

CHAPTER - XVI

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO OF THE VILLAGE

Orissa is one of the least urbanized states in India. According to 2001 census, around 87 per cent of the state's population live in 50,972 census/revenue villages and this number is, in fact, more than that when the actual number of human settlements comprising different hamlets is taken into account. In this scenario, the development of this poor and backward state, which is more rural in character than the country as a whole, depends on the socio-economic transformation of the villages. The 1991 census data show that 73 per cent of the main workers of the state are directly dependent on agriculture either as cultivators (44.31%) or agricultural labourers (28.68 %) as against 65 per cent directly dependent workers in this category at the all-India level. Apart from that it is found that 3.13 per cent of the workers according to 1991 census data are earning their bread in the household sector industry and the effective percentage of the main workers engaged in non-farm sector activities is only around 27 per cent. Unfortunately, in this set up of the economy agriculture in the state is highly underdeveloped and mostly subsistence oriented particularly in the highland region. Needless to say, the highest incidence of poverty is mainly due to the unequal distribution of the rural assets and underdevelopment of the agricultural economy with little linkage effects of the industry. Our analysis of the different subsectors of the economy and society such as agriculture, industry, natural resources, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, etc in the foregoing chapters clearly shows that despite rapid progress made by the country in various fields at the macro level during the post independence years, Orissa continues to lag behind. It is not that Orissa is left untouched by the wind of social change and economic development that the country has witnessed during all these years. However, as the state has a sizable portion of depressed category population (38.41%) such as 16.20 per cent scheduled castes and 22.21 per cent scheduled tribes as per 1991 census in comparison to 16.48 per cent scheduled castes and 8.08 per cent scheduled tribe population at the national level, the process of socio-economic transformation in Orissa has been much slower than many other states of the country. In a tradition bound hierarchical caste society the age-old inherent social

disabilities of depressed castes and ethnic groups in the rural set up of the village always act as a counteracting force to stifle progressive growth and development of the economy and society encompassing all sections of human population. This negative force is so well entrenched in the rural caste society that in a resource scarce scenario whenever any welfare measures are initiated by the government for the uplift of the downtrodden, the privileged section have always hijacked these for their own benefit. Be it the case of state centred planning or the market economy, the sociological factors are more influential in shaping the course of economic development across space and different segments of human population. The rich has become richer and the poor has become poorer because the intended objectives of planning in India have generated many latent effects under the influence of many unjust sociological variables to serve the interest of the stronger and the privileged ones.

This chapter seeks to focus on the status of development of the village economy and society in Orissa and to encapsulate the process of socio-economic transformations that the rural Orissa has undergone after independence. This study is primarily based on a survey of the socio-economic structures of different types of villages in different geographical regions of Orissa.

THE SAMPLE DESIGN

Based on different geophysical set up, climate and ecosystem of the regions, the geographers have divided the state into four geographical regions namely, (i) the coastal plains; (ii) the eastern ghats region; (iii) the central tableland region; and (iv) the northern plateau region. Interestingly these four regions are not only geographically more or less homogenous, but also the people residing in the same region have similar cultural affinity, ethnic identity and value systems. The districts comprising the coastal plains are: (i) Cuttack, (ii) Jagatsinghpur, (iii) Kendrapara, (iv) Jajpur, (v) Baleswar, (vi) Bhadrak, (vii) Puri, (viii) Khurda, (ix) Nayagarh, and (x) Ganjam. The districts forming part of the eastern ghats region are: (i) Kandhamal, (ii) Rayagada, (iii) Koraput, (iv) Malkangiri, (v) Nabarangpur, (vi) Gajapati, (vii) Kalahandi, and (viii) Nuapada. The central tableland region comprises the districts like (i) Dhenkanal, (ii) Angul, (iii) Bolangir, (iv) Sonepur, (v) Boudh, (vi) Sambalpur, (vii) Deogarh, (viii) Jharsuguda, and (ix) Bargarh.. The northern plateau region, which forms a part of the greater Chotnagpur plateau, comprises three tribal dominated districts, (i) Sundargarh, (ii) Mayurbhanj and (iii) Kendujhar. It may be noted that the present 30 districts earlier consisted of 13 districts such as, (i) Baleswar, (ii) Cuttack, (iii) Puri, and (iv) Ganjam comprising the coastal plains; (v) Dhenkanal, (vi)

Bolangir, and (vii) Sambalpur comprising the central table land region; (viii) Sundargarh, (ix) Mayurbhanj, and (x) Kendujhar comprising the northern plateau region; and (xi) Koraput, (xii) Kalahandi and (xiii) Phulbani comprising the easternghats region. After reorganization of the old districts into 30 new districts, the hilly tract of old Ganjam district comprising the present Gajapati district now forms part of the easternghats region. Similarly, the division of old Phulbani district into Baudh and Kandhamal has led to change in their inclusion under the different geographical regions, viz. Baudh under the central table land region and Kandhamal under the easternghats region.

From these four geographical regions, by following stratified sampling method initially six districts on the basis of their status of development at the state level were selected at random. The districts selected for the purpose are: (i) Puri from the coastal plains; (ii) Kandhamal and (iii) Malkangiri from the easternghats region; (iv) Bolangir from the central table land region; and (v) Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh from the northern plateau region. It may be noted that among the old 13 districts of the state since early 1970s to early 1990s, the four namely Cuttack, Puri, Sundargarh and Sambalpur were marked as developed districts in Orissa according to composite development index of several development indicators of agriculture, industry and basic infrastructure and services (Meher 1999:111). So, the present six districts selected for the purpose of village survey comprise two developed districts namely Puri and Sundargarh and four backward districts such as Bolangir, Kandhamal, Malkangiri and Mayurbhanj.

Then in the next stage of sampling five different types of villages from the Sadar Block (Panchayat Samiti) of each of the selected district were chosen at random. The five different types of villages selected at the block level are: (i) irrigated village or village having some minimum irrigation infrastructure; (ii) unirrigated village prone to frequent drought and crop failure; (iii) interior or remote village of the block having little/difficult access by the road; (iv) depressed village having higher concentration of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population; and (v) suburban village located nearer to the district headquarters town. Thus, altogether 30 villages from the six districts covering different geographical regions and all sides of the state were selected for the village survey to get a clear picture of development and socio-economic transformation problems encountered by them in the post independent years.

As the study was to be completed within a short time period it was not possible to do household survey. Instead, a village level questionnaire was designed covering different aspects of the village economy and society such as demographic pattern, ethnic distribution of population, agricultural scenario, means of livelihood of population, infrastructural amenities such as health, education, water, sanitation, electricity, social welfare and poverty alleviation programmes and the like. Added to this, a listing schedule was made containing brief information about all the households of the village and the Field Investigators personally filled these up after making individual household level enquiry from the family members. After completion of the listing work, the Principal Investigator conducted focus group discussion by mobilizing different segments of the village population at one centre point to get different types information about the village economy and society. By using PRA (Participatory Resource Appraisal) technique the Principal Investigator collected the requisite information from the village people as well as school teacher, village health worker, village agricultural worker, Panchayat secretary, Ward member, Sarpanch and the like. The quantitative information generated out of the village level discussion was recorded in the village schedule and the Principal Investigator in separate field notes recorded the qualitative information generated out of discussion and observation of social behaviour of the people. Thus, the analysis made on the development status of the village in Orissa covering different types of villages from the different geographical regions of the state is primarily based on the information collected out of field study. In the subsequent sections after making a brief and comprehensive analysis of development and social change in different types of villages in different selected districts of the four geographical regions of Orissa, we make an attempt to delineate a macro picture of development of the village economy and society in Orissa.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Needless to say, the traditional Indian village has undergone profound change in its unequal, hierarchical and ascriptive social structure of the caste society, when the process of modernization of the economy and society started during the British colonial rule and this became the new development paradigm under the state centred planning of the government in Independent India. After independence the country aimed at formation and development of an egalitarian social order under the democratic framework of the Indian Constitution. Steps for creation of different social and economic infrastructures in all parts of the country by the secular state through the various Five Year Plans have resulted in breakdown of traditional

caste monopoly of the upper castes and communities over the control of all types of rural assets and their grips over the lower caste people in the village. Introduction of land reform measures and steps for empowerment of the weaker sections through poverty alleviation programmes including basic minimum services under the MNP such as primary health care, provision of safe drinking water, universalisation of primary education, housing assistance for the shelterless, nutrition support to the needy women and children, subsidized food grain supply to the poor through the PDS and connectivity of all villages with the urban centre/district headquarter town have brought out profound changes in the village society. The villages of the country no longer suffer from the problem of illiteracy and ignorance, spread of deadly epidemic and killer diseases like cholera, small pox or plague. Increase in modern transport and communication systems has demolished the caste barrier and nature of interaction between upper and lower castes people in all walks of life. Spread of modern education and employment opportunity in the highly rewarding industrial and service sectors of the economy in a more universal open and meritocratic frame under the state supervision has opened scope for the weaker sections of society to rise in the social ladder through hard work and sincere efforts.

However, it is an admissible fact that the process of planned development and change intended to transform the traditionally inegalitarian society into a modern one has generated many unintended consequences. In many cases the wave of modernization has spread in such a manner that the privileged sections, be it in rural and urban India have become the major beneficiaries of economic development. The poor and weaker sections of society are found to be lagging behind in the present development process and the economic inequality between the privileged and underprivileged sections of society has widened over the years. In the words of the famous social activist, Sharad Joshi the Indian society under the urban bias of planned development is now divided into two different parts, India and the Bharat. While India stands for the developed and privileged people residing in urban India and making their living in the organized economic sectors, Bharat stands for the underprivileged rural people in wretched condition and comprising part of the lowly rewarding unorganized and informal sector economy.

In this scenario, how far the villages in a poor and backward state like Orissa have progressed and what needs to be done in order to transform the rural economy and society, we give here

in the following sections a descriptive account of 'quality of life' of people in the villages of Orissa by using both quantitative and qualitative field data collected through the survey of different types of villages in different geographical regions of the state.

Demographic Features

In a poor and backward state like Orissa when the development positions of the districts are compared at the intra-state level, the districts in the coastal region and some of the districts of highland region having a few large industries such as Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Bargarh and Sundargarh are found to be developed than the other districts predominantly resided by the depressed category of population.

In this scenario when we look at the demographic features of population in the sample villages of Puri district in the coastal region it is found that the average population size of the sample rural households is 5.35. The ratio of adult and child population is 7:3. More than 99 per cent of population in these villages is found to be Hindus and among them the upper castes constitute the largest single majority (46.20%) followed by the SC (31.59%) and the OBC (22.21%) population in the descending order. The average literacy level of population in these villages is 62.44 per cent as compared to the district's literacy level of 78.40 per cent and state's literacy level of 63.61 per cent according to 2001 census. The number of matriculates and graduates among the literate population of the sample villages are found to be 10.50 per cent and 5.48 per cent respectively (Appendices 16.1 to 16.3).

In contrast to Puri district of the coastal region the sample villages of both Kandhamal and Malkangiri districts in the easternghats region show distinct characteristics of demographic backwardness. In Kandhamal district the average population size of rural households in the sample villages is 4.39 and the ratio of adult and child population ratio is 6.5:3.5. While the Hindus constitute 90 per cent of the total population, the Christian population in these sample villages is found to be around 10 per cent of the total and they mostly belong to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities. Unlike the coastal villages, the sample villages of the district are predominantly resided by the SC (42.98%) and ST (47.93%) population followed by the OBC (9.09%) in smaller numbers. The general literacy level of sample population is 42.52 per cent as against 52.95 per cent at the district level according to 2001 census. The percentages of matriculates and graduates among the literate population of the sample are

respectively 2.63 and 0.56 only (Appendices 16.4 to 16.6). In Malkangiri district the average size of population per household is 5.15 and the adult and child population ratio is 6.2:3.3. In these villages the ST households constitute the largest single majority (57.49%) followed by SC (25.29%), OBC (16.98%) and other higher caste Hindus (0.23%) in the descending order. In these villages the Hindus constitute more than 99 per cent of the total population and despite being a tribal district the percentage of minority households in the villages comprising Muslim and Christian population is found to be almost negligible. The literacy level of population in the surveyed villages is observed to be very low (16.92%) as against 31.2 per cent at the district level in 2001. The percentage of matriculates and graduates among the literate population of the sample villages constitutes only 0.75 (Appendices 16.7 to 16.9).

In the sample villages of Bolangir district of the central table land region the average population of the sample household is 5.19 and the adult and child population ratio is 6.6:3.4. In these villages, the Hindu households constitute 95.04 per cent of the total followed by Christians (4.79%) and Muslims (0.18%) in the descending order. Like the districts of the eastern ghats region, here also the ST population constitutes the largest single majority (42.55%). The respective percentages share of SC, OBC and other upper caste households including minority group like Muslims are: 21.45, 33.87 and 2.1 only. It may be noted that some of the ex-untouchable households in one of the sample suburban village of Dhumamara were converted to Christianity in the long past. However, as other caste Hindu and tribals of the village consider them as **Dalit** Christians, their number is also included under the SC category of households in the village sample. In the front of literacy the populations of these sample villages are found to be much backward than the district as whole. According to 2001 census while the average literacy rate of the district is 54.93 per cent, the average literacy level of population in the sample villages is only 35.20 per cent. However, the percentages of matriculates (3.69%) and graduates (1.33%) among the literate population of the villages are found to be fairly higher than the Kandhamal and Malkangiri districts of eastern ghats region (Appendices 16.10 to 16.12).

The two districts selected from the northern plateau region namely Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh are predominately resided by the tribals. Needless to say, Sundargarh is marked as one of the developed districts of Orissa because of the enclave form of industrial development taken place in the Rourkela-Rajgangpur industrial belt. However, the other parts

of Sundargarh are as backward as other highland and tribal districts of the state. It is found from the field data that the average size of the households in the sample villages of Mayurbhanj district is 5.20 and the adult and child population ratio is 5.9:4.1. Interestingly all the households of the sample villages are from ST (82.96%) and OBC categories (17.04%) only. While more than 99 per cent of the households belong to Hindu faith, only 0.5 per cent are Christians by faith. The average literacy level of population in these sample villages of the district is only 22.33 per cent as against 52.43 per cent for the district as a whole according to 2001 census. The percentages of matriculates (2.16%) and graduates (0.66%) among the literate population of the villages are equally low (Appendices 16.13 to 16.15). In Sundargarh district, the average household size of population in the sample villages is 4.53 and the ratio of adult to child population is 6.7:3.3. In these villages the Christian and Muslim households constitute around 7 per cent of the total, while the Hindus (93.04%) constitute the majority. The caste and ethnic composition of the sample villages in the district is found to be quite distinct from the other districts covered in the sample survey. Although it is a tribal dominated district, the percentage of ST population in the sample villages is only 39.68. Next to the ST households, the percentage distribution of OBC is found to be second highest (38.63%). The upper caste households constitutes only 3.68 per cent of the total and the percentage of scheduled caste households is 18.00. The literacy level of population in these villages is estimated to be 53.71 per cent as against 65.22 per cent for the district as a whole. The percentage distribution of matriculates (8.36%) and graduates (2.15%) among the literate population of the sample villages is, however, found to be higher like Puri district (Appendices 16.16 to 16.18).

On the whole, the democratic features of population in the surveyed villages of six districts of four different geographical features clearly show that the majority of them are illiterate and lowly qualified people. They mostly live under nuclear family set up and the average size of household varies between 4.5 to 5.5 persons only. The majority of them are Hindus. Among them while in the coastal villages the upper caste and OBC households together constitute around 70 per cent of the total, the depressed category households form the numerical majority in the villages of all other regions. Similarly, while the adult and child population ratio is comparatively more favourable for the villages of coastal region and also in the unbalanced developed district like Sundargarh, in the villages of other backward highland districts, the

dependency burden of the children on the adult population is found to be relatively higher than the former.

Work Participation Rate

Economic development is closely interrelated with the work participation rate of population. However, in a developing traditional society modernization leading to increase in the income level of population initially shows low level work participation because of withdrawal of women and children from the less prestigious and low paying work. This feature is observed to be more conspicuous in the sample villages of Puri district. The average number of earners per household is 1.25 persons and it is found that more than 80 per cent of the rural households in the sample villages of Puri district are reported to be having single male earner (Appendix 16.19).

In the districts of eastern ghats region having high percentage of depressed category population, the picture of work participation is slightly different from that of the coastal region. In the villages of both the districts such as Kandhamal and Malkangiri the average number of earners per household is relatively higher than the Puri district's sample. While it is 1.29 in the case of Kandhamal, in Malkangiri district it is 1.32 per household. In the villages of both the districts the children are found to be working as child labour to earn their bread. More so, in both the districts the percentage of single earner households is markedly lower than the Puri district (Appendices 16.20 and 16.21).

In the villages of Bolangir district the average number of earners per household is 1.23. It is found that 84.93 per cent are single earner households and no child in these villages works regularly for a livelihood (Appendix 16.22).

However, in the districts of northern plateau region the work participation rate of population is found to be varying widely across space although Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh are predominantly resided by the tribal population. In Mayurbhanj district the average number of earners per household is 1.44 and only 68.31 per cent are single earner households. In these villages, 1.02 per cent of the regular working populations are reported to be child earners. In contrast, the average number of earners per household in the sample villages of Sundargarh is

1.26 and 79.11 per cent are single earner households. Among the working population the child earners constitute 0.79 per cent of the total (Appendices 16.23 to 16.24).

