

## CHAPTER IX

### ECONOMIC TRENDS

#### 156. Introductory

The district of Mayurbhanj is potentially rich in economic resources. It has plenty of dense forests, fertile agricultural land, bountiful store of minerals, adequate water resources, energetic and active population, net work of roads and a good climate. Rail connection is available to its interior. It has no seacoast. But it is not very far from the sea. The Calcutta-Bombay and Calcutta-Madras railway lines are flanking the district on its east and north-west. The Tatanagar-Badampahar broad gauge railway line and the Rupsa-Talbandh light railway line have also penetrated to the heart of the district. Similipal hills with its Meghasani peak has proudly held its head aloft in the midst of the district to catch the clouds from the Bay of Bengal and to pour into the streams and rivers among whom are Burhabalanga, Salandi, Kharkai, Kanta-khair and Khairbhandan and to water the cultivable land of the area. The district has a total geographical area of 2,574,000 acres of which 560,000 acres are forests and 1,053,000 acres are cultivated land. There are 147,000 acres of current fallow, 131,000 acres of land in non-agricultural use and 354,000 acres of unculturable land. There are 22 open cast mines out of which 16 are iron-ore mines situated in Badampahar, Sulaipat Gorumahisani, Rairangpur and Jashipur areas. The district gets nearly 65" of rainfall during the year. The district has a total population of 1,204,043 out of which 623,718 (51.8 per cent) are working population and 580,325 are non-working. Among the working population there are 216,597 female workers. The Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people among the working population are 462,118 out of which 207,279 are females. The *per capita* land available was 84 acres in 1964 and the average size of holdings was less than 5 acres. Nearly 68 per cent of the total holdings are less than 9 acres. The farming is mostly for subsistence and does not yield any commercial surplus. Out of the total working population 84 per cent are dependent on agriculture and 2 per cent on mining and quarrying activities and the remaining on industry, trade, commerce, transport and communication and construction works. It shows the structural imbalance of the economy and greater pressure on land. Rapid industrialisation in the near future is not possible. There is no other

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way to divert a substantial number of people from land and to avoid stagnation. Large number of people migrate seasonally to neighbouring districts in search of higher wage earning jobs. The production of food crops is just enough for its population. A small quantity of food-stuff is exported to the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Midnapore district of West Bengal mostly due to high prices in industrial areas of Chainbasa, Jamshedpur and Kharagpur. Large quantities of iron-ore and timber are exported to Tatanagar and Calcutta. The Calcutta-Bombay National Highway No. 6 passes through this district touching Bangiriposi, Bisai, Manda, Jashipur, Tongabila and Sigla. The National Highway No. 5 from Calcutta to Madras passes through this district in the Baripada subdivision touching Kuliana, Baripada, Betnoti, Dantiamunda, Krushnachandrapur and Baisinga. These two National Highways along with the connecting Major District Roads make all-weather traffic possible between Tatanagar and Balasore through Rairangpur and Baripada and between Keonjhar and Balasore.

The Other District Roads and Village Roads also make communication into the interior of the district easy. The hilly portion of the National Highway No. 6 between Bisai and Bangiriposi which is known as the Bangiriposi ghat is most important as it makes communication between Pachipir and Rairangpur on one side of the ghat with that of Baripada which lies on the other side of the ghat.

The subdivisions of Baripada and Kaptipada are almost in coastal plain area. They contain most of the cultivated lands and the density of population per square mile is 375 in Kaptipada subdivision and 314 in Baripada subdivision. The average height from sea level of these two subdivisions is below 300 ft. The subdivisions of Panchpir and Bamanghaty are situated in hilly regions. The average height of the two subdivisions above sea level is below 1,400 ft. They contain thick reserved forests with patches of good cultivable land. The iron-ore mines of Badampahar, Sulaipat, Gurumahisani and the virgin forest of Similipal hills are located in these two subdivisions. The density of population per square mile is highest, that is 400 in Bamanghaty subdivision due to concentration of mining activity. The density of population is lowest in Panchpir subdivision which is 186 per square mile. This is due to large areas of this subdivision being located in Similipal hills where there is hardly any population. A large concentration of Adibasis is found in these two subdivisions.

### 157. The Economic Landmarks

Very little information is available on economic trends in the 19th century except for the period of Na-Anka famine (1866-67 whose

effect was disastrous in other parts of Orissa. The famine led to a revolt of Santals, which was suppressed by ruthless action, by dividing the Adibasi area into two administrations and by stopping the Settlement Operation.

The Ruler of the State of Mayurbhanj took steps to stabilize the economic conditions of his people against the natural calamities of drought, flood, famine and epidemics that visited his State. A number of granaries known as Hamars were started at the rate of one in each pargana into which grain in shape of State dues was received and was subsequently loaned out in lean months to the agriculturists. It was a boon to the agriculturists like Kurmis, Santals, Chasas and others who were depending on land. This led to a steady movement of the Santals, Mundas, Hos and Kurmi population from the border areas of Bihar and West Bengal into the State of Mayurbhanj. The arable land under the plough consequently extended leading to economic prosperity of the State. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Light Railway initially from Rupsa to Baripada in 1904 and subsequently up to Talabandh in 1920 for removal of the forest products and agricultural produce gave further fillip to economic activity inside the State. The Tatas consequent on their execution of the mining lease to raise the minerals from the Bamanghaty subdivision area opened up Tata Iron-ore Mines in 1910 at Gorumahisani and in 1922 at Badampahar and Sulaipat. The removal of the minerals necessitated the construction of the broad gauge railway line from Tatanagar to Gorumahisani initially in 1910 and subsequently to Badampahar in 1921. The progressive production of iron-ore which increased from 240,318 tons in 1915 to 713,873 tons in 1965 has boosted commercial activities in the areas of Bamanghaty subdivision. The activities connected with transportation, loading, unloading and grading of the ore gave jobs to many able-bodied working population. The skilled labourers and white-collar workers who migrated from areas outside the State into the district brought with them their capital and business. This led to further expansion of economic activity. Additional population requiring their consumer goods from the area of their operation led to the increased demand for consumer goods and consequently rise of their prices.

