		Before 5 years	Within 5 years	Total	Before 5 years		Within 5 years		Before 5 years	Within 5 years	Total
Purchased	Leased in—	Purchased	Leased in—				Purchased	Leased in—	Purchased	Leased in—			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	..	..	..	0.60	0.55	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	72.00	3.70	5.66	9.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1.00	..	0.50	1.00	0.35	1.35	..	..	..	..	0.30	..	0.30
..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	0.70	1.55	2.25	..	..	..	..	0.30	..	0.30
..	1.30	..	72.50	4.60	5.01	9.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1.30	..	72.50	5.30	6.56	11.86	..	..	..	..	0.30	..	0.30

TABLE
Land cultivated

Cultivated Land Block	Scheduled							
	Number of Blocks	Land owned (in acres).	Land leased in (in acres).	Land leased out (—) in acres).	Net amount of land cultivated (in acres).	Families having no land.	Families having land.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	3	6.80	22.30 (88.5)	4.03 (58.2)	25.07	6	6	12
T. D. ..	13	113.30	1.00 (0.8)	1.10 (0.9)	112.20	17	46	63
Stage I ..	11	111.75	32.11 (22.3)	..	143.86	26	45	71
Pre-Extension ..	4	48.28	24.50 (33.7)	0.10 (0.2)	72.68	24	32	56
Shadow ..	1	34.20	9.00 (21)	..	43.20	..	20	20
Total ..	32	314.33 (100)	88.91 (22.3)	5.23 (1.3)	398.01 (100)	73 (32.9)	149 (67.1)	222 (100)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent.	7	89.31	72.41 (46)	4.13 (4.6)	157.59	39	68	107
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	92.72	15.50 (14.3)	..	108.22	17	31	48
More than 66 per cent.	14	132.30	1.00	1.10	132.20	17	50	67
Total ..	32	314.30	88.91	5.33	398.01	73	149	222

2·09	4·18	90·12	7·00	..	97·12	6	36	42
1·79	2·47	923·87	84·10	..	1007·97	83	264	347
2·02	3·28	555·49	37·50	9·00	583·99	99	124	223
1·30	2·29	198·50	..	..	198·50	14	52	66
2·16	2·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·79	2·66	1,767·98	128·60 (6·8)	9·00 (·5)	1,88·50 (100)	202	476	678
1·48	2·31	17·50	5·00 (22·2)	..	22·50 (100)	21	16	37
2·25	3·49	654·90	30·50 (4·36)	9·00	676·40	92	185	277
1·96	2·65	109·58	93·10 (7·8)	..	1,188·68	89	275	364
1·7	2·66	1,767·98	128·60	9·00	1887·50	202	476	678

No. 37

per family

Caste

Scheduled

10	Cultivated land per family.
11	Cultivated land per land-owning family.
12	Land owned (in acres).
13	Land leased (in acres).
14	Land leased-out (—) in acres.
15	Land cultivated (in acres).
16	Families having no land.
17	Families having land.
18	Total

TABLE
Land cultivated

Cultivated Land Block	Tribe		Other Backward			
	Cultivated land per family.	Cultivated land per land-owning family.	Land owned (in acres).	Land leased in (in acres).	Land leased out (—) in acres.	Land cultivated (in acres).
1	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stage II ..	2.31	2.69	2.00	..	..	2.00
T. D. ..	2.90	3.82	425.91	..	..	425.91
Stage I ..	2.62	4.71	191.50	..	..	191.50
Pre-Extension ..	3.01	3.82	41.00	..	..	41.00
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2.79	3.76	660.41	..	..	660.41
Block arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.						
Less than 20 per cent.	0.61	1.40	7.00	..	..	7.00
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	2.44	3.65	227.50	..	..	227.50
More than 66 per cent.	3.27	4.03	425.91	..	..	425.91
Total ..	2.79	3.76	660.41	..	..	660.41

1	1	2	1-00	2-00	12	42	2	65
26 (6)	39	65	6-55	10-93	63	347	65	475
24 (51)	23	47	4-07	8-32	71	223	47	341
14 (41)	20	34	1-21	2-05	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
65 (43-9)	83 (56-1)	148 (100)	4-44	7-93	222	678	148	1,048
12 (67)	6 (23)	18	0-39	1-17	107	37	18	162
27 (41-5)	38 (58-5)	65	3-47	5-93	48	277	65	390
26 (40)	39 (60)	65	6-55	10-93	67	364	65	496
65	83	148	4-44	7-93	222	678	148	1,048

No .37—concl.

per family

Class					Sample size			
Families having no land.	Families having land.	Total	Cultivated land per family.	Cultivated land per land owning family	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Class.	Total
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

TABLE
Distribution of respondents adopting

Improved agricultural practices Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled						Total
		Number of families practised						
		Improved seeds	Fertilizer	J. M. P. C.	Adopted two or more practices.	Not adopted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Stage II ..	3	..	2	..	2	8 (75.0)	12 (100)	
T. D. ..	13	..	2	1	12	48 (76.2)	63 (100)	
Stage I ..	11	2	8	1	12	48 (67.6)	71 (100)	
Pre-Extension ..	4	4	..	..	8	44 (78.6)	56 (100)
Shadow ..	1	3	..	..	2	15 (75.0)	20 (100)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent.	7	7 (6.5)	2 (1.9)	..	12 (11.2)	86 (80.4)	107 (100)	
Twenty per cent to 66 per cent.	11	2 (4.1)	8 (16.8)	1 (2.1)	10 (20.8)	27 (56.2)	48 (100)	
More than 66 per cent.	14	..	2 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	14 (20.9)	50 (74.6)	67 (100)	
Total ..	32	9 (4.1)	12 (5.4)	2 (0.9)	36 (16.2)	163 (73.4)	222 (100)	

No. 3·8

Improved agricultural practices

Caste				Scheduled Tribes					
Families practising shifting cultivation.				Number of families practised					
Yes	Area (in acres)	No	Total	Improved seeds	Fertilizer	J. M. P. C.	Adopted two or more practices	Not adopted	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	..	12	12	3	10	..	4	25 (59·5)	42 (100)
1	0·10	62	63	16	10	26	24	271 (78·1)	347 (100)
..	..	71	71	8	7	13	18	177 (79·4)	223
2	0·30	54	56	..	..	6	4	56 (84·8)	66
..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 (1·9)	0·30	105 (98·1)	117 (100)	..	..	..	4 (10·8)	33 (89·2)	37 (100)
..	..	48	48 (100)	7 (2·5)	14 (5·0)	19 (6·9)	18 (6·5)	219 (79·1)	277 (100)
1 (1·5)	0·10	66 (98·5)	67 (100)	20 (5·5)	13 (3·6)	26 (7·1)	28 (7·7)	277 (76·1)	364 (100)
3 (1·4)	0·40	219 (98·6)	222 (100)	27 (4·0)	27 (4·0)	45 (6·6)	50 (7·4)	529 (78·0)	678 (100)

TABLE
Distribution of respondents adopting

Improved agricultural practices Block	Scheduled Tribes				Other		
	Families practising shifting cultivation				Number of families		
	Yes	Area (in acres)	No	Total	Improved seeds	Fertilizer	J. M. P. C.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Stage II ..	1	0.10	41	42	..	..	..
T. D. ..	79	2.60	268	347	5	2	6
Stage I ..	..	..	223	223	1	2	3
Pre-Extension ..	21	1.00	45	66	..	..	11
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20 per cent.	21 (56.8)	0.40	16 (43.2)	37 (100)	..	..	..
Twenty to 66 per cent.	3 (1.1)	0.80	274 (98.9)	277 (100)	1 (1.5)	2 (3.1)	14 (21.5)
More than 66 per cent.	77 (21.2)	2.50	287 (78.8)	364 (100)	5 (7.7)	2 (3.1)	6 (9.2)
Total ..	101 (14.9)	3.70	577 (85.1)	678 (100)	6 (4.1)	4 (2.7)	20 (13.5)

No. 3-8—concl'd.
improved agricultural practices

Backward Class							Sample size			
practised			Families practising shifting cultivation				Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Backward Class	Total
Adopted two or more practices.	Not adopted	Total	Yes	Area (in acres)	No	Total				
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	2	2	1	0.10	1	2	12	42	2	56
6	46	65	3	0.35	62	65	63	347	65	475
6	35	47	5	0.21	42	47	71	223	47	341
4	19	34	..	..	34	34	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
2 (11.1)	16 (88.9)	18 (100)	..	..	18 (100)	18 (100)	107	37	18	162
8 (12.3)	40 (61.6)	65 (100)	6 (9.2)	0.30	59 (90.8)	65 (100)	48	277	65	390
6 (9.2)	46 (70.8)	65 (100)	3 (4.6)	0.35	62 (95.4)	65 (100)	67	364	65	496
16 (10.8)	102 (68.9)	148 (100)	9 (6.1)	0.65	139 (93.9)	148 (100)	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE
Distribution of respondents

Homestead land Block	Numbers of blocks	Scheduled							
		Families having number of rooms					Size of		
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Total	(5' x 7')	(7' x 7')	(8' x 16')
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage II ..	3	8	4	..	..	12	2	2	1
T. D. ..	13	26	27	10	..	63	30	7	3
Stage I ..	11	39	24	5	3	71	32	6	3
Pre-Ext. ..	4	30	24	2	..	56	30	3	3
Shadow ..	1	8	7	3	2	20	6	3	1
Total ..	32	111 (50.0)	86 (38.7)	20 (9.0)	5 (2.3)	222 (100)	100 (45.0)	21 (9.5)	11 (5.0)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than 20% ..	7	58 (54.0)	41 (38.3)	6 (5.6)	2 (1.9)	107 (100)	51 (47.6)	9 (8.4)	6 (5.6)
20% to 66% ..	11	25 (52.1)	20 (41.6)	2 (4.2)	1 (2.1)	48 (100)	20 (41.7)	5 (10.0)	1 (2.1)
More than 66% ..	14	28 (41.8)	25 (39.3)	12 (17.9)	2 (2.0)	67 (100)	29 (43.3)	7 (10.6)	4 (6.0)
Total ..	32	111	86	20	5	222	100	21	11