Thus, on the whole when all the 30 villages of the four geographical regions are analyzed together, it is found that the work participation rate among the people in different regions does not show much variation. The work participation rate of population in the sample villages of Mayurbhanj district is slightly higher at the aggregate level and also to some extent in Malkangiri district because in both these districts the tribal households constitute more than 50 per cent of the respective sample total. Needless to say, in tribal society both the males and females work together for a living and the tribals do not put any restriction on the movement of women unlike caste Hindu society. However, it is important to note that as Orissa is a poor and backward state, the earning level of the working population in rural areas is fairly low. Because of low level of earning and inadequate employment opportunity for the wage earners round the year, in most of the cases both the male and female members of the household are made compelled to do wage work to meet the subsistence needs of the family. In many cases women work on part time basis and do seasonal wage work due to domestic problems and also due to lack of employment opportunity in the village round the year. So to say, the actual numbers of earning population are more than the average worked out for the sample households as the data provided here relate to only regular working population. Despite small nuclear type of family in the villages of Orissa poverty compels around one-third of the rural women and children to do wage work like their male counterparts. As a result, the average work participation at the household level is found to be more than 1.25 at the all Orissa level and this increases, further, in the case of district having higher concentration of tribal population.

Occupational Features

Needless to say, in a poor and backward state like Orissa, agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and more than three-fourths of its workforce are found to be earning their livelihood by pursuing traditional primary sector occupations such as agriculture and allied activities including mining and quarrying. It is found that in the old and undivided districts like Bolangir, Kalahandi, Kendujhar, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Phulbani more than 80 per cent of the main workers were employed in primary sector occupations at the time of 1991 census. Among the districts of the highland region only Sambalpur and Sundargarh had fairly higher percentage of

workers engaged in non-farm sector occupations (Meher 1999:119:20). It is observed that in between 1971-91 only a few among the 13 old and undivided districts of Orissa such as Baleswar (83.79 to 78.33%), Cuttack (76.29 to 66.44%), Dhenkanal (83.81 to 75.15%), Puri (75.78 to 64.97%), and Sundargarh (65.60 to 61.59%) could register marked decline of their main workers' dependence on primary sector occupations (*ibid*:119-20). Among these, three are old and undivided coastal districts such as Baleswar, Cuttack and Puri. Dhenkanal forms a part of the central tableland region and Sundargarh is from the northern plateau region. At the state level, dependence of the main workers on primary sector occupations declined from 80.35 per cent to 75.83 per cent in 1991. It is found that the share of the primary sector in the NSDP (net state domestic product) of Orissa at current prices was 62.3 per cent in 1970-71 (Government of Orissa 1991:37). This came down to 45.2 per cent at current prices in 1991-92 (Government of Orissa, 1994:A2). Further, according to quick estimates the share of the primary sector in the NSDP of Orissa was 46.88 per cent in 1999-2000 as against 27.50 per cent at the all-India level (Government of Orissa 2001:ANX 5; Government of India 2001: S-5). Hence, in this scenario it is least expected that the degree of dependence of the state's population on primary sector occupations might have shown a marked decline in 2001 census. The occupational pattern of the listed households in the surveyed villages of different districts in the different geographical zones shows that people's dependence on cultivation exclusively as a self-employed occupation is found to be only around 40 per cent at the aggregate level. In contrast many people depend upon wage work of both agricultural and non-agricultural nature and they mention wage work as their principal means of livelihood. For these households cultivation is regarded, as their subsidiary occupation because the size of landholding is so small and productivity is so low that they manage to meet hardly 3 to 6 months of their family subsistence needs from cultivation alone. Yet, very little occupational diversification is found to have taken place at the village level. People's dependence on primary sector occupations is particularly noticed to be very high in all the districts of the surveyed zones except Puri district of the coastal region. It is revealed from the focus group discussion held with different segments of the rural population that people get non-agricultural wage work hardly for 20 to 30 days only at the village level.

In Puri district, it is found that only 23.52 per cent households report cultivation as their main occupation and for another 26.84 per cent of the households agriculture is considered as their subsidiary occupation. In contrast, as high as 36.58 per cent households report that wage work

is their main occupation and added to this another 10.09 per cent of the households from the cultivator category do wage work as their subsidiary occupation as they are not in a position to meet annual subsistence needs of the family by solely depending upon cultivation. Of course, in this district it is interesting to note that 16.39 per cent of the households in the selected villages consider government service as their main occupation. Besides, 10.56 per cent households are found to be engaged in business as their main occupation and another 6 per cent of the households depend upon many informal type tertiary sector occupations. As against this, less than 5 per cent of the households report secondary sector activities like industrial manufacturing and construction as their principal means of livelihood. This implies that the villages of Puri district do not have much scope for the secondary sector manufacturing activities and after agriculture people depend upon formal tertiary sector employment such as government service to a great extent to earn their livelihood (Appendices 16.25 to 16.26).

In the villages of both Kandhamal and Malkangiri districts of the eastern ghats region, people's dependence of primary sector occupations both as cultivator and wage labour is found to be more than 90 per cent of the total. In Kandhamal district only 35.12 per cent of the households report that cultivation is their main occupation. For majority of the households (52.89%), wage work is the main occupation and added to that among the agriculturist households 22.31 per cent do wage work as part of their subsidiary occupation to meet the subsistence needs of the family in a scenario of highly underdeveloped agricultural economy in the region. In this district only 8.26 per cent households have principal earners employed in formal government sector service and secondary sector activities are almost negligible. Only 1.24 per cent of the households report construction work as their main occupation and this is of informal nature only (Appendices 16.27 to 16.28).

As compared to Kandhamal district the occupational pattern of the households in the villages of Malkangiri district is more oriented to primary sector occupations. As high as 95 per cent of the households in the sample villages have reported to be depending upon agriculture (69.09%) and wage work (25.88%) as their principal means of livelihood. Of the rest 5 per cent households, around 2 per cent depend upon government service sector for their principal means of livelihood; 2 per cent depend upon informal tertiary category occupations and 1 per cent pursue informal manufacturing and construction type activities as their main family

occupation (Appendices 16.29 to 16.30). It is found that due to low productivity of primitive method of agriculture people's dependence on wage work and forest based employment for a living as part of subsidiary occupation is found to be quite high in both the districts of easternghats region.

In Bolangir district of the central table land region it is found that out of around 86 per cent households depending upon primary sector occupations as their principal means of livelihood, only around 30 per cent report cultivation as their main occupation, while as high as 55 per cent do wage work for a living. Only 5.85 per cent of the rural households are found to be having principal earners who are working in the government service. As compared to the villages of coastal region and easternghats region, quite a few numbers of households in the villages of Bolangir district are found to be pursuing informal secondary sector occupations (Around 4%). Also, around 4 per cent of the households are found engaged in informal tertiary sector occupations such as trade and commerce including micro business. However, due to low level of earning from the main occupation, as high as 63.83 per cent of the households are forced to pursue subsidiary occupations for their subsistence living. Like both Kandhamal and Malkangiri districts, the rural households of Bolangir also depend on forest as one of the most important types of subsidiary form of living (Appendices 16.31 to 16.32).

Like the former three districts of central table land and easternghats regions, the level of dependence of village households on primary sector occupations in both Mayurbhanj (88%) and Sundargarh (83%) is found to be equally high. However, probably due to developed nature of Sundargarh only 45.86 per cent of the rural households pursue subsidiary occupations to meet their income deficit for the subsistence as against 68.14 per cent rural households in the case of Mayurbhanj district. It is also found that only 3.07 per cent of the rural households in Mayurbhanj district are employed in government sector service as against 11.30 per cent households in the case of Sundargarh district. Although Sundargarh is supposed to be one of the industrially developed districts of Orissa due to enclave type development of Rourkela Steel Plant, very few people in the village areas are found to be engaged in secondary sector occupations like the tribal villages of Mayurbhanj district. People in rural areas of both these districts mostly depend upon wage work of both agricultural and non-agricultural nature to a great extent. Also, dependence of people on forest based employment either as their main

occupation or subsidiary occupation is found to be equally significant like other four highland districts of eastern ghats and central table land regions (Appendices 16.33 to 16.36).

Income and Poverty

In the preceding section our analysis of occupation pattern of the rural households in different regions of Orissa shows that more than 80 per cent at the state level depend upon primary sector occupations for their livelihood. Interestingly, majority of the rural households are wagers and as income is highly inadequate even in the case of cultivator households they follow many types of primary sector oriented subsidiary occupations to meet the annual subsistence needs of the family. Of course, it needs to be mentioned that the level of income of rural households shows wide variation at the intra-village and intra-region level due to unequal distribution of the land assets and also due to unequal nature of development of human capital. Also, differences in the resource endowment base of regions/districts in a scenario of little efforts made through public investment distribution measures to bridge the development gap at the inter-district level and across different segments of population have led to wide variation in the income level of people at the regional level. It is found that the incidence of poverty in the village of backward tribal region is much higher than the relatively developed coastal districts of Orissa. This becomes clearer when we look at the income level of rural households in different regions of Orissa from our households level income estimation made at the time of village survey.

It is found that the average income of the rural households in Puri district is Rs.31908.27 with wide variation in the income level of the households not only at the inter-village level, but also at the intra-village level. It is found that at the aggregate level of total sample households of Puri district the level of disparity in the average annual income of the rural households is as high as 100.05 per cent in terms of co-efficient of variation value (C.V.). When we look at the incidence of rural poverty in the district's sample total on the basis of BPL (Below Poverty Line) cut off point of Rs. 15000 annual income of rural households worked out during Ninth Five Year Plan, this is found to be 60.81 per cent. However, the incidence of poverty and also the annual average income of the households widely vary in the five different categories of villages surveyed by us. The incidence of rural poverty in the suburban village Biranarsinghpur is found to be lowest among the five villages and so also the average income level of the households is highest as compared to other four villages. Next to suburban village, the average income level

of the households in the irrigated village Malatipatpur is found to be higher than the other three and also the incidence of poverty is equally lower. In contrast, the depressed category village Rebatiraman has lowest average annual income of the households and highest incidence of poverty (Appendix 16.37).

As compared to the average annual income of the rural households in Puri district, the average annual income of the rural households in both Kandhamal and Malkangiri districts of easternghats region is found to be much lower. In Kandhamal district the average annual income of the households in all sample villages at the aggregate level is Rs.13752.89, which is much lower than the present BPL income. The C.V. value of disparity in the average income level of the households under different income groups is found to be 112.36 per cent. When we look at the income level of different households placed under different annual income range, as high as 85.13 per cent of the rural households in Kandhamal are found to be living below the poverty line. In this district also, the suburban village Pitabari furnishes a picture of lowest incidence of poverty and highest average household income. However, due to poor irrigation infrastructure, the average annual income and the incidence of poverty among the households of Gandapadar, the irrigated sample village does not show any better picture of development than the other categories of the villages in the district (Appendix 16.38). Like Kandhamal district, the villages of Malkangiri district have a very low level annual income of the households (Rs. 13972.52). However, in this district the disparity in the level of income of the households computed in terms of C.V. value is much lower (56.25%) than the Kandhamal district. Probably due to lower level of income inequality the percentage of BPL households in the sample total is found to be 72.00 per cent as against 85.13 per cent in the case of Kandhamal. Of course, like the case of other two districts the average annual income of the households in the suburban village Tamasha is found to be higher than the other four villages. The incidence of poverty in this village is equally lower than the others. However, the average annual income of the households in the irrigated village, Gaudguda is found to be lower than the households of the unirrigated village Jharapalli (Appendix 16.39).

The average annual income of the households in the sample villages of Bolangir district is found to be higher in the central tableland region than the rural households of the easternghats region. However, the level of disparity in average annual income of the households worked out in terms of C.V. value is found to be as high as 112.83 per cent. The incidence of poverty

among the rural households placed under the different income range at the aggregate total of the sample villages is 80.85 per cent. Unlike the villages of other three districts, the suburban village of Bolangir district, Dhumamara does not show a relatively better picture of development than the other villages. The average annual income of the households in this village is Rs.15704.35, the second highest in the sample as against Rs.16736.84 in the case of the interior village, Barapadar. This is probably due to differences in the caste composition of the villages. It is found that village Dhumamara has a fairly high concentration of depressed category population including the *Dalit* Christians. In contrast village Barapadar has a fairly high percentage of advance cultivator castes such as *Kulta* and *Agaria*, who are considered as progressive farming community in Bolangir district. However, due to poor irrigation infrastructure the so-called irrigated villages of the sample, Haradatal is reported to be equally underdeveloped and drought prone like other villages of the district banking upon agricultural economy (Appendix 16.40).

The picture of poverty and the average annual income of the rural households in the two districts of northern plateau region is observed to be quite different from one another. Although both of them are tribal highland districts, the impact of industrialization on Sundargarh is found to be quite higher than the Mayurbhanj district. It is found that the average annual income of the sample rural households in Mayurbhanj district is Rs.13577.00 and the C.V. value of disparity in income is 121.21 per cent. When annual income of the households is studied at different income ranges, it is found that as high as 90.12 per cent rural households live under the BPL. In this district the irrigated village of the sample Damodarpur, which can equally be considered a suburban village, shows the highest-level average annual income of the households and also the lowest incidence of poverty among all the five different categories of villages studied by us. In contrast the depressed category village, Magurmara shows highest incidence of poverty (98.72%). However, like the case of interior village of Bolangir district, the interior village of Mayurbhanj district, Hatikote shows the second highest level of annual average income of the households unlike the sample suburban village Laxmipasi. This is because; village Hatikote has a fairly high number of *Kurmi* or *Mahanta* households, which is considered as an agriculturally more advance caste in the tribal districts of Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar and Sundargarh of the northern plateau region (Appendix 16.41).

In Sundargarh district the average annual income of the households of the sample villages at the aggregate level is Rs.20951.45 and the C.V. value of disparity in income of the households is 106.70 per cent. However, it is interesting to note that in this district although the suburban villages is more developed than the others with highest average annual income of the households and lower incidence of poverty, the so-called irrigated village Jarmal has the lowest average annual income of the households and comparatively higher incidence of poverty than the other categories of villages. This is because there exists a wide gap in the government recorded irrigated land of the village and the actual area of land presently enjoying irrigation benefit. Also, it is found that village Jarmal has a fairly high percentage of tribal population, who are mostly landless. At the time of survey, it was reported by the village people that due to inadequate rain fall during last two years, no one in the village was able to grow any **Rabi** crop and most of the farmers of the village failed to protect their standing **Kharif** crops also, as there was little water in the reservoir. However, on the whole the incidence of poverty in Sundargarh district is found to be lower (58.34%) than the other tribal and highland districts of easternghats and central tableland regions. Even in the backward interior village and depressed village like Lumti and Baragada the incidence of rural poverty is found to be not so high as in the case of such categories of villages in other districts of the highland regions (Appendix 16.42).

On the whole, based on our findings of level of poverty in different types of villages in the four different regions of Orissa, we may arrive at the conclusion that the incidence of poverty among the rural households of the state is more than 70 per cent. Further, the nature and level of poverty in the backward districts is more disheartening than the districts of the coastal region. This is because in the highland and tribal districts of the state excluding Sundargarh, there has been little industrial development to provide non-farm sector employment opportunity to the people in a much larger way. Even, the human capital in the highland districts is found to be underdeveloped due to lower level of literacy.

Dwelling Condition

The living condition of the people in the villages is more or less reflected from their dwelling units. However, from our analysis of the income and poverty level of the households in different villages of different geographical regions of Orissa we have already found out a

gloomy picture of poverty. Just to substantiate it further, the condition of housing as found in all these villages is described and analyzed in a comprehensive manner in this section.

It is found that in the aggregate sample total of the households in Puri district as high as 64.37 per cent of the houses are of *kutcha* and thatched roof; 11.05 per cent are *kutcha* and tiled roof houses; 7.84 per cent are of semi *pucca* type and 16.75 per cent of the houses are of *pucca* and concrete roof type. It is further observed that while the depressed village Rebatiraman has quite higher percentage of *kutcha* and thatched roof houses (81.61%), the developed suburban village Biranarasinghpur has quite a higher percentage of *pucca* and semi *pucca* houses (34.85%). The percentage of BPL households in these villages is more or less same with our present findings. This is lowest in the case of developed suburban village and highest in the case of depressed village. It is also found that 9.50 per cent of the rural households listed under the BPL category have been covered under the IAY housing scheme and such beneficiaries are found in more numbers in the depressed and un-irrigated villages showing higher concentration of the BPL households (Appendix 16.43).

However, despite higher incidence of poverty the physical structure of the houses in the villages of Kandhamal district does not show much variation than the developed Puri district. At the aggregate level of the sample, 63.22 per cent of the houses are *kutcha* and thatched roof; 7.02 per cent of the houses are *kutcha* and tiled roof, 13.64 per cent are semi *pucca* and the rest 16.12 per cent of the houses are found to be *pucca*. Yet, it is disheartening to find that the total percentage of officially enumerated BPL households in these villages is much lower than our present estimation and this is even found to be lower than the developed Puri district. Similarly, although more numbers of the officially enlisted BPL households are covered under the IAY housing scheme (19.01%), the percentage distribution of IAY beneficiaries in the developed suburban village is higher than the depressed and underdeveloped villages (Appendix 16.44).

The housing scenario of the villages in Malkangiri district looks more interesting than the villages of Puri and Kandhamal districts. At the aggregate level of the sample, only 11.36 per cent of the houses are *kutcha* and thatched roof; 84.54 per cent of the houses are *kutcha* and tiled roof; 0.70 per cent are of semi-*pucca* type and only 3.40 per cent of the houses are found to be *pucca* and concrete roof houses. When we look at the percentage share of officially

enlisted BPL households in these villages, this is found to be only 57.14 as against 72 per cent of BPL households presently found in the surveyed villages of the district according to our estimation. Similarly, only 12.18 per cent of the BPL households at the aggregate level have been provided with IAY houses and there is little correlation between the number of households covered under the IAY scheme and the number of households officially enlisted as BPL at the village level (Appendix 16.45).

In the sample villages of Bolangir district 36.52 per cent of the houses at the aggregate level are found to be *kutcha* and thatched roof; 51.60 per cent of the houses are *kutcha* and tiled roof; 6.03 per cent houses are semi-*pucca*; and 5.85 per cent of the houses are *pucca*. The percentage of officially enlisted BPL households is found to be much less (32.45%) than the present percentage of BPL households found out in our village survey (81%). The number of poor households provided with the benefit of IAY house in these villages is found to be equally low (9.57%) and the selection of the beneficiaries at the village level is found to be having little correlation with the percentage distribution of officially enlisted BPL households and the quality of the houses (Appendix 16.46).