The period 1920—30 during which the effect of the influenza epidemic of 1918 and the economic depression of the decade was severely felt, witnessed considerable shrinkage of commercial activities which subsequently further depressed due to natural calamities in the years 1920, 1927, 1940 and 1943. The Second World War came in 1939 to 1945 and it gave a boost to the mining, timber extraction and agricultural activities. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank in 1938 was a blessing to the trading community. The post-war period synchronising with

the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa opened the flood gates of economic activity by expansion of the mining, forest extraction, agricultural activity under the pressure of heavy demand in the adjoining areas of Tatanagar, Khargpur, Calcutta, Balasore, Chainbasa, Barbil and other neighbouring markets. There was considerable expansion of the motor transport services due to improvement of roads and raising of heavy quantity of ores at distant pockets away from the rail-heads. The schemes under the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans (1951-52 to 1965-66) sponsored by both the State Government of Orissa and the Central Government in various departmental fields have activated the economic life. The tribal people from the interior parts of the district are now found in the neighbouring districts including the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Midnapore, Hooghly and Chabis Parganas. Expansion of railways, expansion of production capacity of Tata Iron Steel Plant and expansion of mining activity are the external factors for the increase in trade and economic activity, and seasonal migration of the tribal population. The internal factor may be taken as the large-scale expansion of co-operative credit, paddy lending from Grama Panchayat Graingolas and expansion of road and building work of Public Works Department. This has contributed to the expansion of employment facilities inside. The expansion of education specially for the Backward Classes, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes along with abolition of intermediary rights on land has given to the working population initiative to better their standards. The influx of refugees from Punjab and East Bengal and constant rise in prices of food-stuff under the ever-expanding pressure of economic activity around the district specially in Tatanagar, Khargpur, Calcutta, Ranchi, Barbil, etc., has led to export of rice and other food-stuff from the State leading to sharp rise in prices of food-grains and other commodities.

This rosy picture may get tarnished by the possible shrinkage of mining. Sulaipat has already been abandoned, Gurumahisani which started in 1910 is nearing exhaustion. The lease of Tata Iron and Steel Co. which expires in 1970 may not be renewed only for Badampahar. If that happens it will have serious effect on the economy of the district. Labour will be thrown out of employment. The iron-ore railway from Tatanagar to Badampahar may suffer. On account of competition with roads the Light Railway from Talbandh to Rupsa is losing its profitability. If that is also closed, Mayurbhanj will revert to Jungle Mahal which it was in the 19th century. But there is likely to be some compensation by expansion of road traffic for transport of minerals and timber.

### **158. Livelihood Pattern**

Detailed data on the livelihood pattern is not available except from those of 1931, 1951 and 1961 Census Reports.

In 1931 out of the total population of 889,603, (i) owner cultivators were 146,444; (ii) agricultural labourers 166,634; (iii) herdsmen, shepherds and breeders, 38,948; (iv) tassar rearers, 1,328; (v) Lac cultivators 5,662; (vi) in Industries as detailed below, 39,277—

Cotton spinners and weavers	..	10,690
Basket makers, thatching workers	..	4,589
Smelters and Blacksmiths	..	4,552
Potters and makers of earthenwares	..	4,276
Grain parchers	..	3,293
Washermen	..	1,775
Tassar spinners and weavers	..	1,605
Barbers	..	1,188
Manufacturers of vegetable oils	..	1,113
Sawyers	..	1,110
Rice pounders, huskers	..	1,084
Carpenters	..	903
Brass, copper and bell-metal workers	..	479
Manufacturers of Jewellery and ornament	..	385
Tailors	..	365
Lime burners, stone cutters	..	333
Rope, twine, string, etc., makers	..	314
Cart makers and wheel wrights	..	185
Scavengers	..	151
Brick and tile makers	..	142
Sweetmeat and condiment makers	..	133
Makers of musical instruments	..	101
Brewers and distillers	..	94
(vii) Transport workers	4,619	(viii) Trades as detailed below
26,748,—		
Grain and pulse dealers	..	6,388
Dealers in other food-stuff	..	5,863
Traders in thatching materials	..	2,824
Dealers in hire of carts, boats	..	2,139

Dealers in common bangles, brass, etc.	..	1,964
Trades in mineral and vegetable oils	..	1,171
Dealers in firewood, charcoal and cowdung, etc.	..	928
Traders in piece goods, silk and cotton	..	920
Money-lenders	..	885
Vendors of wine and liquors	..	754
Traders in wood (not firewood)	..	584
Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	..	373
General store and shop-keepers and otherwise not specified		285
Dealers in sweetmeat, sugar and spices	..	273
Traders in pottery, bricks and tiles	..	243
Dealers in fodder, grasses for animals	..	242
Dealers in animal food	..	220
Traders in clothing and toilet articles	..	137
Traders in bamboo	..	124

Thus out of the total population of 889,603 the working population were 449,660 which comes to 50.53 per cent. The remaining population were the non-working dependents.

This reveals that nearly 70 per cent of the population which includes both the working population and their dependants were dependent on cultivation, 10 per cent on animal husbandry, tassar and lac cultivation and the remaining 20 per cent on industry, trade and transport.

606,067 acres of land were under paddy cultivation in 1931 and 19,132 acres were under subsidiary crops like maize, sugar-cane, til, cotton, mustard, etc. The average yield per acre of paddy was varying between 9 and 13 maunds. Vegetable and spices also were grown in few selected areas. Towards 1930 measures were adopted for expansion of acreage under subsidiary crops. Rotation of crop was adopted in varying degrees. Some of the Rabi crops and oil-seeds were found grown on the same field at one and the same time. Double cropping was adopted in some of the lands where after raising of *Aus* crops winter crops were sown.

There were 1,324 State Irrigation Bundhs and 1,745 private Bundh which were irrigating 63,780 acres of land and three irrigation works at Haldia, Balidiha and Guhirakhal were irrigating 13,000 acres.

Nearly 600,000 heads of cattle were in the ex-State for whom besides the protected forests, 45,000 acres of grazing gochar land were set apart. In 1931 rice was selling at Rs. 4 a maund. The *per capita* land available was 116 acres from which the yield was varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.

Between the period 1901 to 1931 scarcity condition prevailed in the years 1907, 1908, 1914, 1915, 1918 and 1927. But there was marked rise in the general standard of living, housing, clothing, and means of conveyance during the three decades. The increasing use of articles which were formerly regarded as luxuries are indicative of this. Dietz lanterns imported from Germany and Japan, kerosene oil, umbrellas, shoes, electric torches, bicycles, sewing machines, fine and superfine cloth, etc. were getting into the list of consumption of fairly good number of people in rural area. The use of shorts by young folk, construction of pucca houses with galvanised corrugated sheet roofing, popularity of aluminium utensils, steel trunks, wooden chairs and almirahs were indicative of level of improvement of economic condition of people. Motor buses and trains invited the people to travel.

