

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING
AND FINANCE
Hirtosy of
Indigeneous
banking in
the district

The village money-lenders, namely *sahukars*, *mahajans* and *mahantas* constituted the main bulk of the indigenous bankers in the past. Agricultural finance in the shape of paddy loan was given by the indigenous bankers, notable among them were the temple Amars. These temple Amars played an important role in the field of rural credit and charged interest at the rate of 37.5 per cent annually. The village money-lenders were lending money to the needy people at an exorbitant rate of interest which differed from place to place. They lent money against pledge of gold ornaments, silver ornaments, land, household utensils, agricultural implements or standing crops in the field. The crop in the field was usually bought by the money-lender himself during the harvest time at a nominal rate and the price was adjusted against the loan including the interest. The Kabuliwallas were also found lending money to the poor village folk as well as the workers in the industrial areas. Sometimes loans were advanced clandestinely and dubious ways of collection of arrears were adopted by the money-lenders. During the Durbar rule a portion of the credit requirements was met from the State exchequer. Taccavi loans were given to the agriculturists at the time of their need but it was too small in consideration of the requirements.

General
credit facilities
available
in the district

In recent years service co-operative societies, credit co-operative societies, marketing societies and banks have entered into the field with the aim to advance paddy loan and cash loan to the needy people, both Adivasis and the non-Adivasis. The first institutional banking organisation came into existence in the district on the 18th April 1950 with the inauguration of the Kendujhar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Kendujhar.

An economic survey conducted by the Government of Orissa in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families constitute the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to their indebtedness will give a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. Besides, the survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of survey. Loans which were fully paid during the year of survey were not taken into account.

The survey indicated that debts were incurred for family consumption which accounted for 63.90 per cent. To meet the expenditure on social ceremonies and litigation, 24.56 per cent of the total debt were

*Economic Survey of Orissa (1954-55), Vol. I, by Prof. Sadasiv Misra

incurred. These alone accounted for 88.46 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were distinctly burdensome. Of the total debt, 11.54 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 9.06 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 0.95 per cent for purchases of land and bullocks, and 1.53 per cent for investment in business.

As regards the source of credit, the chief source were the money-lenders. The data showed that 96.99 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from money-lenders, some of them were professionals and some others, agriculturists. On certain occasion, some farmers secured loan either from Government or from other sources, but this constituted only 3.01 per cent.

Loans were incurred not only in cash but also in kind, and the interest charged by one money-lenders from the same customer in respect of loans in cash and in kind were also different. As the data revealed 38.48 per cent and 61.52 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively.

Of the total loan 87.39 per cent carried 25 per cent as the rate of interest. Besides, 2.99 per cent of the loan carried an interest of 37.5 per cent and above. Loans at 3.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent appear reasonable, but only 8.42 per cent of the total rural credit were obtained at such rates of interest. These rates were charged usually in cases of loans from Government agencies, co-operative societies and banks. Of the total loan, 1.20 per cent carried no interest which were usually lent out by friends and relatives for a short time.

In recent years, a number of co-operative societies and banks have accelerated their activities. But the influence of private money-lenders has not yet been considerably moderated. Paradoxically, the money-lenders exploit the tribal people to the last of their bones, and still enjoy the confidence of the borrowers. The fact is that they are easily approachable, secondly the borrowers have not to suffer from the perils of monstrous red-tapism; thirdly, sometimes the money-lenders advance loan without any landed security and so the borrowers have no fear of attachment of property.

Role of
Private
money-
lenders and
financiers

The money-lenders of the district may be classified into rural and urban, professional and non-professional. The distinction between rural and urban money-lenders is based purely on their areas of operation. As regards the difference between a professional and a non-professional money-lender, the former primarily combines his business with other trade, whereas the latter who are land owners, affluent widows etc., lend money on good security to those who are fairly known to them.

The private money-lenders and financiers still supply a sizable portion of rural credit. Their oppressive character is not very different from that of their counterparts elsewhere, but they now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa Money-lenders Amendment Act, 1975. By these Acts, the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain licence for carrying on business. He is also required to maintain regular account books and to deliver statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest on different types of loans have been legally fixed, such as, simple interest of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. A money-lender is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both in case of default. The offences punishable under this act are non-cognisable.