Total Floor area ..	22229 Sq. ft.
Total No. of family members ..	1,217
Floor area per person ..	22,219
	= 18 sq. ft. (S. C.)
Floor area per person ..	1227
	83678 sq. ft.
	= 23 sq. ft. (S. T.)
Floor area per person ..	3574
	18291 sq. ft.
	= 24 sq. ft. (O. B. C.)
	756

No. 4.1

with number of rooms

Castes				Schedule						
houses				Families having number of rooms					Size of	
(10' x 15')	(10' x 25')	(12' x 25')	Total	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Total	(5' x 7')	(7' x 7')
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	3	..	12	15 3.6	12	11	4	42	7	2
17	6	..	63	132 (3.8)	118	83	14	347 (100)	102	35
21	9	..	71 (40.8)	91	67	53	12	223 (100)	59	34
10	10	..	56	33 (5.0)	26	6	2	66 (100)	32	11
5	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 (25.7)	33 (14.8)	..	222 (10.0)	271 (39.9)	223 (32.9)	152 (22.4)	32 (4.8)	678 (10.0)	200 (29.5)	82 (12.1)
24 (22.4)	17 (16.0)	..	107 (100)	14 (37.9)	16 (43.2)	7 (18.9)	..	27 (100)	14 (37.9)	6 (16.2)
12 (25.3)	10 (20.8)	..	48 (100)	122 (44.4)	83 (29.9)	57 (20.6)	15 (5.5)	277 (100)	84 (30.3)	45 (16.2)
21 (31.2)	6 (8.9)	..	67 (100)	135 (37.1)	124 (14.1)	88 (24.2)	17 (4.6)	364 (100)	102 (28.0)	31 (8.5)
57	33	..	222	271	223	152	32	678	200	82

TABLE
Distribution of respondents

Homestead land Block	Tribes					Other Back ward				
	houses					Families having numbers of rooms				
	8 × 10	(83 × 15')	(10 × 25')	(12 × 25')	Total	One rooms	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Total
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Stage II ..	5	13	15	..	42	1	1	..	..	2
T. D. ..	36	69	96	9	347	5	34	15	11	65
Stage I ..	16	72	35	7	223	7	22	13	5	47
Pre-Ext. ..	5	12	6	..	66	3	20	8	3	34
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	62 (9.1)	166 (24.5)	152 (22.4)	16 (2.4)	678 (100)	16 (10.8)	77 (52.0)	36 (24.3)	19 (12.9)	148 (100)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.										
Less than 20% ..	5 (13.5)	5 (13.5)	7 (18.9)	=	37 (100)	9 (5.6)	50.0	6 (33.3)	2 (11.1)	18 (10.0)
20% to 66% ..	18 (6.5)	80 (28.9)	44 (15.9)	6 (2.2)	277 (100)	10 (15.4)	34 (52.3)	15 (23.1)	6 (9.2)	65 (10.0)
More than 66% ..	39 (10.7)	81 (22.4)	101 (27.7)	10 (2.7)	364 (100)	5 (7.7)	33 (52.3)	15 (23.1)	11 (16.9)	65 (100)
Total ..	62	166	152	16	678 (100)	16	77	36	19	148 (100)

Total Floor area .. 22219 Sq. ft.
 Total No. of Family members 1227
 Floor area per person .. $\frac{22219}{1227} = 18$ Sq. ft. (S. C.)
 Floor area per person .. $\frac{83678}{1227} = 23$ Sq. ft. (S. T.)
 Floor area per person .. $\frac{3574}{18291} = 24$ Sq. ft. (O. B. C.)
 756

No. 4·1—concl'd.
with number of rooms

Classes							Sample size			
Size of houses							Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Other Backward Class	Total
(5'×7')	(7'×7')	(8'×10')	(10'×50')	(10'×25')	(12'×25')	Total				
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	..	..	1	..	..	2	12	42	2	56
23	13	5	11	9	4	65	63	347	65	475
19	4	6	10	5	3	47	71	223	47	341
7	2	1	15	8	1	34	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
50 (33·8)	19 (12·9)	12 (8·1)	37 (25·0)	22 (14·8)	8 (5·4)	148 (100)	222	678	148	1,048
5 (27·8)	2 (11·0)	1 (5·6)	5 (27·8)	5 (27·8)	..	18 (100)	107	37	18	162
22 33·9)	4 (6·1)	6 (9·2)	21 (32·4)	1 (12·3)	4 (6·1)	65 (100)	48	277	65	390
23 (35·4)	13 (20·0)	5 (7·7)	11 (17·0)	9 (13·8)	4 (6·1)	65 (100)	67	364	65	496
50	19	12	37	22	8	148	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE
Distribution of respondents

Type of houses and assistance		Number of Blocks	Scheduled Castes					
			Residential houses constructed					
			By the families themselves			By Government		
Block		Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total	Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	3	..	12	12	..	..	..	12
T. D. ..	13	6	57	63	..	..	..	63
Stage I ..	11	4	67	71	..	..	..	71
Pre-Ext. ..	4	10	46	56	..	..	..	56
Shadow ..	1	..	20	20	..	..	..	20
Total ..	32	20 (9·0)	202 (91·0)	222 (100)	..	..	..	222
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent	7	7 (6·5)	100 (93·5)	107	..	..	..	107 (100)
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	7 (14·6)	41 (85·4)	48 (100)	..	..	..	48 (100)
More than 66 per cent	14	6 (9·0)	61 (91·0)	67 (100)	..	..	..	67 (100)
Total ..	32	20	207	222 (100)	..	..	..	222 (100)

No. 4·2

according to type of houses

Type of houses					Scheduled Tribes						
					Residential houses constructed						
					By the families themselves			By Government			
Pucca	Tiled	Kutchha	Huis	Total	Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total	Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total	Grand Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	12	..	12	..	42	42	..	..	..	42
..	..	57	6	63	59	240	299	48	..	48	347
..	..	67	4	71	7	216	223	..	..	..	223
..	..	56	..	56	6	60	66	..	..	..	66
..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	212 (95·5)	10 (4·5)	222 (100)	72 (10·6)	558 (82·3)	630 ..	48 (7·1)	..	48 ..	678
..	..	107 (10·0)	..	107	6 (16·2)	31 (83·8)	37 ..	..	..	..	37 (100)
..	..	44 (91·7)	4 (8·3)	48 (100)	5 (1·8)	272 (98·2)	277 ..	..	..	..	277 (100)
..	..	61 (91·0)	6 (9·0)	67 (100)	61 (16·7)	255 (70·1)	316 ..	48 (13·2)	..	48 ..	364 (160)
..	..	212	10	222 (100)	72	558	630	48	..	48 ..	678 (100)

TABLE
Distribution of respondents

Type of houses and assistance	Scheduled Tribes					Other Backward Classes							
	Type of houses					Residential houses constructed							
	Puccu	Tiled	Kutchu	Huts	Total	By the families themselves			By Government			Grand Total	
						Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total	Within 5 years	Before 5 years	Total		
Block	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Stage II	21	21	42	..	2	2	..	..	..	2
T. D.	..	1	39	153	154	347	..	65	65	..	..	..	65
Stage I	..	3	23	98	99	223	..	47	47	..	..	..	47
Pre-Ext.	3	31	32	66	..	34	34	..	..	..	34
Shadow.
Total	..	4 (0.6)	65 (9.6)	303 (44.7)	306 (45.1)	678 (100)	..	148 ..	148 ..	..	..	..	148
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.													
Less than 20 per cent	18 (48.6)	19 (51.4)	37 (100)	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	18
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	1 (0.4)	14 (5.1)	130 (46.9)	132 (47.6)	277 (100)	..	65	65	..	..	..	..	65
More than 66 per cent	3 (0.8)	51 (14.0)	155 (42.6)	155 (42.6)	364 (100)	..	65	65	..	..	..	..	65
Total	..	4	65	303	306	678 (100)	..	148	148	..	..	..	148

No. 4-2—(concl.)

according to type of houses

Other Backward Classes								
Type of houses				Sample size				
Pucca	Tiled	Kutchha	Huts	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	2	..	2	12	42	2	56
..	12	51	2	65	63	347	65	475
..	8	31	8	47	74	223	47	341
..	4	23	7	34	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
..	24 (16·2)	107 (72·3)	17 (11·5)	148 (100)	222	678	148	1,048
..	4 (22·2)	10 (55·6)	4 (22·2)	18 (100)	107	37	18	162
..	8 (12·3)	46 (70·8)	11 (16·9)	65 (100)	48	277	65	390
..	12 (18·5)	51 (78·5)	2 (3·0)	65 (100)	67	364	65	496
..	24	107	17	148 (100)	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE
Distribution of Respondents receiving assistance

Families receiving assistance for construction and repair Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled										
		Improvement in housing condition							Total	Received assis-		
		Within 5 years			Before 5 year			Construction				
		Built	Repaired	No improvement	Built	Repaired	No improvement	Yes		Not received	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Stage II ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	11	12	..	12	12
T. D. ..	13	3	10	..	4	1	45 (71.4)	63	..	63	63	
Stage I ..	11	16	..	..	..	5	50	71	..	71	71
Pre-Ext. ..	4	12	2	..	6	2	34	56	..	56	56	
Shadow ..	1	14	..	..	..	..	6	20	..	20	20
Total ..	32	46	12	..	10	8	146	222	..	222	222	
		(20.7)	(5.4)		(4.5)	(3.6)	(65.8)	(100)			(100)	
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.												
Less than 20 per cent ..	7	39	2	..	3	2	61	107	..	107	107	
		(36.4)	(1.9)		(2.8)	(1.9)	(57.0)	(100)			(100)	
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	4	..	..	3	5	36	48	..	48	48
		(8.3)			(6.2)	(10.5)	(75.0)	(100)			(100)	
More than 66 per cent	14	3	10	..	4	1	49	67	..	67	67	
		(4.5)	(14.9)		(6.0)	(1.5)	(73.1)	(100)			(100)	
Total ..	32	46	12	..	10	8	146	222	..	222	222	