In 1951 out of the total population of 1,028,825 as many as 897,465 or 88 per cent were dependent on agriculture among whom the number of owner cultivators including their dependents were 712,876. Unowned cultivators including their dependents were 138,161 and non-cultivating owners of land and their dependents were 7,284. Further 131,460 people or 12 per cent of the total population were engaged in non-agricultural pursuits among whom 49,186 were engaged in production other than agriculture (i. e., live-stock raising, rearing of small animals and insects, forestry and wood cutting, trapping, hunting and fishing, plantation industries, quarrying and mining, processing and manufacture of food-stuffs, textiles, leather goods, metals, chemicals, etc., weavers, fishermen, wood cutters, bidi makers, vegetable growers, gardeners, persons preparing murhi, chura, sweets, etc., are included in this class) 11,005 in commerce (wholesale or retail dealers, etc.), 2,369 in transport (Boatmen, cart men, etc.) and 68,800 in other services and miscellaneous occupations (i. e., day labourers, teachers, washermen barbers, domestic servants, beggars, vagrants, mendicants and other similar classes of people).

With increase in population between 1931 and 1951 from 889,603 to 1,028,825 the number of people, depending on agriculture went up from 6,26,158 (70 per cent), equal number of dependents having been added to the working population, to 897,465 (88 per cent).

In 1961 out of the total population of 1,204,043, it was found that there were 623,718 (51.8 per cent) working populations divided into nine categories as follows :

Cultivators (Category I) were 358,601; agricultural labourers, (Category II) were 162,358; workers in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, etc. (Category III) 15,820; household industry (Category IV) 38,454; manufacturing industry other than household industry (Category V) 1,092; construction (Category VI) 6,580; trade and

commerce (Category VIII) 4,186; transport and storage and communications (Category VIII) 1,649; other services (Category IX) 40,900 workers. There were 580,325 (48.21) non-workers among whom were students attending schools and doing no other work, persons engaged in unpaid household duties, dependents, infants, children not attending schools or disabled, retired persons, rentiers, other persons of independent means, beggars, vagrants, independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified means of existence, convicts in jail or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, persons seeking employment for the first time not being employed before and now out of employment and requiring employment.

The net area sown has increased from 797,840 acres in 1951 to 858,000 acres in 1961 and 1,053,000 acres in 1964 and the irrigated area has also increased from 44,116 acres in 1951 to 53,847 acres in 1961 and 129,000 acres in 1964. The *per capita* land and *per capita* irrigated area which stood at 0.77 acre and 0.043 acre respectively in 1951 were 0.71 and 0.446 acre respectively in 1961, 0.84 acres and 0.1 acres respectively in 1964.

During the period from 1931 to 1961 the fertility of the soil has not undergone much improvement although increasing use of chemical and green manures were being made. The average yield rate of paddy per acre of *Sarad* land only stands at 11.72 mds. in 1964. The rate of paddy per md. stood at Rs. 12 in 1961 and Rs. 16 in 1964.

Under the Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme, 26 Blocks have been opened since 1952. The Blocks have gone a long way in taking the improved method of agriculture to the people in the district and specially to the Adibasi cultivators. The rapid expansion of cultivated area from 858,000 acres in 1961 to 1,053,000 acres in 1964 is indicative of this progress. The district produced nearly 326,041 tons of rice in 1964 which is slightly more than the quantity required for local consumption. The cultivation of other cereals and vegetables has also similarly undergone expansion of acreage and total yield.

The expansion of co-operative credit to the agriculturists through the Graingola co-operative societies has gone a long way in helping the agriculturist classes during the cultivation season by extending credit of cash, paddy, seeds and fertilisers. There are 160 Grama Panchayats having 160 Graingola co-operative societies from which were extended 101,428 mds. of paddy loan Rs. 5,57,016 cash loan, 2,800 mds. of nucleus paddy seeds, 1,238 bags of chemical fertilisers in the year 1961. The total membership of these Graingola co-operative in 1961 was 59,383 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,00,443 in cash and 22,261 mds. paddy



Seed multiplication has been taken up to raise nucleus paddy seeds in Samakhunta, Dalki and Sandeuli farms. Composting, adoption of large scale green manuring, propagation of use of bone-meal and super phosphates to counter balance the rich humus content of the paddy fields bordering the reserved forests is slowly making the cultivator conscious of fertiliser need for his crop. Mould board iron ploughs and Japanese weeders have been introduced. Japanese method of paddy cultivation is gaining popularity and women agricultural labourers are being trained by the Grama Sevak and Agricultural Extension Officers and multitude of village leaders trained in each Grama Panchayats. Among the improved varieties of paddy high yielding varieties like 1242, BAM-9 in wet land T. 90, 141, 1141 in medium land and PTB-10 in high land are getting popular with the cultivators. Improved varieties of hybrid maize, Coimbatore sugarcane, Pusa and Punjab wheat, groundnuts mustard, castor, til, vegetable seeds like onion seeds, snowball cauliflower seeds, drum head cabbages, white Patna potato seeds tomato, capsicum, etc., are gaining popularity among educated cultivators. Fruit growing activity is expanding as each cultivator is being persuaded to plant a few lemon, orange, mango, guava, papaya and plantain seedlings in his back yard. Pisciculture horticulture and poultry rearing are gaining momentum. After transfer of public tanks to Grama Panchayats by Revenue Department they have taken up rearing fish. Some Grama Panchayats are also taking up nursery tanks in which spawns captured from Bengal and Orissa rivers in early floods are being released through the help of Fishery Department. These spawns when sufficiently grown are being sold as fingerlings to other Grama Panchayats to release them into rearing tanks. Every Grama Panchayat is making some profit out of pisciculture. Poultry rearing has been given special emphasis among Adibasis most of whom keep poultry. Blocks have taken up upgrading scheme of poultry stock by distributing better cocks usually of Rhode Island, Red and White Leg Horn varieties. Deep litter system with supply of improved pre-mixed feeds are being propagated. Improvement of kitchen gardens, specially through well irrigation, and farm yard manuring and supply of summer, rainy and winter vegetables and sag seeds have been taken up. Irrigation from tanks and Bundhs and diversion weir projects are expanding year by year through the Blocks. Area under irrigation has expanded from 44,136 in 1951 to 129,000 acres in 1964. Soil conservation activities are demonstrated to the cultivators as to how the top fertility of high lands can be preserved through contour bunding and how thereby some crop can be raised from the high land which were lying fallow year after year. Rise of prices of paddy from Rs. 4 per maund in 1930 to Rs. 30