Besides, the Government have amended the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act so that people can avail loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under 'Crop Loan System' to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover, the commercial banks have come up to render necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists, manufacturers, business men and others for productive purposes at a low-rate of interest which forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand.

However, it is difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number of money-lenders and the volume of business transacted by them. There are many private money-lenders carrying on business without a license. So, the following list shows the number of registered money-lenders in the district with the amount of loan advanced by them for the years 1968 to 1978.

Period		No. of money-lenders registered	Amount of loan advanced (in Rs.)
1968	..	118	5,97,898-00
1969	..	101	5,22,244-00
1970	..	81	13,63,698-00
1971	..	111	6,85,898-00
1972	..	67	4,02,498-00
1973	..	85	4,72,999-00
1974	..	75	4,46,094-00
1975	..	244	17,69,744-00
1976	..	Nil	Nil
1977	..	1	75,000-00
1978	..	2	13,000-00

There are four commercial banks, viz., the State Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of India, and the United Commercial Bank operating in the district. The State Bank of India has four branch offices located at Anandapur, Barbil, Kendujhar and Hatadihi. The Bank of India has thirteen branch offices located at Barbil, Champua, Ghasipura Ghatagan, Joda, Jhumpura, Harichandanpur, Kendujhar, Suampatna, Telkoi, Hatadhi, Dhenkikote and Sampada. The Bank of Baroda had opened a branch office at Barbil on the 17th April, 1969. The United Commercial Bank opened a branch office on the 30th December, 1975 at Baliparbat. Thus the total number of commercial bank offices in the district was 19, and the total deposits and advances as on 31st March, 1977 were Rs. 3,49, 74, 000 and 1, 23,27, 000 respectively.

**Commercial
Banks**

Post Offices are the most important agencies for the savings of the people, specially in interior areas. The number of account-holders in Post Office Savings Banks is increasing steadily from year to year. In March 1974, there were 30, 603 account-holders which rose to 52, 155 in March, 1978. In 1977-78 (April to March) in Post Office Savings Banks an amount of Rs. 1,78,02,000 was standing at the credit of the account-holders.

**Post Office
Savings
Bank**

In Cumulative Time Deposit scheme, during this period, there were 5, 786 account-holders with a net balance of Rs. 45,70,000 at the credit of the account-holders. In Post Office Recurring Deposit scheme there were 18,179 account-holders in March 1978 with a net balance of Rs. 30,29,000. In Post Office Time Deposit scheme there were 392 account-holders in March 1978 with a net amount of Rs. 68,39,000 standing at the credit of the account-holders.

In the Co-operative sector there were three Land Development Banks, one Central-Co-operative Bank and 48 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in 1984. This apart, there were 67 other Co-operative Societies district.

**Co-opertive
Bank and
Credit
Societies**

The Kendujhar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established on the 18th April, 1950, with headquarters at Kendujhar. This bank is the only financing agency of the district in the co-operative sector and finances all the co-operative societies. The major portion of its fund, however, goes to the affiliated primary credit societies. It accepts various types of deposits from the affiliated societies as well as the public. Besides, the Bank has undertaken to handle bill business. The membership of the Bank, by June, 1984, consisted of 134 co-operative societies including the State Government.

**The Kendu-
jhar Central
Co-opera-
tive Bank
Ltd**

At the end of June 1984, the bank had a share capital of Rs. 81.75 lakhs. The deposits, reserve funds, borrowing and working capital of the bank were Rs.223.55 lakhs, Rs. 33.08 lakhs, Rs. 392.12 lakhs and Rs.778.37 lakhs respectively. The bank made a net profit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the percentage of collection over demand was 61.38 per cent.

Land Development
Bank

In 1984, there were three Land Development Banks located at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The Land Development Bank at Kendujhar was established on 3rd July, 1961. At the end of June 1984 it had a membership of 8,341 persons with Rs. 6.67 lakhs, Rs. 1.04 lakhs and Rs. 103.22 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. The Land Development Bank at Anandapur was established on the 27th October, 1965. At the end of 1984 it had a membership of 5,039 persons with Rs. 6.78 lakhs, Rs. 0.27 lakhs and Rs. 109.10 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. The Land Development Bank at Champua was opened on the 23rd January, 1968. At the end of June, 1984 it had a membership of 5,178 persons with Rs. 4.23 lakhs, Rs. 0.13 lakhs and Rs. 53.28 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. At the end of June 1984, these banks advanced Rs. 14.92 lakhs as loan to the members for purchasing tractors, pump-sets, for digging wells and for land improvement.