No. 4.3

for construction and repair of houses

Castes			Scheduled						
Finance for			Improvement in housing condition						
Repair			Within 5 years			Before 5 years			Total
Yes	Not received	Total	Built	Repaired	No improvement	Built	Repaired	No improvement	
Government									
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	12	12	1	..	..	..	..	41	42
..	63	63	63	2	..	34	1	247 (71.2)	347
16	55	71	8	46	..	27	8	134	223
..	56	56	..	..	..	18	3	45	66
..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 (7.2)	206 (92.8)	222 (100)	72 (10.6)	48 (7.1)	..	79 (11.6)	12 (1.8)	467 (68.9)	678 (100)
16 (7.2)	91 (92.8)	107 (100)	..	..	..	5 (13.5)	3 (8.1)	29 (78.4)	37 (100)
..	48	48 (100)	9 (3.2)	45 (16.3)	..	33 (12.0)	9 (3.2)	181 (65.3)	277 (100)
..	67	67 (100)	63 (17.3)	3 (0.8)	..	41 (11.3)	..	257 (70.6)	364 (100)
16	206	222	72	48	..	79	12	467	678

TABLE
Distribution of Respondents receiving assistance

Families receiving assistance for construction and repair	Block	Tribes						Other		
		Received assistance for						Improvement in		
		Construction			Repair			Within 5 years		
		Yes	Not received	Total	Yes	Not received	Total	Built	Repaired	No improvement
Government	Government									
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Stage II ..	4	38	42	..	42	42	..	..	..
T. D. ..	51	296	347	39	308	347	..	18	..	
Stage I ..	13	210	223	6	217	223	..	13	..	
Pre-Ext. ..	..	66	66	..	66	66	..	12	..
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	68 (10.0)	610 (90.0)	678 (100)	45 (6.6)	633 (93.4)	678 (100)	..	43 (29.1)	..	
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribe population.										
Less than 20 per cent ..	..	37	37 (100)	..	37	37 (100)	..	7	..
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	7 (2.5)	270 (97.5)	277 (100)	5 (1.8)	272 (98.2)	277 (100)	..	18	..	
More than 66 per cent	61 (16.8)	303 (83.2)	364 (100)	40 (10.9)	324 (89.1)	364 (100)	..	18	..	
Total ..	68	610	678	45	633	678	..	43	..	

No. 4·3

for construction and repair of houses—concl'd.

Backward Class										Sample size			
Housing condition				Received assistance for						Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
Before 5 years			Total	Construction			Repair						
Built	Repaired	No improvement		Yes	Not received	Total	Yes	Not received	Total				
32	33	34	35	Government	Not received	38	Government	Not received	41	42	43	44	45
..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	12	42	2	56
..	..	47 (72·3)	65	..	65	65	..	65	65	63	347	65	475
..	..	34	47	..	47	47	..	47	47	71	223	47	341
..	..	22	34	..	34	34	..	34	34	56	66	34	156
..	20	..	..	20
..	..	105 (70·9)	148 (100)	..	14	148 (100)	..	148	148 (100)	222	678	148	1048
..	..	11	18 (100)	..	18	18 (100)	..	18	18 (100)	107	37	18	162
..	..	47	65 (100)	..	65	65 (100)	..	65	65 (100)	48	277	65	390
..	..	47	65 (100)	..	65	65 (100)	..	65	65	67	364	65	496
..	..	105	148	..	148	148	..	148	148	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE
Value of assets with

Value of assets	Value of assets owned								
	Utensils	Domestic animals.	Ornaments	Furniture	Poultry	Cycle	Luxury articles	Others	Total
Monthly income	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 10 ..	20	680	..	..	..	..	..	100	800
10—20 ..	405	4,405	200	25	110	..	..	585	5,730
21—30 ..	610	6,410	948	47	173	..	..	401	8,589
31—50 ..	1,273	12,420	870	85	169	400	..	2,231	17,448
51—100 ..	1,617	11,921	765	105	175	..	..	633	15,216
101—150 ..	585	4,055	750	..	37	280	..	214	5,921
151—300 ..	345	1,315	720	53	..	..	..	100	2,533
301—500 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Total ..	4,855	41,206	4,235	315	664	680	..	4,264	56,237
	(8.6)	(73.3)	(7.6)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.2)	..	(7.7)	(100)

TABLE
Value of assets with

Value of assets Monthly income	Value of assets owned								
	Utensils	Domestic animals	Ornaments	Furniture	Poultry	Cycle	Luxury articles	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 10 ..	539	6,903	..	..	142	..	..	690	8,274
10—20 ..	1,151	28,677	20	88	350	..	..	3,528	33,814
21—30 ..	1,098	26,307	260	93	566	680	..	2,744	31,748
31—50 ..	2,637	28,859	562	145	411	..	..	3,685	36,299
51—100 ..	2,478	34,216	2,928	307	460	300	308	2,989	43,986
101—150 ..	623	13,180	1,130	35	175	510	5	1,512	17,170
151—300 ..	408	6,710	280	78	52	580	..	789	8,867
301—500 ..	395	3,568	570	272	25	885	407	310	6,432
501 and above	80	1,400	..	..	..	290	..	30	1,800
Total ..	9,409	1,49,820	5,750	1,018	2,181	3,245	720	16,247	1,88,390
..	(5.0)	(79.5)	(3.1)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(1.7)	(0.4)	(8.6)	(100)

TABLE
Value of assets with respect

Value of assets Monthly income	Value of assets owned								
	Utensils	Domestic animals	Ornaments	Furniture	Poultry	Cycle	Luxury articles	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Less than 10	35	1,420	..	20	40	..	..	50	1,565
10—20	385	5,897	..	30	70	200	..	990	7,572
21—30	235	8,482	..	78	88	..	..	780	9,663
31—50	110	5,385	..	20	25	100	..	1,044	6,684
51—100	100	7,355	500	10	10	235	..	1,141	9,351
101—150	106	3,508	..	10	30	180	..	510	4,344
151—300	50	3,910	..	20	5	..	..	965	4,950
301—500	20	1,425	..	20	22	..	3	90	1,580
501 above	25	500	45	30	..	..	..	200	800
Total ..	1,066 (2·3)	37,882 (81·1)	545 (1·2)	238 (0·5)	290 (0·6)	715 (1·5)	3 ..	5,770 (12·5)	46,509 (100)

No. 4·6

to income—Other Backward Classes

Value of assets sold				Value of assets purchased				Families having Assets	Families having no- assets.	Total	Total value of assets till the date of survey	Per family value of assets
Yes	No	Total	Value in Rs.	Yes	No	Total	Value in Rs.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			

3	3	6	40	..	6	6	..	6	..	6	1,525	254·17
5	20	25	610	..	25	25	..	25	..	25	6,962	277·00
3	31	34	155	..	34	34	..	34	..	34	9,508	279·65
1	21	22	20	..	22	22	..	22	..	22	6,664	302·91
2	30	32	83	..	32	32	..	32	..	32	9,268	289·63
..	9	9	..	..	9	9	..	9	..	9	4,344	482·67
1	13	14	80	..	14	14	..	14	..	14	4,870	347·86
..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	5	..	5	1,580	316·00
..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	800	800·00
15 (10·1)	133 (89·9)	148 (100)	988 ..	..	148 ..	148 ..	..	148 ..	..	148	45,521	307·5

TABLE
Family expenditure—

Family expenditure Block	Number of Blocks	Food	Milk and milk products	Fuel	Light	Intoxicants	Toilets and sundry goods	Clothing	Miscellaneous goods and services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Stage II ..	3	441·00	14·50	..	7·50	29·50	..	40·00	..
T. D. ..	13	2,697·03	29·95	1·50	15·12	136·50	10·50	179·75	19·50
Stage I ..	11	4,136·12	1·00	..	4·75	147·25	1·00	259·00	18·00
Pre-Extention ..	4	2,647·35	5·65	4·00	18·50	101·50	1·00	174·00	4·00
Shadow ..	1	541·35	10·00	1·00	21·00	50·00	..	46·00	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than twenty per cent.	7	4,739·26	28·50	5·00	47·00	211·00	..	377·25	1·00
twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent	11	2,907·58	2·65	..	4·75	116·25	2·00	126·75	21·00
More than sixty-six per cent	14	2,815·81	29·95	1·50	15·12	137·50	10·50	194·75	19·50
Total ..	32	10,662·65	61·10	6·50	66·87	464·75	12·50	698·75	41·50
		(87·43)	(0·51)	(0·06)	(0·56)	(3·88)	(0·11)	(5·83)	(0·35)

Saving .. }

No. 47

Scheduled Castes

Durable and semi-durable goods	Health	Education	Total expenditure	Total income	Total number of members in the family	Monthly per capita income	Monthly per capita expenditure	Sample size			
								Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.				
..	..	..	532.50	533.00	68	7.84	7.83	12	42	2	56
10.50	5.00	4.00	3,109.15	3,118.00	347	9.09	8.96	63	347	65	475
8.00	17.50	39.00	4,631.62	4,637.00	417	11.11	11.10	71	223	47	341
3.00	8.00	56.00	3,023.00	3,028.00	334	9.07	9.05	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	669.35	670.00	65	10.31	10.29	20	..	..	20
3.00	8.00	56.00	5,476.01	5,752.00	611	9.41	8.96	107	37	18	162
8.00	17.50	39.00	3,245.48	2,871.00	259	11.09	12.53	48	277	65	390
10.50	5.00	4.00	3,244.13	3,363.00	357	9.42	9.09	67	364	65	496
21.50 (0.18)	30.50 (0.26)	99.00 (0.83)	11,965.62 (100.00)	11,986.00 (100.00)	1,227 ..	9.77 ..	9.75 ..	222 ..	678 ..	148 ..	1,048 ..