In Mayurbhanj district of the northern plateau region, the percentage of rural households residing in *kutcha* and thatched roof houses is as high as 77.51. The percentage of *kutcha* tiled roof houses found in sample villages at the aggregate level is 10.90, whereas the respective percentage shares of semi *pucca* and *pucca* houses are 6.64 and 4.94 only. At the village level, the physical structure of houses and their distribution do not show much variation. However, when we compare our findings relating to present percentage concentration of BPL households with the officially enlisted BPL households, the official data are found to be highly erratic and underestimated. In this scenario, it is further observed that selection of IAY beneficiaries at the village level is hardly according to the genuine housing needs of the rural poor. So far, only 9.03 per cent of the households in the total village sample of Mayurbhanj district are covered under the IAY housing scheme (Appendix 16.47).

In contrast to Mayurbhanj district, the housing scenario of the villages in Sundargarh district is observed to be much better. It is found that in the sample total of all the five villages, only 1.58 per cent of the rural households reside in *kutcha* thatched roof houses; 84.89 per cent in *kutcha* tiled roof houses; 7.23 per cent in semi *pucca* and 6.31 per cent in *pucca* and concrete

houses. In this district the officially enlisted BPL households of the selected villages (58.21%) does not show wide variation as compared to our own estimation worked out of the village survey data (66%). However, the officially enlisted BPL households in the five different categories of villages are not found to be having any close correlation with the present socio-economic status of the households enumerated in our survey (Appendix 16.48).

The analysis of the housing situation in the villages of these six different districts of Orissa encompassing different geographical regions more or less provides a general living condition of people in the state. It is found that in a developed district like Puri having fairly higher level of average annual income of the rural households, the percentage of semi *pucca* and *pucca* houses is equally higher. Also, in the unevenly developed district like Sundargarh quite a few numbers of households in the villages are found to be having semi *pucca* and *pucca* structures. However, at the same time it is important to note that in the coastal region probably due to ecological factors most of the houses in the rural areas are made of *kutchha* thatched roof houses including quite a few of the well-to-do households of the village. In contrast, in the tribal districts of undivided Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Phulabani etc the rural poor prefer to go for *kutchha* tiled roof houses, as those are more vulnerable to fire during summer season. Also, there is little guarantee of the availability of thatched straw required for roofing of the house every year before the onset of the monsoon as these districts are frequently affected by the problem of drought and crop failures. It is, further, observed that the tribals made country tiles called *khapar* in Oriya on their own without depending upon the potters. So, availability of more numbers of *kutchha* tiled roof houses in the highland districts of the state as compared to the coastal region should not lead to the conclusion that the housing condition of the villages in the former region is much better than the latter.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY AND LAND DISTRIBUTION PATTERN

Village economy in Orissa is centred upon agriculture. However, it is distressing to note that in majority of the villages of Orissa, agriculture is mainly subsistence oriented and dependent upon rain God in a scenario of intensive use of primitive and traditional technology. Also, people mostly practise mono cropping method of growing paddy in the best quality land and pulses and oil seeds like gram, **arhar**, til, mustard, groundnut etc. in the upland. In such a scenario, it is found that most of the cultivators in Orissa are marginal farmers (around 80%) owning less than 2 acres of land. The yield rate of paddy is invariably low except some

developed pockets of irrigated area in Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Bargarh and Sonepur districts.

It is found out from the survey of villages in Puri district that 51.19 per cent households are totally landless and the average size of holding in these sample villages is 1.40 acres per household. The average landholding size of marginal farmer households is 0.67 acres, whereas for the small, medium and large farmer households the respective holding sizes are: 2.72 acres, 5.54 acres and 14.50 acres. In this scenario, it is found that of the total landholder families in these villages, the marginal farmers are 57.66 per cent, small farmers are 29.68 per cent, medium farmers are 10.71 per cent and large farmers are only 1.95 per cent (Appendix 16.49).

In Kandhamal district, it is found that as compared to Puri district many households in the surveyed villages possess some amount of agricultural land. In these villages the percentage of landless households is 27.27 only and the average size of holding in the sample villages is 1.07 acres. The average size of holding among different categories of farmers are: marginal farmers- 0.72 acres; small farmers- 2.30 acres; medium farmers- 6.14 acres; and large farmers –10 acres. Among the land owning families the respective percentages of distribution of marginal, small, medium and large farmer households are: 72.73 per cent, 18.18 per cent, 8.52 per cent and 0.57 per cent (Appendix 16.50).

In Malkangiri district, the percentage of landless households in the surveyed villages is only 15.69 per cent and the average size of land holding is 3.90 acres. The respective landholding sizes of different categories of farmer households are: marginal farmers-1.04 acres; small farmers-2.71 acres; medium farmers- 5.81 acres; and large farmers- 11.50 acres. Interestingly, in the villages of Malkangiri district the percentage of marginal farmer households is only 18.61, whereas the respective percentages of distribution of small, medium and large farmer households are: 21.25, 56.39 and 0.83 (Appendix 16.51). This means the villages of Malkangiri has more number of medium farmer households, probably due to distribution of six acres of land to all rehabilitated refugee families of the region by the Government.

In the surveyed villages of Bolangir district while the average size of land holding is found to be 1.63 acres, the percentage of landless households is 51.77. The respective size of landholding

among the different categories of farmer households are: marginal farmers- 0.87 acre; small farmers- 2.71 acres; medium farmers- 5.94 acres and large farmers –14.89 acres. In this scenario, it is found that the marginal farmer households constitute 30.88 per cent, small farmer households- 48.90 per cent, medium farmer households- 13.24 per cent and large farmer households- 6.99 per cent in the surveyed villages (Appendix 16.52).

In the districts of northern plateau region, it is found that the surveyed villages of Mayurbhanj district are more dependent upon agriculture and allied activities as compared to Sundargarh, although both the districts have fairly high percentage of tribal population belonging to same Negroid and Proto-Australoid racial groups. Interestingly, in the surveyed villages of Mayurbhanj district the percentage of landless households are 32.71 and the average holding size is 1.03 acres. Among the land owning households the respective percentage distribution of different categories of farmer households are: marginal farmers- 56.96 per cent; small farmers- 38.99 per cent; medium farmers- 3.29 per cent and large farmers - 0.76 per cent. The respective average land holding sizes of different categories of farmers are: marginal farmers- 0.55 acre; small farmers- 2.47 acres; medium farmers- 5.24 acres and large farmers- 10.5 acres (Appendix 16. 53).

In Sundargarh district, the surveyed villages have all total 38.24 per cent landless households and the average size of holding is 1.84 acres. The respective average sizes of holding of different categories of farmers are: marginal farmers- 0.94 acre; small farmers- 2.82 acres; medium farmers- 6.07 acres; and large farmers- 12.33 acres. When we look at the percentage distribution of different categories of farmers in the surveyed villages, this is found to be as follows: marginal farmers 37.66 per cent, small farmers 43.83 per cent, medium farmers 14.68 per cent and large farmers 3.82 per cent (Appendix 16.54).

Thus, from the analysis of landholding pattern of the households in the surveyed villages of six different districts of the state, it is revealed that around 30 per cent of the rural households in the state are totally landless and the bulk of them mainly depend upon backward agricultural economy for a livelihood as wage workers in the absence of adequate scope for non-agricultural wage employment in the rural areas. It is further revealed that the major portion of the operational landholdings in the state is found to be small and marginal farmers, who are not in a position to provide wage employment to the totally landless families in their farms.

The agricultural economy of these villages including Puri district is so underdeveloped that except 10 to 15 per cent of the households, no one is in a position to meet the family subsistence needs by solely depending upon agriculture. The quality of land in hilly highland districts like Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh is so poor that, even the so-called large farmers of the village sometimes fail to earn their family subsistence from the agriculture. The average yield rate of paddy in these districts remains in between 5 to 10 quintals per acre depending upon the types of land such as *Bahal* (low lands with alluvial soil), *Berna* (medium type land with loamy soil), *Mal* (medium type land with sandy soil) and *Ata* (upland). In the villages of Puri district also, it is observed that due to water logging problem in many areas in the wake of closing and diversion of natural drainage system, the farmers have failed to get adequate returns from the **kharif** crops. As the mouth of Chilka lake surrounding the villages of Puri, Brahmagiri, Satyabadi blocks, etc of Puri district is almost closed due to increasing prawn cultivation, continuous rain for four/five days often causes havoc for the standing paddy crops of these villages during **kharif** season. In recent years, due to frequent crop failures farmers of these villages have lost hope on their traditional **kharif** crops. So, in this scenario, the agricultural economy of Puri district in general does not show any optimism for the farming community.

It is found that out of a total rural households of 3850 covered in the 30 villages of six districts of the state, 2443 (63.45%) of them are agricultural landowning households. However, it is revealed from our focus group discussion held with the people of the surveyed villages that only 174 (7.12%) households in different districts of the state are in a position to sell surplus food grains after meeting the family food consumption need. Apart from that there are 503 (20.59%) other households, who report that they are able to meet their family food consumption need for the whole year from the land cultivated by them. Thus, only 8 per cent of the households in these villages are able to meet food consumption need of the family from the land tilled by them. Of the rest, 16.29 per cent of the households are able to meet in between 9 to 12 months of their consumption need; 17.68 per cent between 6 to 9 months; 25.66 per cent between 3 to 6 months and 12.65 per cent for less than 3 months. In this scenario, it is needless to mention that the present status of development of agricultural economy in rural Orissa is very low.

It is found at the time of our village survey that majority of the farmer households still follow the obsolete method of paddy cultivation. The majority resorts to broadcasting method of paddy sowing without getting the land properly tilled by the plough bullocks. Some among the small and marginal farmers in the tribal area even do not own any plough bullocks. They do the ploughing work manually. Use of modern chemical fertilizer to increase the yield rate of paddy has although now become a fashion, due to low income many of them put less than 20 to 30 kg of fertilizer per acre. Such practice does not help the farmers to increase their yield rate. On the other hand, it makes them indebted to the money lenders and petty merchants for the purchase of fertilizer and pesticides in the absence of easily available credit facility from the institutional finance sector and compels them to do selling of the food grains at the pre-fixed contract price to these paddy merchants-cum-money lenders irrespective of the prevailing market price at the time of harvest (Box 16.1).

Box 16.1: Usurious Lending and Distress Sale of Agricultural Produce

At the time of village survey it was found from the discussion held with the farmers in Bolangir and Mayurbhanj districts that they usually borrow money and agricultural inputs from the local merchants-cum-money lenders during cropping season and pay almost double the sum borrowed in terms of sale of the agricultural produce at a pre-fixed price negotiated at the time of borrowing. In Bargaon, Khaisbahali and Haradatal villages of Bolangir the farmers reported that during cropping season they borrow money, seed, fertilizer, pesticides, etc from the local money lenders-cum-traders, such as the Marwaris of Chudapali, Kudasingha etc. It is found that for the supply of one 50 kg bag of NPK (Growmor brand) fertilizer, the trader recovers two bags of paddy from the borrower at the time of harvest. The market price of one such bag of fertilizer was Rs.450.00 at the time of survey during June 2001, whereas the market price of 2 bags of paddy containing 150 kg. grains was Rs.600.00. The farmers usually borrow during the months of July-August and repay to the lenders during December-January. Thus, for a period of six months the interest amount for Rs.450.00 is Rs.150.00, at the rate of 66.67 per cent interest per annum. In case of emergency cash loan, people pay at the rate of Rs.10 per month for every Rs.100 borrowed from the moneylender.

Similarly, in some villages of Mayurbhanj district such as Magurmara and Langalkanta the tribal farmers reported that quite a few of them grow *sabai* grass in their fields, as it is found to be more profitable and viable for the low quality land owned by them. The yield rate of *sabai* grass per acre is around 20 to 25 quintals and the production expenditure is hardly Rs.1000.00 per acre. However, it was found that due to *dadni*

system, the tribals reel under poverty and sink in debt. It was revealed from the discussion held with some of the tribal people of Langalkanta village that during cropping season to meet their family consumption need and wages for the hired labour, they borrow money from the private moneylenders of village Krushnachandrapur. While borrowing money from them they make a contract to sell their *sabai* grass to them at Rs.70.00 per maund (40 kg) during the harvest season. However, the actual sale price of *sabai* grass per maund during harvest time remains at around Rs.150.00. Thus, after six months the borrower returns double the amount of the sum borrowed from the moneylender.

In this backward agricultural economy not to speak of the landless wageworkers, even the small and marginal farmers find it too difficult to make two ends meet. It is observed that the creation of minor irrigation infrastructure in the backward tribal villages or multi caste villages of the highland or coastal districts comes of little use for the majority of the small and marginal farmers. The large farmers and the so-called influential families of the village usually take advantage of such infrastructure. Due to mass illiteracy and ignorance of the rural poor, the rich landowning families usually influence the local authority to locate the check dam, water-shed or lift irrigation point in such a location, so as to get maximum irrigation coverage for their own lands. Apart from that due to faulty planning and vested interest of the rich farmers, the agricultural lands of the small and marginal farmers located at the tail end point of the such irrigation projects fail to get adequate water at the time of need (Box 16.2)

Box 16.2: Irrigation for Whom? The Myth and Reality of Minor Irrigation

Projects.

Bolangir Sadar Block of Bolangir district is found to be one of the least irrigated blocks in Orissa. In this situation it was difficult for us to find out a village in this block having adequate irrigation facility. After holding discussion with the block officials finally we selected Haradatal, a roadside village on Bolangir-Patnagarh route. In this village there exists one watershed to provide irrigation facility to around 100 acres of land during **Kharif** season and to around 50 acres of land during **Rabi** season. However, from our discussion held with the poor **Dalit** people of the village, it was revealed that the watershed of the village, in fact, served the interest of the *Gauntia* (village headman) family mainly. Similarly, in village Dhumamara a new pond to develop a watershed for the people of the locality was being dug up in pre-monsoon season under the food for work programme during April-June 2001. The **Dalit** Christian households of the village reported that after the completion of the pond it would provide irrigation benefit to the land of one *gauntia* family

of Lurkipali. This family owns around 50 acres of land down below the watershed. The villagers had raised objection with the DRDA/ Block Office when this site was selected. However, it was of no avail. With a plea of lack of adequate land in the site chosen by the villagers, the officials decided to locate the project in the present site.

The similar situation prevails in the villages of Sundergarh district also. In Lumti village one lift irrigation point set up at the bank of river Safai presently serves the interest of one influential priestly Brahmin family of the village. Out of 60 acres of land covered under irrigation, this family alone owns 50 acres of land in the command area of the irrigation point. Apart from that in the so-called irrigated village Jarmal it was found that according to revenue record out of 674.48 acres of cultivable land in the village, 234.33 (34.74%) acres were classified as irrigated. However, our enquiry made with the villagers revealed that hardly 50 acres of land in that village was enjoying the benefit of double crops in a year.

On the whole, to tell precisely the agricultural economy of most of the villages in Orissa is unable to meet subsistence needs of the people residing in the village. The increase in population has led to fragmentation of land holding in a scenario of little change of the traditional cultivation method. As a result, many large landowner households of yesteryears are now reduced to the status of small and marginal farmers. Also, as yield rate of food grains under traditional method of cultivation has not shown any remarkable increase, the general living condition of villagers solely depending upon agriculture has deteriorated over the years. Due to lack of irrigation infrastructure, adequate credit facility and proper dissemination of modern agricultural knowledge and technology, the farmers mostly bank upon the traditional method of cultivation and mono cropping of paddy. There is little crop diversification. In only a very few villages of Bolangir and Sundargarh some of the farmers grow vegetables and oil seeds in a limited acreage for commercial purpose mainly. Otherwise, in the tribal villages people grow vegetables in their kitchen garden mainly for self-consumption. In the villages of Kandhamal and Malkangiri some of the tribals grow turmeric, ginger, chilly, pulses, etc. However, due to lack of proper market network they make distress sale of such goods, some times far below the production cost price. In the villages of Kandhamal, it was found that the raw turmeric was sold at a price of Rs.9-Rs.10 per kg., whereas the same turmeric powder when it is processed by a reputed spice making company sells at a price of Rs.100 to Rs.120 per kg.(for detail see, Appendix 16.55).

SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Planning in India has always aimed at occupational diversification, increase in agricultural productivity coupled with reduction of workforce depending upon primary sector economy. As described earlier, the country has been able to make remarkable progress in this front during the last fifty years of planning. However, in a backward state like Orissa the rate of transformation of the rural agricultural economy has been much slower than the many other major states of India. For transformation of the rural agricultural economy in the recent years planning has laid much emphasis on the development of human capital and increase in social support to the poor and weaker section through provision of minimum basic services such as health, education, drinking water supply and sanitation, shelter for the homeless, pension for the old and disabled, nutritional support to the women and children, subsidized supply of food grains under the PDS, provision for self employment and wage employment under poverty alleviation programmes and the like. No doubt all these programmes under social sector development goal have started generating their impact on the 'quality of life' of people in the rural areas and particularly the poor. But in a state like Orissa due to mass poverty of the people and lack of adequate resources, the rate of success of all such programmes is rather very low and the impact is limited across space and different segments of population. In this section, we make an attempt to provide a brief sketch of the development of social infrastructure and services in different parts of rural Orissa and their role in transformation of the agricultural economy of the state.