in 1966 and similarly of all other crops has helped the cultivators by giving him a greater incentive to raise more and more crops. Use of insecticide has been successfully demonstrated to the cultivators and they have been made insecticide minded. Improvement of the cattle breed has been taken up by provision of Haryana and Red Sindhi bulls, Buffaloes, Patni goats, and expanding the preventive and curative activities through provision of large number of stockmen, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Dispensaries. To improve the milk yield, propagation of use of good fodder grass and cattle feeds are being made. Simultaneously with expansion of activities of agriculture, expansion of communication facilities, education, health, water-supply, housing and industrial activities have been sponsored through Blocks. The existing mileage and quality of Village Roads, District Roads, State Highways and National Highways are being constantly improved. Education has made spectacular progress both in Primary and Secondary stages and training of teachers has also been simultaneously taken up. Large number of Sevashram and a few Ashram Schools have been opened for the Adibasi children. Adult education programme has been taken up in Blocks. Attempts are being made to give all children some education till they are capable of work for earning a living wage. Competitive spirit in establishing more Middle and High Schools is going on and in a few cases Grama Panchayats have come forward with funds to start Middle and High Schools. Colleges have been established at Baripada, Rairangpur, Karanjia and Udala. A tendency to have at least one Middle School in each Grama Panchayat and one College in each subdivision is gaining. Girls' education is also expanding. Organisation of village libraries, reading-rooms, radio listening centres, Mahila Samitis, Yuba Sanghas, Sisu Raijas, etc., are being made through social education programmes. Mobile cinema units and Pala and Daskathia parties are visiting the villages occasionally and entertaining them through documentary and educational films and one act dramas. Mobility of people in the rural areas has increased and as a result the available means of transport are constantly found insufficient. Expansion of rural water-supply programme has gone a long way through the Blocks after adoption of a target of one well for each village having a population of 30 families. Tap water-supply for bigger villages and urban centres are being provided where adequate sources of water are available and local people are able to pay for the water-supply charges. Health facilities have been provided in both preventive and curative sides in all the Primary Health Centres in Blocks. Measures are being taken for inoculation against cholera, typhoid, and T. B., vaccination against smallpox and programme

of eradication of malaria from the rural areas. Family Planning, Maternity and Child Welfare measures are also being popular. Dhais and Auxiliary Nurses have been posted in interior sub-centres of the Primary Health Centres to look after maternity cases. Loans for better fire proof and well-ventilated houses are being given to selected villages in Block and to villagers under Low Income Group Housing and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes and Colonisation Schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department. Expansion of industrial activities within the district needs special mention. Industrial co-operatives and individual enterpreneurs are slowly coming forward to take advantage of State-aid to Industries and State Financing Corporation Loans. The availability of large purchasing power in the hands of general consumers leading to greater demand for consumer goods, availability of cheap credit, local use of materials available, and facilities of electricity in some of the big villages have led to industrial expansion. Carpentry, blacksmithy, tile factories hosiery and ceramic factories, rice mills, sugar factories and saw mills have been opened.

The consumption pattern has undergone a great change. Many semi-sophisticated goods like, motor cycles, cars, jeeps, trucks, transistor-radios, petromax lanterns, stoves, cookers, textiles of wool and synthetic fibre, cycle-rickshaws, watches, fountain pens, cosmetics, microphones, cameras, gold and silver ornaments of various designs, ready-made garments for men and women, costly medicines, tractors, water pumps, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communications, tradesmen are able to sell their goods in remote village shops, hats and fairs. With more and more money in the hands of the cultivators and labourers increased use of fish, meat, milk products and vegetables, fruits, cereals, etc., is being noticed. Some villages have got one or two houses with roof of reinforced concrete along with few roofs of galvanised sheet and Raniganj tiles. Shopkeepers in villages are now able to sell a larger variety of goods than what they were selling previously. Tea shops and shops selling biscuits, sweets, cigarettes, pan, etc., have now appeared in big villages. Larger number of people in villages, usually younger folk are wearing trousers made of expensive material in place of dhotis. Tailoring shops are coming up in villages along with cycle repairing shops. Large number of people are now using cycles. With the improvement of roads cycle-rickshaws are now plying in village roads. Food habits of people are also slowly changing. More and more people are taking wheat, sugar, eggs, meat, fish, etc. With the availability of co-operative credit in Grama Panchayat headquarters the village

money-lender at times finds it difficult to lend his money at the old high rates. Opening of Savings Bank facilities in many village Post Offices and availability of Small Savings Certificates are inducing many people to keep their savings in Pass Books and Saving Certificates. Institutional funds like Grama Panchayat, School and Co-operative Society Funds are being deposited in Co-operative Banks and Post Offices.

### 159. Prices and Wages

The table below gives the prices of rice, wheat, biri, mung, arhar, kulthi for the period 1898 to 1966 as they prevailed in the hats and markets of the district.

(In seer of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1898-1899	..	24	..	..	..	..	
1899-1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1900-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1901-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1902-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1903-04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1904-05	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	16	14	2	3
1905-06	..	10 $\frac{13}{16}$	..	16	10	18	20
1906-07	..	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	..	14	8	14	20
1907-08	..	7	..	9	8	12	12
1908-09	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	16
1909-10	..	14	..	12	9	16	16
1910-11	..	16	..	14	12	16	21
1911-12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1912-13	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	12	11	21	21
1913-14	..	10	..	11	10	13	24
1914-15	..	11	..	11	9	13	16
1915-16	..	7	..	9	7	12	15
1916-17	..	13	..	12	10	10	5

(In seers of 80 tola s per rupee)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulth:	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1917-18	..	17	..	11	8½	13	20
1918-19	..	9	..	4½	3	8	10
1919-20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
1920-21	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1921-22	..	9	..	4½	3	8	10
1922-23	..	10	..	10	8	10	16
1923-24	..	7	..	9	8	10	14
1924-25	..	9	..	9	8	10	14
1925-26	..	8	..	7	6	10	13
1926-27	..	8	..	..	4	8	11
1927-28	..	8	..	..	6	8	12
1928-29	..	9	..	..	7	10	16
1929-30	..	10	..	8	7	16	20
1930-31	..	8½	..	12(H)	10(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1931-32	..	12	..	12(H)	9(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1932-33	..	12	..	15(H)	12(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934-35	..	11	..	15(H)	12(H)	16(H)	32(H)
1935-36	..	11	..	10(H)	7(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1936-37	..	12	..	11(H)	8(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1937-38	..	..	..	10(H)	9(H)	13(H)	16(H)
1938-39	..	13	..	10(H)	8(H)	12(H)	16(H)
1939-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1940-41	..	12	..	10	8	10	16
1941-42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1942-43	..	7	..	5	4	5	8
1943-44	..	6	..	3½	3	5	6
1944-45	..	6	..	4½	3	..	8