Large-Sized
Co-operative
Societies

In 1984, there were 19 large-sized co-operative societies with a total membership of 96,341 persons. These banks had a total working capital of Rs. 577.83 lakhs of which share capital was Rs. 66.50 lakhs. These banks advanced Rs. 196.02 lakhs as loan to its members up to the end of June 1984.

Service
Co-operative
Society

In 1984, there were 29 Service Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 42,894 persons. These societies function at village level as the agencies for distribution of agricultural inputs and agricultural credit to the farmers. The societies had a total working capital of Rs. 347.81 lakhs up to the end of June 1984, of which the paid-up capital was Rs. 36.03 lakhs. The reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 4.02 lakhs and Rs. 3.05 lakhs respectively. The societies advanced Rs. 95.97 lakhs as short and medium term loans to the members.

Employees'
Credit Co-
operative
Societies

In 1984, there were twenty eight Employees' Co-operative credit Societies with a total membership of 2,222 persons. At the end of June 1984, the societies had a total working capital of Rs. 23.68 lakhs of which paid-up capital was Rs. 3.54 lakhs.

House
Building
Co-operative
Society

In 1984, there were three House Building Co-operative Societies with a membership of 437 persons. At the end of June 1984, the societies had a working capital of Rs. 5.99 lakhs of which paid-up capital was Rs. 0.74 lakhs. By the end of June 1984, these societies made an advance of 2.07 lakhs to its members.

GENERAL
AND LIFE
INSURANCELife Insu-
rance Corpo-
ration of
India

With the nationalisation of the insurance companies a sub-office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was opened at Kendujhar on the 13th November, 1958. Subsequently, in 1963, the sub-office was closed as sufficient business was not secured. But a Development Centre under the control of an Assistant Branch Manager functioned at Kendujhar under the administrative control of the Branch Manager, Baleshwar. In 1973, however, a sub-office was opened again which was raised to the status of a branch office in 1975 under the control of a Branch Manager. He is assisted by one Assistant Branch Manager, three Development Officers and 60 agents.

At present, there are about fifteen thousand policy-holders in the district. During the period 1973-74 to 1977-78, about five and a half crores rupees of business was done by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district. The annual business done by the branch office, during this period, is furnished below.

Year	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rs.	82,81,000	1,21,76,000	1,20,23,000	1,06,71,750	1,11,54,500

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has advanced loans on long-term basis on house building scheme to the Government of Orissa and to private persons. Besides, a number of persons have been granted loans against their policies for meeting various requirements like daughter's marriage, medical expenses, etc. The rate of interest for house building loan is 12.5 per cent. The rate of interest on loans against policies is 7.5 per cent. It has advanced loan to the Government of Orissa under housing scheme and colonies have been set up at the district headquarters to meet the housing problems of the Government employees. It has also advanced loan to the Kendujhar Municipality for water supply in the town.

Settlement of claims of the policies either on maturity or death are taken up by the authorities of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district and every year about 40 to 50 policies to the tune of rupees two to three lakhs are settled.

In the district three General Insurance Companies, viz., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the United India Insurance Company, Ltd. and the New India Assurance Company Ltd., are functioning. These are subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India and are doing insurance on fire burglary, automobiles, etc.

General
Insurance
Corporation
of India

State Assistance to
Industrial
Development

Up to October 1978, a sum of Rs. 22, 81, 144 was advanced by the State Government under the Orissa State Aid to Industries Act to entrepreneurs for purchasing machinery, raw materials and construction of buildings. The State Bank of India, the Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda also advanced Rs. 11, 52, 800 in total to the entrepreneurs to build up their working capital. In 1977-78, Rs. 36,665 as grant and Rs. 1,27,300 as loan were advanced to 24 Village Industrial Co-operative societies. In the above year, Rs. 18, 250 as grant and Rs. 4,000 as loan were advanced to 7 handicraft co-operative societies. Under the Village Industries Scheme 55 artisans were given Rs. 23, 775 as grant and Rs. 73,425 as loan. Twelve handicraft artisans were advanced a sum of Rs. 5,200 as grant. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was received from the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for distribution of hand tools to the artisans of the tornado affected villages of Sainkul police-station.