Seventeen per cent per month

Two per cent per annum

TABLE
Family expenditure

Family expenditure Blocks	Food	Milk and milk products	Fuel	Light	Intoxicants	Toilets and sundry goods	Clothing
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Stage II ..	1,452.07	..	..	3.50	51.09	0.12	105.50
T. D ..	15,093.99	158.34	11.14	114.56	1,724.62	53.07	1,689.03
Stage I ..	16,871.28	92.55	4.25	46.46	1,295.25	35.75	1,813.75
Pre-Extension ..	1,687.60	48.55	1.25	20.40	174.00	20.75	311.00
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Sched- uled Tribes population.							
Less than twenty per cent	2,050.18	11.25	1.25	6.50	87.00	..	181.25
Twenty to sixty-six per cent	15,491.35	129.85	4.25	63.86	1,470.75	56.62	1,728.75
More than sixty-six per cent	17,563.41	158.34	11.14	114.56	1,687.12	53.07	2,010.28
Total ..	35,104.94	293.44	16.64	184.92	3,244.87	109.69	3,920.28
	(79.49)	(0.68)	(0.04)	(0.42)	(7.33)	(0.25)	(8.86)

Saving. }

No. 48

—Scheduled Castes

Miscellaneous goods and services	Durable and semi-durable goods	Health	Education	Total expenditure	Total income	Total number of members in the family	Monthly income, per capita	Monthly income, per capita
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
2·00	..	12·00	8·50	1,635·69	1,638·00	231	7·09	7·08
58·00	381·25	10·00	254·50	19,548·50	19,618·50	1,844	10·64	10·60
190·00	50·00	62·00	130·50	20,591·79	20,612·00	1,193	17·28	17·26
101·00	36·00	..	3·00	2,403·55	2,404·00	306	7·86	7·85
..
29·00	..	..	22·00	2,387·43	1,598·00	184	8·69	12·98
255·00	86·00	40·00	105·00	19,431·43	19,926·50	1,415	14·08	13·73
67·00	381·25	44·00	269·50	22,359·67	22,748·00	1,975	11·52	11·32
351·00 (0·78)	467·25 (1·06)	84·00 (0·19)	396·50 (0·90)	44,179·53 (100·00)	41,272·50 (100·00)	3,574 ..	12·39 ..	12·36 ..

0·21 per cent per month

2·5 per cent per annum

TABLE
Family expenditures—

Family expenditure Block	Food	Milk and milk products	Fuel	Light	Intoxicants	Toilets and sundry goods	Clothing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Stage II ..	45.42	..	..	..	1.00	..	3.00
T. D. ..	4,228.48	47.60	7.00	20.75	561.25	18.00	571.50
Stage I ..	3,580.63	57.50	..	18.25	392.50	24.25	499.25
Pre-Extension ..	1,006.55	5.20	3.00	5.00	71.25	26.50	86.00
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than 20 per cent	444.70	2.45	..	..	34.25	6.00	36.00
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	4,187.90	60.25	3.00	23.25	430.50	44.75	552.55
More than 66 per cent	4,228.48	47.60	7.00	20.75	561.25	18.00	571.50
Total ..	8,861.08	110.30	10.00	44.00	1,026.00	68.75	1,159.75
	(76.31)	(0.95)	(0.08)	(0.38)	(8.81)	(0.59)	(9.96)

Saving.. }
}

No. 4-9

Other Backward Classes

Miscellaneous goods and services	Durable and semi-durable goods.	Health	Education	Total expenditure	Total income	Total number of members in the family	Per Capita monthly income	Per Capita monthly expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
3.50	..	..	..	52.92	53.00	8	6.63	6.62
95.00	38.00	..	3.00	5,590.58	5,610.00	340	16.50	16.44
45.00	38.50	75.00	7.00	4,737.88	4,741.00	248	19.14	19.10
33.00	..	..	2.00	1,238.50	1,239.00	158	7.84	7.83
..
13.00	..	..	..	536.40	424.00	70	6.06	7.66
68.50	38.50	75.00	9.00	5,492.90	5,615.00	344	16.32	15.97
95.00	38.00	..	3.00	5,590.58	5,610.00	340	16.50	16.44
176.50	76.50	75.00	12.00	11,619.88	11,649.00	756	15.41	15.37
(1.52)	(0.66)	(0.64)	(0.10)	(100.00)	(100.00)			

0.25 per cent per month

3 per cent per annum

TABLE
Distribution of respondents in the

School-going children Block	Number of Blocks	Schedule						
		Families sending their children to school				Not sending	No school-going children	Total (3+7+8)
		Now	Last year	5 years back	10 years back			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	2	1 (8.3)	1 (8.3)	..	..	10 (83.4)	1	12
T. D. ..	13	15 (28.8)	5 (7.9)	..	..	43 (68.3)	5	63
Stage I ..	11	13 (18.3)	17 1	4 (5.6)	..	37 (52.1)	21	71
Pre-Extension ..	4	11 (19.6)	10 (17.9)	2 (3.6)	..	33 (58.9)	12	56
Shadow ..	1	7 (35.0)	4 (20.0)	..	..	9 (45.0)	4	20
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than Twenty per cent.	7	24 (22.4)	20 (18.7)	4 (3.9)	..	59 (55.1)	24	107
Twenty per cent to Sixty-six per cent.	11	8 (16.8)	10 (28.8)	2 (2.1)	..	28 (58.3)	12	48
More than Sixty-six per cent.	14	15 (31.2)	7 (10.4)	..	..	45 (58.3)	7	67
Total ..	32	47 (21.2)	37	6	..	132 9.4	43 (19.4)	222 (100)

No. 5.F

school-going children—

Castes			Scheduled						
Families aware of educational facilities			Families sending their children to school				Not sending	No school-going children	Total (13+17+18)
Yes	No	Total	Now	Last year	5 years back	10 years back			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	12	12	6	15 (35.7)	4 (9.5)	..	17 (40.5)	19	42
8 (12.7)	55 (87.3)	63	47 (13.5)	81 (23.3)	5 (1.5)	..	214 (16.7)	86	347
13 (18.3)	58 (81.7)	71	33 (14.8)	53 (23.8)	4 (1.8)	..	133 (59.4)	57	223
8 (14.3)	48 (55.7)	56	10 (15.2)	17 (25.7)	..	..	39 (59.1)	17	66
1 (5.0)	19 (95.0)	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 (10.3)	96 (89.7)	107	1 (2.7)	14 (37.8)	1 (2.7)	..	21 (56.8)	15	37
11 (22.9)	37 (77.1)	48	39 (14.1)	66 (23.8)	6 (2.2)	..	166 (59.9)	72	277
8 (11.9)	59 (88.1)	67	56 (15.4)	86 (23.7)	6 (1.6)	..	216 (59.3)	92	364
30 (13.5)	192 (86.5)	222 (100)	96 (14.2)	166	13	..	403 (59.4)	179 (26.4)	678 (100)

TABLE
Distribution of respondents in the

School-going children Block	Tribes			Other Back-			
	Families aware of educational facilities			Families sending their children to School			
	Yes	No	Total	Now	Last year	5 years back	10 years back
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Stage II ..	19 (46·2)	23 (54·8)	42	..	1 (50·0)	..	..
T. D. ..	86 (24·8)	26 (75·2)	347	24 (36·9)	11 (16·9)	..	..
Stage I ..	57 (25·6)	166 (74·4)	223	9 (19·2)	12 (25·5)	..	..
Pre-Extension ..	12 (18·2)	54 (81·8)	66	5 (14·7)	7 (20·6)	..	..
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than Twenty per cent.	5 (15·5)	32 (84·5)	37	..	..	..	..
Twenty per cent to Sixty-six per cent.	76 (29·4)	201 (72·6)	277	14 (21·5)	20 (30·8)	..	..
More than Sixty-six per cent.	93 (25·5)	271 (74·5)	364	24 (36·9)	11 (16·9)	..	..
Total ..	174 (25·7)	504 (74·3)	678 (100)	38 (25·7)	31 (20·9)	..	..

No. 51

school-going children—Concl'd.

ward Classes						Sample size			
Not sending	No school-going children	Total (23+27+28)	Families aware of educational facilities			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
			Yes	No	Total				
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	2	2 (100)	..	2	12	42	2	56
30 (46.2)	11	65	23 (35.4)	42 (64.6)	65	63	347	65	475
26 (55.3)	12	47	13 (27.7)	34 (73.3)	47	71	223	47	341
22 (64.7)	7	34	9 (26.5)	25 (73.5)	34	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
18	..	18	..	18	18	107	37	18	162
31 (47.7)	20	65	24 (36.4)	41 (63.1)	65	48	277	65	390
30 (46.2)	11	65	23 (35.4)	42 (64.6)	65	67	364	65	496
79 (53.4)	31 (20.9)	148 (100)	47 (25.6)	101 (74.4)	148 (100)	222	678	148	1048

TABLE
Reasons for not sending

School-going children Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled					Total
		Families sending their children to school within a distance of					
		Near the home	Within one mile	Within one to two miles	More than 2 miles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Stage-II ..	3	1	..	..	..	1
T. D. ..	13	9	4	2	..	15	
Stage-I ..	11	8	3	2	..	13	
Pre-Extension ..	4	4	4	3	..	11	
Shadow ..	1	4	2	1	..	7	
Blocks arranged according to S. T. population.							
Less than 20 per cent.	7	13	7	4	..	24	
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	4	2	2	..	8	
More than 66 per cent.	14	9	4	2	..	15	
Total ..	32	26 (55.3)	13 (27.7)	8 (17.0)	..	47 (100)	