(In seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

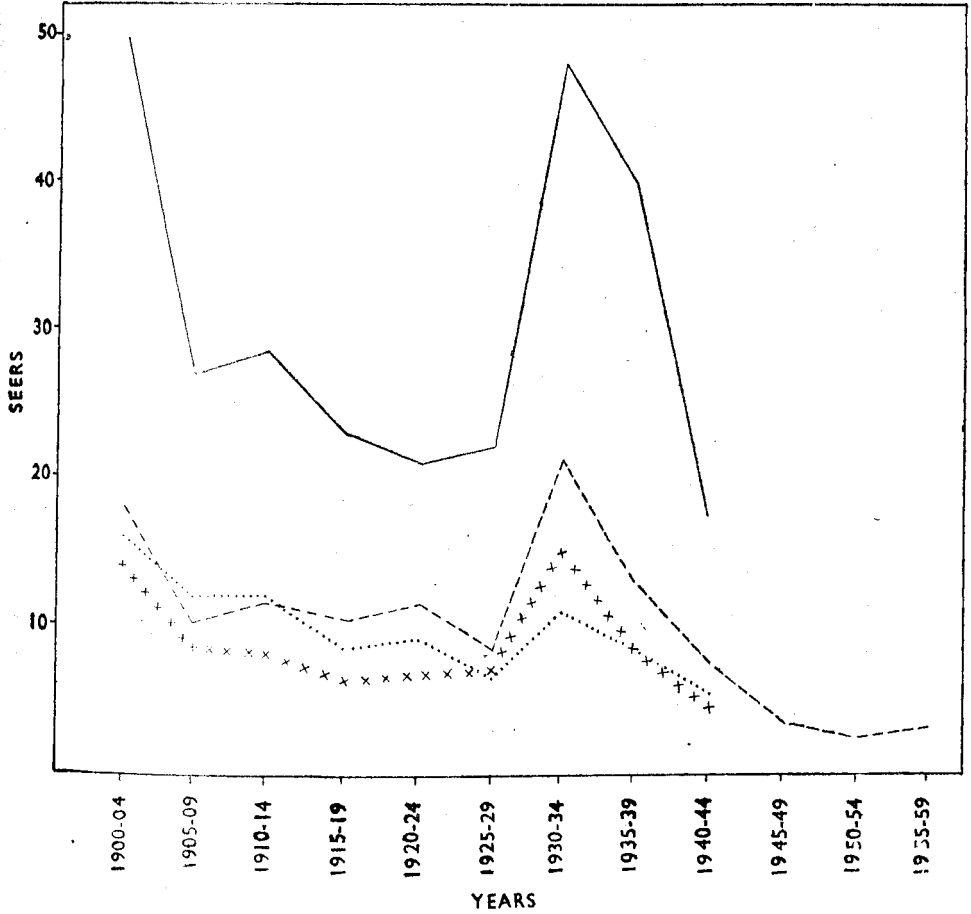
Year	Rice	Wheat	Biri	Mung	Arhar	Kulthi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1945-46	6	..	3½	3	3	..
1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	..
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	2½	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	2½	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	3	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2½	..
1956-57	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1957-58	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2¼	2	2	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1958-59	2¼	2½	1 <sup>15</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1959-60	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	2	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	..	2 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1½	1½	..
1962-63	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1½	1½	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1963-64	2	2 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	..
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	1 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	..

## (H) Harvest Price

Within the year seasonal price variations occur with marked effect on the bulk of sales and purchases. Harvest period price is considerably low due to the fact that the cereals are just thrashed and retain some moisture, which as the time passes gets reduced. Large stocks come to the market for sale immediately after harvest as most of the producers have no capacity to retain the stock till the market price is favourable.

The graph given below indicates the price trend between the period 1900 to 1960.

**HARVEST PRICE PER RUPEE  
(MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT)**



**REFERENCE**

- |       |           |      |           |
|-------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Paddy | —————     | Biri | .....     |
| Rice  | - - - - - | Mung | x x x x x |

From available records, information has been collected to show variations of crops and prices.

In 1911 the paddy crop was satisfactory and prices fell. The landless classes found employment in the Tata Iron mines and the Railway construction work and in the lac factories at Asna and Raibangpur. 1912 was a year of bumper crops. But the price of rice and other foodgrains rose appreciably on account of export on a large scale by Marwari merchants from almost every village in the district. 1913 registered continued heavy rains and severe floods in July and August. In the next year rainfall was very badly distributed and in consequence the paddy crops failed in many parts to ripen. In addition to the shortage due to want of rain, considerable damage was done by blight locally known as Haldia. In spite of the fact that the crop was much less there was a slight fall in the price of rice. In 1915 due to shortage of rain the paddy crops failed and the price rose steeply. Funds were provided to meet scarcity. All export of rice from the district was stopped, and this combined with the paddy in State Hamars, provided for seed the next year. The prohibition of export of rice was removed in December 1916. In 1918-19 the prices of foodgrains rose high due to failure of rain.

As a precautionary measure export of paddy and rice was prohibited from October 1918 and a programme was prepared by the P. W. D. for providing as much work for the people as should be required to tide over the time of scarcity. Towards the beginning of 1919 reports and rumours of coming scarcity were a source of great anxiety. The prices of foodgrains remained high. Large amounts of agricultural and paddy loans were given by the Government as per statement given below. An embargo on export of rice and paddy was imposed and in order to restrict profiteering, the selling price of coarse rice was fixed at 8 seers per rupee.

Paddy loans		Maunds	Seers
Baripada subdivision	..	27,510	30
Bamanghaty	..	5,000	0
Panchpir	..	143	23
Kaptipada	..	3,601	10
Total	..	36,254	63



Gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 1,750 was given to widows, orphans and the crippled, who have no means of support. Taccavi advances amounting to Rs. 58,945 were granted to the ryots at an interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum. As a result of these measures the people were able to tide over a critical period without any great hardship.

In 1921 the new Maharaja who had assumed power granted a sum of two lakhs of rupees the interest of which amounting to Rs. 10,000 was to be utilised annually for the improvement of water-supply. In 1922 the sale price of rice stood at 10 seers per rupee. The price of foodgrain during the harvest season was (Rate per rupee in the standard measurement of 80 tolas) paddy 24 seers, rice 10 seers, biri 10 seers, mung 8 seers, arhar 10 seers, kulthi 16 seers, chana 4 seers and masur 4 seers. The price of kulthi and arhar rose but the price of biri and mung fell. In 1924 the sale price of rice stood at 7 seers. As regards other food articles the harvest price of paddy was 20 seers, biri 9 seers, mung 8 seers, arhar 10 seers, kulthi 14 seers, chana 7 seers and masur 5 seers. In 1925 the average outturn of all crops except rice was unsatisfactory. The world-wide slump which set in during the closing months of 1929 led to a steep fall in prices and thereafter to a point lower than that ever reached in the previous years. In 1930, the prices of rice, blackgram, greengram and kulthi came down by 2.10 per cent, 1.50 per cent, 1.40 per cent and 1.60 per cent respectively over the previous year. This downward trend continued till 1934 after which the price again showed an upward movement. This trend, however, continued up to 1938.