Currency and
Coinage

The little white glossy shells, *cyprea moneta*, which are popularly known as *cowries*, are nowadays rarely to be met with. In the past, it played a great role in the currency system of the land. There are evidences of the prevalence of cowry currency in Orissa as well as in the district up to the beginning of the 10th century A. D. In 1808, the British Government introduced their own coins called *Sicca rupee*. This hasty step to stop the cowry currency which constituted the main medium of exchange among the vast majority of the people for centuries resulted in an abnormal fall in the price of cowry upsetting the whole monetary system and causing misery and hardship to the people at large.

The find of Kanishka's coins in this district is of great significance which indicates intercourse of this region with the Kushan empire during the 1st-2nd century A. D.

The East India Company circulated their own coins in the British possessions in India. These coins and paper currencies were also in circulation in the ex-State of Kendujhar.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on the 1st April, 1957 along with British coins. Gradually British coins were withdrawn from circulation and the people are now fully adapted to the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of All-India standard are in circulation.

TRADE AND
COMMERCE
Course of
Trade

In early times, trade and commerce were carried on through the river Baitarani. Merchants sailed with their merchandise to different places and there were commercial and cultural relationship with prosperous towns in northern India. Besides, the discovery of Kushan coins indicate the commercial intercourse of this region with

the Kushan empire. There was also a trade route which stretched from Dharmasala (in the Cuttack district) in the north-westerly direction up to Anandapur and then following the Baitarani valley it reached Khiching in Mayurbhanj district. In the medieval period Muslims marched to Orissa through this route.

During the rule of the feudatory Chiefs there was a road from Champua to Vyasasanagar (in the Cuttack district) touching important villages *en route* and passing through Kendujhar and Anandapur. There was also the old Midanapore-Sambalpur road, which had dwindled down to a track but still could be traced along its whole length. There were three other tracks, one running through the plains of the eastern plateau, another running from Kendujhar to Anandapur and the third from Anandapur to Bhadrak border in the Baleshwar district.

At present there are 4 railway stations in the district used mainly for transporting iron ore and other minerals from the district. The National Highway No. 6 passes through the district. The Express Highway No. 2 starts from Joda and proceeds up to Bambari through different mines. Three State Highways pass through the district which maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. Besides, there are Major District Roads, Other District Roads and village roads which serve the purpose of internal communication in the district. Trade and commerce are being carried on through these routes.

A small minority of the people were engaged in trade, while the majority found occupation in agriculture. Manufacture was limited to tussar cloths in Anandapur. Coarse cotton cloths, agricultural implements, stone ware, bamboo baskets with lids, bellmetal and brass pots and heavy brass ornaments were also manufactured and exported to the neighbouring areas.

IMPORTS
AND
EXPORT

Pre-Independence
period

Trade consisted of the export of rice, oilseeds, lac, tussar cloth, hides, *mahua*, horns, *sabai* grass, timber, fuel, honey and molasses. The hide and horns trade was in the hands of Muslim traders from outside the district. Timber export was confined to a few sleeper merchants and petty traders in the ex-State. The export trade was principally in the hands of petty outside merchants and a few local traders. The pack-bullocks carried salt and cotton goods for sale in the interior, and in return they took back harvest produce in the winter and summer months, when a brisk trade ensued. The Muslims of Chhot Nagpur and other places usually carried on trade by pack-ponies and dealt in salt, cloth, oil, tinsel ornaments and beads, mirrors, cheap finery, tobacco, indigenous drugs, match boxes,

cotton yarn, spices, etc. The Marwaris and other trading classes found their way in and established shops at convenient centres and markets. The export of lac, rice, and cereals was large. These were collected by traders at various rural markets and despatched to Cuttack and the neighbouring districts.

The district has remarkable potentialities of mineral wealth. In or about the year 1917, Frederick Dundas Whiffin, the then Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company in the ex-State of Gangpur, during his tours in Kendujhar happened to suspect the existence of rich iron ore deposits. In that year he was granted the first prospecting licence over an area of 240.8607 square kilometres in the Champua subdivision but no minerals were exported by him. Subsequently the licence was transferred to Messrs. Bird and Company. In 1923-24 the royalty on minerals exported by this Company amounted to Rs. 2202.00. In 1943-44, the total receipts as royalty on minerals exported amounted to Rs. 1,14,592.06.