Basic Infrastructure and Amenities

It is found out from the field data that most of the villages surveyed by us have reasonable quantity of social and economic infrastructures such as ponds, tanks, wells, tube wells, electricity facility, primary school and approachable road of either *kutchha* all weather or *pucca* all weather type. The distance of the primary school in only one of the village in Mayurbhanj district was found to be 2 km. from the main village. Otherwise, the rest 29 villages have primary schools located at a distance of around 1 km. from the main settlement. The numbers of ponds/tanks, wells, tube wells are more or less adequate as per the existing state norm for the provision of drinking water and to meet water needs of the people in a village for other uses. It is an undeniable fact that infrastructural facilities in the villages of Orissa have markedly improved in the 1990s. Now most of the villages have minimum basic infrastructure. Almost all villages of the state are connected with some type of road, be it *kutchha* fair weather,

kutcha all weather or *pucca* all weather road. The distance covered by the villagers in remote and interior areas to get the services of public transport has markedly improved in the recent years. There has also been an improvement in the communication networks. The distance covered by the villagers to avail the services of a post office or a public telephone booth in the surveyed villages has markedly been reduced. Banking and co-operative credit facilities have also improved to a considerable extent. Majority of the villages are now provided with electricity connection. But in the absence of a well-developed service network and proper maintenance of the existing infrastructures all such provisions become meaningless for the people for whom those are promoted under social sector development programmes and minimum basic needs programme of the government. It is found that the poor and downtrodden sections do not have easy access to all such services (Appendix 16.56).

Water Supply

Mere existence of the infrastructure in a backward region, however, does not ensure accrual of expected utilities to the people at the time of need. It was observed at the time of survey that the community ponds/tanks in majority of the villages were left unmaintained. Most of them go dry during summer, particularly in the villages of highland tribal districts due to improper maintenance. Many of them are found infested with water hyacinth and other undesirable plants and weeds. Reportedly, renovation of the ponds and tanks are done at regular intervals in pen and paper. But in reality those are left in same unusable condition and the vested interest groups such as the local contractors, Panchayat Samiti officials walk away with the major portion of the amount spent on renovation and maintenance of village water bodies by adopting foul means. Similarly, it has been observed that after the installation of tube wells/hand pumps under potable water supply scheme of MNP, least attention is paid on maintenance of the old community open wells. In many villages those are found left in abandoned condition. Maintenance of the tube wells/hand pumps is found to be equally poor. In many cases, it was also found that those were dug up in a hurry to achieve the target at the end of the financial year. As a result, almost in all the surveyed villages the water of the one to two tube wells is found to be unfit for drinking and cooking purpose. Added to this, in quite a few cases people reported that when tube wells/hand pumps go out of order it takes months for the authority to repair the fault or to replace the damaged parts.

Electrification

Needless to say, electricity has to play a major role in the transformation of the rural economy. For the development of the modern small scale and cottage industries and also to modernize the subsistence agricultural economy, rural electrification is most essential. However, it is found that the majority of the villages do not have a developed power infrastructure. Electrification of the many villages has been made to show the target achievement. In many villages supply of electricity is virtually made for one to two hours in a day. Added to this, people make complaint about low voltage and erratic billings. Also in many villages, it is observed that the village is shown electrified without making any provision for domestic supply of power.

Primary School and Education

Similarly, the condition of the primary school in most of the villages including the developed Puri district was observed to be in poor shape. Of course, as compared to the existing situation of the primary school buildings in the 1960s and 1970s, no doubt there has been a marked improvement of the classrooms and the supply of teaching materials. But the quality of teaching in these schools has shown marked deterioration. In the remote villages the school exists in namesake only. The teachers do not come to school in time and as they do not reside in the village leave the school almost one hour before its scheduled closing time every day. The parents and guardians due to their illiteracy and ignorance feel helpless. Sometimes, when they make any complaint before the authority to transfer and punish the errand teachers due to the close bureaucratic and political networks of the latter, action is rarely taken against them. This not only creates problem for the poor parents and children, but also the vindictive attitude of those unprincipled teachers sometimes ruin the educational career of many poor and meritorious students. In many cases it is, further, observed that after the construction of school building, no body bothers about its maintenance aspect. Damages caused to the school building due to heavy wind, rain or cyclone are left unrepaired for years together. In some of the villages it has been observed that the roofs of the school buildings are damaged due to heavy rain or strong wind. As a result the teachers as well as the students do not take any interest in study. It is found that apart from the primary schools the location of middle schools, high schools and under graduate colleges in many parts of Orissa is much better. Nowadays, almost in all the villages quite a few number of students are found to be attending middle school, high school and also going for college education. There has been a marked

improvement in the number of matriculates, intermediates and graduates population at the village level. Also, in some of the villages many young people are found to be going for professional and vocational degrees and diploma courses. However, deterioration of the teaching in the primary schools due to many sociological and political reasons has affected the standard of teaching in higher classes and so also the quality of higher education. At the same time, it is alarming to note that the educated unemployment problem in the recent years has affected the enthusiasm of village people to go for higher education. The poor and lower middle class people now think that higher education is making many youngsters idle and generating hatredness for manual and physical work. This also increases the level of school dropouts among the children of poor and illiterate families, thereby aggravating the problem of child labour in rural destitute households (Appendix 16.57).

Health Scenario

The health infrastructure of these villages is found to be at a reasonable level of locational spread from the human settlements. But, it is unfortunate that many of the health centres in the remote areas exist without any doctor and other supporting staff. In many villages the presence of ANM at the time of emergency need becomes a problem, not to speak of the doctor. People in the tribal villages mostly depend upon their traditional medicine and a quack as consulting a doctor at the time of need is a luxury, which they cannot afford. Like the health centre, the locational spread of veterinary health centre in pen and paper looks quite reasonable. However, it is very difficult for the villagers in the remote tribal villages of the state to avail the services of a trained veterinary health worker. Many of these health workers including doctors and nurses do not stay in their place of posting. Instead, they prefer to stay in the district headquarter town or in the block headquarters. As a result both the health services of men and animals are found to be in shambles. It is found that infant mortality rate in most of the villages is quite high, so also the diseased related death of young persons below the age of 50 years. The villages are observed to be suffering from the problem of many endemic diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and cholera. The number of tuberculosis and leprosy patients per thousand population in the villages of Bolangir, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Malkangiri districts is found to be quite high (Appendix 16.58).

Of course, as compared to the status of health services in the past there has been a visible improvement of health services in most of the remote tribal and highland villages of the state.

People now are extensively going for the use modern allopathic medicine in case of illness. The ICDS workers are found to be doing a commendable job in taking care of the health of both women and children in rural areas. Nutrition support programme for women in both prenatal and postnatal stage of delivery is found to be most successful in the districts like Sundargarh, Bolangir, Kandhamal and Malkangiri. However, in Mayurbhanj district its impact is found to be comparatively much less among the tribal women and children residing in interior villages. The villagers of Sundargarh in northern plateau region and Kandhamal and Malkangiri in eastern ghats region are found to be quite satisfied with the nutrition support services and inoculation services for diseases like polio, diphtheria, tuberculosis, tetanus and whooping cough.

Poverty Alleviation

Our analysis of agricultural economy and poverty scenario of the villages made in the previous section clearly shows that by solely depending upon the agricultural economy and primary sector occupations, it is not possible to solve the problem of poverty in these villages. There is a need to generate adequate wage employment as well as self-employed non-agricultural type sustainable livelihood for many people in the villages. However, it is observed that the various types of poverty programmes at the village level are implemented in such a manner that they have almost failed completely to achieve the intended objectives. Evaluation of IRDP scheme in the past shows that among the beneficiary households in different parts of Orissa only around 15 to 20 per cent of them have been able to cross the poverty line so far and interestingly all such households usually belong to the upper income bracket of poverty (Mallik and Meher 1997 & 1999). In many cases, it has been reported by the poor and weaker section population in the village that funding under the IRDP and the present SGSY (Swarnajayanti Grama Swarojagar Yojana) is usually provided to relatively well off among the poor households of the village. Interestingly, enlisting of the BPL households in almost all the villages has been done in such a casual manner that many among the poorest of the poor families in the village are found excluded and in their place quite a few so-called well-to-do families have managed to get their names entered into government prepared BPL list. As a result, not only they are excluded from the financial benefits provided to the poor under self employment schemes like IRDP, SGSY etc., but also the IAY house and MWS well. Also, as all such families in the studied villages could manage to get their names entered under the BPL, at present many among them get subsidized PDS rice, old age pension, disabled

pension and all other welfare packages rendered by the state. Such type of well off households in the villages found to be covered under old age pension scheme, widow pension scheme, IAY and MWS schemes in the studied villages shall not be less than 20 per cent of the total beneficiaries at the village level. In this scenario the hapless poor of the village when they require all such assistance from the state fail to get it as the quota for all such schemes are limited and those have already been provided to some of the not so poor people of the village. It is felt that the poor people require wage employment and they also realize its utility more than the self-employment schemes like SGSY, PMRY, etc. However, it is observed that the wage employment schemes like JGSY (Jawahar Grama Samruddhi Yojana), EAS, FWP (Food for Work Programme) etc have failed to generate adequate wage employment for the rural poor. The average days employment generated for the rural poor at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level is found to be hardly 20 to 25 days in a year and in case of that also in the tribal villages of Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj they fail to get the minimum government wage. The unscrupulous contractors in collusion with the Sarapanch and ward members of the GP and also the Panchayat Samiti officials walk away with the major share of the grant made available for the purpose. This not only affects the quality of the assets like school buildings, community halls, roads, drainage channel, tube wells, etc. created under the wage employment schemes of the government, but also the actual days of wage employment supposed to be generated as adequate amount of investment are made by the state. It is found at the time of village survey that many assets have been created for the community under the wage employment schemes of the government at various points of time (Appendix 16.59). However, due to poor quality of the assets and lack of adequate maintenance provision their impact on improving the quality of life of the poor in particular and the rural people in general is found to be mostly of short lasting nature.

CONCLUSION

Our analysis of the villages in different parts of Orissa clearly shows that in order to solve acute form of poverty and to improve the 'quality of life' of rural people the state has to do a lot for the transformation of subsistence oriented backward agricultural economy. Although the dependence of people on primary sector occupations is quite high, agriculture alone has failed to meet the bare needs like food, shelter and clothing of the rural poor. It is found that the so-called small and medium farmers in the highland tribal districts of the state fail to get their

minimum food need of the household by solely depending upon agriculture. There has been little diversification of the cropping pattern. Irrigation infrastructure created through many development projects has failed to achieve the desired goal. Over the years the land area covered under flow irrigation system has substantially been reduced due to poor maintenance of the canals and drainage channels. Minor and lift irrigation points created so far have served the interest of the rural rich. The poverty alleviation programmes due to manipulation of the vested interest groups at the village level have so far served limited purpose.

No doubt adequate social and economic infrastructures have been created at the village level during the last fifty years of planning. However, due to lack of proper monitoring and maintenance of the assets, their role in mitigation of rural poverty in Orissa has so far been limited. The services rendered under different social sector development programmes fail to reach the real target group. The people who are supposed to render such services in the rural pockets do not feel it duty bound to perform their jobs for the cause of the rural poor. As a result, the health and primary education services despite development of the required assets are found to be in total disarray.

The politics of soft governance by the state to render patronage to the privileged section of society by flouting the established norms has subverted the development goal and despite much investment made on the rural social and economic sectors, the villagers in Orissa continue to cling on to the less productive agricultural economy. This has led to the continuation of rural poverty and backwardness of the rural economy as no such effective steps are being taken to integrate the poor and marginalized sections of population in the mainstream development process of the nation.

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Appendix-16.1
Distribution of Population in Puri District by Adults and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Adult	No. of Children	Average size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kalikanuapada	676 (100.00)	478 (70.71)	198 (29.29)	6.09
2.	K. Bidyadharpur	1026 (100.00)	724 (70.57)	302 (29.43)	4.73
3.	Rebatiraman	455 (100.00)	308 (67.69)	147 (32.31)	5.23
4.	Biranarasinghpur	1039 (100.00)	705 (67.85)	334 (32.15)	5.25
5.	Malatipatpur	1309 (100.00)	957 (73.11)	352 (26.89)	5.72
Total		4505 (100.00)	3172 (70.41)	1333 (29.59)	5.35

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.2
Distribution of Rural Households in Puri District
on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kalikanuapada	111 (100.00)	--	--	--	17 (15.32)	--	48 (43.24)	46 (41.44)	111 (100.00)
2.	K. Bidyadharpur	214 (100.00)	03 (1.38)	--	--	97 (44.70)	--	79 (36.41)	41 (18.89)	217 (100.00)
3.	Rebatiraman	87 (100.00)	--	--	--	84 (96.55)	--	03 (3.45)	--	87 (100.00)
4.	Biranarasinghpur	198 (100.00)	--	--	--	34 (17.17)	--	19 (9.60)	145 (73.23)	198 (100.00)
5.	Malatipatpur	229 (100.00)	--	--	--	34 (14.85)	--	38 (16.59)	157 (68.56)	229 (100.00)
Total		839 (100.00)	03 (0.36)	--	--	266 (31.59)	--	187 (22.21)	389 (46.20)	842 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.3
Distribution of Population in Puri District by Education Level

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kalikanuapada	676 (100.00)	405 (59.91)	42 (6.21)	09 (1.33)
2.	K. Bidyadharpur	1026 (100.00)	618 (60.23)	58 (5.65)	19 (1.85)
3.	Rebatiraman	455 (100.00)	248 (54.51)	08 (1.76)	02 (0.44)
4.	Biranarasinghpur	1039 (100.00)	668 (64.29)	239 (23.00)	178 (17.13)
5.	Malatipatpur	1309 (100.00)	874 (66.77)	126 (9.63)	39 (2.98)
Total		4505 (100.00)	2813 (62.44)	473 (10.50)	247 (5.48)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.4
Distribution of Population in Kandhamal District by Adults and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Adults	No. of children	Average size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gandapadar	1179 (100.00)	117 (65.36)	62 (34.64)	4.37
2.	Landraju	207 (100.00)	132 (63.77)	75 (36.23)	4.50
3.	Pitabari	118 (100.00)	80 (67.80)	38 (32.20)	4.54
4.	Rasimendi	336 (100.00)	220 (65.48)	116 (34.52)	4.20
5.	Trasepadar	223 (100.00)	140 (82.78)	83 (37.22)	4.55
Total		1063 (100.00)	689 (64.82)	374 (35.18)	4.39

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.5
Distribution of Rural Households in Kandhamal District on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Gandapadar	28 (68.29)	--	13 (31.71)	--	26 (63.41)	14 (34.15)	1 (2.44)	--	41 (100.00)
2.	Landraju	46 (100.00)	--	--	--	22 (47.83)	11 (23.91)	13 (28.26)	--	46 (100.00)
3.	Pitabari	26 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	25 (96.15)	1 (3.85)	--	26 (100.00)
4.	Rasimendi	69 (86.25)	--	11 (13.75)	--	30 (37.50)	44 (55.00)	6 (7.50)	--	80 (100.00)
5.	Trasepadar	49 (100.00)	--	--	--	26 (53.06)	22 (44.90)	1 (2.04)	--	49 (100.00)
Total		218 (90.08)	--	24 (9.92)	--	104 (42.98)	116 (47.93)	22 (9.09)	--	242 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.6
Distribution of Population in Kandhamal District by Education Level

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gandapadar	179 (100.00)	92 (51.40)	1 (0.56)	--
2.	Landraju	207 (100.00)	90 (43.48)	4 (1.93)	--
3.	Pitabari	118 (100.00)	69 (58.47)	8 (6.78)	5 (4.24)
4.	Rasimedi	336 (100.00)	115 (34.23)	10 (2.98)	--
5.	Trasepadar	223 (100.00)	86 (38.56)	5 (2.24)	1 (0.45)
Total		1063 (100.00)	452 (42.52)	28 (2.63)	6 (0.56)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.7
Distribution of Population in Malkangiri District by Adult and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of adult	No. of children	Avg. size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jharapalli	1232	792 (64.29)	440 (35.71)	5.09
2.	Gangala	1241	812 (65.43)	429 (34.57)	5.15
3.	Gaudaguda	606	394 (65.02)	212 (34.98)	4.56
4.	Udupa	632	376 (59.49)	256 (40.51)	5.64
5.	Tamasa	687	371 (54.00)	316 (46.00)	5.45
Total		4398	2745 (62.41)	1653 (37.59)	5.15

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.8
Distribution of Households in Malkangiri District on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Jharapalli	242	--	--	--	45	170	27	--	242
2.	Gangala	241	--	--	--	168	59	13	01	141
3.	Gaudaguda	133	--	--	--	3	25	105	--	133
4.	Udupa	112	--	--	--	--	112	--	--	112
5.	Tamasa	124	1	1	--	--	125	--	1	126
Total		852	1	1	--	216	491	145	2	854

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.9

Distribution of Population in Malkangiri District by Educational Qualification

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jharapalli	1232 (100.00)	173 (14.04)	10 (0.81)	01 (0.08)
2.	Gangala	1241 (100.00)	25 (20.71)	21 (1.69)	--
3.	Gaudaguda	606 (100.00)	171 (28.22)	01 (0.16)	--
4.	Udupa	632 (100.00)	66 (10.44)	--	--
5.	Tamasa	687 (100.00)	77 (11.21)	--	--
Total		4398 (100.00)	744 (16.92)	32 (0.73)	01 (0.02)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.10
Distribution of Population in Bolangir District by Adults and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Adults	No. of children	Average size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Barapadar	297 (100.00)	216 (72.73)	81 (27.27)	5.21
2.	Bargaon	855 (100.00)	549 (64.21)	306 (35.79)	4.75
3.	Khaisbahali	168 (100.00)	121 (72.02)	47 (27.98)	4.00
4.	Dhumamara	500 (100.00)	323 (64.60)	177 (35.40)	5.43
5.	Haradatal	1106 (100.00)	708 (64.01)	398 (35.99)	5.73
Total		2926 (100.00)	1917 (65.52)	1009 (34.48)	5.19

