

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

SERIES 16

ORISSA

Part - XB

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED TOWNS

TALCHER

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FOREWORD

APART from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained veritable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advant of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter-alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able help of Smt. Suman Prashar A.D.C.O and Shri S. Sanyal, Investigator did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorate. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Talcher town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa. I am indebted to Shri S.K. Swain, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate, Orissa, for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi,
the 1st of June, 1988.

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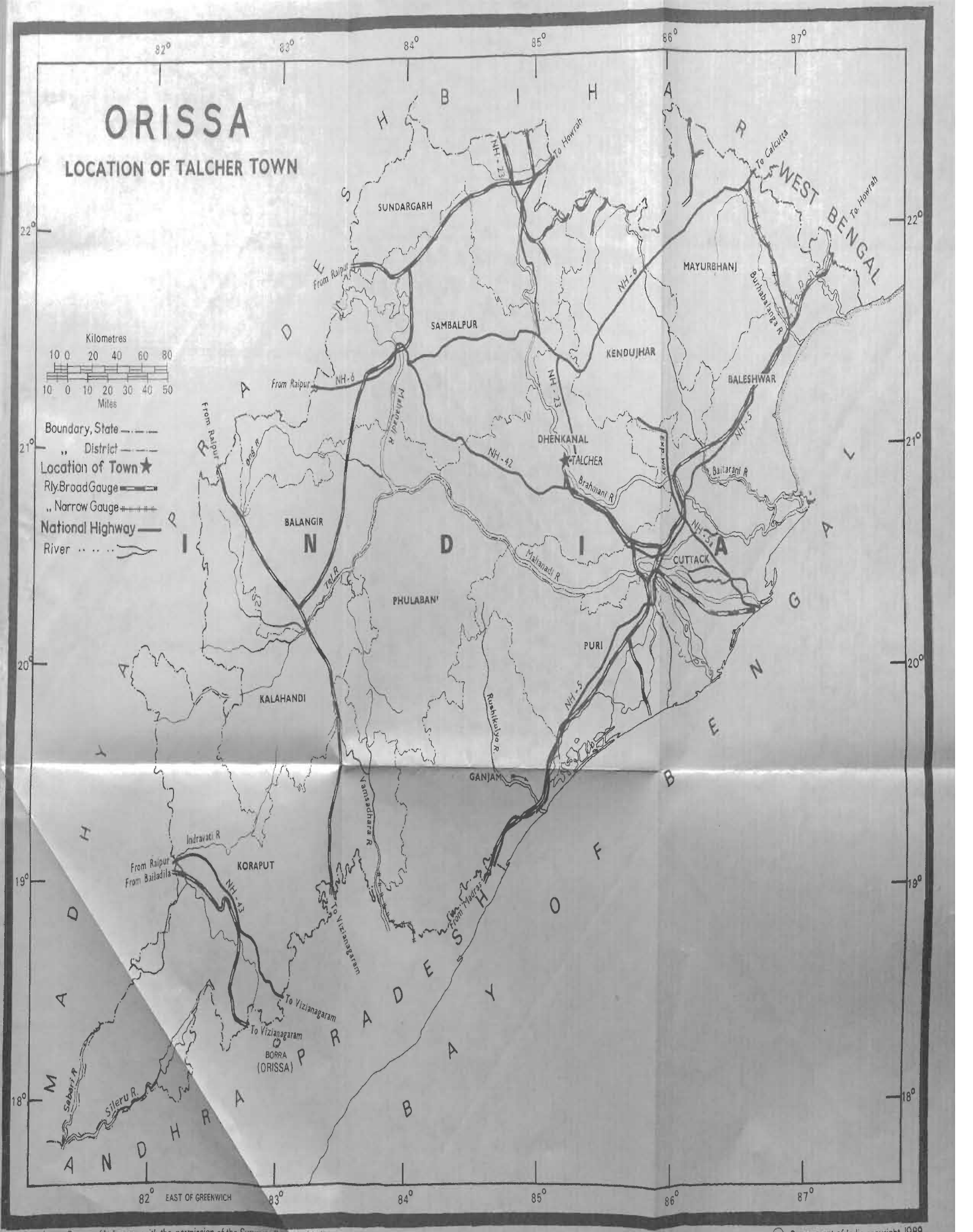
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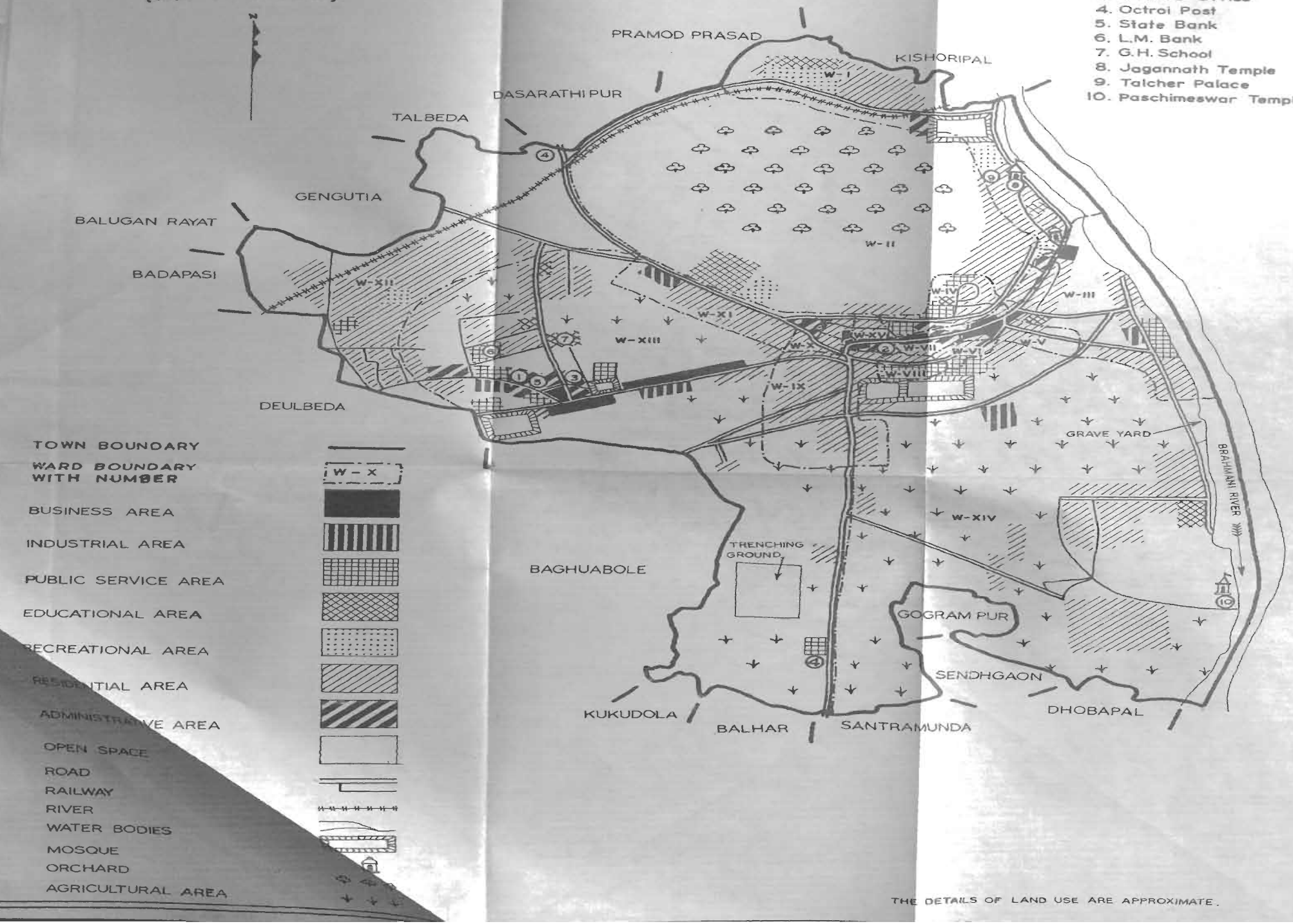


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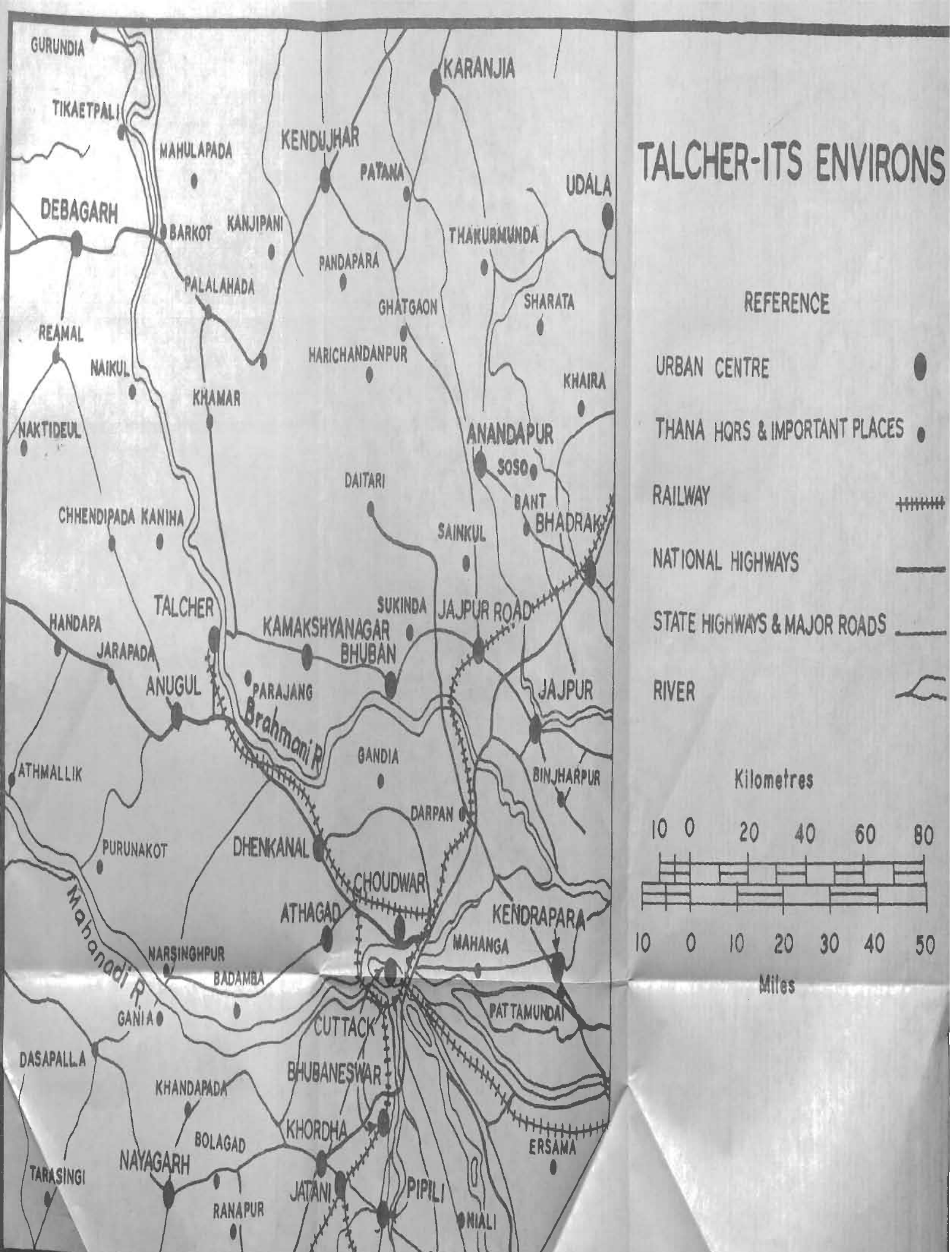
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LAND USE MAP OF TALCHER TOWN

(NOT TO SCALE)



THE DETAILS OF LAND USE ARE APPROXIMATE.



TALCHER-ITS ENVIRONS

REFERENCE

URBAN CENTRE

THANA HQRS & IMPORTANT PLACES

RAILWAY

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

STATE HIGHWAYS & MAJOR ROADS

RIVER

Kilometres

10 0 20 40 60 80

10 0 10 20 30 40 50

Miles

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PREFACE

CENSUS of India is not confined in counting of heads merely but in fact had a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic and cultural aspects of the people. In other words it presents a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic settings both at micro and macro levels which is factually required for fulfilling the needs for policy decisions and for developmental planning. Keeping it in view since 1951, Social Study Projects like rural arts and crafts, fairs and festival etc. have been taken up. As an adjunct to 1971 Census, studies on towns were taken up in Social Study Projects to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. This type of special study on towns will definitely help understanding the intensity and direction of socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation including that of how the process of urbanisation is affected and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

The present report on Talcher Town is the product of an intensive survey conducted as ancillary to 1981 Census. The field investigations and tabulation and report writing are done by staff of this Directorate under the supervision of Shri C.R. Mohanty, Assistant Director of Census Operations (Tech). Lastly, I myself have prepared final report and edited the same.

The maps and charts presented in this publication are prepared by the staff of map section of this Directorate under the supervision of Sri J.P. Rout, Research Officer (Map).

I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V.S. Verma, I.A.S. present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance. I am grateful to Dr. N.G. Nag, ex-Deputy Registrar General, India, Dr. K.P. Ittaman, present Deputy Registrar General, India, Shri M.M. Dua, Deputy Director and Shri. M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and his colleagues of the Social Study Division of Registrar General's Office and Shri B.P. Jain, Deputy Director, Printing and other officers of the office of the Registrar General, India for their valuable help extended to us at every stage in bringing out this publication.

In my office I have received all help from my officers and staff who worked diligently and with devotion. The names of officials of this Directorate closely associated with this project are given separately. My thanks are also due to them.

Bhubaneswar

S.K. SWAIN
Deputy Director of Census

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Talcher Town is a subdivisional headquarters of the district Dhenkanal. It is situated near Talcher coal mines. Its North is surrounded by the villages of Debalayapur, Gengutia, Pramod-Prasad, Retlandpur, Kishorepal, Biharipur; East is surrounded by the Brahmani river; South by the villages of Kukudula, Balhar, Sendhagram, Gogrampur, Santaramunda and West by the village of Baghuabol and coal mine area.

The district headquarters is Dhenkanal town which is situated in south-east direction at a distance of 69 kms. from Talcher. Its subdivisional headquarters, tahasil headquarters is Talcher itself. Anugul, the nearest town is 24 kms. away in the south-western direction of Talcher. Both Dhenkanal and Anugul town have less than 1 lakh population. The nearest city is Cuttack whose distance is 135 kms. towards south-eastern side. Bhubaneswar air port is 168 kms. away in south-east direction. The State headquarters Bhubaneswar is 164 kms. away from this town.

Talcher town is growing due to the presence of coal mines, which are adjacent to the town boundary. Its natural resources of coal is one of the main characters for the growth of the town. The subdivisional headquarters and Tahasil headquarters of Talcher are situated in the town. It was the administrative headquarters of ex-State of Talcher. At present the heavy industries like Fertiliser Plant, Heavy Water Project, Thermal Power Plant and Coal Mines in Public Sector were set up in the vicinity of the town. As per the 1971 Census it was earmarked as multifunctional town such as services-cum-primary-cum-trade and commerce town.

Area and Population

As per the 1941 Census the population of this town was 6,002 and it became a Notified Area Council in 1961. In 1971 it was elevated to the status of a Municipality. As per the 1981 Census its population is 15,613 with 8,484 males and 7,129 females. These people reside in 2,964 households in 2,575 occupied residential houses. The males constitute 54.34 per cent. Its area remains constant with 17.66 sq.km. since 1961. I.T.I. and other Govt. colonies with area of 1.63 sq.km. and population of 614 are considered as outgrowth of the town lies on south-west side. The density of population per square kilometre is 884 of the core town of Talcher. This is reduced to 841 while outgrowth area is agglomerated to the town. This is a town of Class IV category and ranked as seven under the category of the State.

Topography and physical environment

Dhenkanal district can be divided into three Topographical divisions, namely (i) Southern hill range, (ii) the valley of Brahmani and (iii) the northern mountainous range. Talcher municipality is in the valley of Brahmani. This valley is dotted with many isolated hillocks and compact hilly tracts. This is more or less undulating and rice-growing region. It is also often interrupted by small forests and forest clad mountains. The extensive Talcher coal field is lying within this valley. The soil of this region is fertile and can be categorised as rich loams to gravelly detrius of the hill slopes.

Physiographically, Dhenkanal district can be divided into four divisions, namely (i) the southern and south-western part, (ii) the

eastern part, (iii) the northern and north-eastern part and (iv) the central part. Talcher Municipality lies in the central part of the district which also includes the valley of the river Brahmani. This valley is mainly composed of granite and occasionally hillocks of Khondalite. The remaining portion is flat lying sedimentary rocks of Gondawana system.

The river Brahmani and its tributaries serve as drainage of the town whose flow is south-east in direction.