Post-Independence
Period

Trade and commerce in the district are mainly agro-based and forest-based. Trade relation of the district is mainly with the adjoining districts of Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Baleshwar, Sundargarh and Singhbhum. Jajpur Road is the nearest town and rail-head which mostly controls the trade of the district. The north-eastern part of the district has trade link with Mayurbhanj district.

The chief exports of the district are paddy, rice, jute, oil-seeds, lac, mustard, niger, timber, *sabai* grass, *mahua*, and vegetables. Iron ore is mostly despatched to the iron and steel factories located at Burnpur, Villai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Barbil (in the district) by road and railways. It is also exported to foreign countries, viz., China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Guinea by ship through the ports of Paradeep, Haldia and Vishakhapatnam. Manganese, Chromite and quartzite minerals are also exported mostly to Jajpur Road in Cuttack district, Thiruvelli in Koraput district, and Joda in Kendujhar district.

The revenue received by the Government on account of the mines was Rs. 129.82 lakhs in 1978-79.

The important commodities imported are rice, wheat, sugar wheat products, fertilizers, grocery, iron and steel goods, cement, kerosene oil, salt, stationery, medicines, fancy goods, agricultural implements, machinery, petrol, oil, cloth, readymade garments, electrical goods, spices, automobiles, utensils, etc.

According to the Census of 1961, 2,317 persons in the district were engaged in trade and commerce of which 2,016 were male and 301 female. Out of the total traders, 433 were engaged in wholesale trade, 1,838 in retail trade and 46 in miscellaneous trade. Among the retail traders, 899 persons or 48.9 per cent dealt in cereals and pulses. In 1961, the district had a total number of 1,515 shops including shop-cum-dwellings, restaurants, etc., out of which 1,093 were situated in the rural area and 422 in the urban area.

Trade
Centres

The following figures show the total number of registered dealers and the gross turnover during the period 1971-72 to 1977-78.

Year		Number of registered dealers	Gross turnover (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	..	393	1,74,477
1972-73	..	416	1,60,123
1973-74	..	429	1,66,750
1974-75	..	421	1,95,426
1975-76	..	426	2,79,003
1976-77	..	435	2,24,854
1977-78	..	421	2,37,839

The shops in the rural areas deal mostly with the daily requirements of the local people, such as, gram, salt, sugar, oil, spices, cereals, etc. In the urban areas comparatively better equipped shops are found not only to meet the demand of the urban population but also to cater to the needs of the village folk. The chief commercial centres of the district are Kendujhar, Anandapur, Barbil, Champua and Telkoi.

Kendujhar is the district headquarters and is 114 kilometres on road from Jajpur Road, its rail-head, to which it is connected by regular bus service. There are also bus services from Kendujhar to all the subdivisional headquarters and other important places of the district. Trade and Commerce have developed here as it is the headquarters of the district. The town have mostly retail traders. There are a few wholesale dealers also who deal mainly in paddy, rice, pulses, timber, cloth and minor forest products. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. The weekly market sits here on every Sunday. Vegetables,

Kendujhar

rice, paddy, oil-seeds, pulses, minor forest products, clothes and live-stock, such as, cow, bullock, goat and sheep are usually sold. People of the area sell their local produce and purchase articles of daily necessities as well as other requirements.

Anandapur

Anandapur is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters and 34 km. from Jajpur Road, its rail-head. It is on the road in between Kendujhar and Jajpur Road and is connected by regular bus services. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, jute, mustard and pulses. There are a few retailers at Anandapur. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. Barapada, Nandipada and Deogan near Anandapur are the wholesale centres for rice and paddy.

Barbil

Barbil is the headquarters of a police station in Champua subdivision and is situated at a distance of 77 km. from the district headquarters. It is growing very fast as a mining and industrial area. It is also a terminal railway station which facilitates export of minerals. There is a daily market and a few shops to cater to the local needs. A weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Champua

Champua is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 53 km. from the district headquarters, to which it is connected by regular bus service. The town has mostly retail traders. There are a few wholesale merchants also who transact business mostly in rice, paddy, pulses and oil-seeds. There is a daily market and a few shops. A weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Telkoi

Telkoi is the headquarters of a Tahsil and a police station. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, mustard, niger, til, black gram, green gram and potato. Lac and tusser are the important trade of the area. There is a small daily market and a few grocery shops. A weekly market sits here on every Friday which is the biggest in the area.