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.11
Distribution of Households in Bolangir District on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Barapadar	57 (100.00)	--	--	--	06 (10.53)	23 (40.38)	27 (47.37)	01 (1.75)	57 (100.00)
2.	Bargaon	180 (100.00)	--	--	--	02 (1.11)	127 (70.56)	48 (26.67)	03 (1.67)	180 (100.00)
3.	Khaisbahali	42 (100.00)	--	--	--	06 (14.29)	34 (80.95)	01 (2.38)	01 (2.38)	42 (100.00)
4.	Dhumamara	64 (100.00)	01 (1.09)	27 (29.35)	--	48 (52.17)	19 (20.65)	24 (36.96)	01 (1.09)	92 (100.00)
5.	Haradatal	193 (100.00)	--	--	--	59 (30.57)	37 (19.17)	91 (47.15)	06 (3.11)	193 (100.00)
Total		536 (100.00)	01 (0.18)	27 (4.79)	--	121 (21.45)	240 (42.55)	191 (33.87)	12 (2.13)	564 (100.00)

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.12
Distribution of Households in Bolangir District on the basis of Education

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Barapadar	297 (100.00)	147 (49.49)	15 (5.05)	05 (1.68)
2.	Bargaon	855 (100.00)	248 (29.01)	24 (2.81)	05 (0.58)
3.	Khaisbahali	168 (100.00)	47 (27.98)	04 (2.38)	--
4.	Dhumamara	500 (100.00)	204 (40.80)	17 (3.40)	11 (2.20)
5.	Haradatal	1106 (100.00)	383 (34.63)	48 (4.34)	18 (1.63)
Total		2926 (100.00)	1030 (35.20)	108 (3.69)	39 (1.33)

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.13
Distribution of Population in Mayurbhanj District by Adults and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Adults	No. of children	Average size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Langalkanta	722 (100.00)	426 (59.00)	296 (41.00)	5.12
2.	Laxmipasi	359 (100.00)	205 (57.10)	154 (42.90)	5.89
3.	Magurmara	443 (100.00)	265 (59.82)	178 (40.18)	5.40
4.	Hatikote	512 (100.00)	303 (59.18)	209 (40.82)	4.61
5.	Damadarpur	1014 (100.00)	612 (60.35)	402 (39.65)	5.28
Total		3050 (100.00)	1811 (59.38)	1239 (40.62)	5.20

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.14
Distribution of Rural Households in Mayurbhanj District on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Langalkanta	138 (97.87)	--	03 (2.13)	--	--	88 (62.41)	53 (37.59)	--	141 (100.00)
2.	Laxmipasi	61 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	60 (98.36)	01 (1.64)	--	61 (100.00)
3.	Magurmara	82 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	79 (96.34)	3 (3.66)	--	82 (100.00)
4.	Hatikote	111 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	78 (70.27)	33 (29.73)	--	111 (100.00)
5.	Damadarpur	192 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	182 (94.79)	10 (5.21)	--	192 (100.00)
Total		584 (99.49)	--	03 (0.51)	--	--	487 (82.96)	100 (17.04)	--	587 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.15
Distribution of Population in Mayurbhanj District by Education Level

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Langalkanta	722 (100.00)	202 (27.98)	08 (1.11)	01 (0.14)
2.	Laxmipasi	359 (100.00)	63 (17.55)	03 (0.89)	05 (1.39)
3.	Magurmara	443 (100.00)	55 (12.42)	04 (0.90)	--
4.	Hatikote	512 (100.00)	137 (26.76)	17 (3.32)	--
5.	Damadarpur	1014 (100.00)	224 (43.75)	34 (6.64)	14 (2.73)
Total		3050 (100.00)	681 (22.33)	66 (2.16)	20 (0.66)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.16
Distribution of Population in Sundargarh District by Adults and Children

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Adults	No. of children	Average size of HH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lumti	439 (100.00)	290 (66.06)	149 (33.94)	4.67
2.	Baragada	771 (100.00)	471 (61.09)	300 (38.91)	4.41
3.	Masanikani	788 (100.00)	546 (69.29)	242 (30.71)	4.35
4.	Jarmal	852 (100.00)	580 (68.08)	272 (31.92)	4.76
5.	Pandermal	596 (100.00)	418 (970.13)	178 (29.87)	.52
Total		3446 (100.00)	2305 (66.89)	1141 (33.11)	4.53

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.17
Distribution of Rural Households in Sundargarh District on the basis of Religion and Caste

Sl. No.	Villages	Religion				Caste				Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	SC	ST	OBC	OC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Lumti	73 (77.66)	7 (7.45)	14 (14.89)	--	01 (1.06)	41 (43.62)	36 (38.30)	16 (17.02)	94 (100.00)
2.	Baragada	143 (81.71)	--	32 (18.29)	--	20 (11.43)	139 (79.43)	16 (9.14)	--	175 (100.00)
3.	Masanikani	181 (100.00)	--	--	--	32 (17.68)	28 (15.47)	118 (65.19)	03 (1.66)	181 (100.00)
4.	Jarmal	179 (100.00)	--	--	--	74 (41.34)	55 (30.73)	49 (27.37)	01 (0.56)	179 (100.00)
5.	Pandermal	132 (100.00)	--	--	--	10 (7.58)	39 (39.55)	75 (56.82)	08 (6.06)	132 (100.00)
Total		708 (93.04)	7 (0.92)	46 (6.04)	--	137 (18.00)	302 (39.68)	294 (38.63)	28 (3.68)	761 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.18
Distribution of Population in Sundargarh District by Education Level

Sl. No.	Village	Total Population	No. of Literates	No. of matric pass	No. of graduate pass
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lumti	439 (100.00)	254 (57.86)	12 (2.73)	04 (0.91)
2.	Baragada	771 (100.00)	383 (49.68)	43 (5.58)	08 (1.04)
3.	Masanikani	788 (100.00)	435 (55.20)	107 (13.58)	31 (3.93)
4.	Jarmal	852 (100.00)	434 (50.94)	38 (4.46)	13 (1.53)
5.	Pandermal	596 (100.00)	348 (58.39)	88 (14.77)	18 (3.02)
Total		3446 (100.00)	1851 (53.71)	288 (8.36)	74 (2.15)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.19

Distribution of Households in Puri District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kalikanuapada	98 (88.29)	10 (9.01)	02 (1.80)	01 (0.90)	1.15	--
2.	K. Bidyadharpur	171 (78.80)	40 (18.43)	04 (1.84)	02 (0.92)	1.29	--
3.	Rebatiraman	75 (86.21)	09 (10.34)	01 (1.15)	02 (2.30)	1.21	--
4.	Biranarasinghpur	177 (89.39)	15 (7.58)	04 (2.02)	02 (1.01)	1.14	--
5.	Malatipatpur	175 (76.42)	30 (13.10)	18 (7.86)	06 (2.62)	1.38	--
Total		696 (82.66)	104 (12.35)	29 (3.44)	13 (1.54)	1.25	--

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.20

Distribution of Households in Kandhamal District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gandapadar	29 (70.73)	10 (24.39)	1 (2.44)	1 (2.44)	1.37	2 (4.88)
2.	Landraju	25 (54.35)	19 (41.30)	2 (4.35)	--	1.50	--
3.	Pitabari	14 (53.85)	12 (46.15)	--	--	1.46	--
4.	Rasimendi	78 (97.50)	2 (2.50)	--	--	1.03	--
5.	Trasepadar	33 (67.35)	15 (30.61)	1 (2.04)	--	1.35	--
Total		179 (73.97)	58 (23.97)	4 (1.65)	1 (0.41)	1.29	2 (0.83)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.21

Distribution of Households in Malkangiri District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jharapalli	175 (72.31)	33 (13.64)	14 (5.79)	20 (8.26)	1.49	--
2.	Gangala	190 (78.84)	37 (15.35)	11 (4.56)	03 (1.24)	1.24	02 (0.83)
3.	Gaudaguda	89 (66.92)	28 (21.05)	08 (6.01)	08 (6.01)	1.46	--
4.	Udupa	99 (88.39)	13 (11.61)	--	--	1.12	01 (0.89)
5.	Tamasa	100 (79.36)	25 (19.84)	01 (0.79)	-	1.20	--
Total		653 (76.46)	136 (15.92)	34 (3.98)	31 (3.63)	1.32	3 (0.35)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.22

Distribution of Households in Bolangir District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Barapadar	48 (84.21)	08 (14.03)	01 (1.75)	--	1.17	--
2.	Bargaon	153 (85.00)	20 (11.11)	04 (2.22)	03 (1.67)	1.21	--
3.	Khaisbahali	35 (83.33)	03 (7.14)	04 (9.52)	--	1.26	--
4.	Dhumamara	76 (82.61)	09 (9.78)	04 (4.35)	03 (3.26)	1.29	--
5.	Haradatal	167 (86.53)	17 (8.81)	05 (2.59)	04 (2.07)	1.24	--
Total		479 (84.93)	57 (10.11)	18 (3.19)	10 (1.77)	1.23	--

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.23

Distribution of Households in Mayurbhanj District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Langalkanta	123 (87.23)	08 (5.68)	07 (4.96)	03 (2.13)	1.22	--
2.	Laxmipasi	07 (11.48)	43 (70.49)	06 (9.84)	05 (8.20)	2.16	--
3.	Magurmara	78 (95.12)	02 (2.44)	02 (2.44)	--	1.07	--
4.	Hatikote	68 (61.26)	37 (33.33)	05 (4.50)	01 (0.90)	1.45	04 (3.60)
5.	Damadarpur	125 (65.10)	46 (23.96)	10 (5.21)	11 (5.73)	1.52	02 (1.04)
Total		401 (68.31)	136 (23.17)	30 (5.11)	20 (3.41)	1.44	06 (1.02)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.24

Distribution of Households in Sundargarh District on the basis of Earning Population

Sl. No.	Village	No. of earners				Average no. of earners per HH.	No. of child earners
		Single	Two	Three	More than three		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Lumti	72 (76.60)	17 (18.09)	02 (2.13)	03 (3.19)	1.31	--
2.	Baragada	149 (85.14)	24 (13.71)	02 (1.14)	--	1.16	--
3.	Masanikani	135 (74.59)	39 (21.55)	07 (3.87)	--	1.29	06 (3.31)
4.	Jarmal	153 (85.47)	16 (8.94)	05 (2.79)	05 (2.79)	1.24	--
5.	Pandermal	93 (70.45)	34 (36.76)	05 (3.79)	--	1.33	--
Total		602 (79.11)	130 (17.08)	21 (2.76)	08 (1.05)	1.26	06 (0.79)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.25

Distribution of Rural Households in Puri District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No	Main Occupation	Kalikanuapada	K. Bidyadharpur	Rebati raman	Biranarasin-ghapur	Malati patpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	60 (54.05)	66 (30.41)	--	54 (27.27)	18 (7.86)	198 (23.52)
2.	Wage labour	32 (28.83)	100 (46.08)	47 (54.02)	43 (21.72)	86 (37.55)	308 (36.58)
3.	Animal husbandry	--	--	--	--	01 (0.44)	01 (0.12)
4.	Construction	--	--	01 (1.15)	04 (2.02)	02 (0.87)	07 (0.83)
5.	Black smithy	--	--	--	--	01 (0.44)	01 (0.12)
6.	Carpentry	--	15 (6.91)	--	--	03 (1.31)	18 (2.14)
7.	Other handicrafts	--	02 (0.92)	08 (9.20)	--	--	10 (1.19)
8.	Formal sector transport	--	--	--	01 (0.50)	02 (0.87)	03 (0.36)
9.	Informal sector transport	--	--	13 (14.94)	03 (1.52)	06 (2.62)	22 (2.61)
10.	Govt. service	05 (4.50)	18 (8.29)	06 (6.90)	67 (33.84)	42 (18.34)	138 (16.39)
11.	Private service	02 (1.80)	--	--	07 (3.54)	02 (0.87)	11 (1.31)
12.	Other informal services	--	01 (0.46)	01 (1.15)	--	34 (14.85)	36 (4.28)
13.	Big business	--	--	--	02 (1.01)	02 (0.87)	04 (0.47)
14.	Small business	12 (10.81)	15 (6.91)	11 (12.64)	17 (8.59)	30 (13.10)	85 (10.09)
Total		111 (100.00)	217 (100.00)	87 (100.00)	198 (100.00)	229 (100.00)	842 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.26

Distribution of Rural Households in Puri District on the basis of their Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No	Subsidiary Occupation	Kalika nuapada	K. Bidyadharpur	Rebati raman	Biranarasing hpur	Malati patpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	26 (23.42)	55 (25.35)	--	82 (41.41)	63 (27.51)	226 (26.84)
2.	Wage labour	43 (38.74)	32 (14.75)	--	03 (1.52)	07 (3.06)	85 (10.09)
3.	Animal husbandry	02 (1.80)	--	--	--	01 (0.44)	03 (0.36)
4.	Construction	--	--	--	--	02 (0.87)	02 (0.24)
5.	Tailoring	--	--	--	--	01 (0.44)	01 (0.12)
6.	Other informal services	--	10 (4.61)	--	--	03 (1.31)	13 (1.54)
7.	Small business	--	02 (0.92)	02 (2.30)	04 (2.02)	12 (5.24)	20 (2.38)
Total		71 (63.96)	99 (45.62)	02 (2.30)	89 (44.95)	89 (38.86)	350 (41.57)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.27

Distribution of Rural Households in Kandhamal District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Gandapadar	Landraju	Pitabari	Rasimendi	Trasepadar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	18 (43.90)	21 (45.65)	13 (50.00)	13 (16.25)	20 (40.82)	85 (35.12)
2.	Wage labour	21 (51.22)	24 (52.17)	2 (7.69)	55 (68.75)	26 (53.06)	128 (52.89)
3.	Dairy	1 (2.44)	1(2.17)	--	--	1 (2.04)	3 (52.89)
4.	Construction	1 (2.44)	--	1 (3.85)	--	1 (2.04)	3 (1.24)
5.	Govt. service	--	--	10 (38.46)	9 (11.25)	1 (2.04)	20 (1.24)
6.	Private service	--	--	--	2 (2.50)	--	2 (0.83)
7.	Small business	--	--	--	1 (1.25)	--	1 (0.41)
Total		41 (100.00)	46 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	80 (100.00)	49 (100.00)	242 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.28

Distribution of Rural Households in Kandhamal District on the basis of their Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Gandapadar	Landraju	Pitabari	Rasimendi	Trasepadar	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	7 (17.07)	16 (34.78)	11(42.31)	41 (51.25)	--	75 (30.99)
2.	Wage labour	15 (36.59)	17 (36.96)	15 (57.69)	7 (8.75)	--	54 (22.31)
3.	Forest based	21 (51.22)	6 (13.04)	14 (53.84)	39 (48.75)	--	80 (33.06)
4.	Animal husbandry	--	1 (2.17)	--	--	--	1 (0.41)
5.	Private service	--	1 (2.17)	--	--	--	1 (0.41)
Total		43 (104.88)	41 (89.13)	40 (153.85)	87 (108.75)	--	211 (87.19)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.29

Distribution of Rural Households in Malkangiri District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Jharapalli	Gangala	Gaudaguda	Udupa	Tamasa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	200 (82.64)	114 (47.30)	56 (42.11)	97 (86.61)	123 (97.62)	590 (69.09)
2.	Wage labour	27 (11.16)	107 (44.40)	71 (53.38)	14 (12.50)	2 (1.59)	221 (25.88)
3.	Forest based	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Dairy	--	--	1 (0.75)	--	--	01 (0.12)
5.	Construction	--	4 (1.66)	--	--	--	04 (0.47)
6.	Carpentry	1 (0.41)	2 (0.83)	--	--	--	03 (0.35)
7.	Tailoring	--	3 (1.24)	--	--	--	03 (0.35)
8.	Informal sector transport	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Govt. service	8 (3.31)	5 (2.07)	3 (2.26)	1(0.89)	1 (0.79)	18 (2.11)
10.	Private service	1)0.41)	1(0.41)	--	--	--	02 (0.23)
11.	Other informal services	--	--	--	--	--	--
12.	Small business	5 (2.07)	5 (2.07)	2 (1.50)	--	--	12 (4.40)
Total		242 (100.00)	241 (100.00)	133 (100.00)	112 (100.00)	126 (100.00)	856 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.30

Distribution of Rural Households in Malkangiri District on the basis of their Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Jharapalli	Gangala	Gaudaguda	Udupa	Tamasa	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	14 (5.79)	25 (10.37)	25 (18.80)	13 (11.61)	01 (0.79)	78 (9.13)
2.	Wage labour	48 (19.83)	60 (24.90)	37 (27.82)	28 (25.00)	54 (42.86)	227 (26.58)
3.	Forest based	143 (59.09)	77 (31.95)	01 (0.75)	03 (2.68)	20 (15.87)	244 (28.57)
4.	Dairy	01 (0.41)	--	09 (6.77)	--	--	10 (1.17)
5.	Animal husbandry	--	02 (0.82)	--	--	--	02 (0.23)
6.	Construction	--	01 (0.41)	--	--	--	01 (0.12)
7.	Carpentry	01 (0.41)	--	--	--	--	01 (0.12)
8.	Tailoring	--	01 (0.41)	--	--	--	01 (0.12)
9.	Informal sector transport	--	--	01 (0.75)	--	--	01 (0.12)
10.	Govt. service	--	--	--	--	--	--
11.	Other informal services	--	--	01 (0.75)	--	--	01 (0.12)
12.	Small Business	--	--	01 (0.75)	--	--	01 (0.12)
Total		207 (85.54)	166 (68.88)	75 (56.39)	44 (39.29)	75 (59.52)	567 (66.39)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.31