The Gondwana formation is extensively found in Talcher, whose formation extends from Kamakhyanagar in east through Talcher, Anugul and Athamallik in this district. "The lowest member of this formation is the Talcher series which is about 150 metre thick. They consist of Talcher boulder bed of glacial origin, sand stone and greenish shales. They are mostly exposed at the southern part of this basin. Some out crops are also marked at the northern margin. A thick horizon (of about 450 metre) of sand stone and shales of Damuda age is found ever lying the Talchairs and is coal bearing. The coal bearing rocks are chiefly confined to the area west of the Brahmani river but a small portion is exposed on the eastern and north-eastern side on the river opposite to Talcher Township. The Damuda are overlain by a series of gritty and pebbly sand-stones of 450 mt. thickness (Mahadev Sr.) which are devoid of coal. Out crops of these rocks are found within few kilometres of north-west of Talcher."*

Climate

The climate of Talcher is hot and humid. This is more like Deccan plateau than that are prevalent in the coastal region. Owing to its placement in the north-eastern corner of the plateau the climate is milder than the main plateau. The year can be divided mainly into four seasons:

1.	Hot season	-	March to May
2.	Rainy season	-	June to September
3.	Post-monsoon	-	October to November
4.	Winter season	-	December to February

(i) Rainfall : Mostly, this area experiences rainy season from June to September, when the south-west monsoon usually sets in. Occasional showers are also experienced during October to November when the return monsoon passes through this region. Since, Talcher lies in the Talcher-Anugul-Chhendipada region, this area experiences average less rain fall than other parts of Dhenkanal district. Average rainy days (in last 5 years) is reported to be 62 days and the average rainfall (in last 5 years) is 1,266.52 mm.

(ii) Temperature : Since Talcher does not have an observatory, Anugul which has the facility may be considered as an Index. The month of May is hottest when the mean daily maximum temperature is 40°C. During the month of December-January Talcher experiences the coldest day with mean daily minimum temperature 12.90°C.

Highest recorded temperature	46.1°C in May 1947
Lowest recorded temperature	6.7°C in Jan. 1923

iii) Humidity : Humidity is the maximum during south-west monsoon and post monsoon months. In the rest of years the afternoons are drier than the rest of the day. The maximum humidity 82 per cent is observed in the month of September and the minimum humidity in the month of March. The

* Source :- Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, 1972, page 17 & 18

average humidity is 72 per cent in morning hours whereas 54 per cent is the average in evening hours. The details are given in Table I.1.

Table I.1.

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity *

Months	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Relative Humidity 08.30 hrs. %	Relative Humidity 17.30 hrs. %
1	2	3	4	5
January	27.7	13.5	73	43
February	30.4	16.2	68	38
March	35.4	20.2	60	26
April	37.6	24.1	62	30
May	39.9	26.3	65	38
June	35.8	26.2	71	60
July	31.2	25.2	80	80
August	30.9	25.0	81	80
September	31.6	24.8	82	79
October	31.3	22.1	78	68
November	28.7	16.9	73	54
December	26.7	12.9	73	47
Annual	32.3	21.1	72	54

*Source—Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, 1972 Page-39

During the south-west monsoon (June to September) the sky is heavily clouded but during summer and post-monsoon seasons the sky is moderately cloudy. Usually the afternoon sky is more cloudy than the morning sky.

Flora

Talcher Municipality can be divided into two botanical divisions, namely alluvial plain and undulating tracts. The alluvial plain is mostly utilised for wet-land farming like paddy cultivation and other agricultural crops.

The undulating tract is mostly dotted with decideous bushes and other trees. The Ranipark, which was previously maintained as an open-air zoo by the former rulers is now full of Korvan (Holarrhena antidysenlerica) bushes. But the principal species that are found in and around Talcher are Sal (Shovea robusta), Asan (Terminalia alata), Anola (Phyllanthus emblica), Bahara (Terminalia bellirica), Jamun (Syzygium Cumini), Kendu (Diospyoos melanoxylon), Mango (Mangifera indica), Neem (Azadirachta indica), Piasal (Ptevocarpus marsupium) and Sunari (Casria fistula). Among the ornamental plants and trees Palas (Butea monospevma), Ashoka (Savaca asoca), Champa (Michelia Champaca), Krushnachuda (Delonix regia), Simul (Bombax Ceiba), Kanchan (Bauhinia Purpureal) are found around this town.

Fauna

Talcher is devoid of any jungle or forest. Only the forests are seen on the other side of river Brahmani and the shallow jungles that were earlier seen are denuded because of setting of heavy industries. Still a few common species of fauna are noticed in this area. Though tiger, elephant and bison were noticed in the early part of this century, they are now extinct.

The following faunas of different species are found in the vicinity of Talcher town.

i) Wild animals: (a) Bear (Melursus ursinus), Jackal (Conis ursinus) Fox (Vulpes bengalensis), Squirrel (Iciurrus palm arum), Hyaena (Hyaena Striata), Monkey (Presbytes entellus and Macaca mulatta).

ii) Domestic animal: Cow (indegenous and hybrid), buffalow, goat, ship, dog, cat and pig etc.

iii) Birds: (b) Green Pigeon (Treron phoenicoptera), Blue rock pigeon (Columbalivia), Patridge (Francolinus francolinus) Parakeet (Psittacula eupatria), Maina (Acridotheres tristis).

iv) Domestic birds: Fowl, duck etc.

v) Lizard : Monitor lizard (Godhi)

vi) Snakes: (c) Cobra (Bara tripudians), Russel's viper (Viprera Russelli), Krait (Bungarus Caeruleus), Python.

vii) Fish : (d) Rohi (Labeo rohita), Bhakur (Catla Catla) Chitala (Notopterus Chitala), Kerandi (Clarias batruclas).

Communication

Talcher is connected with all-weather motorable road and a railway terminus. It is only 14 kms. away from the junction of National Highway 42 and 23. The national highway 23 is passing through this town which is again connected to National highway no. 6 at a distance of 65 kms. from this town at Palalahada. This town is connected with the State headquarters, Bhubaneswar, district headquarters, Dhenkanal and one of the oldest city of the State, Cuttack by service buses all through the year. Similarly, it is connected to Howrah-Madras broad-gauge link by Talcher-Nirgundi branch line, which originates from here. It is linked to the above mentioned places by this railway link also.

Sl. No.	Number of places	Distance by road-ways	Distance by railways
1	2	3	4
1	State Headquarters, Bhubaneswar	164 kms.	162 kms.
2	District Headquarters, Dhenkanal	69 kms.	65 kms.
3	Oldest City of State, Cuttack	135 kms.	133 kms.

Several collieries are situated nearer to this municipality also, all of them are connected by motorable roads. Anugul, another oldest town of state and district, which is only 23 kms. away from this town is connected by motorable road and is connected by transport buses as well as by a fleet of small vehicles. The biggest aluminium producing company in the public sector "NALCO" is only 15 kms. away from this town. The Urea producing plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India, another public sector company is only 8 kms. from the town, similarly, another largest power industry T.T.P.S. is only 5 kms. away and all these big industries as well as the collieries are linked to this town with good motorable roads. It can be

said, Talcher is connected with arteries of good motorable roads. The river Brahmani, the second largest river of the state is flowing on the eastern side of the town. From the other side of the river, people come to this town in search of work, livelihood and student for studies by country boat. This ferry service is operated round the year, though its frequency changes according to the season. During rainy season and high flood this service operates only twice, whereas during the rest of the year this service operates for ten to twelve times a day. The ferry service which operates from Nizgarh-Khalpal ferry-ghat, on river Brahmani, is given on lease for a year to the highest bidder.

Talcher town is also best connected with post and telegraph net-work. It has telegraph office and telephone exchange which connects the places nearer and farther through this link.

Morphology

Being feudiciary in its origin this town can be divided into 2 parts. One being the older part which is near to the then administrative seat and the other part which grew up when the older seat of administration was shifted. The old part of the town has grown up keeping the old administration head (i.e. palace) in the nexus; whereas the other part has developed around the new administrative headquarters (i.e. near Hat tota). The National Highway-23 is bisecting this town between these two parts:

The old part of the town has developed on both side of road leading to the palace, which was previously the main road. This road originates from the railway station to the palace and was entering the main town through a gate, known as "Chitrakut behar Gate" but currently more common as Hantaram Gate. This was built during the reign of King Kishorechandra Dev in memory of blessing of Lord Chitrakut. A Shiva temple is also built at its side. The old town is confined to this point. This thoroughfare passes through Municipal office, police station upto the palace. The palace which was once majestic and seat of power is now in a pathetic state for want of white washing and maintenance. The once majestic Lion's Gate which still helds two cannons at its sides and one of the best architectural beauty now being used for the office of Fire brigade. This, once main road, also passes through another two gates named as "Kendua dwar" and "Mahabal dwar" nearer to the palace and are now in dilapidated condition. The drooping deodars which were previously enhancing the beauty of this road are now standing silent witness to its lost glory. In the compound of the palace the temples of various Gods and Goddesses (Jagannath, Ramachandra, Laxmi and Shiva) are situated. The presiding deity of the palace Lord Gopinath now being kept near to the palace main hall (Darbar Hall). The Lion's Gate is facing river Brahmani, which is taking a bend at this point and flows down further south on its way to sea. Here the river is deep and the stream is flowing close to this side of the bank and offers a beautiful scenery. This side of town has a number of padas or sahis according to the concentration of particular caste and ethnic group of people. Like *Brahman Sasan,* for Brahmin, *Amalapada* for officials, *Bada danda Sahi* on whose wide main thoroughfare the annual car festival of Lord Jagannath is held but concentration of various ethnic group is seen, *Samant Sahi* nearer to palace where the brethren of the rulers were mainly residing, *Paik sahi, Singh sahi, Tanala sahi, Ara sahi, Luhura sahi, Sundhi sahi, Kansari sahi, Teli sahi, Hadi sahi* and *Damb sahi* were inhabited by the people of a particular caste, prefixed to the sahi were mostly seen or concentrated. But this is gradually diminishing, due to gradual congestion. This part of town has wide road through which vehicular traffic could easily ply. Several trading and small marketing shops are also seen in this part of town along with a daily market place.

The other part of the town, which is on the western side of National Highway no. 23 is the post-growth area. Due to congestion most of the administrative offices shifted to Hatatota area and new Government offices were opened. This part of the town has some good buildings. Hatatota, where the weekly market is held every Saturday, has most of the Government offices in its vicinity. Now, new residential houses are coming up and several business enterprises are established. This part now can be considered as the busiest part.

On the periphery of municipal boundary lies the Deulbeda colliery, whose residential houses lie within the Municipal area but the opening of the colliery is beyond the boundary. This complex is well planned with its own amenities and is being occupied by various ethnic and linguistic people.

This part of town has also several Government Housing Colonies like Public Health Department, Electricity Board Colony. The inhabitant, of these colonies are mostly outsiders and various caste people usually live in these colonies. Some of the houses are also multi-storied and are provided with several amenities.

Talcher municipality is divided into fifteen wards. From the 1981 Census figures it is evident that ward no. 12 is the most populous with the highest number of residential houses and number of households. Wardwise population is given in statement I.2. Within ward no. 12 lies the Deulbeda colliery staff quarters. Similarly, ward no. 13 has second highest number of persons, houses and households. This ward covers the "Hatatota" area, which has most of the Government offices and now the most busiest part of the town. Ward No. 5 is last in all these factors, it is least populated and lowest number of houses and households. This ward lies within the older part of the town. Similarly, ward no. 10 is second lowest in this regard.

Table I.2

Wardwise distribution of population, houses and households in Talcher as per 1981 Census

Ward. No	Population	No. of occupied resi-dential houses	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	4
1	1,209	169	206
2	826	124	137
3	1,129	169	223
4	862	127	146
5	516	87	93
6	976	143	159
7	1,083	155	191
8	1,030	160	168
9	981	159	170
10	707	101	117
11	925	182	212
12	2,057	382	401
13l	1,441	289	322
14	867	146	187
15	995	182	232
Total	15,613	2,575	2,964

Administrative Area

The Hatatota area in ward no. 13 can be mentioned as an administrative area because most of the Government offices like Sub-divisional Officer's office, Tahasildar's Office, Sub-Judge and Judicial Magistrate's court are located here. Senior Mining Officer's office, Sub-divisional Police office, Sub-divisional Veterinary office, Sub-divisional Officer's (Electrical) office, Sub-divisional Officer (Roads and Building), Sub-divisional Officer. (Minor Irrigation), Block Development Officer's office, Forest Range office etc. are located in this area. Most of the Government administrative machineries are functioning in this part of the town.

Commercial Area

There is no specific area in this town which can be termed as business area. The retail or wholesale trade is being carried out in the shops situated on both the sides of the road. There is no specific place like Malgodown (Mandi) in the town where only wholesale trade is carried out. Most of the shops are seen in the Hatatota and in Bada bazar area. The small sweetmeat shops, tea stalls and pan-bidi shops are scattered throughout the town. Only one weekly hat functions every Saturday at Hatatota where vegetables, cereals, pulses, fancy goods, cattle, and other articles of household utilities are sold. This market caters the most need of local people as well as people of other nearby townships.

Industrial Area

The heaviest public sector Industry "Coal mine", SECL (South Eastern Coalfield Limited) lies just outside the municipal boundary. This colliery has also another opening at Champaposi, within the municipal boundary. But the housing colony of this mine lies within the municipal area. Other big industries like F.C.I. (Fertilizer Corporation of India) and T.T.P.S. (Talcher Thermal Power Station) both in public sector are 8 kms. and 5 kms. away respectively from this town. These two mini towns have sprung up due to the heavy industries. The inhabitants of these two mini towns mostly depend on Talcher town. Within the municipal area no other big industries are functioning, several small industries like automobile repair shops are found on the side of the road leading towards Hatatota from Hantaram gate (1st gate) in ward no. 13. In this ward also other small industries like saw mill, printing press, etc. are seen. Rice hauler, Iron fabrication, wooden furniture industries are seen scattered in the town. There is only one ice factory in the town at Pattanaik Chhak.

Residential Area

In the entire municipality the residential houses are seen interspersed with other non-residential houses. Only in the Deulbera colliery staff quarter colony and P.H.D. (Public Health Department) staff colony residential houses are mostly seen. In 1971 Census, this municipality had 1941 residential houses but during 1981 Census this was increased to 2,575 which is 32.66 per cent more. The houses mostly on the road side are used for non-residential purposes like trade and commerce but the houses within the *sahis* and *padas* are mostly residential houses. Within the older part of the town the houses within the *padas* are contiguous and are in one line on the both side of the main thoroughfare, these houses do not have any open space in front. Some good planned houses are seen in the areas of the town which were developed lately.

Housing Pattern

This can be judged from the type of dwelling houses, the 200 sample households are living in. There are 75 (37.5 per cent) houses with mud floor and the rest are cement. Similarly, 64 (32 per cent) houses

have mud wall and the other 68 per cent have bricks and cement. From among the houses, 46.5 per cent are thatched, 30.5 per cent have R.C.C. roof and 16 per cent of houses are tiled. The people of lower caste or economically backward are mostly living in mud floor and thatched houses. The economically well-to-do households have better living houses.

The houses in ward no. 12, which belong to the Deulbeda Colliery are mostly pucca houses, built in a planned manner, with lanes, bylanes and good road for easy communication. Most of the houses have open space in their front and barricaded to be used as lawn and garden. Whereas, the houses in ward no. 14 are kutcha. Though they are contiguous in a pada or bylane but are built without any open space. The rooms are small and ill-ventilated. The later-growth portion of the town in ward no. 13 have good planned houses and are constructed in an orderly manner. But the sahis or padas of old part of town where the people of lower income group or of different Scheduled castes and tribes are living with no planned construction. These houses are mostly flocked together. The houses are shanty and are easily recognisable for their lower economic status. Besides, pucca and kutcha houses are also seen in almost all sahis and padas of the town.

Table I.3 presents the household size and ratio of household to house in each ward of the town as per 1981 Census. It is seen from the table that Ward Nos. 6, 8, 10 & 2 belonging to the old part of the town occupies 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place respectively in average size of the household. Similarly, comparing the number of household per house it is noticed that ward nos. 3,14, 15 and 7 occupies 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th place respectively, whereas ward no 12 occupies the last i.e. 15th place in this town in both the cases. The average size of the household and ratio of household to houses are 5.27 and 1.15 respectively in the town.

Table 1.3
Ward-wise Household size and average number of Household per house

Ward No.	Persons per household	Household per house
1	2	3
1	5.87	1.22
2	6.03	1.10
3	5.06	1.32
4	5.90	1.15
5	5.55	1.07
6	6.14	1.11
7	5.67	1.23
8	6.13	1.05
9	5.77	1.07
10	6.04	1.16
11	4.36	1.16
12	5.13	1.05
13	4.48	1.11
14	4.68	1.28
15	4.29	1.27
Talcher	5.27	1.15

Land use pattern

The Talcher municipally sprawls over an area of 17.66 sq. km. or 4,362.02 Acres in

1981. The agricultural land (1155.07 Hect.) is the highest among other uses, being 65 per cent of total area. Park and play ground is next i.e. about 12 per cent, Rani Park is within this, which was initiated by the then ruler in the pattern of an open air zoo, but now it is full of sage-bush and used mostly as a grazing field. Water bodies like pond, tank, canal and nullah occupy about 140.13 Hect., which is 8 per cent of the total area. The residential area is about 6 per cent. A list of various land uses are given below.