Dhakotha

Dhakotha is the headquarters of a Grama Panchayat and is situated at a distance of 12 km. from Anandapur. State Highway No. 11 passes through the village as a consequence of which many buses and trucks ply regularly. It is an important market centre of the district so far commercial crops like rice, black gram, green gram, kulthi, maize and ragi are concerned. Vegetables are also grown in large quantities. A big weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Fakirpur

Fakirpur is a village on the left bank of the river Baitarani. A number of fishermen live here and earn their livelihood by fishing. Varieties of earthen pots are prepared by the potters of the village which

have earned a reputation in the district. The weavers of the village are skilful in weaving tusser cloths. The place has a daily market with a few shops to meet the daily requirements of the people.

Salabani is the headquarters of a Grama Panchayat under Anandapur Community Development Block and is situated at a distance of 5 km. from Anandapur. A big weekly market sits here on every Wednesday where cows, buffaloes, goats and poultry assemble in large numbers for sale. Other commodities for sale include vegetables, black-gram, green-gram, Kulthi, arhar, ragi, til and maize. Businessmen from different places of the district as well as from Bhadrak in Baleshwar district and Jajpur Road in Cuttack district visit this market for transaction. The market is also famous in the area for cock-fighting which is held usually during the months of Margasira to Phalguna (November to March).

Salabani

In rural areas greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various weekly markets (hats) usually held once a week. At these markets villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, pulses and other local produce, and make purchases of cotton or piece-goods, trinkets, utensils, spices, sweets, tobacco, kerosene oil, salt, fancy articles, etc. These weekly markets are the most important channels of agricultural marketing of the district. The economy in the district is not yet fully monetised and, as a matter of fact, barter system still prevails in the remote corners of the tribal areas. The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people of the district live mostly in the interior regions and for these people weekly markets are of great economic importance since they sell their local produce in the market and buy in exchange the daily requirements. Merchants from the town areas and from outside the district visit these markets to buy goods at a cheaper rate. Trade in cattle is carried on in some big weekly markets. Fowl and eggs are also available in these markets.

Rural
Market
Centres

A list of the rural marketing centres in the district is given in Appendix I.

The object of the regulated market is to regularise the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities with a view to give a fair deal to the sellers as well as to the buyers. The producers are provided with market intelligence and storage accommodation. Market practices relating to bidding, weighing, and delivery of goods are regularised and payment of the actual value to the cultivators is assured.

Regulated
Market

The Kendujhar Regulated Market was inaugurated on the 19th July, 1967 at Kendujhar. The market area (i. e., the area for which a regulated market is established) comprises 10 Grama Panchayats of Kendujhar police station, 14 Grama Panchayats of Patana police station, 4 Grama

Kendujhar
Regulated
Market

Panchayats of Pandapada police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Hari-chandanpur police station, 4 Grama Panchayats of Kanjipani police station, 5 Grama Panchayats of Telkoi police station, 1 Grama Panchayat of Champua police station, 1 Grama Panchayat of Ghatgan police station and Kendujhar Municipality area. The market-yard at Kendujhar comprises 10.65 acres of land on which stand the office building, godown and a shed for cattle. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders and members nominated by the Government and the local authorities. The Market Committee collects information regarding the prevailing price in other markets and disseminates the same for the information of the producers. The price of different commodities is also sent to the All India Radio, Cuttack, for broadcasting.

The Regulated Market Committee is providing better facilities to the producer-sellers. The notified commodities are sold in the market-yard but open auction is not practised at Kendujhar Regulated Market. The producer-seller exercises his option to sell at the rate offered. If he likes he can withhold his stock to take a chance for a better bargain. The weighment is done by the licensed weighmen under the committee in the presence of the seller or his representative. The buyer has to pay the value of the stock within 24 hours from the time of delivery under the supervision of the market staff.

For this regulated market the regulated commodities are as follows :

Jute, paddy, maize, ragi, Bajra, black-gram, green-gram, niger, khesari, groundnut, linseed, mustard, potato, onion, tomato, mango, vegetables, Saru, tamarind, ginger, arhar, Kulthi, bunt, castor, turmeric.