Distribution of Rural Households in Bolangir District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Barapadar	Bargaon	Khaisbahali	Dhumamara	Haradatal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	23 (40.35)	63 (35.00)	22 (52.38)	18 (19.57)	43 (22.28)	169 (29.96)
2.	Wage labour	23 (40.35)	108 (60.00)	19 (45.24)	52 (56.52)	108 (55.96)	310 (54.96)
3.	Forest based	01 (1.75)	01 (0.56)	--	01 (1.09)	--	03 (0.53)
4.	Animal husbandry	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.18)
5.	Construction	--	--	--	--	05 (2.59)	05 (0.89)
6.	Black smithy	--	03 (16.67)	--	--	01 (0.52)	04 (0.71)
7.	Tailoring	01 (1.75)	--	--	--	--	01 (0.18)
8.	Other handicrafts	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.18)
9.	Informal sector transport	--	01 (0.56)	--	01 (1.09)	02 (1.04)	04 (0.71)
10.	Govt. service	03 (5.26)	01 (0.56)	--	14 (15.22)	15 (7.77)	33 (5.85)
11.	Private service	02 (3.51)	01 (0.56)	--	04 (4.35)	03 (1.55)	10 (1.77)
12.	Other informal services	--	01 (0.56)	--	--	04 (2.07)	05 (0.89)
13.	Big business	01 (1.75)	01 (0.56)	--	--	01 (0.52)	03 (0.53)
14.	Small business	03 (5.26)	--	01 (2.38)	02 (2.17)	09 (4.66)	15 (2.66)
Total		57 (100.00)	180 (100.00)	42 (100.00)	92 (100.00)	193 (100.00)	564 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.32
Distribution of Rural Households in Bolangir District on the basis of their Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Barapadar	Bargaon	Khaisbahali	Dhumamara	Haradatal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	24 (45.11)	29 (16.11)	01 (2.38)	18 (19.57)	29 (15.03)	101 (17.91)
2.	Wage labour	19 (33.33)	19 (10.56)	16 (38.09)	10 (10.87)	15 (7.77)	75 (13.30)
3.	Forest based	07 (12.28)	64 (35.56)	34 (80.95)	12 (13.04)	37 (19.17)	154 (27.30)
4.	Dairy	07 (12.28)	01 (0.56)	--	01 (1.09)	--	09 (1.60)
5.	Animal Husbandry	--	01 (0.56)	--	01 (1.09)	--	02 (0.35)
6.	Carpentry	--	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Other handicrafts	--	--	--	01 (1.09)	--	01 (0.18)
8.	Informal sector	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.18)
	transport	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.18)
9.	Private service	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Other informal services	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.18)
		--	04 (2.22)	--	--	02 (1.04)	06 (1.06)
11.	Small business	--	--	--	03 (3.29)	06 (3.11)	09 (1.60)
Total		57 (100.00)	118 (65.56)	51 (100.00)	46 (50.00)	92 (47.67)	360 (63.83)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.33
Distribution of Rural Households in Mayurbhanj District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No.	Occupation	Langalkanta	Laxmipasi	Magurmara	Hatikote	Damadarpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	49 (34.75)	53 (86.89)	59 (71.95)	59 (53.15)	68 (35.42)	288 (49.06)
2.	Wage labour	89 (63.12)	04 (6.56)	21 (25.61)	11 (9.91)	104 (54.17)	229 (39.01)
3.	Forest based	--	--	--	33 (29.73)	--	33 (5.62)
4.	Construction	--	--	--	--	02 (1.04)	02 (0.34)
5.	Informal sector transport	--	01 (1.64)	--	--	--	01 (0.17)
6.	Govt. service	01 (0.71)	01 (1.64)	01 (1.22)	03 (2.70)	12 (6.25)	18 (3.07)
7.	Private service	01 (0.71)	--	--	01 (0.90)	02 (1.04)	04 (0.68)
8.	Other informal services	--	--	--	--	02 (1.04)	02 (0.34)
9.	Small business	01 (0.71)	02 (3.28)	01 (1.22)	04 (3.60)	02 (1.04)	10 (1.70)
Total		141 (100.00)	61 (100.00)	82 (100.00)	111 (100.00)	192 (100.00)	587 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.34

Distribution of Rural Households in Mayurbhanj District on the basis of their Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No.	Occupation	Langal-kanta	Laxmi-pasi	Magurmara	Hatikote	Damadarpur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	23 (16.31)	--	11	13 (11.71)	67 (34.90)	114 (19.42)
2.	Wage labour	10 (7.09)	54	07	71 (63.96)	54 (28.12)	196 (33.39)
3.	Forest based	31 (21.99)	--	07	42 (37.84)	--	80 (13.63)
4.	Animal husbandry	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Tailoring	--	--	--	03 (2.70)	02 (1.04)	05 (0.85)
5.	Other informal	--	--	--	--	04 (2.08)	04 (0.68)
6.	service	--	--	--	--	01 (0.52)	01 (0.17)
	Total	64 (45.39)	54	25	129 (116.21)	128 (66.67)	400 (68.14)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.35

Distribution of Rural Households in Sundargarh District on the basis of their Main Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Lumti	Baragada	Masanikani	Jarmal	Pandermal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	59 (62.77)	55 (31.43)	42 (23.20)	82 (45.81)	67 (50.76)	305 (40.08)
2.	Wage labour	26 (27.66)	94 (53.71)	90 (49.72)	86 (48.04)	32 (24.24)	328 (43.10)
3.	Dairy	--	--	01 (0.55)	--	--	01 (0.13)
4.	Construction	--	--	01 (0.55)	--	02 (1.52)	03 (0.39)
5.	Black smithy	--	01 (0.57)	--	02 (1.12)	--	03 (0.39)
6.	Carpentry	01 (1.06)	02 (1.14)	--	--	--	03 (0.39)
7.	Other handicrafts	01 (1.06)	--	--	--	03 (2.27)	04 (0.53)
8.	Formal sector	--	01 (0.57)	--	--	--	01 (0.13)
	transport	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Informal sector	--	01 (0.57)	01 (0.55)	--	--	02 (0.26)
	transport	--	--	--	--	--	--
10.	Govt. service	05 (5.32)	17 (9.71)	38 (20.99)	06 (3.35)	20 (15.15)	86 (11.30)
11.	Private service	02 (2.13)	01 (0.57)	02 (1.10)	01 (0.56)	03 (2.27)	09 (1.18)
12.	Other informal	--	--	03 (1.66)	--	--	03 (0.39)
	services	--	--	01 (0.55)	--	05 (3.79)	06 (0.79)
13.	Big business	--	--	02 (1.10)	02 (1.12)	--	07 (0.92)
14.	Small business	--	03 (1.71)	--	--	--	--
	Total	94 (100.00)	175 (100.00)	181 (100.00)	179 (100.00)	132 (100.00)	761 (100.00)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.36
Distribution of Rural Households in Sundargarh District on the basis of their
Subsidiary Occupation

Sl. No	Occupation	Lumti	Baragada	Masanikani	Jarmal	Pandermal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivation	14 (14.89)	30 (17.14)	28 (15.47)	06 (3.35)	19 (14.39)	97 (12.75)
2.	Wage labour	12 (12.77)	26 (14.86)	07 (3.87)	15 (8.83)	10 (7.58)	70 (9.20)
3.	Forest based	01 (1.06)	114 (65.14)	--	01 (0.56)	--	116 (15.24)
4.	Dairy	01 (1.06)	--	04 (2.21)	12 (6.70)	02 (1.52)	19 (2.50)
5.	Animal husbandry	01 (1.06)	02 (1.14)	18 (9.94)	12 (6.70)	01 (0.76)	34 (4.47)
6.	Poultry farming	--	01 (0.57)	--	--	--	01 (0.13)
7.	Carpentry	--	--	--	--	01 (0.76)	01 (0.13)
8.	Tailoring	--	--	--	--	--	--
9.	Private service	--	--	03 (1.66)	01 (0.56)	--	04 (0.53)
10.	Other informal services	--	02 (1.14)	--	--	--	02 (0.26)
11.	Small business	02 (2.13)	--	--	01 (0.56)	02 (1.52)	05 (0.66)
Total		31 (32.98)	175 (100.00)	60 (33.15)	48 (26.82)	35 (26.52)	349 (45.86)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.37
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Puri District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Kalikanuapada		K. Bidyadharpur		Rebatiraman		Biranarsinghpur		Malatipatpur		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	--	--	02 (0.92)	3600.00	01 (1.15)	3600.00	05 (2.53)	3360.00	03 (1.31)	2400.00	11 (1.31)	3163.64
2	4000-6000	01 (0.90)	4800.00	19 (8.76)	5431.50	04 (4.60)	5400.00	06 (3.03)	5800.00	08 (3.49)	5400.00	38 (4.51)	5463.12
3	6000-8000	04 (3.60)	7200.00	40 (18.43)	7200.00	13 (14.94)	7200.00	13 (6.57)	7200.00	12 (5.24)	7200.00	82 (9.74)	7200.00
4	8000-11,000	64 (57.66)	9450.00	98 (45.16)	9538.77	45 (51.72)	9413.33	20 (10.10)	9540.00	61 (26.64)	9934.42	288 (34.20)	9583.33
5	11,000-15,000	18 (16.22)	12666.66	26 (11.98)	12184.61	11 (12.64)	12763.63	10 (5.05)	12266.66	28 (12.23)	13028.57	93 (11.05)	12609.31
6	15,000-20,000	05 (4.50)	17760.00	02 (0.92)	18600.00	03 (3.45)	17200.00	06 (3.03)	17520.00	11 (4.80)	17127.27	27 (3.21)	17448.88
7	20,000-25,000	05 (4.50)	23280.00	08 (3.69)	25500.00	02 (2.30)	21600.00	14 (7.07)	22984.61	14 (6.11)	22971.42	43 (5.11)	23418.24
8	25,000-above	14 (12.61)	57685.71	22 (10.14)	58254.54	08 (9.20)	43650.00	124 (62.63)	79480.64	92 (40.17)	90534.78	260 (30.88)	79319.99
Total		111 (100.00)	16929.73	217 (100.00)	14621.19	87 (100.00)	12951.72	198 (100.00)	54812.30	229 (100.00)	43435.80	842 (100.00)	31908.27
C.V. (in %)		--	94.06	--	103.64	--	79.21	--	60.77	--	89.46	--	100.05

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Apperndix-16.38
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Kandhamal District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Gandapadar		Landraju		Pitabari		Rasimendi		Trasepadar		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	1 (2.44)	3600.00	1 (2.17)	3600.00	--	--	3 (3.75)	3600.00	--	--	5 (2.07)	3600.00
2	4000-6000	3 (7.32)	5799.96	5 (10.87)	6000.00	3 (11.54)	5200.00	5 (6.25)	6000.00	10 (20.41)	5880.00	26 (10.74)	5607.69
3	6000-8000	10 (24.39)	7200.00	9 (19.57)	7200.00	1 (3.85)	7200.00	25 (31.25)	6624.00	9 (18.37)	7200.00	54 (22.31)	6933.33
4	8000-11,000	19 (46.34)	9347.37	22 (47.83)	9327.27	7 (26.92)	9428.57	31 (38.75)	8941.94	17 (34.69)	9176.47	96 (39.67)	9187.50
5	11,000-15,000	4 (9.76)	12600.00	7 (15.22)	12685.71	4 (15.38)	1200.00	5 (6.25)	13440.00	5 (10.20)	12240.00	25 (10.33)	12624.00
6	15,000-20,000	2 (4.88)	18000.00	1 (2.17)	16800.00	--	--	2 (2.50)	17400.00	4 (8.16)	17100.00	9 (3.72)	17333.33
7	20,000-25,000	1 (2.44)	20400.00	1 (2.17)	20400.00	3 (11.54)	24000.00	1 (1.25)	24000.00	1 (2.04)	24000.00	7 (2.89)	22971.43
8	25,000-above	1 (2.44)	30000.00	--	--	8 (30.77)	79800.00	8 (10.00)	61500.00	3 (6.12)	38400.00	20 (8.26)	63780.00
Total		41 (100.00)	9936.59	46 (100.00)	9339.13	26 (100.00)	36830.76	80 (100.00)	13695.00	49 (100.00)	11191.84	242 (100.00)	13752.89
C.V. (in %)		--	46.21	--	31.37	--	99.72	--	118.31	--	70.93	--	112.36

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.39
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Malkangiri District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Jharapalli		Gangala		Goudaguda		Udupa		Tamasa		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	1 (0.41)	2400.00	6 (2.49)	3600.00	2 (1.50)	3600.00	--	--	--	--	9 (1.05)	3466.67
2	4000-6000	17 (7.02)	4835.28	45 (18.67)	5400.00	32 (24.06)	5437.56	--	--	5 (3.97)	5760.00	99 (11.59)	5000.35
3	6000-8000	38 (15.70)	6726.36	53 (2.20)	6690.60	18 (13.53)	7200.00	23 (20.54)	7200.00	2 (1.59)	7200.00	134 (15.69)	6864.21
4	8000-11,000	72 (29.75)	9549.96	93 (38.59)	9432.24	47 (35.34)	9523.44	79 (70.54)	9250.68	1 (0.79)	8400.00	292 (34.19)	9423.29
5	11,000-15,000	26 (10.74)	13661.52	17 (7.05)	13339.80	19 (14.29)	12568.44	7 (6.25)	13371.48	12 (9.52)	14400.00	81 (9.48)	13421.94
6	15,000-20,000	43 (17.77)	17637.24	20 (8.30)	17070.00	6 (4.51)	17600.04	2 (1.79)	17400.00	22 (17.46)	18081.84	93 (10.89)	17612.93
7	20,000-25,000	20 (8.26)	22020.00	3 (1.24)	19599.96	4 (3.01)	24300.00	--	--	15 (11.90)	21120.00	42 (4.92)	21742.85
8	25,000-above	25 (10.33)	35616.00	4 (1.66)	37800.00	5 (3.76)	42240.00	1 (0.89)	60000.00	69 (54.76)	41139.12	104 (12.18)	27294.22
Total		242 (100.00)	14347.92	241 (100.00)	9438.08	133 (100.00)	10610.52	112 (100.00)	8850.00	126 (100.00)	30026.64	854 (100.00)	13972.52
C.V (in%)		--	61.08	--	54.24	--	70.27	--	52.80	--	42.44	--	56.25

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.40
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Bolangir District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Barapadar		Bargaon		Khaisbahali		Dhumamara		Haradatal		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	1 (1.75)	2400.00	05 (2.78)	3600.00	3 (7.14)	3200.00	13 (14.13)	3507.69	2 (1.04)	3600.00	24 (4.26)	3450.00
2	4000-6000	8 (14.03)	5550.00	20 (11.11)	5100.00	12 (28.57)	5500.00	15 (16.30)	5120.00	24 (16.30)	5325.00	79 (14.01)	5278.85
3	6000-8000	11 (19.30)	7200.00	55 (30.56)	7200.00	10 (23.81)	7200.00	18 (19.57)	7200.00	49 (19.57)	7200.00	143 (25.35)	7200.00
4	8000-11,000	16 (28.07)	8925.00	52 (28.89)	8930.76	6 (14.29)	9400.00	17 (18.48)	8894.11	61 (31.61)	9167.21	152 (26.95)	9039.47
5	11,000-15,000	9 (15.79)	13200.00	20 (11.11)	12840.00	4 (9.52)	13500.00	8 (8.70)	13050.00	17 (8.81)	13341.17	58 (10.28)	13117.24
6	15,000-20,000	2 (3.51)	18600.00	6 (3.33)	18200.00	4 (9.52)	17400.00	2 (2.17)	17400.00	10 (5.18)	18060.00	24 (4.26)	17975.00
7	20,000-25,000	2 (3.51)	24000.00	5 (2.78)	23520.00	2 (4.76)	22800.00	4 (9.35)	22500.00	3 (1.55)	20800.00	16 (2.84)	22725.00
8	25,000-above	8 (14.03)	60150.00	17 (9.44)	53717.76	1 (2.38)	32400.00	15 (16.30)	54160.00	27 (13.99)	68488.88	68 (12.06)	60123.55
Total		57 (100.00)	16736.84	180 (100.00)	12696.67	42 (100.00)	9657.14	92 (100.00)	15704.35	193 (100.00)	9581.35	564 (100.00)	15155.33
C.V. (in %)		--	108.56	--	103.27	--	63.77	--	111.96	--	119.86	--	112.82

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.41
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Mayurbhanj District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Langalkata		Laxmipasi		Magurmara		Hatikote		Damadarapur		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	3 (2.13)	3600.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3 (0.51)	3600.00
2	4000-6000	2 (1.42)	6000.00	1 (1.64)	4800.00	2 (2.44)	6000.00	4 (3.60)	4000.00	6 (3.12)	5200.00	15 (2.56)	5200.00
3	6000-8000	29 (20.57)	7200.00	1 (1.64)	7200.00	30 (36.59)	7200.00	4 (3.60)	7200.00	30 (15.62)	7200.00	94 (16.01)	7200.00
4	8000-11,000	90 (63.83)	9106.66	41 (67.21)	9746.34	44 (53.66)	9054.54	78 (70.27)	9630.76	83 (43.23)	9539.27	336 (57.24)	9406.00
5	11,000-15,000	13 (9.22)	12646.15	08 (13.11)	12600.00	5 (6.10)	12480.00	17 (15.32)	12141.17	38 (19.79)	12663.15	81 (13.80)	12533.00
6	15,000-20,000	1 (0.71)	19200.00	1 (1.64)	19200.00	--	--	1 (0.90)	18000.00	8 (4.17)	18150.00	11 (1.87)	18327.00
7	20,000-25,000	1 (0.71)	22800.00	7 (11.48)	22628.57	--	--	2 (1.80)	24000.00	9 (4.69)	21733.33	19 (3.24)	22358.00
8	25,000-above	2 (1.42)	94800.00	2 (3.28)	41400.00	1 (1.22)	48000.00	5 (4.50)	119280.00	18 (9.37)	82466.66	28 (4.77)	85744.00
Total		141 (100.00)	10263.83	61 (100.00)	12668.88	82 (100.00)	8399.99	111 (100.00)	15027.02	192 (100.00)	17423.75	587 (100.00)	13577.00
C.V. (in %)		--	101.41	--	54.21	--	50.94	--	152.65	--	122.05	--	121.21

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.42
Annual Income of the Households in Surveyed Villages of Sundargarh District