The main cause of the fall in prices was restrictions placed by banks on credit facilities. The price level shot up with the declaration of the second World War in September 1939. In the beginning of 1940, the Price Control Committee was set up. They met frequently and fixed prices from time to time. In 1942, the food situation came to the forefront. The Government envisaged the hard days that lay ahead and imposed a ban on export of paddy and rice with effect from the 1st July 1942. 'Foodgrains Control Order' came into force with effect from August, 12, 1942, and the restrictions were gradually tightened with the general worsening of the food situation all round. With the rise in price of the essential food-stuffs scarcity of other essential commodities also followed and blackmarkets naturally started. On the 4th September 1942, the summary procedure for prosecuting offenders was promulgated and Price Control Committees consisting of officials as well as non-officials were asked to get increasingly vigilant. The Government of the Maharaja thereupon started taking firm action in

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November, 1942, at Baripada to eradicate scarcity of essential commodities, standardising prices and checking the blackmarket. In 1943, all State Hamars were thrown open, surplus stock of Mahajans commandeered and cheap grain shops opened. The main imports of salt, kerosene, cloth, sugar and wheat were procured from outside and distributed by the Controller of Supplies. With a heavy all-round deficit in rice in the State it was possible to keep prices within the statutory maxima only by strict control on the movement of foodgrains. Even then the yearly average wholesale prices of rice showed a rising tendency.

It was expected that with the end of the war the general food situation would ease, but it did not, and the district passed through a very critical period. Prices of rice, gram and bajra continued to rise gradually during the beginning of the year 1945. Price, however, was steady up to 1953 due only to rigid control.

The expectation of fall in the prices of foodgrains and easing the food situation was not realized. The prices of nearly all foodgrains went up. It was thought at first that this rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilising at the higher level without any prospect of recession. The impact of heavy unproductive expenditure during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans further pushed up the prices to its present level.

### 161. Wages

Many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. Besides domestic work, construction of houses, digging of tanks, and various types of work of similar character have to be attended to in the villages. It is very often alleged that employment of rural labour is uncertain and precarious in character. A labourer may not know where he would work on the morrow and in what kind of work. In busy season of farm operations, labourers are in great demand. But during the rest of the year, they often go without work.

The percentage given below will indicate the distribution of rural labour according to their mode of employment. These figures relate to labourers who depend for their subsistence primarily on wages.

Male labourer, Casual	..	76.54 per cent
Female labourer, Casual	..	11.22 per cent
Male labourer, Monthly	..	2.04 per cent
Male labourer, Annual	..	10.20 per cent

It would be seen from the above figures that the vast majority of labourers, consisting of 87.76 per cent of the total labour population is employed in casual basis. It may be that some labourers work under a particular employer day after day during a certain season, but they have no claim to such work and there is no agreement or understanding of any kind for any employment beyond the particular day. The next important mode of employment is on the basis of annual contract. About one-tenth of the total number of labourers is employed on annual terms. Such labourers are usually farm servants who are commonly known as 'Kothias' or 'Halias'. A few of them may be domestic servants or in some other work assigned by their employer. Labourers engaged on weekly or monthly basis form a very small proportion. This type of labour is popular in mines, factories, offices or in non-farm work.

The following sample figures will show the number of days in which labourer is employed during the year in Mayurbhanj district <sup>1</sup>.

Farm workers	Number of labourers	98
	Number of man-days worked	14,131 (76.69 per cent)
	Number of days worked per labourer.	144.19
Non-farm workers.	Number of man-days worked	4,295 (23.31 per cent)
	Number of days worked per labourer.	43.83
Total days worked per labourer.		188.02
Number of days unemployed		176.98

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labourer constitutes the lowest income group in the community. For a considerable part of the year the rural labour does not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total earnings. In many places wages are paid in kind. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of rise in prices, they would be beneficial to the worker. Over very short period, wages in kind do remain unchanged, but since the second World War, with the rise in prices wage-rates in kind have also been frequently revised. The percentage of income earned by rural labour in cash and kind are 45.33 and 54.67 respectively. Payment of kind is usually made in paddy.

In 1887, the unskilled male labourer got  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas as daily wages and an unskilled female labourer Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-1-6 and skilled labourers such as carpenter, blacksmith, tailor, mason, etc. from

<sup>1</sup> Source—*Economic Survey of Orissa*. Vol. I, Page 334

Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-6-0. This trend was maintained up to 1903. In 1904 the rate of daily wage increased due to the increasing demand for labour in the Railway and Public Works Department. The influx of people to Mayurbhanj for purposes of cultivation and commercial pursuits also created an increased demand. In 1904 unskilled labourer got Re. 0-4-0 to Re. 0-8-0. There was a similar rise at Bahalda and Bisai. In 1907 the demand for labour was high on account of the many important public works that were in hand, on account of the reclamation of jungle lands on a large-scale, specially by Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and on account of the sleeper operations especially by Messrs. B. Borrooah & Co. which were very brisk during the year. By 1912 the rate of skilled labourer had increased from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-12-0.

In 1921 there was a considerable demand for labour owing to the construction of Onlajori-Badampahar Railway line and the opening of the two iron mines at Badampahar and Sulaipat hills. This trend continued up to 1940. In that year the scope for employment of both skilled and unskilled labour increased and high wages were offered by the Defence contractors. The wages of unskilled labour in the ex-State ranged from Re. 0-4-0, to Re. 0-8-0 per day. A section of the labouring classes particularly from among those residing on the borders preferred to go outside in quest of high wages. Wages shot up abnormally in 1944. The wages of skilled labour varied from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 and that of unskilled labour from Re. 0-6-0 to Re. 0-8-0.

The following table will indicate the wage level of the district of Mayurbhanj for the year 1953-1954 to 1960-61 in rupees:

Classes	Year						
	1953-54	1954-55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Carpenter	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.00 to 2.00
Blacksmith	1.50	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
Cobbler	3.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Field labourer	1.00	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other agricultural labourers.	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Herds men	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

As a matter of fact, agricultural areas continued unchanged for fairly long periods until rise in prices became acute and persistent. As it has been shown previously, the wages received in cash by men and women labourers are considerably different. When payment is received in kind the difference is very much narrowed down. In respect of non-farm work, while cash wages are higher than in farm work, wages received in kind are lower. There is thus a clear indication that wages in kind are not properly correlated with wages received in cash.