Animals and Birds :

Poultry, cattle, goat, sheep

The income and expenditure of the Regulated Market for 1978 were Rs. 3,21,587.62 and Rs. 3,31,711.43 respectively.

Anandapur
Regulated
Market

The Anandapur Regulated Market was inaugurated on the 9th June, 1965 at Anandapur. The market area (i.e., area for which a regulated market is established) comprises 5 Grama Panchayats of Ghatgan police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Anandapur police station, 7 Grama Panchayats of Soso police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Sainkula police station and the entire area of Jajpur Road Notified Area Council under Korai police station of Cuttack district. The market-yard is situated at Barapada in an area of 5 acres of land about 11 km.-from Anandapur. On a portion of the market-yard stands the office building, well, godown, farmers rest house, drying platform, and auction hall. Electricity has been provided inside the market-yard and it is surrounded by brick walls.

The administration is carried on by a Market Committee which is also empowered to take all administrative decisions in connection with the working of the Regulated Market. The first market committee consisting of 15 members was constituted in 1965.

At the Anandapur Regulated Market a notice board is kept by the market committee inside the yard for general information, on prevailing prices at various other markets for the benefit of the producer-sellers.

The following are declared regulated commodities for this Regulated Market:

Sunhemp, jute, paddy, maize, ragi, black-gram, green-gram, bunt Chana, Khesari, groundnut, linseed, coconut, Gur, sugarcane, orange, mango, lemon, banana, tamarind, potato, onion, sweet potato, turmeric; animals : sheep and goat.

The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1977-78 (1st November, 1977 to 30th October, 1978).

Name of Commodities		Quantities sold (in quintals)	Value (in lakh)
Rice	..	8,999	13.73
Paddy	..	1,436	1.15
Jute	..	12,497	22.39
Potato	..	1,754	2.68
Onion	..	1,141	1.56
Gur	..	183	0.39
Vegetables	..	5,243	..
Mustard	..	10	0.03
Til	..	271	0.81
Chilli	..	244	2.03
Kulthi	..	229	0.31
Turmeric	..	14	0.07
Groundnut	..	179	0.49
Name of animals		(in numbers)	Total value (in rupees)
Goat	..	883—	32,294
Cattle	..	16—	
Poultry	..	615—	
Total value		..	45,90,294

The principal sources of income of the Regulated Market are the market fees collected from the sellers and the licence fees collected from the traders. These constitute nearly 85 per cent of the total income of the Regulated Market. The other minor sources of income are the rents collected, sale of forms, etc. The income and expenditure of the Regulated Market for 1978 were Rs. 3,76,246.61 and Rs. 1,19,697.19 respectively.

**Co-operative
Marketing
Societies**

There are two Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies. These societies mainly deal with agricultural inputs. Besides the Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies, there are 29 Consumers' Co-operative Societies, one Wholesale Co-operative Store, 25 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Two Labour Contract and Construction Societies, and Seven Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies and one Small traders Co-operative Society.

**Regional
Marketing
Co-operative
Societies**

In 1984, there were two Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies located at Kendujhar and Ghasipura. At the end of June, 1984 the total membership of these Societies was 457. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit of these societies were Rs. 100.19 lakhs, Rs. 12.86 lakhs, Rs. 0.01 lakh, and Rs. 2.93 lakhs, respectively. The value of the sales of agricultural produce and other requisites during the year was Rs. 25.74 lakhs.

**Wholesale
Co-operative
Societies**

In 1984, there was one Wholesale Co-operative Society. At the end of June 1984, the membership of the store was 35 co-operative societies and 647 individuals. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit were Rs. 9.46 lakhs, Rs. 3.83 lakhs, Re. 0.07 lakh, and Re. 0.18 lakh respectively. During the year the store transacted business in foodgrains and other articles to the value of Rs. 16.58 lakhs.

**Primary
Consumers'
Co-operative
Societies**

In 1984, there were 29 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores. At the end of June, 84 the membership of these stores were 4035 persons. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 25.38 lakhs, Rs. 2.36 lakhs, Rs. 1.33 lakhs and Rs. 2.71 lakhs respectively. During the year these stores transacted business in foodgrains and other consumer articles to the value of Rs. 63.71 lakhs.