Land use pattern

1.	Residential	-	106.86	Hectre
2.	Administrative	-	10.83	"
3.	Educational	-	11.12	"
4.	Commercial	-	6.06	"
5.	Industrial	-	10.28	"
6.	Roads and Railways	-	83.25	"
7.	Park and Play-ground	-	203.29	"
8.	Water bodies	-	140.13	"
9.	Religious	-	3.80	"
10.	Grave Yard	-	2.54	"
11.	Orchard	-	3.21	"
12.	Agricultural	-	1155.07	"
13.	Vacant	-	29.56	"

Important and historic places and buildings

The Rajabati or palace is the most important historical building of this town, where the ex-ruler of this ex-state i.e. Talcher was residing. Once upon a time it was seat of power from where this state was ruled. This building is situated on the bank of river Brahmani, at this place the river has taken a bend and offers one of the most idyllic scenic beauty. Though, now it looks dilapidated owing to lack of maintenance but its gothic stature is still evident. It was surrounded by two beautiful gates where the sentries were earlier positioned. The Lion's gate or "Singhadwar" is one of the gigantic structure, it is said its depth of foundation is equal to its height on the ground. It is built with stone, burnt bricks, mortar and lime. The crest of sun is made on it to show the descendancy of the rulers from Sun God (Suryavansi). Two ever vigilant stone lions are guarding the entrance and two cannons are placed on their sides. Several figures and geometric designs are depicted on this gate. This building was constructed by king Ramchandra Dev, around 1888 on the earlier construction and beautified it.

The selection of the site for construction of palace provides an interesting reading in the Chapters of 'Talcher Ra Itihas'. Here on this spot, the dog of the king of Talcher was chased and killed by an hare while the king was hunting in that locality. The king was surprised and remained in pensive mood throughout the day. At night in the dream he was advised by the presiding deity "Taleswari" to construct the palace in the spot where the dog was killed.

The "Chitrakut behar" or 1st Gate now better known as Hantaram Gate is another old construction built in the style of gate on the entrance to this princely town during the period 1846-1873 by the then king Ramachandra Dev in honour of "Chitrakut behari" during his investure. The main construction material of this edifice is brick and lime. Creepers, flowers, figures are bestowed on it and on the top of this gate a tiger head within Sun is carved as court of arms.

Paschimeswar Mahadev temple at Gopinathpur in ward no. 14 is one of the oldest temple. It is said its Linga is rooted to *patala*. This temple is well maintained and better looked after by the priests hereditarily. A Buddha bust is also seen within the compound of this temple. This is called "Kirtimukha" and it is looking towards east. It is believed that this place was a "bouddha dhipa" (Bouddh mound). This figure is also worshipped by local people. Temples of

several gods and goddesses are seen around this temple.

Areas of substandard living condition

There is no slum area whether recognised or non-recognised in Talcher town, but a blighted area in the form of a Leprosy Colony is seen in Angarua within the municipal boundary. Since, this part is away from the centre of town and was uninhabited, the municipality is dumping the garbages and night soil here. The lepers have encroached into this area and started to live around this dumping area and rechristened as "Talcher Kusthashram". They have built several hutments without any public amenities and electricity.

CHAPTER-II

History and Growth of the Town

Stone age

The hunters of early stone age had found suitable and ideal environment in the Mahanadi-Brahmani valley. The relics of such sites were found near Bhalitundi, a village opposite of Talcher town on the bank of river Brahmani and also while digging a pond near the Revenue Rest shed at Talcher town, several early stone-age implements and tools were found about 4 to 5 feet below the ground at this site which proves the settlement of early stone age people in this part.

The relics of settlement of middle stone-age people are not found in this district, since the main raw material for the tools of these hunters are not available, which was fine grain rocks like chert, jasper, opal etc.

Similarly, late stone age settlements are also not so abundant. At Kaniha, a place near to Talcher some of these implements were excavated, they were fragments of the quartizite ring stone and two chisels of basalt.

Early History

The early history of this part is not found mentioned in any document, most likely it was a part of Maurya empire during 3rd century B.C. and was also a part of Kharvela's kingdom in the 1st B.C. Some local chieftains were ruling this part and were maintaining semi-independent status. Since, no major historical events had taken place during this time and these rulers were not dynamic, no history or mention is found anywhere.

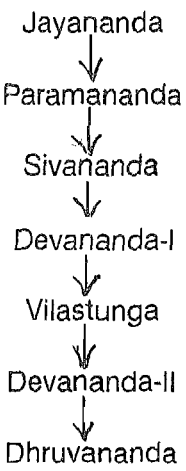
During 736 A.D. this part was within the kingdom of Bhauma-Karas which extended from modern Midnapur (West Bengal) in the north to Ganjam (Orissa) in the south. From the eastern sea (Bay of Bengal) upto Baudh-Khondmal in the west. Several copper plate inscriptions were found in this district of this period; which shows its direct administration by the Bhauma-Karas. The Bhauma-Karas have divided its kingdom into several mandals. Talcher was a part of Kodalak Mandal.

The area around Talcher was named as Kodalak Mandal during 9th century A.D. and was governed by Sulki families who were feudatories of Bhauma-Karas. The Sulki families were found mentioned in "Vrihat-Samhita" and "Markandeya Purana". A copper plate inscription in the form of a grant by Ranastambha was found dated Bhauma Era 103 i.e. 839 A.D., which subscribes to this theory. The genealogy of the Sulki kings of this Kodalak Mandal is given below:

Kanchan Stambha
↓
Kulastambha
↓
Ranastambha-Kulastambha-II
↓
Jaya Stambha
↓
Kulastambha-III

Jayastambha declared independence from Bhauma-Karas, which brought its down fall. The Sulkis were driven out and this area was divided between two ruling families—the Nandodbhavas and the Tungas. The areas around Talcher fell into the hands of Nandodbhavas and this was renamed as Airavatta Mandal.

The genealogy of the Nanda kings of Nandodbhavas is given below :



All the kings of this dynasty were saivas except Dhruvananda, who was a Buddhist and started to popularise Buddhism. The Buddha-Dhipa found near Paschimeswar Temple was most likely a seat of learning then. The Bhauma-Karas declined during middle of 10th century AD.

Current History

In the middle of 10th century A.D. the Bhauma-Karas declined and this region came under rule of several dynasties like Somavamsi soon after Bhauma-Karas upto 1112 A.D. then by Gangas upto 1435 A.D. and then a new Solar dynasty founded by Kapilendra Dev upto 1534 A.D. Bhoi dynasty ruled upto 1559 A.D. In 1568 A.D. the Afghans invaded and occupied Orissa. Though this region was politically ruled by these dynasties, the local chiefs were having actual control. Later they developed into several feudatory states. Talcher was one among them.

Narahari Singh was the first ruler of Talcher, who had come from Rajasthan on pilgrimage and later succeeded in making him ruler of this state during the reign of Gajapati Purushottamdeva. He ruled upto 1480. After him Udaynarayan Singh became the king and earned the title Birbar Harichandan for his valour. The ninth ruler, Padmanabha Birbar Harichandan renamed his state as Talcher after the name of Goddess Taleswari.

"On origin of the name of Talcher, tradition relates that in very early times, one of the Rajas crossed the Brahmani on hunting expedition. Near Taleswari Devi, a hare killed the Raja's dog and the Raja accordingly established a fort there. Sometime after he was defeated by the Khonds of the place and fled to the forests. One day while asleep in forest, Hingula Devi appeared to him in a dream addressed him thus—'If you worship me and Taleswari, you will become victorious over your enemies, in that case you should name the place Talcher'. The Raja followed this advice and took the field. During an action Hingula Devi appeared in the shape of a tiger and destroyed the opponents of the chief. After that, when Raja was asleep, the Devi again appeared to him in a dream and said that it was she not a tiger, that had destroyed his opponents. She advised the Raja to sign his name with initial of a tiger's head. The Raja named the place Talcher and bestowed a village named Padmanabhapur, on Brahmans"*

During the reign of Ramchandra Birbar Harichandan (1873-1901) several administrative measures were introduced. He established court of Judicature, Accounts Section, Tauzi, Nizarat, Police Station and Jail etc. He started land settlement and even started departments like Public Works, Excise, Health and Education. For the first time, he introduced local self-government and Municipality to look after health and sanitation or Talcher town.

The most enlightened ruler of Talcher, Kishore Chandra acceded the throne in very early age and ruled for 54 years upto 1945. He was a lover of music, art and was a generous ruler. During his rule several public welfare and administrative reforms were introduced. He established a High School, Middle School

Source—Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, P.441.

for Girls, Elementary Training School, and several schools in his state. For the first time he started legislative system called "Byabastha Parishad", which was constituted of half the members elected by village headman and other half selected by the ruler and laid out a natural zoo called "Rani Park". He beautified the town by errecting several gates around the town. He started a special sub-post office and leased out the coal pits to Villier Ltd. For this railway line was laid from Cuttack to Talcher, which ushered development to this region. He established a thermal electric generation plant, through which electricity was distributed within the municipal area.

In 1945, Hrudaychandra was enthroned after death of Kishore Chandra. During his reign in 1948, the state of Talcher was merged into Orissa state.

Freedom movement

The freedom movement throughout the nation had also its impact on this feudatory state. The Prajamandal was organised, which demanded the fundamental rights of the people in 1938. This brought repressive action against them by the ruler. A new type of non-violent movement was mooted by the Prajamandal, which saw heavy exodus of people from this state to nearby British territory, Angul. This brought nation-wide attention even from the national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

On the 21st March, 1939, a conference was called by the Government and was attended by Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, the Assistant Political Agent, the representatives of Congress and refugees. Since, no compromise was reached this conference bore no fruit. Mahatma Gandhi called the people for constitutional agitation against their grievances and the Political Department advised constitutional reforms to the rulers. The rulers of Talcher proclaimed some constitutional reforms in June, 1939. For which the refugees again returned to their original home. In 1942, the Congress passed "Quit India Resolution", which brought severe political turmoil in this state. Prajamandal set up an Independent Government, excepting Talcher town all other places came under their control. In an armed uprising the people wanted to snatch away control of Talcher town from the ruler and started a march. This brought severe counter action by the ruler with reinforcement from British Army and Airforce. The people were disuaded by distributing leaflets from air, when people did not heed to this caution they were fired upon by machine guns from the air as well as from the ground. A large number of people were killed or injured and this uprising could be checked momentarily. The rulers imposed heavy fines and severe punishments. The members and workers were put behind bars.

In December 1945, the All India States People's Conference was convened at Udaipur under the Presidentship of Jawharlal Nehru, which declared for "attainment by peaceful and legitimate means of full responsible Government by the people of the States as an integral part of a free and federated India". A strong agitation started for the merger of states into Orissa. This was put forth as a memorandum before Cabinet Mission in 1946 and was staunchly opposed by the rulers. Soon after India attained independence from British, the merger issue came to the fore-front and the States consented to this proposal. The state Talcher merged to the province of Orissa in 1st January, 1948 and came under district Dhenkanal.*

History of Municipality

Erstwhile village Talcher came to the light during the reign of Ramchandra Birbar Samanta, but was formally constituted as

* The history of Talcher—Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, Pages 42 – 53.

headquarter in the year 1913 during the rule of Kishore Chandra. In the 24th Chapter of Talcher State Regulations (1913-14), the then bye-law was incorporated and the administration was carried out. The area of Talcher was 10.36 sq. kilometres and was divided into 4 wards. The Council was constituted with 8 Councillors of which 4 were elected from different wards and 4 were nominated by the ruler.

In the year 1931-32, the then bye-law and regulations were promulgated and it had 26 bye-laws and 34 regulations. With these bye-laws and regulations the Council was looking after the health and sanitation of this place. It had also provision for collection of various taxes, fees and several penal provisions.

In 1950, the Orissa Municipal Act was introduced in lieu of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act 1922. The wards of Talcher were reorganised into ten wards. Elections of Councillors from ten wards were held and another scheduled caste Councillor was nominated. In 1954, the status of the Talcher was relegated to Notified Area Council vide Development (LSG) Department notification No. 3662 LSG, dated 1st May, 1954.

This Notified Area Council had 9 nominated members, out of which 5 were official and 4 were non-official. The Sub-divisional Officer of Talcher was its Chairman. Again, in 1958 this Notified Area Council was reconstituted with 11 members (6 official and 5 non-official) and the Sub-divisional officer was again its Chairman.

The election system was again introduced in 1961 and this town was re-constituted with ten wards. The general election was held in 1962. Eleven ward Councillors were elected from ten wards since one ward had 2 Councillors of which one was from scheduled caste community. In 1969, the status of this town was again raised to Municipality vide Urban Development Department notification no. 5426-UD dated 12th March, 1969.

The area (boundary) of the municipality was extended and the wards were reconstituted to 15 in number. The ward No. XI (11) was reserved for scheduled caste candidate only. The last general election was held on 15.5.84. The general administration of the municipality is carried out by the Chairman, Vice Chairman and 13 other Councillors. The Chairman and Vice Chairman were elected by the Councillors from among them. The power of the committees and the Chairman and Vice Chairman are laid down in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The State Government deputes one officer to the municipality to execute the decision of municipal council who is called Executive Officer.

List of revenue villages within the municipality

(1) Nizgarh, (2) Nizgarh Jami, (3) Remua, (4) Gopinathpur, (5) Chauliakuta, (6) Mahulpali-4 (7) Mahulpali-3, (8) Birbarpali, (9) Atharpa, (10) Koilunda, (11) Acharyanali, (12) Dhempakuta, (13) Manjurihata, (14) Dadara and (15) Malipada.

The last 5 were uninhabited revenue villages.

Present Development and its characteristics

After merger of the ex-state and opening of various Government offices it has gained some more importance which helped in its growth. The prospect of coal mining in its vicinity had also its effect on this town. The opening of heavy industries like power, fertilizer had also some growing impact on this town. When this growing trend started, the population of town grew and the people of nearby rural areas opted to live in this town, gradually the cultivable lands, plain and accessible plots became the homestead plots.

Because of its topography i.e. natural ground slope from west to east and north to south, the town grew more towards south-

west. Further, in this direction lies the railway station and the new set-up heavy industries like coal and fertilizer which favoured its growth more in this direction.

The introduction of better mode of transport and communication also helped in its growth. Further, the availability of some amenities like education, entertainment facilities etc. also encouraged more settlement of outsiders and its growth.

Population characteristics:

Population of the town through decades (1941-1981)

The decadal variation of the population of last four decades, of this town is given in table II.1

Table II.1

The decadal variation of population

Years	Persons	Males	Females	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1941	6,002	3,126	2,876	—	—
1951	9,189	4,703	4,486	+ 3187	+ 53.10
1961	8,147	4,335	3,812	- 1042	- 11.34
1971	11,794	6,315	5,479	+ 3647	+ 44.76
1981	15,613	8,484	7,129	+ 3819	+ 32.38

The percentage decadal variation is maximum between 1941-51 (+ 53.10). The cause may be attributed to increase in jurisdictional size and also ushering in of several developmental work in industrial sector, for which Talcher had the requisite raw material and infrastructure. Between the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81, the former had more increase due to set-up of Talcher Thermal Power Station and opening of another coal mine in the vicinity during this decade and most likely this was also the phenomenon in the state, because the percentage decadal variation was +25.05 during 1961-71 whereas it was +20.17 during 1971-81 for the State. The most interesting aspect to note here that, the growth during 1951-61 had a negative trend, whereas it was +71.50 per cent for the district urban population. This downward trend may be ascribed due to relegation of the status of the town to Notified Area Council with lessening of its boundary and integration of State of Talcher to the province resulting in the loss of importance of the Ruling Chief's headquarters at Talcher.

Table II.2 presents the population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses whereas that of religion statistics is shown for 1971 and 1981 in the same table.