Sl. No.	Annual income range (in Rs.)	Lumti		Baragada		Masanikani		Jarmal		Pandermal		Total	
		No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income	No. of HHs	Avg. income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Below 4000	01 (1.06)	3600.00	01 (0.57)	3600.00	01 (0.55)	3600.00	05 (2.79)	2880.00	--	--	08 (1.05)	3150.00
2	4000-6000	04 (4.26)	5700.00	18 (10.29)	5600.00	17 (9.39)	5576.47	20 (11.17)	5520.00	08 (6.06)	5073.00	67 (0.92)	5513.19
3	6000-8000	18 (19.15)	7200.00	40 (22.86)	7200.00	06 (3.31)	7200.00	48 (26.82)	7200.00	04 (3.03)	7200.00	116 (15.24)	7200.00
4	8000-11,000	36 (38.30)	9416.66	62 (35.43)	9251.61	28 (15.47)	9321.42	46 (25.70)	9052.17	23 (14.72)	9886.95	195 (25.62)	7981.53
5	11,000-15,000	14 (14.89)	12985.71	21 (12.00)	13171.42	38 (20.99)	12821.05	18 (10.06)	1300.00	27 (20.45)	12644.44	118 (15.51)	12889.83
6	15,000-20,000	07 (7.45)	17828.57	06 (3.43)	1700.00	19 (10.50)	17305.26	15 (8.38)	17360.00	10 (7.58)	17520.00	57 (7.49)	17389.47
7	20,000-25,000	04 (4.26)	22650.00	08 (4.57)	22350.00	19 (10.50)	22800.00	11 (6.15)	23181.81	24 (18.18)	23450.00	66 (8.67)	23036.22
8	25,000-above	10 (10.69)	55560.00	19 (10.86)	58572.63	53 (29.28)	74739.62	16 (8.94)	59250.00	36 (27.27)	70766.66	134 (17.61)	68099.10
Total		94 (100.00)	15402.12	175 (100.00)	15064.45	181 (100.00)	31011.05	179 (100.00)	14436.87	132 (100.00)	29725.63	761 (100.00)	20951.45
C.V. (in %)		--	93.96	--	104.11	--	92.18	--	102.85	--	86.64	--	106.70

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.43
Distribution of Rural Households in Puri District on the basis of
House Structure, BPL Households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kalikanuapada	76 (68.47)	01 (0.90)	16 (14.41)	18 (16.22)	111 (100.00)	49 (44.14)	06 (5.41)
2.	K. Bidyadharpur	178 (82.03)	07 (3.23)	08 (3.69)	24 (11.06)	217 (100.00)	170 (78.34)	31 (14.29)
3.	Rebatiraman	71 (81.61)	--	13 (14.94)	03 (3.45)	87 (100.00)	70 (80.46)	27 (31.03)
4.	Biranarasinghpur	48 (24.24)	81 (40.91)	22 (11.11)	47 (23.74)	198 (100.00)	32 (16.16)	08 (4.04)
5.	Malatipatpur	169 (73.80)	04 (1.75)	07 (3.06)	49 (21.40)	229 (100.00)	149 (65.07)	08 (3.49)
Total		542 (64.37)	93 (11.05)	66 (7.84)	141 (16.75)	842 (100.00)	470 (55.82)	80 (9.50)

Structure of House: Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4
N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.44
Distribution of Rural Households in Kandhamal District on the basis of
House Structure, BPL Households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gandapadar	23 (56.10)	7 (17.07)	1 (2.44)	10 (24.39)	41 (100.00)	25 (60.98)	6 (14.63)
2.	Landraju	29 (63.04)	2 (4.35)	11 (23.91)	4 (8.70)	46 (100.00)	22 (47.83)	9 (19.57)
3.	Pitabari	10 (38.46)	2 (7.69)	2 (7.69)	12 (46.15)	26 (100.00)	15 (57.69)	8 (30.77)
4.	Rasimendi	60 (75.00)	6 (7.50)	8 (10.00)	6 (7.50)	80 (100.00)	32 (53.33)	11 (13.75)
5.	Trasepadar	31 (63.27)	--	11 (22.45)	7 (14.29)	49 (100.00)	25 (53.06)	12 (24.49)
Total		153 (63.22)	17 (7.02)	33 (13.64)	39 (16.12)	242 (100.00)	120 (49.59)	46 (19.01)

Structure of House: Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4
N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.45
Distribution of Rural Households in Malkangiri District on the basis of House Structure, BPL Households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jharapalli	8 (3.31)	216 (89.26)	6 (2.48)	12 (4.96)	242 (100.00)	145 (59.92)	30 (12.40)
2.	Gangala	13 (5.39)	223 (92.53)	--	5 (2.07)	241 (100.00)	125 (51.87)	23 (9.54)
3.	Gaudaguda	70 (52.63)	54 (40.60)	--	9 (6.77)	133 (100.00)	98 (73.68)	18 (13.53)
4.	Udupa	3 (2.68)	109 (97.32)	--	--	112 (100.00)	53 (47.32)	25 (22.32)
5.	Tamasa	3 (2.38)	120 (95.24)	--	3 (2.38)	126 (100.00)	67 (53.17)	08 (6.35)
Total		97 (11.36)	722 (84.54)	6 (0.70)	29 (3.40)	854 (100.00)	488 (57.14)	104 (12.18)

Structure of House: Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.46
Distribution of Rural Households in Bolangir District on the basis of House Structure, BPL households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Barapadar	24 (42.11)	19 (33.33)	07 (12.28)	07 (12.28)	57 (100.00)	15 (26.32)	02 (3.51)
2.	Bargaon	70 (38.89)	97 (53.89)	07 (3.89)	06 (3.33)	180 (100.00)	80 (44.44)	11 ()
3.	Khaisbahali	20 (47.62)	20 (47.62)	02 (4.76)	--	42 (100.00)	34 (80.95)	01 (2.38)
4.	Dhumamara	29 (31.52)	48 (52.17)	04 (4.35)	11 (11.96)	92 (100.00)	22 (23.91)	08 (8.70)
5.	Haradatal	63 (32.64)	107 (55.44)	14 (5.25)	09 (4.66)	193 (100.00)	32 (16.58)	32 (16.58)
Total		206 (36.52)	291 (51.60)	34 (6.03)	33 (5.85)	564 (100.00)	183 (32.45)	54 (9.57)

Structure of House:- Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4.

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.47
Distribution of Rural Households in Mayurbhanj District on the basis of
House Structure, BPL Households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Langalkanta	106 (75.18)	24 (17.02)	11 (7.80)	--	141 (100.00)	33 (23.40)	04 (2.84)
2.	Laxmipasi	57 (93.44)	--	02 (3.28)	02 (3.28)	61 (100.00)	42 (68.85)	04 (6.56)
3.	Magurmara	72 (87.80)	08 (9.76)	02 (2.44)	--	82 (100.00)	43 (52.44)	12 (14.63)
4.	Hatikote	75 (67.57)	17 (15.32)	09 (8.11)	10 (9.01)	111 (100.00)	38 (34.23)	07 (6.31)
5.	Damadarpur	145 (75.52)	15 (7.81)	15 (7.81)	17 (8.85)	192 (100.00)	85 (44.27)	26 (13.54)
Total		455 (77.51)	64 (10.90)	39 (6.64)	29 (4.94)	587 (100.00)	241 (41.06)	53 (9.03)

Structure of House: Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.48
Distribution of Rural Households in Sundargarh District on the basis of
House Structure, BPL Households and IAY Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Village	Structure of House					BPL HHs	IAY
		1	2	3	4	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Lumti	02 (2.13)	85 (90.43)	02 (2.13)	05 (5.32)	94 (100.00)	64 (68.09)	13 (13.83)
2.	Baragada	--	163 (93.14)	02 (1.14)	10 (5.71)	175 (100.00)	98 (56.00)	09 (5.14)
3.	Masanikani	08 (4.42)	137 (75.69)	23 (12.71)	13 (7.18)	181 (100.00)	117 (64.64)	24 (13.26)
4.	Jarmal	01 (0.56)	161 (89.94)	13 (7.26)	04 (2.23)	179 (100.00)	79 (44.13)	18 (10.06)
5.	Pandermal	01 (0.76)	100 (75.76)	15 (11.36)	16 (12.12)	132 (100.00)	85 (64.39)	23 (17.42)
Total		12 (1.58)	646 (84.89)	55 (7.23)	48 (6.31)	761 (100.00)	443 (58.21)	87 (11.43)

Structure of House: Kutcha and thatched roof-1; Kutcha and tiled roof-2; Semi pucca-3; Pucca-4

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to percentage.

Appendix-16.49
Land Distribution Pattern in Puri District

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kalikanuapada	--	02 (6.0)	10 (21.5)	74 (0.70)	25 (22.52)	111 (0.77)
2	K. Bidyadharapur	4 (18.00)	9 (5.88)	21 (2.69)	95 (0.52)	88 (40.55)	217 (1.10)
3	Rebatiraman	--	--	--	4 (0.28)	83 (95.40)	87 (0.01)
4	Biranarsinghpur	2 (10.00)	26 (5.38)	56 (2.66)	29 (0.81)	85 (42.93)	198 (1.68)
5	Malatipatpur	2 (12.00)	7 (5.57)	35 (3.01)	35 (0.93)	150 (65.50)	229 (0.87)
Total		8 (14.50)	44 (5.54)	122 (2.72)	237 (0.67)	431 (51.19)	842 (1.40)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and in col.7 percentage of landless households.

Appendix-16.50
Land Distribution Pattern in Kandhamal District

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gandapadar	1 (10.00)	3 (6.00)	4 (2.88)	14 (0.68)	19 (46.34)	41 (1.20)
2	Landraju	--	2 (7.00)	8 (2.00)	27 (0.94)	9 (19.57)	46 (1.21)
3	Pitabari	--	3 (5.00)	6 (2.33)	14 (1.00)	3 (11.54)	26 (1.65)
4	Rasimendi	--	--	10 (2.30)	46 (0.68)	24 (30.00)	80 (0.68)
5	Trasepadar	--	7 (5.29)	4 (2.25)	27 (0.44)	11 (22.46)	49 (1.18)
Total		1 (10.00)	15 (6.14)	32 (2.30)	128 (0.72)	66 (27.27)	242 (1.07)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and col.7 percentage of landless house.

Appendix-16.51
Land Distribution Pattern in Malkangiri District

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Jharapalli	2 (12.50)	42 (6.48)	139 (2.67)	38 (1.09)	21 (8.68)	242 (2.93)
2	Gangala	2 (10.00)	14 (5.14)	90 (2.47)	68 (1.04)	67 (27.80)	241 (1.59)
3	Gaudaguda	1 (12.00)	5 (5.60)	45 (2.30)	38 (1.00)	44 (33.08)	133 (1.36)
4	Udupa	--	51 (5.76)	54 (3.12)	6 (1.00)	1 (0.89)	112 (4.18)
5	Tamasa	1 (12.00)	43 (5.47)	78 (3.03)	3 (1.00)	1 (0.79)	126 (3.86)
Total		6 (11.50)	155 (5.81)	406 (2.71)	153 (1.04)	134 (15.69)	854 (3.90)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and in col.7 percentage of landless households.

Appendix-16.52
Land Distribution Pattern in Bolangir District

Sl. No.	Name of districts/ villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Barapadar	1 (12.00)	5 (5.80)	24 (2.79)	10 (1.00)	17 (29.82)	57 (2.07)
2	Bargaon	10 (15.1)	10 (6.44)	46 (2.61)	28 (0.71)	86 (47.78)	180 (1.97)
3	Khaisbahali	--	1 (5.00)	11 (3.27)	12 (1.12)	18 42.86	42 (1.29)
4	Dhumamara	1 (12.00)	8 (5.55)	13 (2.46)	14 (0.97)	56 (60.87)	92 (1.11)
5	Haradatal	7 (15.42)	12 (5.91)	39 (2.69)	20 (0.84)	115 (59.59)	193 (1.55)
Total		19 (14.89)	36 (5.94)	133 (2.71)	84 (0.87)	292 (51.77)	564 (1.63)

N. B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and in col.7 percentage of landless households.

Appendix-16.53
Land Distribution Pattern in Mayurbhanj District

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Langalkata	--	--	44 (2.57)	22 (0.31)	75 (53.19)	141 (0.86)
2	Laxmipasi	--	--	10 (2.55)	42 (0.19)	9 (14.75)	61 (0.54)
3	Magurmara	--	--	29 (2.07)	46 (0.87)	7 (8.54)	82 (1.22)
4	Hatikote	--	4 (5.25)	30 (2.90)	38 (0.32)	39 (35.14)	111 (1.09)
5	Damadarpur	3 (10.5)	9 (5.23)	41 (2.33)	77 (0.77)	62 (32.29)	192 (1.22)
Total		3 (10.5)	13 (5.24)	154 (2.47)	225 (0.55)	192 (32.71)	587 (1.03)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and in col.7 percentage of landless households.

Appendix-16.54
Land Distribution Pattern in Sundargarh District

Sl. No.	Name of villages	Large farmer (10 acres and above)	Medium farmer (5-10 acres)	Small farmer (2-5 acres)	Marginal farmer (Below 2 acres)	Landless	Total (acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lumti	--	12 (6.08)	19 (2.5)	45 (1.03)	18 (19.15)	94 (1.77)
2	Baragada	6 (11.33)	15 (6.33)	61 (2.77)	20 (0.84)	73 (41.71)	175 (1.99)
3	Masanikani	1 (12.00)	10 (5.55)	31 (2.71)	52 (0.82)	87 (48.07)	181 (1.14)
4	Jarmal	9 (13.55)	22 (6.25)	47 (2.74)	17 (0.97)	91 (50.84)	179 (2.26)
5	Pandermal	2 (10.00)	10 (5.8)	48 (3.15)	43 (1.04)	22 (16.67)	132 (2.08)
Total		18 (12.33)	69 (6.07)	206 (2.82)	177 (0.94)	291 (38.24)	761 (1.84)

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to average size of holding and in col.7 percentage of landless households.

Appendix-16.55

Agricultural Scenario of Surveyed Villages

Sl. No.	District/Village	Total no. of HHs	No. of landless HHs	No. of large farmer HHs	No. of medium farmer HHs	No. of small farmer HHs	No of marginal farmer HHs	Total cultivable land area	Average size of holdings	% of irrigated land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Sundargarh									
1	Lumti	94	18	--	12	19	45	167.05	2.19	0
2	Baragada	175	73	06	15	61	20	348.90	3.41	0
3	Masanikani	181	87	01	10	31	52	194.45	2.06	0
4	Jarmal	179	91	02	22	47	17	302.99	3.44	29.70
5	Pandermal	132	22	09	10	48	43	286.50	2.60	0
B.	Mayurbhanj									
1	Langalkanta	141	75	--	--	44	22	119.75	1.82	0
2	Laxmipasi	61	09	--	--	10	42	33.36	0.64	0
3	Magurmara	82	07	--	--	29	46	95.23	1.33	0
4	Hatikote	111	39	--	04	30	38	120.00	1.67	0
5	Damadarpur	192	62	03	09	41	77	233.39	1.80	21.42
C.	Bolangir									
1	Barapadar	57	17	01	05	24	10	117.96	2.95	0
2	Bargaon	180	86	10	10	46	28	355.34	3.78	0
3	Khaisbahali	42	18	--	01	11	12	54.41	2.27	0
4	Dhumamara	92	56	01	08	13	14	101.96	2.83	0
5	Haradatal	193	115	07	12	39	20	300.57	3.85	16.63
D.	Malkangiri									
1	Jharapalli	242	21	02	42	139	38	709.71	3.21	8.1
2	Gangala	241	67	02	14	90	68	384.98	2.21	0
3	Gaudaguda	133	44	01	05	45	38	181.50	2.04	43.7
4	Udupa	112	01	--	51	54	06	468.24	4.22	0
5	Tamasa	126	01	01	43	78	03	486.55	3.89	0

Contd.....

Sl. No.	District/Village	Total no. of HHs	No. of landless HHs	No. of large farmer HHs	No. of medium farmer HHs	No. of small farmer HHs	No of marginal farmer HHs	Total cultivable land area	Average size of holdings	% of irrigated land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
E.	Kandhamal									
1	Gandapadar	41	19	01	03	04	14	49.04	2.23	--
2	Landraju	46	09	--	02	08	27	55.38	1.50	--
3	Pitabari	26	03	--	03	06	14	42.98	1.87	--
4	Rasimendi	80	24	--	--	10	46	54.28	0.97	73.1
5	Trasepadar	49	11	--	07	04	27	57.91	1.52	--
F.	Puri									
1	Kalikanuapada	111	25	--	02	10	74	85.52	3.24	--
2	K.Bidyadharpur	217	88	04	09	21	95	231.25	1.79	--
3	Rebatirman	87	83	--	--	--	04	1.14	0.28	--
4	Biranarasinghpur	198	85	02	26	56	29	332.75	2.94	--
5	Malatipatpur	229	150	02	07	35	35	201.15	2.54	--

Sl. No.	District/Villages	No. of dug wells	No. of pump sets	No. of LI points	No. of tractors	Area under paddy crop (acres)	Area under other food crops	Area under pulses (acres)	Area under vegetables (acres)	Area under cash crops	Fertilizer used per acres (Kg)	Yield rate of paddy (in qtl)
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A.	Sundargarh											
1	Lumti	07	08	1	1	356.0	10.0	2.00	15.0	--	60	9
2	Bargada	10	15	1	1	200.0	10.0	--	25.0	--	25	8
3	Masanikani	50	--	--	--	105.0	--	--	--	--	50	12
4	Jarmal	34	12	1	--	400.0	4.0	10.0	10.0	--	20	10
5	Pandurmal	35	3	1	--	250.0	5.0	8.0	20.0	--	50	15
B.	Mayurbhanj											
1	Langalkanta	18	3	--	2	53.0	2.0	--	--	72.0	25	4
2	Laxmipasi	08	--	--	--	150.0	4.0	--	--	20.0	--	7
3	Magurmara	14	3	--	1	40.0	0.75	2.0	3.0	120.0	15	6
4	Hatikote	08	--	1	1	80.0	--	--	--	40.0	--	8
5	Damadarpur	08	--	--	--	230.0	--	--	--	--	--	8
C.	Bolangir											
1	Barapadar	28	03	--	--	300.0	2.5	5.0	8.0	--	50	8
2	Bargaon	07	10	--	--	830.0	--	3.0	3.0	--	60	10
3	Khaisbahali	02	03	--	--	80.0	--	2.0	--	--	15	6
4	Dhumamara	12	02	--	1	200.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	--	20	12
5	Hardatal	49	10	--	2	250.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	30	12
D.	Malkangir											
1	Jharapalli	04	04	--	1	500.0	50.0	--	4.0	--	15	6
2	Gangala	--	01	--	2	131.12	--	--	--	--	50	5
3	Gaudaguda	02	01	--	2	530.0	--	10.0	--	--	50	8
4	Udupa	--	--	--	--	210.0	--	--	--	--	30	7
5	Tamara	01	--	--	--	230.0	--	--	--	--	50	10

Contd.....