**Milk
producers'
Co-operative
Societies**

In 1984, there were 25 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 1009 persons. The working capital and paid-up capital were Rs. 2.25 lakhs and Re. 0.31 lakh respectively. During the year, the societies sold milk worth Rs. 5.29 lakhs.

**Labour Contract
and
Construction
Societies**

In 1984, there were two Labour Contract and Construction Societies with a total membership of 421 persons. The working capital and paid-up capital were Rs. 2.48 lakh and Re. 0.03 lakh respectively.

In 1984, there was one Small Traders' Co-operative Society with a total membership of 178 persons. The working capital and share capital were Rs. 5.36 lakhs and Re. 0.48 lakh respectively.

Small
Traders'
Co-operative
Society

In 1984, there were seven Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 325 persons. The working capital and share capital were Rs. 2.48 lakhs and Re. 0.03 lakh respectively.

Lift Irriga-
tion Co-
operative
Societies

There is a Merchants' Association located at Kendujhar. The object of the association is to promote business in the district. The association collects and disseminates information relating to trade and commerce to the members. The management of the association is vested in a Managing Committee.

Merchants'
Association

The trading schemes of the Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Orissa, commence on the 1st November of each year and end on the 31st October of the succeeding year which is known as the Kharif year. During the Kharif year 1983-84, the Government had distributed essential commodities, such as, rice, wheat and sugar through 1146 Fair Price Shops. The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold, and their value during the year 1977-78.

State
Trading

Name of Subdivision	Rice in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Wheat in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Sugar in Quintals	Value in Rs.
Anandapur .	11,058	28,83,003.60	8,062	15,49,516.40	16,00	63,55,295
Kendujhar . .	18,148	44,04,072.00	17,654	33,93,098.80	25,125	99,79,650.06
Champua . .	25,429	61,86,566.80	25,840	49,66,448.00	22,347	88,76,228.30

Prior to the introduction of the metric system the weight in common use in the district was the seer of 80 *tolas*. The common measure of volume was *mana* in all transactions of rice, paddy, and other foodgrains. For measuring length *hatha*, *gira*, yard, foot and inch were in use. The local land measurement were 16 *biswas* equal to one *gunth*, 25 *gunths* equal to one *mana* and 20 *mana* equal to one *bati* in lower Kendujhar, comprising mostly the Anandapur subdivision. In upper Kendujhar comprising mostly the Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions the same measurements were in force but here 20 *gunths* were equal to one *mana*.

Weights
and
Measures

These measures varied not only in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area. Materials from which those measures were constructed

also varied from place to place. As a result of such differences in the use of weights and measures there was ample scope for the traders to cheat the consumers.

So, with a view to overcome these difficulties, the metric system of weights and measures was enforced as an all-India standard from the 1st April 1962. Initial difficulties were experienced by both the consumers and the traders, but after regular practice and propaganda through the distribution of conversion tables, charts and pamphlets, the system is now easily understood by the people.

APPENDIX I

Market and market-days in different subdivisions as in 1978

Name of the subdivision (1)	Name of the market (2)	Day in which the market sits (3)
Kendujhar	.. Dhonkikote	.. Saturday
	Bankapatuli	.. Friday
	Ghatagan	.. Tuesday
	Harichandpur	.. Friday and Monday
	Saharpada	.. Sunday
	Nuagan	.. Sunday
	Kendujhargarh old town	.. Sunday
	Kendujhar-Dharmasala	.. Sunday
	Suampatana	.. Wednesday
	Palasapanga	.. Tuesday
	Khiraitangiri	.. Tuesday
	Rajanagar	.. Thursday
	Bhagamunda	.. Wednesday
	Revnopalaspal	.. Sunday
	Brahmanipal	.. Sunday
	Daitari	.. Sunday
Barbil	.. Barbil	.. Sunday
	Barbil	.. Daily
	Joda	.. Daily
	Boneikala	.. Tuesday
	Bileipada	.. Monday
	Kandara	.. Thursday
Champua	.. Champua	.. Daily
	Jhumpura	.. Daily
	Karanjia	.. Sunday
	Bhuinpur	.. Wednesday
	Jyotipur	.. Friday
	Jajapasi	.. Thursday
	Ukhunda	.. Saturday
	Jhumpura	.. Wednesday
	Parsala	.. Friday
	Rimuli	.. Monday
	Kalikaprasad	.. Thursday