TALCHER TOWN

DECADAL VARIATION OF POPULATION

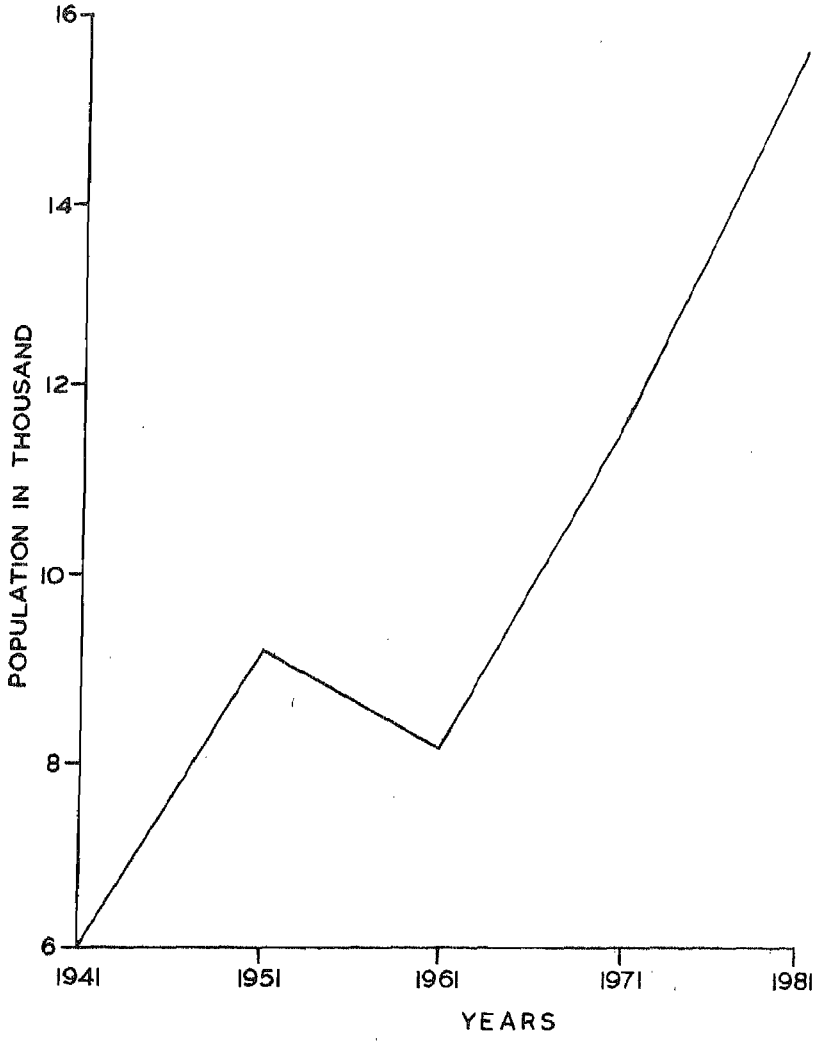


Table II.2

The decadal percentage growth of population of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and various religions from 1961—81

Religion/SC/ST population	Population during				
	1961	1971	Decadal percentage growth	1981	Decadal percentage growth
1	2	3	4	5	6
Religion					
1. Buddhist	—	—	—	1	+ 100
2. Christian	—	47	—	57	+21.28
3. Hindu	—	11,237	—	14,808	+31.78
4. Muslim	—	351	—	507	+44.44
5. Jain	—	—	—	16	+ 1600
6. Sikh	—	157	—	152	— 3.18
7. Other religion and Persuasion	—	—	—	—	—
8. Religion not stated	—	—	—	72	+ 7200
Scheduled Caste	1,641	1,981	+ 20.72	2,375	+ 19.89
Scheduled Tribe	68	187	+ 175	254	+ 35.83

It reveals that both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are increasing from decade to decade. The decadal percentage growth of Scheduled Caste remains more or less same in both decades whereas in case of Scheduled Tribes the percentage growth is 175 per cent during the decade 1961-71 as against 35.83 per cent between 1971-81.

Coming to the religion, it is seen that no Jain was enumerated in 1971 in the town whereas 16 of that belief were enumerated in 1981. In case of Muslim it was found that 351 were recorded in 1971 as against 507 in 1981 giving per cent increase 44.44 in the decade. Ten Christians were added in 1981 over the figure 47 in 1971 giving 21.28 per cent growth in the decade. In case of Hindus only 31.78 per cent growth was noticed during the decade.

The Hindus are maximum in number in this town whereas persons from other religions like Muslim, Christian and Sikh are sparsely scattered. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population are very negligible; the people of these communities are economically backward, so also most of the Muslims.

According to 1971 Census, the population of the town was 11,794 comprising of 6,315 males and 5,479 females but in 1981 this has gone up to 15,613 with 8,484 males and 7,129 females, the growth of the district urban population was 138.77 per cent and that of state was 68.54 per cent, which are

significantly higher than that of the town. The scheduled caste male and female were 1,040 and 940 respectively in 1971 which have increased to 1,186 males and 1,189 females in 1981. The growth of this population is 19.95 per cent. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the town is 15.21. The scheduled tribe population was 187 in 1971 which has gone upto 254 in 1981 with 26.38 per cent of growth, whereas the percentage of scheduled tribe population to the town's population is only 1.63 per cent. The sex ratio (females for every 1,000 males) was 868 during 1971 but in 1981 this ratio became 840.

In the context of number of households and occupied residential houses, there were 2,148 and 1,941 respectively during 1971 Census, but during 1981 Census these numbers became 2,964 and 2,575 respectively. From this it can be derived that number of households per house was 1.10 in 1971 but in 1981 it rose upto 1.14, which shows more congestion of households per house. The density of population has also grown from 667 to 884 per sq.km. during 1971 to 1981.

Land Utilisation

The land use pattern has already been discussed briefly in Chapter-I. More discussion is made in this paragraph. The area of Talcher municipality is 17.66 sq.km. or 1,766 hectares. Agricultural land occupies the first position among all other utilisation factors, which is 1,155.07 hectares or 65.41 per cent of total area. About 203.29 hectares or 11.51 per cent of total land is used as play-ground and park and this includes the Rani Park which is presently used as a grazing field. Water bodies like pond, nullah etc. occupies the third place with 140.13 hectares or 7.94 per cent area among the other factors. Road and railway line is also scattered throughout the town and the total area is about 83.25 hectares (4.72 per cent). The other factor like area for administration (10.83 hectares or 0.61 per cent), educational (11.12 hectares or 0.63 per cent), industry (10.28 hectares or 0.58 per cent) have almost equal quantity among them. As many as 106.86 hectares of land is used for residential purpose which is 6.05 per cent of the total area. The other uses like vacant land (1.67 per cent), commercial (0.34 per cent), religious (0.22 per cent), Orchard (0.18 per cent) and graveyard (0.14 per cent) covers 2.55 per cent of total area.

The National Highway No. 23 is bi-secting this municipality into two halves. The eastern side is more congested and consists of various prominent ethnic conglomerations. Most of the agricultural lands are seen in the south-eastern part of the town.

Land under cultivation

The major part i.e. 155.07 hectares or 65.41 per cent land, of the town is used for agricultural purposes. Paddy is the main crop for cultivation. Since no irrigational facility is available, cultivation mostly depends on the annual rainfall which is very scanty. The water from the underground mine of vicinity are regularly pumped out, this water which flows through the agricultural fields in a nullah came to use of the cultivators during drought and scant rain. The Rani Park which was established by the erstwhile Ruler in ward-2 of the town, is now lying as a shallow jungle and mostly used as a grazing field. Besides, an orchard is also seen within this area.

Land use, control and speculation

The Government has a proposal to form one improvement trust in this part of the district comprising Talcher, Anugul and Meramundali. In this proposal all the sattelite towns lying between Anugul and Talcher, the old towns, are envisaged to be united together. These sattelite towns are Dera Colliery Township, F.C.I. Township, T.T.P.S. Township and recently sprung up NALCO Township. This proposal is now pending with the Government for legislation and follow up.

Presently, the municipality is exercising its authority on several urban activities like construction of building, sanitation and public health etc. All these rules and regulations are laid down in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, which came into force after the annexation of Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act 1922. Now the business of municipal council and its administration are being carried out in-accordance to this Act throughout Orissa.

The value of land in this municipality is different at different part of the town. According to the Registration authority, out of 15 erstwhile revenue villages within the municipal jurisdiction only transactions are carried out in 5 erstwhile villages namely; Nizgarh, Remua, Gopinathpur, Chauliakuta and Acharyanali. From among these villages the homestead land are more abundant in Nizgarh, Remua and Gopinathpur. The value of homestead land in Remua is costlier than others, which is Rs. 625,000/- per acre in this present expanding part of the town. The price is Rs. 1,37,500/- in Nizgarh and Rs. 75,000/- in Gopinathpur per acre. The class III type of agricultural land is Rs. 5,00,000/- per acre at Nizgarh whereas it is Rs. 25,000/- for same area in Remua.

The availability of several amenities like education, recreation, medical, employment and daily necessities within an urban unit have encouraged inmigration from nearby rural areas so also the outside traders who have opened their trades in this town. With the paucity of homestead lands, the available plots are becoming costlier day by day. Gradually the up land accessible agricultural plots are becoming homestead plots and their price is also soaring up ward. Since Nizgarh, Remua are prospecting areas, the cost is most in these erstwhile revenue villages.

CHAPTER-III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES

History of growth and the present position

Adequate community facilities and public utility services are most integral part of an urban centre. The amenities can be divided into three, such as social amenity, cultural amenity and public utility services. The social amenities are Education, Medical, Commercial, Post Office, Police, Fire Service, Banks and Insurance etc. and the cultural amenities can be categorised as Religious, Recreation, Burial and cremation etc. and the public utility services are water supply, health services, electricity, telephone and telegraph and conservancy etc.

An account of administrative offices, municipal and other offices are given hereafter who are engaged in administration of this municipality as well as the entire sub-division.

Table III.1

Details of Administrative/Municipal/ Other offices in Talcher

Name of the offices	When established	Nature of function	Jurisdiction	No. of employees
1	2	3	4	5
1. Sub-divisional Office, Talcher	1948	Collection of Revenue & maintenance of Law and Order	Talcher Sub-division	84
2. Senior Mining Officer, Hatatota	1962	Mineral administration, Collection of mining lease revenue royalty	Entire Dhenkanal District	33
3. District Inspector of Schools	1977	Inspection of U.G.M.E. & Primary Schools	Talcher and Palalahara Sub-division	18
4. Sub-divisional Police Office Hatatota	1948	Maintenance of Law and Order, investigation and prevention of crime	Talcher and Palalahara Sub-division	8
5. Tahasil Office, Hatatota	1963	Collection of Land revenue, maintenance of record of rights.	Talcher Tahasil	78
6. Office of the Medical Officer Leprosy Eradication unit, Sasan	1957	Detection, treatment and health education for eradicating Leprosy	Parjang, Talcher, Kaniha and Banarpal C.D. Blocks	23

Table III.1 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4	5
7.	Office of the Sub-divisional Veterinary Officer, Hatatota.	1983	Animal & bird health control and administration, supply of feed and fodder.	Talcher Sub-division	65
8.	Office of the S.D.O. Electrical Hatatota.	1968	Distribution of electric. energy, maintenance etc.	Talcher and Kaniha Blocks.	145(11)
9.	Office of the Project Officer SECL, Deulbeda	1977	Administration, Production, Safety, Welfare of Colliery and Sand gathering Plant.	Deulbeda and Handidhua Colliery	76
10.	Office of the Executive Engineer, P.H.D. Talcher, Remua	1977	Water supply and sanitary installation and maintenance.	Dhenkanal District	31
11.	Office of the S.D.O. Talcher PWD. (R&B) Sub-Divn. Hatatota	1974	Maintenance of Roads and Building under P.W.D. blooks.	Talcher Sub-division	12
12.	Office of the Deputy Controller, Civil Defence, Hatatota.	1982	Imparting basic training to C.D. Volunteers.	Talcher, NALCO, TTPS, F.C.I., Railway, Colliery, Samal barrage.	10
13.	Office of the Asst. Registrar Co. Op. Societies	1980	Administration over Co. Op. Societies	Talcher Sub-division.	35
14.	Office of the Senior Inspector of Weights and Measures, Badabazar	1968	Administration of proper maintenance of weights and measure.	Talcher Sub-division	5
15.	Office of the B.D.O., Talcher Hatatota	1935	Development work	Talcher block	49
16.	Office of the Asst. Engineer Lift Irrigation	1986	Execution, maintenance, investigation of Lift irrigation points	Talcher and Pallahara Sub-division	25
17.	Office of the Range officer (Forest)	1963	Forest administration	Talcher Sub-division	28

Besides, there is a court of Sub-Judge in the Hatatota area of the town. The Sub-divisional Officer's office looks into the administrative, revenue as well as other aspects of this sub-division.

Town Administration

The present Talcher Municipality office was started in the year 1950 without any status like Notified Area Council or Municipality after

merger of the ex-State into the main stream. This office is situated on the main thoroughfare of the town which is called "Bada Bazar"

The civic administration is administered through the Talcher Municipality whose staff strength is 39. The entire municipal area is divided into 15 wards and councillors are elected from each of these wards by direct voting. The ward No. 11 (Eleven) is reserved for the scheduled caste candidate only. To look into the daily affairs and best execution of policies of the council, the Government deputes one officer to this municipality as Executive Officer. The Executive officer is assisted by one Municipal Engineer and one Health Officer in its day-to-day civic administration. One of the most important responsibilities lies with Executive Officer is that whether the policies finalised by the council is adhering to Government approval and norm or not. The councillors also elect the chairman from among them, who presides over all its meetings and committees.

Apart from the council, the municipality has 5 statutory committees to perform the over all administration. They are (1) Education and Cultural, (2) Works, Lighting and Water Supply, (3) Finance, (4) Health and Medical and (5) Selection Committee. In each of these committees councillors are members. One out sider who is selected by the council is taken as member in each committee except selection committee. The composition and function of each such committee are as under.

Statutory committee	Composition	Function
1	2	3
1. Education and Cultural	4 councillors and 1 selected member by council	Education and Cultural activities.
2. Works, Lighting and Water supply	4 councillors and 1 selected member by council	The utility services
3. Finance	6 councillors and 1 selected member by council	Tax collection, reconstruction and management
4. Health and medical	5 councillors and 1 selected member by council	Public Health aspect.
5. Selection committee	Executive officer and 1 councillor	Appointment into Municipal service

The Chairman of the Council is also president of all these statutory committees.

Besides these committees, there are 6 operative sections in this municipality which look after the day-to-day administration. They are (1) Tax collection, (2) Public Health, Sanitation, Safety and Conservancies, (3) Engineering, (4) Medical, (5) Education and (6) General Administration. The different activities of these sections are given hereafter.

	Sections	Activities
1.	Tax collection	To collect tax and fees
2.	Public Health, Sanitation	Sanitary, Conservancy, drainage, public road lighting etc.
3.	Engineering	Public road, construction and maintenance of municipal buildings.
4.	Medical	Supply of medicine and medication through dispensary, imparting health education through High School.
5.	General Administration	Municipal administration and office work.

The different sections are headed by the senior officials of the municipality. For example Octroi Superintendent is the head of the Tax collection section, Municipal Doctor in medical, Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector in Public Health etc. The Executive Officer heads all these sections and organises and coordinates their actions.

Water supply

Talcher Municipality is on the bank of river Brahmani, the second largest river of the state. Though it has a water distribution system (through taps) still the dwellers of Talcher depend on other sources of water like Tube Wells (installed by P.H.D.), Hand Pumps, Wells, Tank and River.

The percentage of the population and area of Talcher Municipality served by different sources of water is shown hereunder.

Different sources		Percentage of population served	Percentage of area covered
1.	Tap water	40	60
2.	Tube well	20	20
3.	Hand pump	5	11
4.	Well	10	5
5.	Tank	5	2
6.	River	20	2

The tap water connections are still to be made available in the localities like Gopinathpur, Bebartamunda, Chaulia Kuta, Birbarpali, Remua. However out of every 100 population 40 are using tap water in the town whereas 20 are using river water.

In other words, one-fifth of town dwellers are depending on river water.

Protected source of water

The Public Health Department (Engineering) is in charge of supplying water through taps in this municipal area. Since the river Brahmani is flowing adjacent to this town the Public Health Department has made arrangement to supply this water to the public. The raw water is pumped into a storage sump of 5,000 gallon capacity from the river by a 30 Horse power pump. In this sump alum, bleaching powder and lime is added to the raw water and treated. After treatment the clear water is pumped into the artery of pipes laid below the ground level by a 40 Horse Power pump. There is no storage arrangement. The nature and diameter of the main is G.I. pipe of 8 inch diameter. Total length of the pipes laid throughout this town is about 12 kms.

The duration of water supply is about 12 hours per day. In the morning from 4.30 A.M

to 10.30 A.M. and in the afternoon from 2.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. water is supplied daily through this network. Within the municipality 140 residential houses are given connection and are charged Rs. 10/- per month per tap. 86 public taps are distributed throughout the town for the convenience of public. Except these connections there are also several Government institutions who are supplied water from their own wells through pumps. These institutions are Jail, Industrial Training Institute, Civil Court, Inspection Bungalow of Revenue Department, Police Station etc.

People of this town also use 12 tanks for their bathing and ablution; out of these 3 belong to Municipality. There are also 296 private and 88 public wells within the municipality for the use of town dwellers.

Deulbeda Colliery Staff quarters, in ward no. 12, is served by its own water supply system. Within this colony there are about 1,100 residential houses who are connected to this system. Beyond these, there are also 50 public taps, 5 offices and 10 of their own industrial units who are also connected to this system. The South Eastern Coal Field Limited, a Government of India undertaking is responsible for this supply and have their own staff to man this operation. There are two pumps of 500 gallon per minute capacity which draw water from their underground mines. These waters are stored in two overhead tanks and treated with alum and pressure filtered into one ground storage tank and distributed within the locality. The size of their main is 6" in diameter and supply about 1,80,000 gallons per day. This supply is available throughout the day and are free of cost for their staff.

Conservancy

There is no sewerage system in the Talcher Municipality. The drainage and conservancy is looked after by the Engineering and Public Health and Sanitation department of the municipality. About 11.25 km. long open drains of both pucca and kutcha type are scattered throughout the town. The condition of most of the drains are good and they are capable of draining out the rain water. The open drains are cleared every third day by the conservancy staff of the municipality, insecticide oil and Bio Tex is sprayed for eradicating Malaria. The municipality staff also sweep the main thoroughfare of the towns daily and the garbages are collected at one place from where these are again collected by truck and dumped in the compost pit at Angarua. The average monthly consumption of the disinfectants are Bleaching powder 80 kg., insecticide oil-70 litres and Bio Tex-10 liters.

There are about 988 private water borne latrines. It is one of the few municipalities of the state where the service latrines are still prevalent, their number is about 409. For the public, the municipality has 7 public latrines with 41 seats in different wards. The nightsoils from the latrines are collected by the sweepers of municipality in closed drums and kept in 5 depots. From these depots the drums are collected and taken in closed tankers to the dumping ground at Angarua. Mostly the women folk of conservancy staff do the work of collection of nightsoil from latrines to the depots. The closed tankers are drawn by tractor which belongs to the municipality. The garbages from the drains, houses and roads are collected at the 20 depots scattered throughout the town by the sweepers. From these 20 depots the garbages are collected by the municipality truck daily and are dumped in the compost-pit at Angarua.