Sl. No.	District/Villages	No. of dug wells	No. of pump sets	No. of LI points	No. of tractors	Area under paddy crop (acres)	Area under other food crops	Area under pulses (acres)	Area under vegetables (acres)	Area under cash crops	Fertilizer used per acres (Kg)	Yield rate of paddy (in qtl)
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
E.	Kandhamal											
1	Gandapadar	04	--	--	--	70.0	2.0	--	2.0	5.0	30	10
2	Landraju	03	05	01	--	25.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	--	5
3	Pitabari	08	--	--	1	50.0	1.0	2.2	1.0	--	15	5
4	Rasimedi	11	02	--	1	80.0	6.0	--	--	6.0	--	6
5	Trasepadar	03	--	--	--	50.0	2.0	--	1.0	12.0	--	5
F.	Puri											
1	K. nuapada	--	02	--	1	200.0	--	--	2.0	4.0	50	19
2	K. B. D. Pur	42	16	02	2	500.0	--	7.0	2.0	--	200	26
3	Rebati Raman	04	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	5.0	150	--
4	B.N.Pur	15	10	--	7	80.0	--	--	--	3.0	50	20
5	Malatipatpur	06	03	02	6	416.0	--	--	--	2.0	40	20

Appendix-16.56
Status of Basic Infrastructure and Amenities in the Survey Villages

Sl. No.	District/Villages	Total no. of HHs	No. of ponds/tanks		No. of Wells			Locational Distance of Amenities in Km.							
			Used	Unused	Tube well	Open well	Unused well	Primary school	Middle school	High school	College	PHC/ dispensary	ANM/ VHW	PHC	Local transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.	Sundargarh														
1	Lumti	439	--	2	2	3	--	0	4	6	6	2	6	--	3
2	Baragada	771	3	--	8	5	--	0	0	6	16	16	0	0	0
3	Masanikani	788	2	4	8	25	--	0	3	3	5	5	0	12	0
4	Jarmal	852	3	2	9	18	17	0	5	25	5	3	4	1	5
5	Pandermal	596	3	--	6	5	4	0	2	4	7	5	5	4.5	1
B.	Mayurbhanj														
1	Langalkanta	722	2	--	4	6	2	0	2	2	2	4	4	16	1
2	Laxmipasi	359	1	1	3	4	2	0	1	1	1	1	11	11	1
3	Magurmara	443	1	--	3	14	--	2	4	4	14	5	14	14	1.5
4	Hatikote	512	5	--	3	5	3	0	3	9	12	13	0	1	12
5	Damadarpur	1014	2	--	4	8	1	0	2	4	4	4	0	4	2
C.	Bolangir														
1	Barapadar	297	1	--	3	14	--	0	2	2	10	2	6	10	2
2	Bargaon	855	2	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	3
3	Khaisbahali	168	1	--	2	2	2	0	0	3	10	7	3	3	1
4	Dhumamara	500	2	--	7	6	-	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	0
5	Hardatal	1106	3	--	11	19	--	0	0	0	14	7	14	0	0
D.	Malkangir														
1	Jharapalli	1232	19	--	12	4	--	0	0	18	5	0	0	0	3
2	Gangala	1241	1+	2	9	6	--	0	2	6	30	9	0	30	3
3	Gaudaguda	606	4	1	6	2	-	0	1	1	1	8	8	8	8
4	Udupa	632	3	--	7	--	--	0	7	7	30	0	0	0	5
5	Tamasa	687	2	1	8	--	--	0	0	4	7	7	7	1.5	0

Contd.....

Sl. No.	District/Villages	Total no. of HHs	No. of ponds/tanks		No. of Wells			Locational Distance of Amenities in Km.							
			Used	Unused	Tube well	Open well	Unused well	Primary school	Middle school	High school	College	PHC/ dispensary	ANM/ VHW	PHC	Local transport
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E.	Kandhamal														
1	Gandapadar	179	--	--	3	4	--	1	1	16	1	1	16	3	3
2	Landraju	207	2	--	3	3	--	0	3	3	12	12	3	12	3
3	Pitabari	118	1	--	2	4	--	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0
4	Rasimendi	336	1	2	7	11	--	0	2	2	15	5	2	0	5
5	Trasepadar	223	5	--	3	3	--	0	7	7	12	7	7	7	1
F.	Puri														
1	K. Nuapada	676	9	--	--	--	--	0	2	2	7	2	2	2	2
2	K. B. D. Pur	1026	31	8	5	30	--	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0
3	Rebati Raman	455	--	--	7	1	1	0	0.5	3	5	5	3	5	1
4	B.N.Pur	1039	4	4	35	6	--	0	0	0	3	3	0	15	0
5	Malatipatpur	1309	3	--	5	1	--	0	0	3.5	8	3.5	0	8	0

Contd.....

Sl. No.	District/Villages	Locational Distance												
		Credit coop. society	Bank	Post office	PCO	Agr. service	Veterinary service	Agr. Sales depot	Fuel wood	Main market	Weekly hat/market	Railway station	Approach road code (1-3)	No. of house electrified
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
A.	Sundargarh													
1	Lumti	6	6	6	6	--	--	6	6	4	6	8	1	12
2	Baragada	15	6	16	4	4	--	16	5	16	6	16	2	45
3	Masanikani	3	12	3	1	12	3	12	0	12	3	19	3	60
4	Jarmal	4	4	3	15	5	5	14	8	14	3	25	2	25
5	Pandermal	11	7	10	7	5	4	--	0	0	2	30	2	30
B.	Mayurbhanj													
1	Langalkanta	--	4	2	4	16	3	7	0	16	7	15	1	18
2	Laxmipasi	11	1	1	1	11	11	1	0	11	11	11	1	47
3	Magurmara	8	8	6	0	14	4	0	0	14	0	15	1	0
4	Hatikote	12	6	0	0	12	9	12	0	13	12	10	1	4
5	Damadarpur	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	4	4	7	1	23
C.	Bolangir													
1	Barapadar	6	10	2	3	6	26	3	0	10	2	10	2	8
2	Bargaon	5	10	10	5	15	5	10	2	15	10	15	2	12
3	Khaisbahali	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	0	3	7	26	2	0
4	Dhumamara	0	5	3	5	0	5	3	0	3	3	5	3	15
5	Hardatal	3	7	3	0	0	3	7	0	14	7	14	3	12
D.	Malkangiri													
1	Jharapalli	17	3	0	17	17	5	0	0	18	3	110	3	22
2	Gangala	30	30	30	0	30	0	24	0	6	6	78	1	12
3	Gaudaguda	8	8	8	0	4	4	8	0	8	8	80	2	40
4	Udupa	30	7	7	30	7	7	7	0	7	7	119	2	0
5	Tamasa	7	7	7	4	7	7	7	10	7	7	112	1	0

Contd.....

Sl. No.	District/Villages	Locational Distance												
		Credit coop. society	Bank	Post office	PCO	Agr. service	Veterinary service	Agr. Sales depot	Fuel wood	Main market	Weekly hat/market	Railway station	Approach road code (1-3)	No. of house electrified
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
E.	Kandhamal													
1	Gandapadar	16	16	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	1	200	3	1
2	Landraju	3	12	3	12	3	3	3	0	12	12	200	2	0
3	Pitabari	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	160	3	2
4	Rasimedi	30	30	30	30	30	2	15	0	15	15	180	3	2
5	Trasepadar	12	12	7	2	12	7	7	0	19	19	200	1	0
F.	Puri													
1	K. nuapada	0	2	2	15	4	4	17	0	17	28	28	2	18
2	K. B. D. Pur	3	3	0	0	11	3	9	0	9	9	25	3	103
3	Rebati Raman	0	6	0.5	0.5	5	5	3	0	3	3	5	1	25
4	B.N.Pur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	4	3	60
5	Malatipatpur	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	3.5	0	5	3.5	8	3	55

Code (Approach road): - 1. Kutcha all weather, 2- Kutcha fair weather, 3. Pucca all weather.

Appendix-16.57
Educational Scenario

Sl. No.	Districts/ Villages	Total no. of HHs	Total population	No of School/College Going Children									
				Primary & middle	High school	College	School drop out	No. of matric-ulate	No. of intermediate	No. of graduates	Professional degree/ diploma	Vocationaly qualified	Educated unemployed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.	Sundargarh												
1	Lumti	94	439	35	15	2	14	4	2	2	1	2	2
2	Baragada	175	771	115	25	16	30	25	14	6	1	--	30
3	Masanikani	181	788	110	20	8	15	40	20	50	4	26	50
4	Jarmal	179	852	125	25	10	35	30	20	7	--	3	40
5	Pandurmal	132	596	55	10	5	--	8	2	4	3	--	30
B.	Mayurbhanj												
1	Langalkanta	141	722	31	14	2	2	9	5	2	--	4	2
2	Laxmipasi	61	359	35	6	--	21	2	1	1	--	--	13
3	Magurmara	82	443	26	1	--	25	2	1	--	--	1	2
4	Hatikote	111	512	74	10	1	30	7	6	3	--	1	15
5	Damadarpur	192	1014	25	2	4	17	13	11	12	--	--	14
C.	Bolangir												
1	Barapadar	57	297	57	7	2	5	3	2	4	--	4	7
2	Bargaon	180	855	500	150	25	50	30	10	4	--	--	44
3	Khaisbahali	42	168	40	5	--	10	1	1	--	--	--	--
4	Dhumamara	92	500	80	10	--	5	3	1	4	3	4	15
5	Hardatal	193	1106	250	150	10	50	20	25	7	--	6	25

Contd.....

Sl. No.	Districts/Villages	Total no. of HHs	Total population	No of School/College Going Children									
				Primary & middle	High school	College	School drop out	No. of matriculate	No. of intermediate	No. of graduates	Professional degree/diploma	Vocationally qualified	Educated unemployed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D.	Malkangir												
1	Jharapalli	242	1232	120	70	10	120	8	4	3	--	1	8
2	Gangala	241	1241	201	30	18	90	25	4	2	--	--	12
3	Gaudaguda	133	606	120	25	--	100	1	--	--	--	--	1
4	Udupa	112	632	115	24	1	80	4	2	--	--	--	3
5	Tamara	126	687	30	10	--	40	1	--	--	--	--	--
E.	Kandhmal												
1	Gandapadar	41	179	60	11	--	04	1	1	--	--	--	2
2	Landraju	46	207	35	8	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	4
3	Pitabari	26	118	10	2	--	5	6	4	5	--	--	7
4	Rasimedi	80	336	35	15	5	10	5	1	1	--	--	3
5	Trasepadar	49	223	35	6	2	6	3	1	1	--	--	4
F.	Puri												
1	K. Nuapada	111	676	120	40	12	35	30	20	10	--	2	55
2	K. B. D. Pur	217	1026	348	135	15	15	46	30	30	2	5	22
3	Rebati Raman	87	455	50	15	2	30	4	3	2	--	--	7
4	B.N.Pur	198	1039	280	150	60	50	355	145	200	30	3	150
5	Malatipatur	229	1309	160	80	20	30	85	41	39	--	--	60

**Appendix-16.58
Health Scenario**

Sl. No.	Name of State/districts/ Villages	Total Popula- tion 2001	No. of life birth 2000	No. of death 2000	No. of infant death	No. of delivery death	No. of old age death	No. of disease related death	Endemic disease	No. of TB patient	No. of leprosy patient
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sundargarh (Total)		3446	77(22.34)	38(11.03)	7(91)	0	24(4.64)	8(2.03)	Malaria	12(3.48)	16(4.64)
1	Lumti	439	6	2	1	--	1	0	Malaria	2	1
2	Baragada	771	24	8	2	--	5	1	Malaria	2	6
3	Masanikani	788	15	4	1	--	2	1	Malaria	3	2
4	Jarmal	852	20	15	1	--	10	4	Malaria	2	7
5	Pandermal	596	12	9	2	--	6	1	Malaria	3	--
Mayurbhanj (Total)		3054	--	--	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
1	Langalkanta	722	0	6	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
2	Laxmipasi	359	--	--	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
3	Magurmara	443	--	--	--	--	--	--	TB,	4	10
4	Hatikote	512	--	--	--	--	--	--	leprosy	--	--
5	Damadarpur	1014	--	--	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
Bolangir(Total)		2926	47(16.06)	21(7.18)	1(21)	7(2.39)	6(2.05)		Malaria	17(5.81)	69(23.58)
1	Barapadar	297	--	--	--	--	--	--	Malaria	3	5
2	Bargaon	855	9	2	1	--	--	--	Malaria	7	50
3	Khaisbahali	168	--	3	1	--	1	--	Malaria	1	2
4	Dhumamara	500	--	--	--	--	--	1	Malaria	1	--
5	Hardatal	1106	31	--	--	--	--	--	TB	5	12

Sl. No.	Name of State/districts/ Villages	Total Popula- tion 2001	No. of life birth 2000	No. of death 2000	No. of infant death	No. of delivery death	No. of old age death	No. of disease related death	Endemic disease	No. of TB patient	No. of leprosy patient
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Malkangiri (Total)		4398	133(30.24)	61(13.87)	14(230)	0	32(7.28)	15(3.41)	Malaria	25(5.68)	4(0.91)
1	Jharapalli	1232	40	17	5	--	10	2	Malaria	10	1
2	Gangala	1241	34	15	1	--	11	3	Malaria	6	--
3	Gaudaguda	606	20	16	7	--	7	2	Malaria	6	1
4	Udupa	632	16	5	--	--	4	1	Malaria	2	--
5	Tamasa	687	23	8	1	--	--	7	Malaria	1	2
Kandhamal (Total)		1063	31(29.16)	9(8.47)	2(65)		7(6.59)	--	Malaria	0	0
1	Gandapadar	179	6	2	1	--	1	--	Malaria	--	--
2	Landraju	207	2	1	1	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
3	Pitabari	118	1	0	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
4	Rasimedi	336	15	6	--	--	6	--	Malaria	--	--
5	Trasepadar	223	7	0	--	--	--	--	Malaria	--	--
Puri		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1	Kalika nuapada	676	--	--	--	--	--	--	cholera	--	--
2	K. Bidyadharpur	1026	--	--	--	--	--	--	diarrhoea	4	--
3	Rebati Raman	455	--	--	--	--	--	--	Malaria	8	3
4	B. narasinghpur	1039	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
5	Malatipatpur	1309	20	6	0	0	6	0	Malaria	2	--

N.B. Figures in parentheses refer to rate per thousands population and in case of infant mortality and delivery death per 1000 life birth.

Appendix-16.59

Nature of Assets Created in the Sample Villages Under Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Sl. No.	District/Village	Road (kms)	School building	Angan-badi centre	Co mm. Hall	Club/reading room	Pond/tank	Drain-age/channel	Watershed/harvesting structure	MWS well	Irrigation project	Tube well	Open well	IAY house	Tree plantation (in acre)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.	Sundargarh														
1	Lumti	17	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	3	20	--
2	Baragada	12	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	20	--	8	5	05	--
3	Masanikani	19	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	25	20	--
4	Jarmal	--	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	9	18	--	20
5	Pandermal	3	2	1	--	--	1	2	1	--	--	6	5	10	--
B.	Mayurbhanj														
1	Langalkanta	10	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	03	--	4	--	16	--
2	Laxmipasi	15	1	1	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	3	4	11	--
3	Magurmara	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	1	3	14	16	--
4	Hatikote	7	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5	--	--
5	Damadarpur	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	05	--	4	8	14	--
C.	Bolangir														
1	Barapadar	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	14	12	6
2	Bargaon	12	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	6	2	02	30
3	Khaisbahali	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	--	2	2	02	--
4	Dhumamara	12	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	02	--	7	6	15	--
5	Hardatal	18	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	25	--	11	19	30	--
D.	Malkangiri														
1	Jharapalli	7	3	--	1	--	--	1	1	08	--	12	4	10	--
2	Gangala	24	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--
3	Gaudaguda	15	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	6	1	05	--
4	Udupa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	14	--
5	Tamasa	6	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	8	--	15	--

Sl. No.	District/Village	Road (kms)	School building	Angan-badi centre	Comm. Hall	Club/reading room	Pond/tank	Drain-age/channel	Watershed/harvesting structure	MWS well	Irrigation project	Tube well	Open well	IAY house	Tree plantation (in acre)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
E.	Kandhamal														
1	Gandapadar	--	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	4	8	
2	Landraju	--	1	--	1	1	--	1	--	11	--	3	3	9	
3	Pitabari	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	-	2	4	5	
4	Rasimedi	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	7	11	20	
5	Trasepadar	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	3	7	
F.	Puri														
1	K. Nuapada	27	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	
2	K. B. D. Pur	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	80	--	--	30	32	
3	Rebati Raman	7	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	1	15	
4	B.N.Pur	30	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	35	6	70	
5	Malatipatpur	10	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	5	1	18	