No. 5-2

Children to school

Castes					Scheduled				
Reasons for not sending their children to school					Families sending their children to school within a distance of				
Ignorance	Indifference	Financial difficulty	No school in the village or nearby	Total	Near the home	Within one mile	Within one to two miles	More than 2 miles	Total
8	9	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	2	5	..	10	3	2	1	..	6
8	8	22	5	43	29	14	4	..	47
5	7	23	2	37	18	12	3	..	33
7	6	20	..	33	6	3	1	..	10
1	2	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
11	13	35	..	59	1	..	..	..	1
5	3	18	2	28	22	13	4	..	39
8	9	23	5	45	33	18	5	..	56
24 (18·2)	25 (18·9)	76 (576)	7 (5·3)	132 (100)	56 (58·3)	31 (32·3)	9 (9·4)	..	96 (100)

TABLE
Reasons for not sending

Tribes						Other Backward				
School-going children Block	Reasons for not sending their children to School					Families sending their children to school within a distance of				
	Ignorance	Indifference	Financial difficulty	No school in the village or nearby	Total	Near the home	Within one mile	Within one to two miles	More than 2 miles	Total
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Stag-II ..	3	4	10	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
F. D. ..	32	44	133	5	214	13	8	2	1	24
Stage-I ..	12	26	64	31	133	3	2	1	3	9
Pre-Extension ..	6	11	22	..	39	2	2	1	..	5
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.										
Less than 20 per cent.	3	6	12	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	18	34	87	31	166	5	4	2	3	14
More than 66 per cent.	32	45	134	5	216	13	8	2	1	24
Total ..	53 (13.2)	85 (21.1)	229 (56.8)	36 (8.9)	403 (100)	18 (4.4)	12 (3.0)	4 (1.0)	4 (1.0)	38 (9.5)

No. 5·2

Children to school—Concl'd.

Classes								
Reasons for not sending their children to school					Sample size			
Ignorance	Indifference	Financial difficulty	No school in the village or nearby	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	1	..	1	12	42	2	56
..	1	9	20	30	63	347	65	475
4	5	14	3	26	71	223	47	341
3	5	14	..	22	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
3	4	11	..	18	107	37	18	162
4	6	18	3	31	48	277	65	390
..	1	9	20	30	67	364	65	496
7 (8·9)	11 (13·9)	38 (48·1)	23 (29·1)	79 (100)	222	678	148	1048

Single-I	11	..	33	5	..	2	31	71	..	1	8	2
Pre-Extension	4	5	15	6	1	2	26	56	..	1	10	4
Shadow	1	1	..	..	..	..	19	20	..	..	..	..
Total	32	41	61	23	2	4	91	222	2	6	57	14
		(18.5)	(27.5)	(10.4)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(40.9)	(100)	(0.9)	(2.7)	(25.7)	(6.3)
Less than 20 per cent.	7	3	28	5	1	3	67	107	..	1	5	2
		(4.5)	(26.2)	(4.7)	(1.5)	(4.5)	(62.6)	(100)	..	(0.9)	(4.8)	(1.8)
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	5	21	6	..	1	15	48	..	1	13	4
		(10.4)	(43.8)	(12.5)	..	(2.1)	(31.2)	(100)	..	(2.1)	(27.1)	(8.3)
More than 66 per cent.	14	31	12	12	1	..	9	67	2	4	39	8
		(49.3)	(17.9)	(17.9)	(1.5)	..	(13.4)	(100)	(3.0)	(6.0)	(58.2)	(11.9)
Total	32	41	61	23	2	4	91	222	2	6	57	14

TABLE

Distribution of respondents availing

Medical facilities Block	Number of Blocks		Number of families						Number of Families				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Hospital	P. H. C.	Baidya	Homoeopath	Others	Not visited	Total	Midwives	Health visitor	Public Health Department	Baidya
Stage-II	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	..	..	..	..
T. D.	..	12	33	12	12	1	..	5	63	2	4	39	8

..	60	71	26	45	71	45	26	71	71	223	47	341
..	41	56	27	29	56	29	27	56	56	66	34	156
..	20	20	13	7	20	7	13	20	20	..	..	20
..	143 (64.4)	222 (100)	83 (37.4)	139 (62.6)	222 (100)	140 (63.1)	82 (36.9)	222 (100)	222	678	148	1,048
..	99 (92.5)	107 (100)	60 (56.1)	47 (43.9)	107 (100)	47 (43.9)	60 (56.1)	107 (100)	107	57	18	162
..	30 (62.5)	48 (100)	13 (27.1)	35 (12.9)	48 (100)	35 (72.9)	13 (27.1)	48 (100)	48	277	65	390
..	14 (20.9)	67 (100)	10 (14.9)	57 (83.1)	67 (100)	57 (85.1)	10 (14.9)	67 (100)	67	364	65	496
..	143	222	83	139	222	139	83	222	222	678	148	1,048

No. 5-3

medical facilities—Scheduled Castes

visited by		Families, towards tra- ditional cure			Willing to be treated in modern hospital			Sample size					
14	Homoeopath	17	Favourable	20	Yes	23	Scheduled Castes	24	Scheduled Tribes	25	Other Backward Classes	26	Total
15	Not visited	18	Not favourable	21	No	24	Scheduled Tribes	25	Other Backward Classes	26	Total	26	Total
16	Total	19	Total	22	Total	23	Scheduled Castes	24	Scheduled Tribes	25	Other Backward Classes	26	Total
12	12	8	8	5	5	12	12	42	42	2	2	56	56
10	63	9	9	54	54	63	63	347	347	65	65	475	475

TABLE

Distribution of respondents availing

Medical facilities Block	Families availing medical facilities							Families	
	Hospital	P. H. C.	Baidya	Homoeopath	Others	Not visited	Total	Midwives	Health Visitors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage-II ..	..	..	2	4	..	36 (85.9)	42	..	..
T. D. ..	32	217	32	..	..	66 (19)	347	..	24
Stage-I ..	42	123	3	..	..	55 (24.8)	223	12	3
Pre-Extension	9	57	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	83 (12.2)	397 (58.5)	37 (5.5)	4 (0.6)	..	157 (23.2)	678 (100.0)	12 (1.8)	27 (3.9)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than 20 per cent	9 (24.4)	11 (29.7)	..	..	..	17 (45.9)	37	..	..
Twenty per cent to 66 per cent.	35 (12.6)	166 (69.0)	5 (1.8)	4 (1.4)	..	67 (24.2)	277 (100)	12 (4.3)	3 (1.1)
More than 66 per cent	39 (10.7)	220 (60.4)	32 (8.8)	..	..	73 (20.1)	364 (100)	..	15 (4.1)
Total ..	83	397	37	4	..	157	678	12	27

No. 54

medical facilities—Scheduled Tribes

visited by					Families attitude towards traditional cure			Willing to be treated in modern Hospitals		
Public Health Doctor	Baidya	Homoeopath	Not visited	Total	Favourable	Not favourable	Total	Yes	No	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	42	42	35	7	42	7	35	42
213	26	..	84	347	40	307	347	262	85	347
137	13	..	58	223	40	183	223	183	40	223
64	2	..	..	66	..	66	66	66	..	66
..
414 (61.1)	41 (6.1)	..	184 (27.1)	678 (100)	115 (17.0)	563 (83.0)	678 (100)	518 (76.4)	160 (23.6)	678
18 (43.7)	9 (14.3)	..	10 (27.0)	37 (107)	17 (45.9)	20 (54.1)	37 (100)	20 (54.1)	17 (45.9)	37 (100)
180 (65.0)	4 (1.4)	..	73 (28.2)	277 (100)	37 (13.4)	240 (86.6)	277 (100)	240 (86.6)	37 (13.4)	277 (100)
225 (61.8)	28 (7.7)	..	95 (26.4)	364 (100)	61 (16.8)	303 (83.2)	364 (100)	258 (70.9)	106 (29.1)	364 (100)
414	..	..	184	678	115	563	678	518	160	678

TABLE
Distribution of respondents availing

Medical facilities Block	Families availing medical facilities							Families		
	Hospital	P. H. C.	Baidya	Homoeopath	Others	Not visited	Total	Midwives	Health Visitors	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Stage II	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
I. D.	..	..	54	10	1	..	65	..	14
Stage I	..	9	31	5	1	..	47	..	1	
Pre-Extension	..	..	23	11	..	..	34	1	1
Shadow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	9	108	26	2	..	3	148	1	16
	..	(6.1)	(72.9)	(17.6)	(1.4)		(2.0)	(100)	(0.7)	(10.8)
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.										
Less than twenty per cent.	..	15	3	..	..	..	18	..	..
	..	(83.3)	(16.7)				(100)			
Twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent.	9	39	13	1	..	3	65	1	2	
	(13.9)	(60.0)	(20.0)	(1.5)		(4.6)	(100)	(1.5)	(2.6)	
More than sixty-six per cent.	..	54	10	1	..	..	65	..	14
	..	(83.1)	(15.4)	(1.5)			(100)		(21.5)	
Total	9	108	26	2	..	3	148	1	16	

No. 5-5

medical facilities—Other Backward Classes

visited by					Families attitude towards traditional cure			Willing to be treated in modern Hospital		
Public Health Doctor	Baidya	Homeopath	Not visited	Total	Favourable	Not favourable	Total	Yes	No	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
..	..	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	2
44	6	..	1	65	12	53	65	53	12	65
42	2	..	2	47	31	16	47	16	31	47
25	7	..	..	34	7	27	34	27	7	34
..
111	15	..	5	148	52	96	148	96	52	148
(75.0)	(10.1)		(3.4)	(100)	(35.1)	(64.9)	(100)	(64.9)	(35.1)	(100)
18	..	..	..	18	5	13	18	13	5	18
				(100)	(27.8)	(72.2)	(100)	(72.2)	(27.8)	(100)
49	9	..	4	65	35	30	65	30	35	65
(75.4)	(13.9)		(6.2)	(100)	(53.8)	(46.2)	(100)	(46.2)	(53.8)	(100)
44	6	..	1	65	12	53	65	53	12	65
(67.8)	(9.2)		(1.5)	(100)	(18.5)	(81.5)	(100)	(81.5)	(18.5)	(100)
111	15	..	5	148	52	96	148	96	52	148
				(100)			(100)			(100)

Stage II	3	38 (90.5)	4 (9.5)	42 (100)	..	..	..
T. D.	13	164 (89.6)	19 (10.4)	183 (100)	..	..	..
Stage I	11	206 (84.1)	39 (15.9)	245 (100)	..	..	..
Pre-Extention	4	159 (74.2)	54 (25.8)	213 (100)	..	..	..
Shadow	1	22 (44.0)	28 (56.0)	50 (100)	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.							
Less than twenty per cent.	7	290 (74.6)	99 (25.4)	389 (100)	..	..	..
Twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent.	11	124 (83.2)	25 (16.8)	149 (100)	..	..	..
More than sixty-six per cent.	14	175 (89.7)	20 (10.3)	195 (100)	..	..	..
Total	32	589 (80.4)	144 (19.6)	733 (100)	..	..	..