Similarly, the sanitation of Deulbeda colliery staff quarters is maintained by its own conservancy staff. All the houses (1,100 nos.) have water borne latrines and have pucca open drainage system throughout the colony. The collected garbages are dumped in the above said dumping ground by their own staff, which are carried by truck daily.

The Talcher Municipality has two Jamadars, 14 male and 16 female sweepers, one truck and one tractor driver in their pay roll to look after the cleanliness of the entire municipality. Besides these, it also engages about 15 numbers of sweepers daily as daily-wage sweepers round the year and pays Rs. 10/- per day per head. The jamadars are paid Rs. 880/- per month whereas the sweepers get Rs. 805/- per month as salary. The truck and tractor drivers get Rs. 1,357/- and Rs. 1,160/- respectively as salary per month. From among the sweepers only 8 have been provided with housing accommodation.

As per the Orissa Municipal Act 1950, the inhabitants have to take prior permission from municipality to construct a latrine. As per section 229 of the above Act, no latrine should be connected to the drain or road and it should be atleast 50 ft. away from any tank, water course or well. Also as per section 230 of the Act, the inhabitants or owner can be directed to provide and or remove the latrines to another place as desired by the municipality. It is one of the few municipalities of Orissa which has service latrine facilities and the scavengers remove the nightsoil physically. To change this practice, the municipality has provided certain rebates to construct and to change these latrines into water borne type. Any one who is desirous of changing is given 75 per cent rebate on latrine tax and more recently for each such change the Central Government is paying Rs. 700/- as grant, similar amount is collected from the rent-payer and the municipality changes the old ones into water borne type with its own supervision. The ward no. 15 and 11 do not have any latrine except 4 to 5 water borne type. Number of such houses having no latrine is about 360 in the entire town.

Power

In the year 1924, Talcher had its own power system. The then ruler Shri Kishore Chandra Dev had established a thermal power station which was supplying electricity to the palace and municipality. The present power system was initiated in the year 1963 and Orissa State Electricity Board is the agency which is looking after this aspect. The Talcher Municipality is being supplied from a grid which is situated about seven kms. away from here at Chainpal. Into this grid several power generating sources of Orissa are connected, they are, Talcher Thermal Power Station, Hirakud Power System, Balimela Power System, Rengali Power System, Machhkund Power System, Captive Power Plant (NALCO). Of these the first and last are thermal whereas others are hydel power systems. From this grid, electricity is supplied to Talchar Municipality whose capacity is 2 MVA. Only A.C. power is supplied to the consumers. The entire town is served through this net-work by which about 60 per cent of population and 80 per cent to 90 per cent of buildings are served. Total consumption is about 1,44,600 units.

There are 1,700 domestic, 37 industrial, 25 irrigational, 13 other establishment, 680 commercial, 18 road lighting and 3 cinema house connections, who consume 1,44,600 units of electricity. The tariff is fixed by Orissa State Electricity Board and at present it is Re. 0.36 per unit for domestic connection. For irrigation it is Re. 0.22 per unit whereas it is Re. 0.95 per unit for commercial and cinema houses. The rate of road lighting and small industries are Re.0.49 and Re. 0.57 per unit respectively. Since, the accounting like dues outstanding and realised are maintained at the division office, it could not be obtained for Talcher. 50 applications for domestic connection and 10 applications for commercial connection are lying waiting at the Sub-Divisional Officer's (Electrical) office. According to him 30 K.W. or additional power is required for future connection. He also states that, (1) Load demand can be met for the next 5 years with existing infrastructure (2) Load shedding will be required during evening

peak hours with the present generation, (3) 2 to 3 new sub-stations of 100 KVA capacity shall be required to meet the growing load.

Road Lighting:

To facilitate the movement during night time and as a measure of safety the Talcher municipality has provided, though not sufficient, road lighting points throughout the town. The lighting posts (electric poles) are placed in equidistace of 50 metres throughout the town. There are 321 tube light points, sparsely positioned in the streets and sahis. Whereas, sodium vapour lamps numbering 65 and Mercury vapour lamps numbering 15 are placed in the important intersections and vantage points. The Talcher municipality has paid Rs. 1,85,652.20 for the year 1986-87 for road lighting. The lights are provided between 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. daily.

Fire Fighting:

A fire brigade is stationed in the precinct of palace to fight fire within the municipal area as well as the contiguous rural areas. It has three fire fighting units comprising 23 men and one officer. It was established in 1975 and had received 45 fire calls in the year 1986. During this period property worth of Rs. 4,644,920/- was lost due to fire while property worth of Rs. 98,60,800/- could be saved. Moreover, this brigade also receives call for other rescue operations like drowning. In the above year seven drowning had happened while 12 could be saved. It has one water tender unit for urban and 2 twin tenders for rural areas. It has also 2 numbers of fire fighting trailer pumps and has all rescue gears. According to the Fire Officer in charge of this unit, more modern equipments are required to up-grade the quality of operation.

Roads:

Total length of different types of roads within the municipality is 42 kms. The engineering section of the municipality is responsible for its construction and maintenance. This section is headed by a part-time municipal Engineer and comprises one Junior Engineer and two work-Sarkars. The distribution of different types of roads and its length are given below.

1.	Black topped	—	2.01 km.
2.	Metalled	—	6.20 km.
3.	Un-metalled	—	14.33 km.
4.	Cement Concrete	—	2.14 km.
5.	Earthen	—	17.32 km.
	Total	—	42.00 km.

The conditions of roads though can not be stated as best but are in good condition. Annual repair and surfacing are undertaken regularly by the municipality.

Transport and communication:

The growth and development of the town depend much on its facilities of transport and communication. This helps its assimilation to the main stream of national progress. In this regard Talcher has much better facilities and infrastructure. During the erstwhile rule the ruler had laid all-weather road within the town as well as connected to the then grand road.

This town is connected to the state capital, Bhubaneswar and the most important business centre, Cuttack by road as well as railway. Number of buses run through the town towards their destinations like Fertilizer Corporation of India township, Samal and Dera Colliery township etc. Also other buses like Anugul to Kendujhar, NALCO to Baripada and Sambalpur to Jajapur Road etc. pass through this town. Also several Government owned buses ply through this town.

Other small townships of vicinity are connected by fleet of small passenger vehicles like Trekkar, Standard 20 and auto

rickshaws. The frequency of these vehicles is erratic and most of the time are over crowded.

This town is also connected by ferry (country boat) service with the villages beyond the river Brahmani, which is flowing by this town. The people from villages like Hatiluchani 12 kms away from Talcher town, Pitiri (8 kms.), Kualo (14 kms.), Sarang (3 kms.), Kulei (8 kms.), Khalpal (2 kms.), Mundeilo (7 kms.) and Khairamunda (9 kms) mostly use this service to commute into the town. This ferry service is run at least 10 to 12 times daily excepting during rainy days and high floods; then it is only operated twice.

The railway line was laid during 1925, when coal was first dug here. Shri Kishore Chandra Dev, the then ruler, leased the coal pits to Villiers Ltd. and Railways for extraction of coal and this paved the way for its economic development. This broad gauge line was laid from Cuttack. Though the railway station is not within the boundary of Talchar Municipality, still it provides link to this town. The distance of railway station from the heart of town is about 5 kms.

A special Post and Telegraph office was established during the reign of Shri Kishore Chandra Dev, presently this postal link has much widened. The main Post office of Talcher has three sub-post offices within the town; which caters to the need of local town folks as well as the villages nearby. Through this main Post Office, the following postal stationeries were sold during 1986, but they do not have separate account for cards, inland letters and envelopes etc.

Postal stationery			Total sale proceed
1.	(a)	Post Card	
	(b)	Inland letter	Rs. 151,100.60
	(c)	Envelope	
	(d)	Stamps	
2.	Service Stamps		Rs. 141,784.40
3.	Revenue Stamps		Rs. 47,684.00
			Rs. 340,569.00

Through this post office also 5,030 number of telegrams were received during 1986 and 5,043 number of telegrams were issued during the same period

There is a telephone exchange in this town, which is now functioning in a rented house. This exchange is a manually operated one and have 185 connections within the town. The telephone charges are not realised on the number of local calls and there is no restriction on the number of local calls. A flat rate of Rs. 900/- is charged on each connection as rent. The exchange has number of booths for convenience like one in Talcher Post Office, four local Public Telephones and six long distance public telephones. Through this exchange 34,201 trunk calls were made to different places during 1986. As per the Junior Engineer, Telephones, Talcher, there are three applicants in the waiting list for telephone.

During the year 1986, through the post offices 5,902 money orders were received which amounts to Rs. 14,41,391.65 and during the same period 10,046 money orders were remitted from here and this amounts to Rs. 23,20,754.24.

Sources of finance for the provision of Amenities and Services and Municipal budget:

The municipality provides amenities and services from its income through various taxes, licences and Government contribution etc. The main source of income is through various taxes like tax on holding, carriage and carts, water tax, lighting tax, latrine and octrol etc. In the year 1985-86, the income from this source was Rs. 5,54,337.90 and it increased to Rs. 5,78,409.60 during 1986-87. Similarly, income through licence and other fees is another means of municipal income but interestingly the municipality has decreased this income from Rs. 47,898.10 in 1985-86 to Rs. 44,155.50 in 1986-87. Income through

revenue from municipal properties and powers has increased from rs. 252,377.05 to Rs. 305,658.05 during 1985-86 to 1986-87. Government also contributes as grant to the municipality for various purposes like a) general administration, b) education, c) maintenance of roads and building and d) others. In the above said two years this contribution was Rs. 4,43,069/- and Rs. 5,32,500/- respectively. But on the whole the income of this municipality from various sources has decreased from Rs. 21,08,286.11 in 1985-86 to Rs. 19,55,742.50 in 1986-87.

As the income of municipality has decreased so also the expenditure. The expenditure in the year 1985-86 was Rs. 21,35,383.81 which has decreased to Rs. 18,47,527.33 in 1986-87 through effective management of municipal fund. Expenditure through public convenience is the main factor which includes public works, this was Rs. 7,55,525.20 in 1985-86 but it was reduced to Rs. 4.34.240.58 in 1986-87. Public Health is another major head of expenditure, this includes water works, conservancy etc., which is one of the most essential work of municipality. But here the municipality has spent more than the succeeding year. Similarly, for general administration and collection charge the municipality spends quite a sum. For public instruction which includes the expenditure on education, the amount spent by municipality has increased from Rs. 64,957.25 in 1985-86 to Rs. 93,220.35 in 1986-87. A cursory study of the municipal income and expenditure for last two years is given below.

For the year 1985-86:

Opening balance		—	Rs. 1,66,952.56
(+) Receipt		—	Rs. 21,08,286.11
	Total	—	Rs. 22,75,238.67
(-) Expenditure		—	Rs. 21,35,383.81
Closing balance		—	Rs. 1,39,854.86

For the year 1986-87:

Opening balance		—	Rs. 1,39,854.86
(+) Receipt		—	Rs. 19,55,742.50
	Total	—	Rs. 20,95,597.36
(-) Expenditure		—	Rs. 18,47,526.23
Closing balance		—	Rs. 2,48,071.13

It is evident from above that the municipal budget is a surplus budget. Through effective management and control, the closing balance has increased by 77.37 per cent while the receipt has also decreased by 7.23 per cent.

A detailed municipal budget is given in table III.1 with all major income source and expenditure head.

Table III.2

Income and Expenditure as shown in the budget records for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Income/Expenditure by Source	Year I 1985-86 Amount due (Rs.)	Year I 1985-86 Amount realised (Rs.)	Year II 1986-87 Amount due (Rs.)	Year II 1986-87 Amount realised (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
INCOME				
I. Rates and Taxes	10,20,000.00	5,54,337.90	8,25,000.00	5,78,409.60
II. Licence and other fees	1,09,500.00	47,898.10	74,000.00	44,155.50
III. Receipt under special Act	10,500.00	10,015.00	10,500.00	2,800.00
IV. Revenue from Municipal properties and power	10,84,500.00	2,52,377.05	3,63,860.00	3,05,658.05
V. Grants and contribution:				
1. From Govt.	10,95,500.00	4,43,069.00	3,70,000.00	5,32,500.00
2. Local Fund	-	-	-	-
3. E.T. grant	1,00,000.00	-	1,00,000.00	51,712.00
VI. Miscellaneous	1,00,500.00	1,96,836.41	2,17,000.00	1,39,827.35
VII. Advances	3,00,000.00	6,03,752.65	44,82,640.00	3,00,680.00
TOTAL RECEIPT	38,20,500.00	21,08,286.11	64,43,000.00	19,55,742.50
Probable opening balance	3,50,000.00	1,66,952.56	2,50,000.00	1,39,854.86
GRAND TOTAL	41,70,500.00	22,75,238.67	66,93,000,00	20,95,597.36
EXPENDITURE				
I. General Administration & collection charges	4,58,500.00	3,73,810.07	4,06,000.00	3,90,206.74
II. Public safety	1,04,000.00	2,12,859.45	1,32,000.00	1,85,732.20
III. Public Health	8,35,500.00	4,11,862.99	47,85,140.00	4,45,204.96
IV. Medical	55,000.00	24,858.85	45,000.00	28,733,60
V. Public Convenience	20,33,000.00	7,55,525.20	8,45,000.00	4,34,240.58
VI Public Instruction	3,23,000.00	64,957.25	1,20,360.00	93,220.35
VII Miscellaneous	56,000.00	15,515.90	54,500.00	23,065.80
VIII Extra-ordinary debts (Advance & deposits)	1,55,000.00	2,75,994.10	1,55,000.00	2,47,122.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	40,20,000.00	21,35,383.81	65,43,000.00	18,47,526.23
Probable closing balance	1,50,000.00	1,39,854.86	1,50,000.00	2,48,071.13
GRAND TOTAL	41,70,000.00	22,75,238.67	66,93,000.00	20,95,597.36

Educational facilities:

There are thirteen primary schools in the town out of which five are lower primary and eight are upper primary schools. In the lower primary schools education upto class III is imparted and in the upper primary schools teaching upto class V is provided. In all these schools education is free. Altogether 776 boys and 624 girls are studying in these schools and there are 22 male and 14 female teachers. The teacher-student ratio can be worked out

as 1:39. In these schools there are 203 scheduled caste boys and 147 scheduled caste girls who are studying and their percentage is 26.16 and 23.56. Similarly, there are only 26 and 9 scheduled tribe boys and girls in these schools whose number is insignificant. All these schools are managed and controlled by District Inspector of Schools, Talcher. This office is functioning in this town and its jurisdiction extends above Talcher and Palalahada subdivisions of Dhenkanal district. Co-education is imparted in all the schools except at Girls' U.P. School. The Urdu U.P. School which is functioning in the annex of the local mosque has the facility for Urdu teaching. A list of these schools is given in Table III.2

Table

Educational Institutions (Mention the referent year to which the

Type	Location (Wherever relevant)	Management and Control (Government semi-government i.e. run by statutory bodies or government aided social service agencies other recognised institutions)	Number	Number of students	
				Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Degree College		Private management with a governing body	1	1143	243
TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS (I.T.I)		Government		290	6
High School					
1. Jubraj High School (1913)		Government		277	101
2. Municipal High School		Municipality		93	76
3. Deulbeda Colliery Model High School		Colliery Management Committee		222	127
4. Government Girls' High School		Government		-	212
M.E. School					
1. Town M.E. School		Private Management		138	63
2. Deulbeda Colliery M.E. School (1946)		Colliery Management Committee		299	223
3. P.C. Model U.G.M.E. School		Government		275	211
Primary School					
1. Birabar Pali U.P. School		D.I. of Schools		46	21
2. Singha Sahi U.P. School		-do-		151	111
3. Girls' U.P. School		-do-		-	42
4. Baulachhak L.P. School		-do-		35	25
5. Mandapal U.P. School		-do-		50	23
6. Gopinathpur L.P. School		-do-		18	25
7. Thana Sahi L.P. School		-do-		34	29
8. Nandaram Hantaram U.P. School		-do-		148	100
9. Patara Sahi U.P. School		-do-		116	131
10. Remua L.P. School		-do-		50	32
11. Hatatota L.P. School		-do-		19	14
12. Biradarpara U.P. School		-do-		69	60
13. Urdu U.P. School		-do-		10	11

*Degree college would include Arts, Science and Commerce College. If there are Colleges which are exclusively for Arts, Science or Commerce, the number of the same may be indicated in the remarks

III.3
details pertain in relevant columns), 1986

Number of teachers		Number of research workers		Remarks including indication of the number of institution having co-education and other exclusively meant for females.	
Male	Female	Male	Female		
7	8	9	10		11
40	15	14	1	SC M-4 F-3 Co-education, no hostel	
32	-	-	-	SC M-52 F-1	ST M-40 F-Nil
19	1	-	-	Co-education SC M-33 F-5 ST M-17 F-1 Hostel facility available	
6	1	-	-	Co-education SC M-6 F-13	ST-Nil
5	4	-	-	Co-education SC M-13 F-3	ST - Nil
3	12	-	-	Only for Girls SC F-16	
5	-	-	-	Co-education SC M-13 F-5	
7	3	-	-	Co-education SC M-29 F-16 Hindi medium Primary School	ST M-8 F-2
7	7	-	-	Co-education SC M-19 F-6	ST-Nil
2	1	-	-	All the schools have	
3	2	-	-	co-education excepting Sl. No. 3. The Urdu	
1	1	-	-	U.P. School has facility for Urdu teaching	
1	1	-	-		
1	1	-	-	SC M-203 F-147	
1	-	-	-	ST M-26 F-9	
1	1	-	-		
4	3	-	-	There was a Sanskrit Toll , now it is defunct	
2	2	-	-		
1	1	-	-		
-	1	-	-		
3	-	-	-		
2	-	-	-		

There are three Middle English Schools in the town and 712 boys and 497 girls are studying in these schools. These schools are managed and controlled by different agencies like Town M.E. School, a private school, managed by a governing body, Deulbera Colliery M.E. School by the colliery management committee and P.C. Model U.G.M.E. School is a Government school. In the Deulbera Colliery M.E. School, there is facility for primary education in Hindi medium. In these schools there are 61 boys and 27 girls respectively who belong to scheduled caste community. There are 19 male and 10 female teachers who are engaged in the teaching and the teacher-student ratio is 1:42, which is maximum. All these schools have facilities for co-education.