A picture with regard to average wages does not bring out the wage structure and the significant periodic deviations. There is wide difference between maximum and minimum wages in respect of both farm work and non-farm work. While the maximum wage received in agricultural work is Re. 1 (One rupee only), the minimum wage is as low as only a quarter of a rupee. In non-farm work the maximum wage is as high as Rs. 3 while the minimum is the same as in the agricultural employment. The extent of under-employment is clearly discernible from this type of wage structure. The average rate of wages received and the unbelievable minimum to which wages can go clearly show that a large percentage of the rural population depending on labour for subsistence is obliged to remain under employed and therefore under nourished.

### 161. Standard of living

Mayurbhanj is mainly a land of agriculture and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly balanced people reap good harvest and are contented, otherwise poverty is widespread. Despite, dependence on the hazards of the weather for the happiness of an agricultural population, it can be said that generally the standard of living of the people of this tract is improving steadily from year to year. In hats and bazars, articles imported into the district find ready customers. Umbrellas, towels, brass utensils, cloth and garments and bell-metal ornaments are eagerly purchased by the aborigines who form the bulk of the population. Improved modes of living and housing to which the people are fast taking, indicate that there has not only been a decided change for the better in their standard of comfort but also an increasing purchasing capacity on their part. This improvement appears principally due to the higher prices which the agricultural products of the country are now fetching. Trade and Commerce have increased largely owing mainly to an influx of merchants from outside. The people are also developing a commercial instinct. Another factor which has contributed to the material condition of the people is the fixity of tenure and the right of occupancy which the tenants enjoy. On account of the high prices ruling in the market, the surplus quantity thus sold fetches

almost double the money. The sale-proceeds help the cultivator to save something after paying his rent and purchase other articles. With this saving the cultivator is able to buy more cattle and some luxuries. The state of thing is however different in the town of Baripada where the bulk of the people do not grow paddy but have to buy all their requirements from the market.

After the outbreak of the second World War in 1939 prices rose steeply. In the pre-war period a rupee could purchase commodities worth 16 annas on the average, in each of the subsequent years the same rupee could purchase commodities worth Re. 0-10-0 in 1941-42, Re. 0-7-0 in 1942-43, and only Re. 0-4-0 in 1943-44. The present value of the rupee is about Re. 0-2-0 to Re. 0-3-0 only. To meet the enhanced cost of living, dearness and other allowances are paid to the Government servants. It is the people receiving fixed salaries and the lower middle classes, whose increased expenses are not adequately covered by the increase in dearness and other allowances, who suffer most. In recent years the collision of urban life and the modern means of communication also had some bearing on the food habits and luxuries in the remote countrysides. Tea and tobacco are seen in villages. An up-to-date and specimen account about the food habits and necessities of the rural as well as urban population according to expenditure groups is given in the Appendix I.

The pattern of consumption as has been indicated is arrived at by a stratified systematic sampling, surveying 103 households from the rural area and 73 households from the urban area. From table I it will be seen that cereals claim  $\frac{2}{9}$ th of total consumption in the rural area as against  $\frac{2}{8}$ th in the urban area. Milk and milk products claim a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Other food-items constitute 60 per cent in the rural family budget as against  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the urban budget. As regards other items of consumption or in other words, non-food items of consumption the urban people spend a greater proportion of their total expenditure than the rural people in general. This is different in respect of miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semi-durable goods where urban people spend a lot more than the rural people.

As one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural area, while in the urban area cash consumption constitutes the only factor. The trend with regard to cash

and non-cash consumption of other food-items is in the same direction for both rural and urban areas. This tendency is observed in respect of fuel, light and intoxicants. In respect of toilet and sundry-goods, non-cash consumption is very insignificant. For clothings the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services, and durable and semi-durable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So we may conclude that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counter parts in the urban area while for the non-food items dependence on market is greater for all. In other words urban people depend on the market for almost every thing they consume while rural people purchase a few items only. Milk which the villagers produce is generally taken to towns for consumption.

### 162. Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange was started on 1st February 1957 with its headquarters at Rairangpur to meet the needs of the unemployed people as well as to cope with the manpower demands of the mining areas and industrial establishments of the neighbourhood. Employment seekers are registered and job opportunities are discovered for them through the Employment Exchange. The unemployed population of the district may be divided into two broad groups. The first group constitutes the persons having no gainful employment, while the second group includes persons who have part-time employments. They may be seasonal agricultural labourers, casual workers, domestic servants and other part-time workers. The District Employment Exchange, Rairangpur had to tide over various hurdles. Only openings in Government offices were available. Private Industries were under no obligation to notify vacancies to Employment Exchange. Matters changed in 1959 when notification of vacancies was made compulsory by Act of Parliament.

The (1) number of persons registered, (2) number of persons in the live registration at the end of the year, (3) number of vacancies notified (4) number of placement achieved, (5) number of employers using the Exchange, etc., for the years 1959 to 1964 are given below:—

Serial No.	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964
(1)	1,519	6,436	9,198	9,471	10,657
(2)	1,098	6,908	6,385	6,803	3,967
(3)	561	1,538	1,587	1,440	1,287
(4)	219	1,358	1,147	1,150	830
(5)	88	190	209	233	290

The number of vacancies booked by the Exchange in 1959 was about 561 of which public sector accounted for about 510 vacancies which was nearly 90.9 per cent of the total and the rest belonged to the private sector. The number of vacancies filled by the Exchange during the year was 219 with a monthly average of about 18 vacancies.

The variation in the level of employment in the public sector is indicated in the following table. The figure for the quarters September 1962 and December 1962 are not available:

Year		Number of employers addressed	Number of employers responded	Number of persons employed
1958	..	296	272	19,585
1959	..	317	276	22,745
1961	..	576	549	77,359
1962	..	260	246	38,047
1963	..	515	492	68,462
1964	..	583	568	68,172



## APPENDIX I

TABLE I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by expenditure groups.

		Rural		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50		14·41	9·43	23·84
51—100	..	22·86	18·40	41·26
101—150	..	14·14	45·27	59·41
151—300	..	9·11	74·67	83·78
301—500	..	1·03	129·93	130·96
501—1,000	..	25·00	313·12	338·12
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	17·15	33·78	50·93
		Urban		
1—50	..	18·95	0·83	19·78
51—100	..	27·76	1·08	28·84
101—150	..	43·20	..	43·20
151—300	..	37·60	..	37·60
301—500	..	84·96	..	84·96
501—1,000	..	51·50	..	51·50
1,001 and above	..	49·60	..	49·60
All Expenditure Groups	..	34·03	0·66	34·69

TABLE II.