TABLE
Employment

1 Employment condition Block	2 Number of Blocks	3 Number of members in the family employed in—			6 Employment condi- tion		
		4 Agricultural work	5 Non-agricultural work	5 Total	Presently		
					6 One month	7 Two months	8 Three months

Scheduled

2	1	6	3	12	94	36	130	..	..
(16-6)	(8-4)	(50-0)	(25-0)	(72-3)	(27-7)	(100)	..	..	..
18	11	16	18	63	916	178	1,094	..	..
(28-6)	(17-4)	(25-4)	(28-6)	(83-7)	(16-3)	(100)	..	..	..
20	9	25	17	71	559	140	699	..	..
(28-2)	(12-7)	(35-2)	(23-9)	(80-0)	(20-0)	(100)	..	..	..
13	11	19	13	56	110	63	173	..	..
(23-2)	(19-7)	(33-9)	(23-2)	(63-6)	(36-4)	(100)	..	..	..
3	5	7	5	2)	..	..	..	..	..
(15-0)	(25-0)	(35-0)	(25-0)	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	20	40	23	107	55	47	102	..	..
(22-5)	(18-7)	(37-3)	(21-5)	(54-0)	(46-0)	(100)	..	..	..
13	5	16	14	48	653	164	817	..	..
(27-1)	(10-4)	(35-3)	(23-2)	(79-9)	(20-1)	(100)	..	..	..
19	12	17	19	67	971	206	1,177	..	..
(28-4)	(17-9)	(25-3)	(28-4)	(77-9)	(22-1)	(100)	..	..	..
56	37	73	56	222	1,679	417	2,096	..	..
(25-2)	(16-7)	(32-9)	(25-2)	(100)	(80-1)	(19-9)	(100)	..	..

No. 6-1

Condition

Castes		Scheduled Tribes		
tion of the respondents employed for—		Number of members in the family employed in—		
9	Four to six months	14	Agricultural work	Employment condition of the respondents
10	Seven to nine months	15	Non-agricultural work	
11	Fully employed	16	Total	
12	Unemployed	Presently employed for—		
13	Total	17	One month	Presently employed for—
		18	Two months	
		19	Three months	

TABLE
Employment

Employment condition Blocks	Scheduled Tribes					Other Backward		
	Employment condition of the respondents					Number of members in the family employed in—		
	Presently employed for					Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Total
	Four to six months	Seven to nine months	Fully employed	Unemployed	Total			
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Stage II ..	6 (14·3)	8 (19·0)	18 (42·9)	10 (23·8)	42 (100)	3 (75·0)	1 (25·0)	4 (100)
T. D. ..	49 (14·1)	76 (21·9)	130 (37·5)	92 (26·5)	347 (100)	141 (78·3)	39 (21·7)	180 (100)
Stage I ..	49 (21·9)	40 (17·9)	81 (36·3)	53 (23·9)	223 (100)	124 (82·1)	27 (17·9)	151 (100)
Pre-Extension ..	18 (27·2)	14 (21·2)	17 (42·8)	17 (42·8)	66 (100)	64 (83·1)	13 (16·9)	77 (100)
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than twenty per cent.	10 (27·0)	6 (16·2)	12 (32·5)	9 (24·3)	47 (100)	27 (75·0)	9 (25·0)	36 (100)
Twenty per cent to sixty-six per cent.	61 (22·0)	53 (19·1)	95 (34·3)	68 (24·6)	277 (100)	164 (83·7)	32 (16·0)	196 (100)
More than sixty-six per cent.	51 (14·0)	79 (21·7)	139 (38·2)	95 (26·1)	364 (100)	141 (78·3)	39 (21·7)	180 (100)
Total ..	122 (18·0)	138 (20·3)	246 (36·3)	172 (25·4)	678 (100)	332 (80·5)	80 (19·5)	412 (100)

No. 6-1

Condition—Concl'd.

Classes								Sample size			
Employment condition of the respondents								Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
Presently employed for—											
One month	Two months	Three months	Four to six months	Seven to nine months	Fully employed	Unemployed	Total				
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
..	..	..	..	1 (50.0)	..	1 (50.0)	2 (100)	12	42	2	56
..	1 (1.5)	6 (9.2)	12 (18.4)	12 (18.4)	18 (27.9)	16 (24.6)	65 (100)	63	347	65	475
..	5 (10.6)	6 (12.7)	11 (21.3)	5 (10.6)	7 (14.9)	13 (29.9)	47 (100)	71	223	47	341
..	..	4 (11.7)	7 (20.6)	4 (11.7)	10 (29.4)	9 (26.6)	34 (100)	56	66	34	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
..	..	4 (22.2)	5 (27.8)	3 (16.6)	1 (5.6)	5 (27.8)	18 (100)	107	37	18	162
..	5 (7.7)	6 (4.2)	13 (22.0)	7 (10.8)	16 (24.6)	18 (27.7)	65 (100)	48	277	65	390
..	1 (1.5)	6 (9.2)	12 (18.5)	12 (18.5)	18 (27.7)	16 (24.6)	65 (100)	67	364	65	496
..	6 (4.1)	16 (10.9)	30 (20.2)	22 (14.9)	35 (23.6)	39 (26.3)	148 (100)	222	678	148	1,048

TABLE

Indebtedness per family—

Indebtedness Block	Number of Blocks	Cash Loan				Kind Loan			
		Indebted families	Cash	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan	Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage II ..	3	24 (9.4)	3,920	580	3,340 (47.8)	12 (4.7)	1,620	..	1,620 (23.2)
I. D. ..	13	227 (47.7)	8,248	3,772	19,495 (63.2)	55 (11.6)	7,524	110	7,414 (24.0)
Stage I ..	11	175 (51.3)	17,672	205	17,467 (76.0)	33 (9.7)	3,810	100	3,710 (16.1)
Pre-Extension ..	4	106 (68.0)	10,323	..	10,323 (90.5)	8 (5.1)	800	..	800 (7.0)
Shadow ..	1	15 (75.0)	1,880	80	1,800 (100)	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than 20 per cent	7	93 (57.4)	9,488	715	8,773 (80.7)	12 (7.4)	1,380	..	1,380 (12.7)
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	223 (57.2)	24,167	150	24,017 (80.3)	27 (6.9)	3,270	..	3,270 (10.9)
More than 66 per cent	14	231 (46.6)	23,407	3,772	19,635 (59.1)	69 (13.9)	9,104	210	8,894 (26.8)
Total ..	32	547 (52.1)	57,062	4,637	52,425 (70.8)	108 (10.3)	13,754	210	13,544 (18.3)

No. 7-1

all caste-groups

Cash and Kind Loan				Total amount of outstanding Loan value in Rs.).	Total number of indebted families.	Families not indebted	Total	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family
Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10 (3.9)	2,027	..	2,027 (29.0)	6,987 (100)	46 (18.0)	208 (82.0)	254 (100)	27.51	151.89
26 (5.5)	4,678	750	3,928 (12.8)	30,137 (100)	308 (64.8)	167 (35.2)	475 (100)	67.43	100.12
11 (3.2)	1,815	..	1,815 (7.9)	22,992 (100)	219 (64.2)	122 (35.8)	341 (100)	64.92	104.99
1 (0.6)	280	..	280 (2.5)	11,403 (100)	115 (73.7)	41 (26.3)	156 (100)	73.10	99.16
..	..	..	..	1,800 (100)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	20 (100)	90.00	120.00
4 (2.5)	717	..	717 (6.6)	10,870 (100)	109 (67.3)	53 (32.7)	162 (100)	67.10	99.72
14 (3.6)	2,640	..	2,640 (8.8)	29,927 (100)	264 (67.7)	126 (32.3)	390 (100)	76.74	113.36
30 (6.0)	5,443	750	4,693 (14.1)	33,222 (100)	330 (66.5)	166 (33.5)	496 (100)	66.98	100.67
48 (4.6)	8,800	750	8,050 (10.9)	74,019 (100)	703 (67.0)	345 (33.0)	1,048 (100)	70.63	105.29

TABLE
Indebtedness per

Indebtedness Blocks	Number of Blocks	Cash Loan				Kind Loan			
		Indebted families	Cash	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan	Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage II	.. 3	9 (75.0)	1,710	580	1,130 (94.4)	..	..	..	..
T. D.	.. 13	35 (55.5)	2,930	310	2,620 (82.9)	10 (15.9)	600	60	540 (17.1)
Stage I	.. 11	30 (42.2)	2,425	55	2,370 (59.7)	8 (11.3)	1,060	..	1,060 (26.7)
Pre-Extension	.. 4	34 (60.7)	2,723	..	2,723 (93.2)	2 (3.6)	200	..	200 (6.8)
Shadow	.. 1	15 (75.0)	1,880	80	1,800 (100)	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than 20 per cent	7	65 (60.7)	6,648	715	5,933 (82.5)	4 (3.7)	650	..	650 (9.0)
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	11	22 (45.8)	2,060	..	2,060 (82.7)	4 (8.3)	430	..	430 (17.3)
More than 66 per cent	14	36 (53.7)	2,960	310	2,650 (78.6)	12 (17.9)	780	60	720 (21.4)
Total	.. 32	123 (55.4)	11,668	1,025	10,643 (81.5)	20 (9.0)	1,860	60	1,800 (13.8)