Shri Kishore Chandra Dev (1891-1945) the ruler of Talcher had established a High School (Jubraj High School) in the year 1915 and it is 7th High School of the State. Now in this town there are 4 High Schools, of which two are managed and controlled by Government, one is managed by municipality and the other by Deulbera Colliery management committee. Excepting the Government Girl's High School all the schools have co-education. There are 592 boy students, 516 girl students, 33 male teachers and 18 female teachers in these schools. The teacher and student ratio in the high schools is 1:22.

There is only one College in the town which was started in the year 1970. This college had started with only Arts faculties but now it has other disciplines in science and commerce and also honours teaching for several faculties. This college has 1,143 boy and 243 girl students. There are 40 male and 15 female lecturers for different curriculum. This college has no hostel facility. Now the college is a private one and is managed by a governing body. Students from areas like Rengali, Samal, nearby coal field townships and even from Anugul and Kamakshyanagar are studying in this college.

The Industrial Training Institute of Talcher was started in the year 1966 to train the local youths in different vocational training, for different industrial establishments. This is a Government-run institution and imparts training on various trades like, Electrician, Fitter, Mechinist, Turner, Stenography, Motor Mechanic, Wiremen and Welder. 75 per cent of the trainees belong to Dhenkanal district and the rest 25 per cent are from other districts of the State. The selection to these trades are purely on merit. It has hostel facilities for 80 male students. Now 290 males and 6 females are undergoing training in this institute. As many as 50 per cent of the students are offered stipend of Rs. 55/-per month, while the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe students get Rs. 60/- as stipend per month. Now under District Rural Development Authority (D.R.D.A.) scheme the local youths who are sponsored by the Government agencies are undergoing training on repair of electrical appliances, house wiring, auto electrician and fabrication. These trainings are now conducted beyond the usual time i.e. between 4 P.M. to 8 P.M. and the trainees are getting stipend of Rs. 250/- per month. There are 32 teachers to impart training. As many as 52 boys and 1 girl of scheduled caste community and 40 scheduled tribe boys are undergoing training.

Medical facilities:

The medical facilities are the most essential for the urban dwellers. Talcher Municipality has the distinction of having one of the oldest allopathic hospital, George Hospital, which was established in the year 1912 by the then ruler Shri Kishore Chandra Dev. This hospital has the distinction of having one of the oldest administration since 1948 after merger and is now named as Sub-divisional hospital. This hospital has facility of treatment of both out-door as well as indoor patients. This hospital has arrangement to treat 24 indoor patients. It has 11 doctors with a few specialist in different

disciplines and one Sub-Divisional Medical Officer is in charge of this. There is also another hospital in the Deulbera Colliery area where there is arrangement for both indoor and out-door patients. It is run by the South Eastern Coal Field Limited (SECL). It offers treatment to non-entitled patients (not belonging to Colliery staff or their kith and kins) by charging Rs. 40/-per patient. It has three doctors in attendance. There are other public dispensaries also, a list of these are given in Table III.4

Table III.4.

List of Hospitals Dispensaries and Health Centres in Talcher Municipality (1986)

Name		No. of beds	No. of out-door pati-ents	No. of in-door pati-ents	No. of Do-ctors	No. of Nur-ses	No. of medi-cal social worker	No. of para-medical workers	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sub-divisional Hospital	24	35,900	7.688	11	5	2	13	The number of patients include both in and out of time.
2.	Deulbera Colliery Hospital	15	29,340	1,786	3	5	-	6	Colliery staff and their kith and kin are treated and also with payment of Rs.40/-outsiders are treated.
3.	Gopabandhu Municipal Allopathic Dispensary	-	7,593	-	1	-	-	1	
4.	Deulbera Colliery Ayurvedic dispensary	-	6,791	-	1	-	-	1	Only Colliery staff are treated.
5.	Leprosy Control Unit	-	4,284	-	1	-	-	16	Provides domicile treatment clinically.

The Municipal dispensary dispenses twice a day in the morning and evening. Since the area around Talcher is considered as Leprosy vulnerable area, the Leprosy control unit is looking after this aspect. The Medical Officer tours the area and the patients are identified.. They are provided with free medicine but no rehabilitation step is undertaken after cure. Because of heavy dusting of coal ash from the chimney of the nearby Thermal power station, the area around Talcher is very much vulnerable to Asthma, Bronchitis and other diseases of respiratory organs. Government should take adequate step to stop this nuisance. There is also a Blood Bank in the campus of sub-divisional Hospital, which was started in the year 1986. The patients who need blood transfusion arrange the donor. In the year 1988, there were 99 donors who have donated their blood to the recepients.

The incidence of various diseases and their treatment as is carried out by different hospitals is shown in table III.4 except Colliery hospital.

Table III.5

Incidence of disease and patients treated in medical institutions, 1986.

	Category of diseases	Number treated	
		In door	Out door
	1	2	3
1.	Infective and Parasitic diseases	274	12,978
2.	Neoplasm	-	8
3.	Diseases of Blood and Blood forming organs	-	281
4.	Mental, Psychoeuretic and Personality disorder	-	39
5.	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	8	219
6.	Diseases of the circulatory system	78	1,095
7.	Diseases of the Respiratory system	88	1,343
8.	Diseases of the Digestive system	170	9,025
9.	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary system	213	527
10.	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperium	202	1.063
11.	Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	108	4,406
12.	Diseases of the Bones and organs of movement	64	2.263
13.	Accidents, poisoning and violence	7	4,022
14.	Diseases of Teeth and Gum	-	699
15.	Diseases of Eye	-	1,276
16.	Diseases of Ear	-	671
17.	Vitaminus	-	188

The record of Colliery Hospital shows in-door patients as either case of Surgery, or Medicine and their numbers are 340 and 1,410 respectively.

The Post Partum Centre of the sub-divisional hospital and the Deulbera colliery hospital also provide the Family Welfare and Child care facilities to the inhabitants. A cumulative list of the different means as is provided by both the hospitals is given in table III.6.

Table III.6

Family Welfare Centres and their Services (1986)

	Name of institutions	Type of service		No. of persons availed the service	
				Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	
1.	Post Partum Centre,	1.	Tubectomy	-	127
	Sub-divisional	2.	Vasectomy	3	-
	Hospital and	3.	Copper 'T'	-	144
2.	Deulbera Colliery	4.	Condom	5,472	-
		5.	Oral Contraceptive	-	20
		6.	Medically Termination of Pregnancy	-	237
		7.	Tetanus Toxoid	-	2,199
		Child Care			
		8.	D.P.T. (5 Years)	1,261	(both male and female child)
		9.	D.T.(5 to 10 yrs)	451	(-do-)
		10.	Polio Vaccine	1,243	(-do-)

There is one Veterinary Hospital in Talcher town which looks after the health of the domestic animals and provides medication during their ailing. In the hospital there are two doctors and the outdoor facility is available during morning and afternoon. This hospital helps to develop good breed of cows by artificial insemination. During the year 1986, total 492 such artificial inseminations were carried out (357 in town and 135 outside town). A list of incidence of diseases among different animals is given in table III.7.

Table III.7

Incidence of diseases among different animals (1986)

	Animal	Disease	Number treated	
			From within the town	From outside the town
	1	2	3	4
1.	Bovine	Surra*	71	42
		Parasitic	316	200
		Others	3,242	1,402
2.	Sheep and	Parasitic	88	160
	Goat	Others	1,072	617
3.	Dog	Parasitic	80	12
		Others	171	29

* Source:- Derived from Hindi word Sadha-rotten-Typanomiasis-sometimes takes epidemic form — the disease was fisrt noticed in western Orissa

For the travellers to this town, there is only one lodging. It is called Diamond Lodge and it is situated at Hatatota. It is a two storied pucca building and has about seven double bed rooms and one dormitory. For the two sitter rooms Rs. 20/- is charged and Rs. 7/- is charged for each seat of the dormitory for each day's occupancy.

For the Government officials on tour and other important persons, the government has two inspection bungalows. One is maintained by the Road and Buildings Section of Public Works Department and other by Revenue Department. The Roads and Buildings inspection bungalow has one suit for common official and another suit for V.I.Ps. Rs. 5/- is charged daily for its occupation and another Rs. 2/- is charged towards electricity. This building is good and fitted with modern amenities. About 20 visitors avail this opportunity in a month. The Revenue Inspection Bungalow has two suits and are fitted with good amenities and Rs. 3/- is charged for each day's occupation of the suit. About 10 visitors avail this facility each month.

Talcher Municipality has recently acquired a Dharmashala for its purpose at Thana Sahi. This building is yet to be renovated and after its modification will be used as a Dharmashala by the Municipality.

CHAPTER-IV

Economic Life of the Town

Talcher is one of the important towns of Dhenkanal district as well as Orissa. The raising of coal from several coal fields around this town, had brought economic prosperity to this town.

A cursory study of the demographic detail of the town is essential before going deep into the economic activities of the town and its dwellers. The population detail as per 1981 Census is given in table IV.1.

TABLE IV.I

The Primary Census Abstract of Talcher Municipality (1981 Census)

Area in sq. km	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of household	Total population including institutional & houseless population			Schedule Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates		Total Main Workers (I-IX)	
			P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.66	2,575	2,964	15,613	8,484	7,129	1,186	1,189	125	129	5,481	2,731	4,076	387

contd.

Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household industry, Manufacturing, Processing, servicing & Repairs V (a)		Other workers, (III, IV, V(b), VI to IX)		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
183	7	147	37	125	11	3,621	332	62	151	4,346	6,591

Talcher Municipality has total population of 15,613 persons comprising 8,484 males and 7,129 females during the last Census. Of these population 4,463 comprising 4,076 males and 387 females are workers and 11,150 are non-workers. In other words 71 persons live depending on 29 persons in every 100 population of the town. These workers again are divided into main workers and marginal workers. Marginal workers are those who have worked anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration but have not worked for the major part of the year. But those who have worked for major part of the year or 183 days are termed as main workers. In this context, it is inferred that, among the males 4,076 or 47.04 per cent are main workers, 62 or 0.73 per cent are marginal workers and 4,346 or 51.23 per cent are non-workers. Similarly, among the females, 387 or 5.43 per cent are main workers 151 or 2.12 per cent are marginal workers and 6,591 or 92.45 per cent are non-workers. The main workers are further sub-divided into four categories, viz. Cultivators, agricultural labourer, persons engaged in household industry and other workers. In this Municipality 4,076 males are main workers and from among them 183 or 4.49 per cent are cultivators, 147 or 3.60 per cent are agricultural labourers, 125 or 3.07 per cent are engaged in household industry and 3,621 or 88.84 per cent are other workers. Similarly, there are 387 female main workers and from among them 7 or 1.81 per cent are cultivators, 37 or 9.56 per cent are agricultural labourer 11 or 2.84 per cent are engaged in household industry and 332 or 85.79 per cent are other workers. It shows, the participation of workers in other worker category are maximum in the case of both males and females. Percentage of workers in different industrial categories of the town, district urban and state urban is shown in table IV.2.

Table IV.2

Percentage of workers in each broad category of workers by sex to total workers of town, State (Urban) and district (Urban) separately

Workers and non-workers	Orissa (U)		Dhenkanal (U)		Talcher	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	7.49 (61,917)	4.02 (4,415)	8.80 (3,248)	0.97 (37)	4.49 (183)	1.81 (7)
Agrilcultural Labourer	6.70 (53,401)	19.45 (21,384)	7.38 (2,726)	11.59 (443)	3.60 (147)	9.56 (37)
Household Industry	3.23 (26,669)	6.72 (7,390)	2.35 (867)	2.88 (110)	3.07 (125)	2.84 (11)
Other Workers	82.58 (682,383)	69.81 (76,747)	84.47 (30,087)	88.56 (3,233)	88.84 (3,621)	85.79 (332)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Main Workers	49.38 (826,370)	7.65 (109,936)	53.06 (36,928)	7.07 (3,823)	47.04 (4,076)	5.43 (387)
Marginal Worker	0.77 (12,602)	1.84 (26,455)	0.80 (561)	1.79 (969)	0.73 (62)	2.12 (151)
Non-Worker	49.85 (834,410)	90.51 (1,300,514)	46.15 (32,125)	91.14 (49,308)	51.23 (4,346)	92.45 (6,591)

TALCHER TOWN

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS



From the table IV.2 it is evident that the percentage of main workers to total population either in male or in female of the town is slightly less than that of the State and district urban. However, it may be stated that the percentage of workers in different industrial categories in the town is more or less similar to that of the State urban and district urban.

Surveyed population

For the purpose of survey, Talcher municipality was divided into eight localities according to their status. The workers (115) in lower-income locality are maximum followed by higher income locality (103) and Scheduled Caste locality (47). But there is no worker in blighted area, which is an unrecognised leprosy colony at Angarua.

In the 200 surveyed households there are 1,160 persons with 591 males and 569 females. Among these persons 296 or 25.43 per cent are workers of which 261 are males and 35 are females. The number of workers in the age groups of 15-34 and 35-59 are maximum, whose percentage are 40.88 and 51.35 respectively while the percentage of workers in the age group 0-14 and 60+ are insignificant, which are 1.35 per cent and 6.42 per cent respectively. Table IV.3 shows the workers in different broad age group among the surveyed households.

Table IV.3

Distribution of workers and non-workers by broad age groups and sex (Survey-data)

Age group (in years)	Total			Workers			Non-Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	467	219	248	4	2	2	463	217	246
15-34	374	191	183	121	104	17	253	87	166
35-59	259	144	115	152	136	16	107	8	99
60+	60	37	23	19	19	-	41	18	23
	1,160	591	569	296	261	35	864	330	534

Non-Workers

The number of non-workers in the surveyed households is 864 constituting 330 males and 534 females. Table IV.4 shows the distribution of non-workers by different categories.

Table
Non-workers by age-group, sex and

Age-group	Full time student		Household duty		Dependent		Infant		Distabled		Retired	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-14	115	121	-	7	95	115	4	3	-	-	-	-
15-34	38	22	-	125	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-59	-	-	-	94	3	3	-	3	-	-	3	-
60+	-	-	-	11	10	11	-	-	-	-	7	-
Total	153	143	-	237	126	147	4	3	-	-	10	

Among the non-workers the number of full time students is maximum followed by dependent and persons engaged in household duties. All the persons engaged in household duty are recorded as females and all the retired persons are as males. There are altogether 35 persons in others category who are mainly job seekers.

IV.4
type of activities (Survey data)

Rentire having independent means		Beggars		Vagrant		Inmate of institution		Others (seeking employment)		Total no. of Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	217	246
-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	28	1	87	166
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	99
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	23
-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	32	3	330	534

Type of occupation and type of households

The surveyed households are distributed according to the type of household and occupation of the head of household and shown in table IV.5.

Table

Distribution of households by type of Household and

Type of occupation of Head of household	No. of households where Type				
	Nuclear	Suppl-mented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single per-son	Supple-mented Sub nuclear
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Unskilled Manual	30	6	5	2	1
2. Skilled Manual	28	8	5	2	-
3. Lowest professional and administrative	8	3	1	3	-
4. Small business	9	-	1	1	-
5. Highly Skilled and supervisory manual	4	1	-	1	-
6. Clerks and Shop assistants	7	3	-	-	-
7. Intermediate, professional and related posts	3	1	-	-	-
8. Medium business	1	2	1	-	-
9. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-
10. Higher professional and salaried posts	6	2	-	-	-
11. Cultivators	2	1	1	-	-
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	1	1	1	-	-
13. Beggars and prostitutes	-	-	-	2	-
14. Non-workers	5	6	7	1	-
Total	104	34	22	12	1

IV.5

type of occupation of Head of Household

of household is						
Collateral Joint	Supplemented Collateral joint	Lineal Joint	Supplemented Lineal joint	Lineal Collateral joint	Total	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	5	-	1	50	in this municipality there is no supplemented Lineal Colletral joint family or any other beyond the said ones.
1	-	2	-	-	46	
-	-	-	-	-	15	
-	-	2	-	2	15	
-	-	-	-	-	6	
-	-	-	-	1	11	
-	-	-	-	-	4	
-	1	-	-	-	5	
1	-	2	-	-	3	
-	-	1	-	-	9	
-	-	1	-	-	5	
-	-	3	-	1	7	
-	-	-	-	-	2	
-	-	2	-	1	22	
2	1	18	-	6	200	

Among the type of occupation of head of households, the unskilled manual are maximum in number (50), followed by skilled manual (46). It is interesting to note that the number of higher professional and salaried post are nine which is more than the number six who are highly skilled and supervisory manual heads.