Monthly consumption of milk and milk-products per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by groups.

		Rural		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50		0·91	1·18	2·09
51—100	..	0·96	0·75	1·71
101—150	..	1·25	1·51	2·76
151—300	..	4·51	1·50	6·01
301—500	..	26·75	..	26·75
501—1,000	..	..	32·50	32·50
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	2·84	2·22	5·06
		Urban		
1—50	..	0·93	..	0·93
51—100	..	2·33	1·11	3·41
101—150	..	5·00	..	5·00
151—300	..	14·50	..	14·50
301—500	..	19·10	..	19·10
501—1,000	..	48·75	..	48·75
1,001 and above	..	20·00	..	20·00
All Expenditure Groups	..	8·09	0·32	8·41

TABLE III

Monthly consumption of *other food items*, per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

		Rural		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	..	4.93	0.83	5.76
51—100	..	7.88	2.73	10.61
101—150	..	17.58	7.24	24.82
151—300	..	34.26	11.27	45.53
301—500	..	112.12	18.34	130.46
501—1,000	..	151.12	118.37	269.49
1,001 and above	..	15.74	5.71	21.45
All Expenditure Groups	..	..	..	..
		Urban		
1—50	..	9.50	0.01	9.51
51—100	..	19.58	0.31	19.89
101—150	..	33.71	..	33.71
151—300	..	55.95	..	55.95
301—500	..	94.89	..	94.89
501—1,000	..	120.69	..	120.69
1,001 and above	..	31.80	0.13	31.93
All Expenditure Groups	..	115.62	.	115.62

TABLE IV

Monthly consumption of *fuel, light and intoxicants* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

		Rural		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	..	1·67	2·13	3·80
51—100	..	3·59	4·28	7·87
101—150	..	7·55	4·70	12·25
151—300	..	15·59	2·85	18·44
301—500	..	26·87	..	26·87
501—1,000	..	34·93	30·00	64·93
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	6·14	3·93	10·07
		Urban		
1—50	..	5·25	..	5·25
51—100	..	8·47	..	8·47
101—150	..	11·75	..	11·75
151—300	..	13·83	..	13·83
301—500	..	20·72	..	20·72
501—1,000	..	19·62	..	19·62
1,001 and above	..	21·69	..	21·69
All Expenditure Groups	..	9·99	..	9·99

TABLE V

Monthly consumption of *Amusement, Toilet and Sundry goods* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by Expenditure Groups.

		<b>Rural</b>		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	..	0·72	0·04	0·76
51—100	..	1·51	0·31	1·82
101—150	..	3·77	0·19	3·96
151—300	..	7·36	0·36	7·72
301—500	..	27·28	..	27·28
501—1,000	..	41·62	..	41·62
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	3·43	0·22	3·65
		<b>Urban</b>		
1—50	..	1·63	..	1·63
51—100	..	3·14	..	3·14
101—150	..	5·81	..	5·81
151—300	..	12·82	..	12·82
301—500	..	19·04	..	19·04
501—1,000	..	36·13	..	36·13
1,001 and above	..	31·00	..	31·00
All Expenditure Groups	..	7·13	..	7·13

TABLE VI

Monthly consumption of *clothing, etc.*, per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

		Rural		
		Cash	Non-cash	Total
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50	..	1·79	0·31	2·10
51—100	..	5·07	0·17	5·24
101—150	..	6·15	0·43	6·58
151—300	..	12·62	0·79	13·41
301—500	..	27·87	..	27·87
501—1,000	..	77·25	..	77·25
1,001 and above	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups	..	6·57	0·32	6·89
		Urban		
1—50	..	2·93	..	2·93
51—100	..	5·06	..	5·06
101—150	..	8·91	..	8·91
151—300	..	11·55	..	11·55
301—500	..	33·76	..	33·76
501—1,000	..	42·91	..	42·91
1,001 and above	..	145·75	..	145·75
All Expenditure Groups	..	10·83	..	10·83

TABLE VII

Monthly consumption of *Miscellaneous goods and services* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	0·94	0·15	1·09	1·38	..	1·38
51—100 ..	3·21	0·61	3·82	3·71	..	3·71
101—150 ..	6·91	0·87	7·78	10·44	..	10·44
151—300 ..	15·02	4·60	19·62	18·02	..	18·02
301—500 ..	35·30	2·83	38·13	27·72	..	27·72
501—1,000 ..	87·25	10·42	97·67	71·40	..	71·40
1,001 and above	..	..	..	374·02	..	374·00
All Expenditure Groups.	6·29	1·13	7·42	13·94	..	13·94

TABLE VIII

Monthly consumption of *Durable and Semi-Durable goods* per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	0·56	0·04	0·60	0·50	..	0·50
51—100 ..	2·40	0·14	2·54	2·07	..	2·07
101—150 ..	3·23	..	3·23	10·22	..	10·22
151—300 ..	2·90	0·65	3·55	22·73	..	22·73
301—500 ..	6·36	..	6·36	69·93	..	69·93
501—1,000 ..	48·67	..	48·67	125·45	..	125·45
1,001 and above	..	..	..	567·92	..	567·92
All Expenditure Groups.	3·20	0·06	3·26	28·03	..	28·03

TABLE IX

Consumers expenditure *per household per month* in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	24·89	13·12	38·01	40·27	0·85	41·12
51—100 ..	45·42	26·65	72·07	69·10	1·89	70·99
101—150 ..	59·46	59·51	118·97	127·02	..	127·02
151—300 ..	100·96	95·96	196·92	187·01	..	187·01
301—500 ..	250·22	151·11	401·33	370·13	..	370·13
501—1,000 ..	465·84	504·41	970·25	516·47	..	516·47
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..	1,325·60	..	1,325·60

TABLE X

Monthly consumption of *Mutton*, etc., per household in Rural/Urban areas of Mayurbhanj classified by all Expenditure Groups.

	Rural			Urban		
	Cash	Non-cash	Total	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1—50 ..	0·53	..	0·53	0·14	..	0·14
51—100 ..	1·04	0·34	1·38	0·48	..	0·48
101—150 ..	1·72	0·50	2·22	2·60	..	2·60
151—300 ..	3·73	0·68	4·41	6·40	..	6·40
301—500 ..	7·68	..	7·68	12·33	..	12·33
501—1,000 ..	20·00	..	20·00	18·00	..	18·00
1,001 and above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure Groups.	1·69	0·33	2·02	2·54	..	2·54