No. 72

family—Scheduled Castes

Indebted families	Cash and Kind Loan			Total amount of outstanding loan (value in Rs.)	Total number of indebted families.	Families not indebted	Total	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family
	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 (8.3)	67	..	67 (5.6)	1,197 (100)	10 (83.3)	2 (16.7)	12 (100)	99.75	119.70
1 (1.6)	370	370	..	3,160 (100)	46 (73.0)	17 (27.0)	63 (100)	50.16	68.70
2 (2.8)	540	..	540 (13.6)	3,970 (100)	40 (56.3)	31 (43.7)	71 (100)	55.92	99.25
..	..	..	..	2,923 (100)	36 (64.3)	20 (25.7)	56 (100)	52.20	81.19
..	..	..	..	1,800 (100)	15 (75.0)	5 (25.0)	20 (100)	90.00	120.00
3 (2.8)	607	..	607 (8.5)	7,190 (100)	72 (67.2)	35 (32.7)	107 (100)	67.20	99.86
..	..	..	..	2,490 (100)	26 (54.1)	22 (45.9)	48 (100)	51.88	95.77
1 (1.4)	370	370	..	3,370 (100)	49 (73.1)	18 (27.0)	67 (100)	50.30	68.78
4 (1.8)	977	370	607 (4.7)	13,050 (100)	147 (66.2)	75 (33.8)	222 (100)	58.78	88.78

TABLE
Indebtedness per family—

Indebtedness Blocks	Cash Loan				Kind Loan			
	Indebted families	Cash	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan	Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II	13 (31.0)	1,930	..	1,930 (35.0)	12 (28.6)	1,620	..	1,620 (29.4)
F. D.	153 (44.1)	15,172	2,512	12,660 (54.1)	44 (12.7)	6,857	50	6,807 (29.1)
Stage I	115 (51.6)	11,077	150	10,927 (73.6)	25 (11.2)	2,750	100	2,650 (17.8)
Pre-Extension	43 (65.2)	5,210	..	5,210 (85.6)	6 (9.1)	600	..	600 (9.9)
Shadow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent	13 (35.1)	1,690	..	1,690 (66.8)	8 (21.6)	730	..	730 (28.9)
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	155 (66.0)	16,417	150	16,267 (74.8)	23 (8.3)	2,840	..	2,840 (13.1)
More than 66 per cent	15 (42.9)	15,282	2,512	12,770 (49.9)	56 (15.4)	8,257	150	8,107 (31.7)
Total	324 (47.8)	33,389	2,662	30,727 (61.6)	87 (12.8)	11,827	150	11,677 (23.4)

No. 73

Scheduled Tribes

Cash and Kind Loan				Total amount of outstanding loan (Value in Rs.)	Total number of indebted families	Families not indebted	Total	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family
Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9 (21.4)	1,960 ..	.. ..	1960 (35.6)	5,510 (100)	34 (81.0)	8 (19.0)	42 (100)	131.19 ..	162.06 ..
25 (7.2)	4,308 ..	380 ..	3,928 (16.8)	23,355 (100)	222 (64.0)	125 (36.0)	347 (100)	67.42 ..	105.38 ..
9 (4.0)	1,275 ..	.. ..	1,275 (3.6)	14,852 (100)	149 (66.8)	74 (33.2)	223 (100)	66.60 ..	99.68 ..
1 (1.5)	280 ..	.. ..	280 (4.5)	6,090 (100)	50 (75.8)	16 (24.2)	66 (100)	92.27 ..	121.80 ..
..
1 (2.7)	110 ..	.. ..	110 (4.3)	2,530 (100)	22 (59.4)	15 (40.6)	37 (100)	68.38 ..	115.00 ..
14 (5.0)	2,640 ..	.. ..	2,640 (12.1)	21,747 (100)	192 (69.3)	85 (30.7)	277 (100)	78.51 ..	113.27 ..
29 (7.9)	5,073 ..	380 ..	4,693 (18.4)	25,570 (100)	241 (66.2)	123 (33.8)	364 (100)	70.25 ..	106.10 ..
44 (6.5)	7,823 ..	380 ..	7,443 (15.0)	49,847 (100)	455 (67.1)	223 (32.9)	678 (100)	73.52 ..	109.55 ..

TABLE
Indebtedness per family—

Indebtedness Block	Cash Loan				Kind of Loan			
	Indebted families	Cash	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan	Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Stage II ..	2 (100)	280	..	280 (100)	..	..	..	..
T. D. ..	39 (60.0)	5,165	95	4,215 (98.4)	1 (1.5)	67	..	67 (1.6)
Stage I ..	30 (63.8)	4,170	..	4,170 (100)	..	..	..	..
Pre-Extension ..	29 (85.3)	2,390	..	2,390 (100)	..	..	..	..
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.								
Less than 20 per cent.	15 (83.3)	1,150	..	1,150 (100)	..	..	..	..
20 per cent to 66 per cent.	45 (70.8)	5,690	..	5,690 (100)	..	..	..	..
More than 66 per cent.	39 (60.0)	5,165	950	4,215 (98.4)	(1.5)	67	..	67 (1.6)
Total ..	101 (67.5)	12,005	950	11,055 (99.4)	1 (0.7)	67	..	67 (0.6)

..	..	..	..	280 (100)	2 (10)	..	2 (100)	140 00	140 00
..	..	..	..	4,282 (100)	40 (61.5)	25 (38.5)	65 (100)	65.9	107.10
..	..	..	..	4,170 (100)	30 (63.8)	17 (36.2)	47 (100)	88.72	139.00
..	..	..	..	2,390 (100)	29 (85.0)	5 (14.7)	34 (100)	70.29	82.41
..
..	..	..	..	1,150 (100)	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	18 (100)	63.89	76.67
..	..	..	..	5,690 (100)	46 (70.8)	19 (29.2)	65 (100)	87.54	123.70
..	..	..	..	4,282 (100)	40 (61.5)	25 (38.5)	65 (100)	65.88	107.05
..	..	..	..	11,122 (100)	101 (68.2)	47 (31.8)	148 (100)	75.15	110.12

No. 7-4

Other Backward Classes

Cash and Kind of Loan				Total amount of outstanding loan (value in Rs.).	Total number of indebted families.	Families not indebted	Total	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family
Indebted families	Cash value	Repaid up to the date of survey	Outstanding Loan						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

TABLE
Source of

Indebtedness Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled Caste								Scheduled			
		Amount of loan incurred (sourcewise)				Number of families incurring loan (sourcewise)				Amount of loan incurred (sourcewise)			
		Government	Private	Co-operative	Total	Government	Private	Co-operative	Total	Government	Private	Co-operative	Total
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Stage II ...	3		1,777		1,777 (100)		10		10 (100)		3,880 (70.4)	1,630 (29.6)	5,510 (100)
T. D. ...	13	1,380 (35.4)	1,060 (27.2)	1,460 (37.4)	3,900 (100)	13 (28.3)	10 (45.6)	12 (26.1)	46 (100)	5,684 (21.6)	14,497 (55.0)	6,156 (23.4)	26,337 (100)
Stage I ...	11	1,095 (27.2)	2,210 (55.9)	720 (17.9)	4,025 (100)	11 (27.5)	27 (67.5)	2 (5.0)	40 (100)	3,519 (23.3)	8,256 (54.7)	3,327 (22.0)	15,102 (100)
Pre-Ext. ...	4	450 (15.4)	2,393 (8.9)	80 (2.7)	2,923 (100)	5 (13.9)	30 (83.3)	1 (2.8)	36 (100)	3,610 (59.3)	490 (8.0)	1,990 (32.7)	6,090 (100)
Shadow ...	1		1,880		1,880 (100)				15 (100)				
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.													
Less than 20 per cent	7	315 (4.0)	7,170 (90.7)	420 (5.3)	7,905 (100)	5 (6.9)	66 (91.7)	1 (1.4)	72 (100)	1,190 (47.0)	1,130 (44.7)	210 (8.3)	2,530 (100)
Twenty per cent to 66 per cent.	11	1,230 (49.4)	880 (35.3)	380 (15.3)	2,490 (100)	11 (42.3)	13 (50.0)	2 (7.3)	26 (100)	5,939 (27.1)	11,136 (50.9)	4,892 (22.0)	21,897 (100)
More than 66 per cent.	14	1,380 (3.6)	1,270 (30.9)	1,460 (35.5)	4,110 (100)	13 (26.6)	24 (48.9)	12 (24.5)	49 (100)	5,684 (19.9)	14,857 (51.9)	8,071 (28.2)	28,612 (100)
Total ..	32	2,925 (20.2)	9,320 (64.2)	2,260 (15.6)	14,505 (100)	29 (19.7)	103 (70.1)	15 (10.2)	147 (100)	12,813 (24.2)	27,123 (51.1)	13,103 (24.7)	53,039 (100)