As per type of households the number of nuclear households are maximum 104 or 52 per cent. Out of 50 head of households with occupation unskilled manual 30 are nuclear households as against 46 heads of skilled manual 28 are nuclear. Among all other type of occupations of head of household majority families are nuclear type except medium business, owners of factories and large shops, cultivators, pensioners, beggars and non-workers. The details on this matter may be seen in table IV.5.

Employment and unemployment depth

Of the 200 surveyed households, 11 households have no workers though there are 21 adults in those households. 123 households have only one worker each and each of 37 households have two workers. Interestingly, there are only 2 households which have 5 workers in each of them, whereas within these households there are 11 adults only.

Similarly, while looking into the unemployment depth of this town, there are 171 households where there are no job seekers, but in each of 18 households there is one unemployed job seeker and rest 11 households each has two job seekers.

While looking into the size of households it is evident that 92 households have the size between 4 to 6 members and also have 289 adults in them. There are 17 households and each of these has more than 10 members. They have 113 adult members. In this matter table IV.6 and IV.7 may be seen.

Table IV.6

Distribution of Households by Employment Depth (i.e. Number of Workers in the Household)

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and number of adults, having no. of workers noted in col.1.				
	All Households	1-3	4-6	7-9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6
-	11	7	4	-	-
	(21)	(13)	(8)		
1	123	28	62	27	6
	(345)	(49)	(176)	(104)	(16)
2	37	8	16	11	2
	(146)	(19)	(64)	(49)	(14)
3	19	-	5	8	6
	(114)		(18)	(45)	(51)
4	8	-	4	1	3
	(56)		(18)	(6)	(32)
5	2	-	1	1	-
	(11)		(5)	(6)	
Total	200	43	92	48	17
	(693)	(81)	(289)	(210)	(113)

Note:- Number of adults are given below the number of households within bracket.

Table IV.7

Distribution of Households by Unemployment Depth (Number of Unemployed in the Household)

Number of Unemployed who are seeking work	Number of households by size and number of adults having no. of non-workers noted in col. 1.				
	All house-holds	1-3	4-6	7-9	10+
1	2	3	4	5	6
–	171	39	82	41	9
	(534)	(70)	(248)	(175)	(41)
1	18	3	6	6	3
	(82)	(8)	(24)	(27)	(23)
2	11	1	4	1	5
	(77)	(3)	(17)	(8)	(49)
Total	200	43	92	48	17
	(693)	(81)	(289)	(210)	(113)

Note:- Number of adults are given below the number of households within the bracket.

Employment Status

Within the surveyed households there are 261 male workers and 35 female workers. Both in male and female workers, the number of single workers are maximum comprising of 43.68(114) per cent and 51.43(18) per cent to total male and female workers respectively. The number of "Employee" as workers is closely following in both male and female categories. There is no female worker as employer and cultivator. Employment status of the worker as depicted in the survey is given in table IV.8

Table

Employment status of Workers

Locality	Total Workers			Employer			Employee		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Residential area of Pucca houses	103	97	6	8	8	-	70	64	6
2. Residential area of Kutcha houses	115	103	12	-	-	-	34	30	4
3. Trade & Commerce	20	20	-	5	5	-	2	2	-
4. Scheduled Caste area	47	31	16	-	-	-	11	9	2
5. Scheduled Tribe area	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
6. Muslim area	6	5	1	-	-	-	4	3	1
7. Sikh area	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Total	296	261	35	14	14	-	125	112	13

The number of workers in the locality of Kutcha houses is the maximum and is followed by Pucca Houses and Scheduled Caste localities. But the number of workers in the Scheduled Caste locality is the highest, which shows more participation in economic activities to augment their family income. So also females belonging to Kutcha Houses participated more in economic activities. Six females in locality of Pucca Houses and one female in Muslim locality were enumerated as workers and all are recorded as employees.

Mode of Transport of various types of workers

Out of 296 total workers 293 workers use various modes of transport to their place of work. The rest 3 have their place of work within their household since they are engaged in household industry, out of 296 workers most of the workers (161) go on foot to their places of work, 116 usually walk for less than 30 minutes. Most of them are unskilled manual and skilled manual workers. Cycle as

IV.8

by locality and Sex

Single Workers			Family Workers			Cultivator			Agricultural labourers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22	22	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
71	64	7	4	3	1	4	4	-	2	2	-
7	7	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	19	11	3	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
132	114	18	15	12	3	5	5	-	5	4	1

a mode of transport comes next and are used by 91 workers. There are 71 of them who pedal for 30 minutes or less in cycle to reach their place of work. 11 of the workers use motor cycle or scooter, of them 10 travel for 30 minutes or less. Rickshaw is used by six for 30 minutes or less. Car, bus or tempo is used by 27 workers of whom only one takes more than one and half an hour and he belongs to small business occupation category.

All the five cultivators have to walk to their fields and take 30 minutes or less to reach. Of seven highly skilled and supervisory manual workers, 4 use cars, 2 walk to their place of work and one uses his scooter. Amongst the 8 Higher professional and salaried workers 3 use their cars, 3 walk to their place of work while 1 of them uses cycle, the remaining one uses his scooter. Details on the subject may be seen from table IV.9.

Table

Type of Occupation, Mode of Transport to

Type of occupation of head of household	Transport to place of Work and									
	Foot				Cycle				Motor cycle Scooter etc.	
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	More than 1½ hours	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Unskilled Manual	41	21	12	1	13	1	2	-	-	-
2. Skilled Manual	26	3	2	1	23	-	2	3	2	-
3. Lowest professional and administrative	12	-	-	-	14	-	3	1	-	-
4. Small business	13	-	-	2	7	1	2	1	2	-
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks and Shop assistants	2	-	-	-	9	1	-	1	2	-
7. Intermediate, professional and related posts	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
8. Medium business	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
9. Higher Professional and salaried posts	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivators	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	119	24	14	4	71	4	10	6	10	-

IV.9

place of work and Time taken to reach

time taken to reach by										
Motor cycle, *scooter etc.*		Rickshaw				Car, Bus, Tempo				
1 hour to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	More than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	30 *minutes* or less	31 *minutes* to 1 hour	1 hour to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	More than $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	30 *minutes* or less	31 *minutes* to 1 hour	1 hour to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	More *than* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	97
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	66
-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	33
1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
1	-	6	-	-	-	22	2	2	1	296

Occupational Diversity

Occupational diversity is noticed in 37 households out of the 200 surveyed households. 13 households are in locality of pucca houses who have occupational diversity and these households have 137 members. Similarly, out of total 75 households in kutcha house locality 18 households have 17 types of occupational diversity and within these households there are 121 members. From among the Trade and Commerce, Scheduled Caste, Muslim and Sikh localities there are 2, 3, 1 and 1 households respectively who have occupational diversity. These households account for total 55 members in them.

Table IV.10 presents the distribution of households by number of members and occupational diversity in different localities.

Table IV.10

Distribution of Households by number of members and Occupational Diversity

Description of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of members and diverse occupations in											
	Residential area of pucca house locality		Residential area of Kutcha house locality		Trade and Commerce locality		Scheduled caste locality		Muslim locality		Sikh locality	
	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers	No. of house-holds	No. of mem-bers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Husband and Wife												
Bata Shoe agent & School teacher	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerk and High School Teacher	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistant Engineer & Doctor	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lecturer & M.E. School teacher	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rickshaw puller & Daily labourer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Mason and Daily labourer	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Husband, Wife, Son and Daughter												
Mines Workers, washer women and Daily labours	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-

Table IV.10 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Father and Son												
Watchman & Contractor	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head Clerk and Grocery shopkeeper	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotel owner & Truck owner	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Superintendent, Cultivator & Electrician	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivator, Hotel Owner and Cashier	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chips & sand supplier & Truck K. alasi	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily labourer & Tailor	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restaurant keeper & Electrical Shopkeeper	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disinfector and Betel shopkeeper	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Journalist & Motor mechanic	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural labourer & Betel shopkeeper	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweetmeat shopkeeper & Attendant	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable seller & photographer	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily labourer, Homeguardd and Spices Vendor	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gudakhu seller and shop assistant	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cowherd and Daily labourer	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table IV.10 *(Concld).*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Timber wholeseller & Cloth whole seller	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bamboo products maker & Rickshaw puller	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Mother, Son and Daughter												
Daily labourer, Personal Assistant and Teacher	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brothers												
Messenger and canteen boy	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Radio mechanic & Cycle repairing	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervisor . Labourer & Work Sarkar	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Vegetable Shopkeeper, Teastall owner and mason	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cycle fitter & Salesman	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helper and loader	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tutor & Firewood supplier	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daily labourer & motor mechanic	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump owner & Saw mill owner	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising worker & Motor mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-
Machine man & contractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Total	13	137	18	121	2	24	3	14	1	9	1	8

Educational level

As discussed earlier that out of surveyed population 296 are workers and rest 864 are non-workers. Among the workers 221 are literates so also among the non-workers there are 548 literates. The percentage of literate to total population is 66.30 per cent. It shows a good number of literates and educated persons among the surveyed population are in different educational levels. Among the levels of education the number of literates in without educational level is the highest (302) followed by Middle (197), Primary (130), Matriculation (65), Intermediate (35), Graduate (18) and Technical Diploma holder (10) etc

Similar trend is also maintained in worker category. In the non-worker category there are six graduate and five technical diploma holders. Similarly, there is one post graduate and one engineering degree holder are recorded in non-worker category also. In the broad age group, the number of workers are more in 35-59 and 15-34 age group but in non-worker category the number are more in 0-14, 15-34 and 35-59 age groups. In the age group 60 years and above only male workers have been returned.

Table IV.11 presents distribution of population by sex, broad age group, occupation and educational level.

Table
Distribution of Populaition by Sex, Broad age group,

Occupation	Brod Age-group	Sex	Total Popula-tion	Total per-sons at-tending School/ College	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)		Educational Level		
						Non-formal	For-mal	Primary	Middle	Matriculat-ion/ Secon-dary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Unskilled Manual	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	38	-	17	-	8	2	9	1
		F	8	-	7	-	1	-	-	-
	35-59	M	30	-	13	-	10	5	2	-
		F	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	6	-	3	-	1	2	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Skilled Manual	0-14	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	24	-	6	-	4	4	4	4
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	36	-	3	2	14	7	6	2
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Lowest Professional and ad-ministrative	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	10	-	1	-	-	2	4	3
		F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	35-59	M	20	-	1	-	8	3	3	3
		F	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	60+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Small Busi-ness	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	13	-	3	-	1	-	4	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	14	-	1	-	3	-	6	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	60+	M	6	-	1	-	1	-	3	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV.11
Occupation and Educational level

Educational Level										
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ P.U.	Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical degree or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree					
					Engineering and technology	Medicine	Agriculture and Dairing	Veterinary	Teaching	Others
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table
Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad age group,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Highly Skilled and Supervisory manual	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-39	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Clerks and shop assistants	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Intermediate-professional and related posts	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Medium Business	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Higher Professional and salaried posts	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV.11 (Contd.)
Occupation and Educational Level

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table
Distribution of Population by Sex, Broad age group.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Owners of factories large shops etc.	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Cultivators	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
		F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	60+	M	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
13. Beggars and prostitutes	0-14	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-34	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	35-59	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	60+	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Non-workers	0-14	M	217	119	88	9	67	34	17	2
		F	246	127	110	3	87	19	27	-
	15-34	M	87	38	6	-	8	4	36	13
		F	166	22	40	2	33	19	48	13
	35-59	M	6	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
		F	97	-	51	2	21	8	10	3
	60+	M	13	-	3	-	3	4	3	-
		F	22	-	15	-	4	2	1	-

IV.11 (Concld.)
Occupation and Educational level

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the unskilled manual category the number of workers in illiterate level is maximum, there is also one in each matriculation and intermediate levels. But in skilled manual occupation the workers are more in literate without educational level. In the highly skilled and supervisory manual occupation, there are 2 engineers, 1 doctor and 2 technical diploma holders, whereas in the higher professional and salaried post there are 4 post graduates, 2 graduates and one engineer.

Establishments

Soon after coal was explored in this region, the process of industrialisation gradually set in. After independence several coal based heavy industries were earmarked to be established in this region. Due to lack of space and other factors these heavy industries were set up away, though not much far, from this town. Inspite of this Talcher could not be termed as an industrial town.

On the out skirt of this town lies the Deulbera Colliery, but its staff quarters and offices etc. are within the municipal boundary of Talcher. This is a pitmine and has another opening at Champaposi, within the Municipality on the eastern side of National Highway No. 23.

Deulbera Colliery

This colliery is producing coal since last 25 years and it is an underground mine. It can be termed as a large industrial establishment. Because the coal near to its main shaft-opening has considerably dwindled another opening was made at Champaposi. Both the openings are linked underground and coal is being lifted from its both openings simultaneously. There are 1,868 number of workers in this mine.

This mine is in operation on 903.65 hectares of land in the underground from where coal is explored and on the surface it has 89.217 Hectares of land which includes the sand gathering plant on the bank of river Brahmani. The sand gathered from the river is filled into the space of the mine from where entire coal has been lifted out. Though coal is lifted manually still heavy machineries like drill, shovel and other operations are carried out with the help of electrical energy. In a year it consumes 5,872 Kw. of electricity approximately. In this mine total 1,868 number of workers are engaged of whom 186 are engaged in administrative and supervisory capacity. There are 1,080 number of skilled and 602 number of unskilled workers. During the year 1986-87, 177,140 tonnes of coal were lifted from this mine whose cost will be Rs. 54,236,000/-. Since, it is a heavy industry heavy machineries are also engaged in this mine, the cost of such capital assets were Rs. 62,209,000/- during the year 1986-87. The volume of operating capital was not available since the account of such heads are maintained at the Area Office of Talcher Zone. One Project Officer is in charge of this Colliery.

This colliery has incurred a loss of Rs. 23,962,000/- during the same period i.e. 1985-86. The Government of India is the sole authority in this sector for which no dividend or share is given to any one. As a government enterprise it also pays bonus in the form of exgratia to its employees. During the year 1986-87 total Rs. 20,64,000/-was paid as exgratia to the tune of 8.33 per cent of emolument i.e. pay and D.A., subject to maximum Rs. 1,600/- to each employee. As a welfare means the management has provided housing facilities to its employees. Of the total 1,868 staff of this collery 1,100 of them are provided house with free electricity and water. The staff who are not provided with housing facilities are paid Rs. 30/- as house allowance. The relation between management and staff is cordial, no hassel or strain is seen between them. As it is an underground mine, the industrial waste or effluent management does not arise. The main problem before this

industry is absentism of staff frequently. As the main working force behind this industry are loaders, the unskilled workers, who load coal from pit to the carriers upto pit-head. Such workers are though paid well still absentism and less attendance is very rampant here.

To market, coal is not a problem, the allocation of quota and distribution to the consumers is being monitored in the government level. This coal is despatched in train and trucks to various destinations within the state and country.

There are other small unregistered industrial establishments, which are privately owned and do brisk business in the town.

Automobile Repair Shop

There are four automobile repair shops within the town. Most of these establishments are on the road side leading from 1st gate to railway station (Hatatota) and are owned by mechanic of some repute. These shops have just one shed and a work-bench. In term of capital investment, the owners just have the working appliances. The customers have to obtain other necessities like fuel, mobile, greese and spare parts etc. at his own expenses. Every repair shop has two to three experienced mechanics and several young boys who mostly do the preparatory and cleansing work etc. These boys are modestly paid and the experienced ones have the major share in the earning. On an average every shop has 7 employees in its pay roll. In this sector of industry, eight skilled and 27 unskilled workers are engaged. There are also 3 repair shops for the two wheelers in this town and they are functioning like the above workshops. These establishments are also small and the owner who is a skilled and experienced mechanic employs two to three unskilled or less experienced work hands in his shop. These shops are mostly busy throughout the year. In these industries there is no problem and the relationship of the owner with the workers are cordial.

Saw mill

There are two saw mills in this town, one at Amalapada and the other at Hatatota. Both these saw mills are privately owned and are engaged in making size wood. The owners have invested 3 lakhs of rupees towards fixed capital and 4 lakhs of rupees as working capital. The size wood are sold along with the planks and saw-dust in these mills. Both the saw mills are electrically operated and engage 4 skilled and 9 unskilled workers in them. The consumption of electric energy is about 3 KW per mill in a year. Because of less felling and strict implication of forest laws, the supply of raw material i.e. logs has decreased considerably. For which these mills are not operating upto their optimum capacity, still about 40 to 60 tonnes of logs are sawn in these mills whose value will be about 1.5 lakhs of rupees. Both the saw mills have about 2.05 acres of land in their possession which is utilised mostly for stocking the size wood and logs. These saw mills consist of a long covered shed in which the vertical electric saws are installed. According to the owners of both the saw mills the establishments are though not incurring losses still are not in profit. The workers have good relation with the owners and there is no question of management of industrial effluence or waste.