33 (22·1)	88 (59·1)	28 (18·8)	149 (100)	2,070 (49·6)	1,950 (46·8)	150 (3·6)	4,170 (100)	12	17	1	30	71	223	47	341
24 (48·0)	10 (20·0)	16 (32·0)	50 (100)	640	1,170	580	2,390 (100)	9	15	5	29	56	66	34	156
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20
3 (13·6)	17 (77·3)	2 (9·1)	22 (100)	100 (8·7)	850 (73·9)	200 (17·4)	1,150 (00)	2 (13·3)	11 (73·4)	2 (13·3)	15 (100)	107	37	18	162
54 (28·1)	99 (51·6)	39 (20·3)	192 (100)	2,610 (45·9)	2,550 (44·8)	530 (9·3)	5,690 (100)	19 (41·3)	23 (50·0)	4 (8·7)	46 (100)	48	277	65	390
51 (21·2)	149 (61·8)	41 (17·0)	241 (100)	3,147 (50·1)	1,275 (24·4)	810 (15·5)	5,232 (100)	22 (55·0)	11 (27·5)	7 (17·5)	40 (100)	67	364	65	496
108 (23·8)	265 (58·2)	82 (18·0)	455 (100)	5,857 (48·5)	4,675 (38·7)	1,540 (12·8)	12,072 (100)	43 (42·6)	45 (44·5)	13 (12·9)	101 (100)	222	678	148	1048

TABLE No. 7-6
Distribution of indebted Families (all cast-groups) according to their income

Indebtedness Monthly income	Cash loan		Kind loan		Cash and kind loan		Total amount of outstanding loan	Number of in- debted families	families not indebted	Total
	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 10	18	1,300	1	60	1	296	1,656 (2.2)	20 (2.8)	5	25 (2.4)
10-20	128	11,853	17	710	5	499	13,062 (17.6)	150 (21.3)	58	208 (19.8)
21-30	115	10,070	17	1,927	5	1,167	13,164 (17.7)	137 (19.5)	55	192 (18.3)
31-50	121	8,085	18	3,566	21	3,050	14,701 (19.8)	160 (22.7)	87	247 (23.6)
51-100	100	11,202	39	4,762	14	1,843	17,807 (24.1)	153 (21.8)	88	241 (23.0)
101-150	25	2,735	13	1,969	..	445	5,149 (7.3)	38 (5.4)	29	67 (6.4)
151-300	26	4,730	3	550	2	750	6,030 (8.1)	31 (4.5)	16	47 (4.5)
301-500	10	1,250	..	..	..	..	1,250 (1.6)	10 (1.4)	7	17 (1.6)
501 & above	4	1,200	..	..	..	..	1,200 (1.6)	4 (0.6)	..	4 (0.4)
Total	547	52,425	108	13,544	48	8,050	74,019 (100)	703 (100)	345	1,048 (100)

TABLE No. 7-7
Indebtedness per family with respect to income Scheduled Castes

Indebtedness Monthly income	Cash loan		Kind loan		Cash and Kind loan		Total amount of outstanding loan	Number of indebted families	Families not indebted	Total
	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Out- standing Loan	Indebted families	Outstanding Loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
less than 10 ..	3	200	..	..	..	..	200 (1.5)	3 (2.0)	2	5 (2.3)
10—20 ..	18	1,598	2	90	..	..	1,688 (13.0)	20 (13.7)	12	32 (14.4)
21—30 ..	26	2,255	5	120	1	367	2,742 (21.0)	32 (21.8)	8	40 (18.0)
31—50 ..	36	3,075	2	210	2	240	3,525 (27.01)	40 (27.0)	25	65 (29.3)
51—100 ..	30	2,705	8	780	..	..	3,485 (26.7)	38 (26.0)	18	56 (25.2)
101—150 ..	8	610	1	150	..	..	760 (5.8)	9 (6.1)	8	17 (7.7)
151—300 ..	2	200	2	400	1	..	650 (5.0)	5 (3.4)	2	7 (3.1)
301—500 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
501 & above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	123	10 643	20	1,800	4	607	13,050ⁿ (100)	147 (100)	75	222 (100)

TABLE No. 7.8
Indebtedness per family with respect to income—Scheduled Tribes

Indebtedness Monthly income	Cash loan		Kind loan		Cash and kind loan		Total amount of outstanding loan	Total number of indebted families	Families not indebted	Total
	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 10 ..	10	750	1	63	1	296	1,106 (2-2)	12 (2-6)	2	14 (2-1)
10—20 ..	90	8,375	15	620	5	499	9,474 (19-1)	110 (24-2)	41	151 (22-3)
21—30 ..	70	5,705	11	1,740	4	800	8,245 (16-5)	85 (18-7)	33	118 (17-4)
31—50 ..	73	4,280	16	3,356	19	281	10,446 (21-0)	108 (23-7)	52	160 (23-6)
51—100 ..	46	5,607	31	3,982	14	1,843	11,472 (22-9)	91 (20-0)	62	153 (22-6)
101—150 ..	8	1,010	12	1,819	..	445	3,274 (6-6)	20 (4-4)	21	41 (6-0)
151—300 ..	16	3,550	1	100	1	750	4,400 (8-8)	18 (3-9)	8	26 (3-8)
01—500 ..	8	1,050	..	..	..	..	1,050 (2-1)	8 (1-8)	4	12 (1-8)
501 and above ..	3	400	..	..	..	..	400 (0-8)	3 (0-7)	..	3 (0-4)
Total ..	324	30,727	87	11,677	44	7,443	49,847 (100)	455 (100)	223	678 (100)

TABLE No. 7-9
Indebtedness per family with respect to income—Other Backward Classes

Indebtedness Monthly income	Cash loan		Kind loan		Cash and kind loan		Total amount of outstanding loan	Total number of indebted families	Families not indebted	Total
	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan	Indebted families	Outstanding loan				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 10	5	350	..	..	..	..	350 (3-1)	5 (5-0)	1	6 (4-1)
10-20	20	1,880	..	..	..	..	1,880 (17-0)	20 (19-8)	5	25 (16-9)
21-30	19	2,110	1	67	..	..	2,177 (19-6)	20 (19-8)	14	34 (22-9)
31-50	12	730	..	..	..	..	730 (6-5)	12 (11-8)	10	22 (14-9)
51-100	24	2,890	..	..	..	..	2,890 (26-0)	24 (23-8)	8	32 (21-6)
101-150	9	1,115	..	..	..	..	1,115 (10-2)	9 (8-9)	..	9 (6-1)
151-300	8	980	..	..	..	..	980 (8-8)	8 (7-9)	6	14 (9-4)
301-500	2	200	..	..	..	..	200 (1-7)	2 (2-0)	3	5 (3-4)
501 and above	1	800	..	..	..	..	800 (7-1)	1 (1-0)	..	1 (0-7)
Total	100	11,055	1	67	..	..	11,122 (100)	101 (100)	47	148 (109)

TABLE

Social

Social Status Block	Number of Blocks	Scheduled							
		Membership in							
		Grama Panchayat	Graingolla Co-operative Society.	Large-Scale Credit Co-operative Society	Youth Club	Mahila Samiti	Other Voluntary Organisations	Not member	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Stage II ..	3	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	12
T. D. ..	13	5	12	2	..	..	33	11	63
Stage I ..	11	8	2	3	..	..	30	28	71
Pre-Extension ..	4	4	1	..	..	..	25	26	56
Shadow ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	8	20
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.									
Less than 20 per cent	7	6	3	2	..	..	43	53	107
20 per cent to 66 per cent	11	8	1	1	..	..	24	14	48
More than 66 per cent	14	5	12	2	..	..	37	11	67
Total ..	32	19 (8 6)	16 (7 2)	5 (2 3)	..	..	104 (6 8)	78 (35 1)	122 (100)

No. 8-1

Status

Castes						Scheduled Tribes								
Communal use of drinking water wells			Visiting to temples and places of public interest			Membership in								
Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Gram Panchayat	Graingolla Co-operative Society	Large-Scale Credit Co-operative Society	Youth Club	Mahila Samiti	Other Voluntary Organisations	Not member	Total	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
12	..	12	..	12	12	3	11	1	3	..	..	24	42
63	..	63	..	63	63	16	27	4	12	5	83	200	347	
71	..	71	..	71	71	9	28	2	..	..	50	134	223
56	..	56	..	56	56	2	16	1	..	..	15	32	66
20	..	20	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	..	107	..	107	107	2	2	..	..	..	10	23	37
48	..	48	..	48	48	11	39	4	3	..	49	171	277	
67	..	67	..	67	67	17	41	4	12	5	86	199	364	
222	..	222	..	222	222	30	82	8	15	5	148	390	678	
..	(4.4)	(12.1)	(1.2)	(2.2)	(0.7)	(21.8)	(57.6)	(1.00)	

TABLE
Social

Social Status Block	Scheduled Tribes					
	Communal use of drinking water wells			Visits to temples and places of public interest		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
1	25	26	27	28	29	30
Stage II ..	42	..	42	42	..	42
T. D. ..	347	..	347	347	..	347
Stage I ..	223	..	223	223	..	223
Pre-Extension ..	66	..	66	66	..	66
Shadow ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blocks arranged according to Scheduled Tribes population.						
Less than 20 per cent	37	..	37	37	..	37
20 per cent to 66 per cent	277	..	277	277	..	277
More than 66 per cent	364	..	364	364	..	364
Total ..	678	..	673	678	..	678

No. 8·1

Status—concl'd.

Other Backward Classes

Membership in								Communal use of drinking water wells			Visits to temples and places of public interest		
Gram Panchayat	Graingolla Co-operative Society.	Large-Scale Credit Co-operative Society	Youth Club	Mahila Samiti	Other Voluntary Organisations	Not member	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
..	7	2	..	..	34	22	65	65	..	65	65	..	65
..	1	1	..	..	14	31	47	47	..	47	47	..	47
..	5	..	..	..	9	20	34	34	..	34	34	..	34
..
..	3	..	..	..	5	10	18	18	..	18	18	..	18
2	3	1	..	..	18	14	65	65	..	65	65	..	65
..	7	2	..	..	34	22	65	65	..	65	65	..	65
2 (1·3)	13 (8·9)	3 (2·0)	..	..	57 (38·5)	73 (49·3)	148 (100)	148	..	148	148	..	148