Ice factory

In this town, there is an ice factory at Patna Chhak. This factory is privately owned and the owner has invested 4 lakhs of rupees as fixed capital and another one lakh as working capital. The relation between the workers and owner is quite cordial. This factory not only caters to the need of local town but also nearby sub-divisional headquarters like Kamakshyanagar, Palalahada and also the rural areas of nearby. It produces about 100 tonnes of ice in a year and consumes about

12 KW of electricity. It produces ice in rectangular blocks and candies. The ice blocks are widely used in summer for making and cooling the drinks. In other seasons this is mostly used for preserving the food articles. This factory is engaging about 18 workers of whom 2 belong to supervisory cadres, 5 are skilled and 11 are unskilled labourers.

Iron Fabrication & Lathe Shops

There are 4 establishments of this nature in the town. These shops are undertaking job works and also fabricating steel furniture and fixtures. Most of these shops have a Lathe machine for machining and job work of various types. Electric welding apparatus are also used for fabricating the furniture and fixtures. At an average of 1 KW for each shop, these establishments are consuming 4KW of electricity in a year. Most of these shops are owned by skilled owners who engage 5 to 6 helping hands. Altogether 23 workers are engaged by these shops of whom 6 are skilled workers. Their out-put in terms of tonnes can not be exactly mentioned, still an average of 1.5 lakhs of rupees is transacted at each of these establishments. According to the owners, these establishments are running with moderate profit.

Wooden Furniture shop

There are two such establishments in the town of which one is run by Panchayat Industries, a Government Organisation and the other is privately owned. The privately owned one has three skilled workers and 4 unskilled apprentices. The skilled ones have major share in the income and the unskilled ones get Rs. 7/- per day as wage. The Panchayat Industry has 2 Supervisors, 4 skilled workers and 5 apprentices. They get payment on piece rate. The Supervisors are government employees. The industrial relation in these sector of industries is quite cordial. In these organisations the wooden furniture are made as per orders or specification. These are running in loss due to lack of sufficient orders.

Printing Press

In Talcher town, there are four printing presses and are privately owned. These are small in size and mostly undertake small job works like printing of hand bills, invitation cards and small advertising materials and books. Most of these shops have one compositor who composes the printing matter and another machine man or operator who prints on machine. The owner has to arrange the job from different sources and makes deliveries. All these printing presses are running in loss due to paucity of job. None of the owners is interested in expanding their establishment or installing any new machineries. Only 9 skilled workers are engaged in these establishments and the total business in them can be summed up to rupees of two lakh maximum.

Rice Hauler

There are 8 rice haulers in the town which are mostly used for flour making and rice pounding. All these are electrically operated and consume 8 kw of electric energy in a year. Only one person is engaged in each of these haulers who supervises and operates the machines. All these haulers are installed in sheds and have no storing facility. On an average these machines run for 8 to 10 hours in a day and make good income for their owners. On an average these haulers are pounding 10 to 12 quintals of wheat and paddy in a month.

Trade and Commerce

Wholesale:

Although Talcher is not a business centre, still a few wholesellers are found in the town who deal with limited commodities like food and grocery, cloth, medicine, machine and

working tools, equipment, electrical goods and machineries etc. These wholesellers mostly cater to local retailers and small traders of nearby places. In all these trades the Marwari community is mostly engaged. In the wholesale trade of food and grocery commodities, Sundhi, a Hindu community of Vaishya Caste is engaged with the Marwaries. But the wholesale trade in medicine is being carried out by other Hindu castes.

There are 10 wholesale units of food and grocery items which are seen in Hotatota and Badabazar area of the town, as per the officials of local chamber of commerce, the volume of trade is about 50 lakh in each of the units per year. In this trade, about 17 workers are engaged along with their owners. Similarly, cloth as a commodity is sold on wholesale at 3 shops, where 15 persons are engaged and volume of transaction is about 20 lakh in each out-let in a year. Medicine is sold on wholesale by two dealers who mostly acquire orders from the local and nearby retailers as well as from the local hospitals managed by the colliery and supply them. Their volume of business is about 20 lakh in a year. Similarly, the wholesale trade in tools, equipments, electric goods and machineries is carried out by three dealers, they cater to need of local consumers as well as different industrial establishments. The volume of trade in these outlets are about 5 lakh per annum and engage eight workers in these establishments.

Retail Trade

Retail trade on most of the items are carried out throughout the town. The concentration of such outlets are seen mostly on three areas i.e. Hatatota, 1st Gate and Badabazar. Municipality has opened a market complex at Hatatota, where the shops are engaged in various types of trades. On the road side pavements some business like selling of vegetables, eggs etc. are also carried out but these were not taken into consideration. Table IV.12 shows the number of workers engaged and approximate value of trade of each establishment.

Table IV.12

Particulars of different type of retail trade

Type of establishment		Approx. no	Approx. Volume of trade estimated in each establi-shment (in thousand rupees)	Average number of persons engaged in each esta-blishment
1		2	3	4
A.	**Food and Grocery Articles**			
1.	Food grain and grocery	20	150	2
2.	Vegetable and fruits	10	14	1
3.	Fish, meat and eggs	18	12	1
4.	Milk	3	0.5	1
5.	Bakery	1	0.25	3

Table IV.12 *(Contd.)*

	1	2	3	4
6.	Others (Hotel, Liquor-shop and sweatmeat shop etc.	25	13	3
B.	**Cloth**			
7.	Miscellaneous textile	20	105	3
8.	Readymade garment	5	40	1
9.	Tailoring	25	40	4
10.	Others (Mattress, Pillows, quilts etc.	2	20	2
C.	**Construction**			
11.	Building material	7	120	4
12.	Others	2	45	2
D.	**Household goods**			
13.	Metallic Utensil and otherwares	6	50	2
14.	Earthen pots	3	6	2
15.	Crockery and glass wares	3	10	1
16.	Plastic and rubber goods	5	20	2
17.	Ornament and goldsmith	20	65	3
18.	Others (Kerosine)	2	12	1
E.	**Other Consumer goods**			
19.	Items of general merchandise	8	25	2
20.	Shoes	3	20	3
21.	Others (Radio repairing)	5	6	1
F. 22.	**Medical**	7	120	3
G. 23.	**Educational (Books & Publications)**	5	25	1
H.	**Recreation and Hobby**			
24.	Pan, Bidi and Cigarettes etc	60	10	1
25.	Sports goods	1	10	1
26.	Photographer and Photo materials	10	20	3
27.	Others (Photobinding)	3	4	2

Table IV.12 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4
I.	**Transport**			
28.	Cycles	3	100	4
29.	Cycle repair	20	5	1
30.	Automobile parts	10	125	2
31.	Petrol pump	1	500	3
32.	Transport organisation	4	425	5
J.	**Tools, Equipments, Electric goods and machinery**			
33.	Electric goods, Auto electric work, sewing machine etc.	5	45	2
34.	Watches and repairs	10	25	2
K.	**Others**			
35.	Hair dressing saloons	20	15	2
36.	Washing, dyeing, dry cleaning	10	20	2
37.	Lottery, Cattle and poultry feeds etc.	4	28	1

It is evident from table IV.12 that, 37 different types of trades are running in the town. Food and grocery establishments have major share in the trade. It has more establishments, volume of trade and offers more employment avenues. It is followed by textile establishments. Though small pan, bidi and cigarettee shops are more in number but volume of their trade is very meagre or negligible. The local marwaris are engaged in various type of trades so also Sundhi, a Hindu community is engaged in trades. The Muslim traders are mostly seen in business like meat, egg, making of mattress, pillow and quilt etc. The ornament, jewellery and goldsmithy trades are solely conducted by 'Banias', a Hindu community. Similarly, the establishments of personal service like hair dressing, saloon and washing are being carried out by 'Bariks' and 'Dhobas', the communities associated in this profession since long.

Trade and commerce have developed considerably in various fields and with the introduction of various new goods and services it has also expanded further. The market at Hatatota has stock of various type of consumer goods, it not only caters to the need of local urbanites but also people living on the periphery of the town. The old market of the town mostly deals in grocery, cloth and other consumer items.

Besides these markets, a weekly market operates every Saturday at Hatatota. The name Hatatota means the market which sits under a mango grove, from this the name of this locality is derived. This weekly market is also called 'Jajangi Market'. In this market

various commodities are sold starting from food articles to household utilities. In this market there are two permanent structures in the shape of long shade whose four sides are opened with a tin roof and raised platform for display of goods. Besides several temporary sheds, with various canopies like tarpauline plastic sheets etc., sprung up on the open space to run the business. Various crops, vegetables, agricultural implements, salt, household utilities of bamboo, cheap fancy goods, cattle, goat and fowl etc., are sold in this market. The growers of nearby villages, traders of various goods bring their wares to this market in cycle, rickshaw, bullockcarts and trucks etc. This market sits from morning to late afternoon and by evening the area again becomes desolate.

People of the town as well as the consumers of peripheral villages and nearby industrial mini-towns depend on this market. The vegetable is less costly here along with other merchandise which are not usually found in the local market but are readily available in this weekly market. For this the market is usually crowded. Several shops numbering more than 300 usually have brisk to heavy sale during the market day. During winter season (November to March) this market is more crowded because of availability of vegetables and other agricultural products in plenty. During summer (April to July) the cattle market is most sought after because of availability of bullocks, which are used for cultivation. In other seasons it is modestly crowded.

Excepting these trade and commercial units, this town has also a few establishments which deal in excise goods. With the urbanisation, the use of these products have also substantially increased. The particulars of excise shop and establishments are shown in table IV.13.

Table IV.13

Particulars of Excise shops and Establishments

Type		No. of shops	Average customers per day
1		2	3
1.	Country spirit (Contract supply)	2	100
2.	Duty paid 'GANJA'	2	50
3.	Duty paid 'BHANG'	2	10
4.	India made foreign liquor 'OFF' Shop	2	250
5.	Medicinal opium	1	3 (Per month)

The Government grants exclusive privilege for each financial year to the person, who bids maximum and whose bid has been accepted at the auction sale conducted at each district headquarters on the date and time prefixed as per Sec-20 of Bihar and Orissa Excise Act. The foreign liquor licences are granted by the Government each year to such persons who are found suitable among the applicants applied for such licence. The medicinal opium is sold at the excise office of Talcher to the addicts, who are issued with licence, as per medical advice.

The Government collects revenue from these licencees. From the country spirit, the Government collects Rs. 20,000/- per month. Similarly Rs. 4,700/- and Rs. 325/- are collected from Ganja and Bhang shops respectively. But the collection from foreign liquor shop is maximum i.e. Rs. 85,000/- per month. No evidence of any particular

community's attachment or addiction was noticed. The people of lower caste and lower economic strata are usually habituated with country spirit but people from higher income group fascinate more for foreign liquor. According to the excise official the number of addiction is growing.

Banking and Co-operation:

National Banks

In 1959, State Bank of India first opened its branch at Talcher. Now there are three nationalised banks here, namely, State Bank of India, United Bank of India and United Commercial Bank. These banks are functioning at three different localities of the town.

The State Bank of India being the main operator of Government account is situated at Hatatota. The United Bank of India is functioning closer to the Deulbera Colliery and mostly have more transaction with it. The United Commercial Bank is functioning near the 1st Gate, in the old part of the town. After nationalisation these banks have enlarged their operations and are doing brisk business.

In these banks there are 12,197 number of depositors in fixed, savings and current account, who have deposited 447 lakh of rupees in these accounts during the year 1986. These banks are also advancing loan to the customers for various purposes like starting small industries, personal loan, agriculture and trades etc. In the above said period the Nationalised Banks have advanced loan to the tune of 88 lakh of rupees. As another banking business they have also transacted nine lakh rupees for bills discount and purchase. Only the State Bank of India has kept against mortgage 25.28 Ac of land and advanced 19 lakh rupees as agricultural loan. Similarly, only the United Bank of India has invested 6 lakh of rupees for agricultural production. Among these banks the State Bank of India has largest business in terms of deposits, loans, etc.

Co-operative Bank

In addition to these Nationalised banks, another bank in the co-operative sector is functioning in this town, whose name is Anugul United Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. This bank was started in 1921 but its area of operation expanded to this town after merger of the States in 1948. The main activity of this bank is to provide short term and medium term loan to the agriculturist. It is also advancing loan on non-agricultural sector and also accepting deposits from individuals as well as institutions.

This bank has 1,383 number of depositors who have deposited 13 lakh of rupees during the year 1986. Similarly, it has also advanced loan of 93 lakh and also invested 90 thousand rupees on agricultural production.

Land Development Bank

The Talcher Co-operative Land Development Bank mostly receives loan from Orissa State-Co-Operative Land Development Bank to give loan to the agriculturist for improvement of land and redemption of old debts on the security of land. During the year 1986, this bank has advanced a loan of 14 lakhs of rupees against the mortgage of 1,663.32 Ac of land.

A list of all these banks are given in table IV.14.

Table

Particulars of banks,

Name & Type	Number of depositor					
	Fixed		Savings		Current	
	Number	Amount in 000	Number	Amount in 000	Number	Amount in 000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nationalised						
State Bank of India	1,795	14,685	4,235	7,324	665	10,425
United Bank of India	1,356	5,736	3,431	4,098	116	970
United Commercial Bank	158	771	425	463	16	108
Cooperative Bank						
Anugul United Central Co-operative Bank	20	158	1,239	1,054	27	4
Land Development						
Talcher Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV.14

in Talcher

Number of depositor		Transaction during last one year		Land on mortgage		Investment during last one year
Others						
Number	Amount in 000	Bill discounted & purchased in 000	Loans and advances in 000	Acres	Amount advanced against mortgaged in 000	Agricultural production in 000
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
-	-	-	7,825	25.28	1,959	
-	186	932	442	-	-	639
-	-	65	605	-	-	-
97	119	-	9,348	-	-	90
-	-	-	-	1663.32	1,464	-

Households having agricultural or Horticultural land

Of 200 surveyed households of the town there are only 5 cultivating households and 31 households have agricultural or horticultural land. Of these 13 belong to kutcha houses, four to trade and commerce locality who have agricultural land of average size of 1.210 Hectare which is the maximum in comparison to others. The rest three of scheduled caste locality have average size of 0.112 Hect. agricultural land in their possession which is the lowest.

Only one household of trade and commerce locality has his agricultural land at a distance of more than 4 Kms. from his house. While no household, have their agricultural land in adjecent to their houses, equal number of households (15) have their land at a distance of 1 Km and 2 to 3 kms away from their house.

Table IV.15 presents the household in possession of Agricultural or Horticultural land.

Table IV.15

Housenolds in possession of Agricultural or Horticultural land inside town or within 2 kms. from outer periphery of town by locality where the house is situated.

Locality	Total No. of House-holds	No. of Households having agricul-tural or horticul-tural land inside or adjoining the town	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Average size (hectares of agri-cultural land per household)
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km. from house	Within a distance of 2-3 Km. from house	More than 4 kms. from house	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Residential area (Pucca houses)	75	11	-	8	3		0.282
Residential area (Kutcha houses)	75	13	-	5	8	-	0.124
Trade & commerce area	10	4	-	-	3	1	1.210
Scheduled Caste area	29	3	-	2	1	-	0.112
Scheduled Tribe area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blighted area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	31	-	15	15	1	-

Paddy is the main crop of cultivation in this region. Since no irrigational facilities are available and the soil is not so fertile the agricultural out-put is meagre. The yield per cultivating household for all the 31 households is worked out to be 10.47 quintal for the town while 10.15 quintal is the consumption and 0.32 quintal is being marketed per household of the town.

Table IV.16 shows crops production, consumption and marketing by locality.

Table IV.16

Crops Production, Consumption and Marketing by Locality

Locality		Total No. of house-holds	No.- of house-holds having Agricultural or Horti cultural Land	Crops culti-vated	Number of house-holds culti vating	Yield per culti-vating household in quintals	Consump tion per culti-vating household in quintals	Marketing per culti-vating house-hold in quintals
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Residential area of Pucca houses	75	11	Paddy	11	11.95	11.50	0.45
2.	Residential area of Kutcha houses	75	13	Paddy	13	7.92	7.54	0.38
3.	Trade and Commerce area	10	4	Paddy	4	15.50	15.50	-
4.	Scheduled Caste area	29	3	Paddy	3	9.33	9.33	-
5.	Scheduled Tribe area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Muslim area	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Sikh area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Blighted area	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	200	31	-	31	10.47	10.15	0.32

The households (4) belonging to trade and commerce locality have most out-put (15.50 quintal) per household but they do not market their product. Similarly, the Scheduled Caste households (3) do not market their product whereas their out-put is only 9.33 quintal per household. The households of Residential area pucca houses (11) have more yield per household (11.95 quintial) than the yield per household of the town.

The biggest size of holding, between 10.00 to 19.99 hectare is owned by a household belonging to Residential area pucca houses. This household only engages hired workers for cultivation only. Whereas maximum number (13) of households have land holding size below 0.50 hectare. While 2 households of them conduct their cultivation through family workers only. Out of 31 households 26 engage only hired workers for cultivation.

During survey it is found that 64 households are remaining various types of domestic animals like cow, ox, calf, goat, hen, etc. total number of such domestic animals are 188. Only the Hindu households are rearing these animals of whom only 8 belong to scheduled caste community and they have kept 15 such animals. A table bearing number IV.17 is presented in which practice of Animal Husbandry by the Surveyed households is given.

Table IV.17

Practice of Animal Husbandry by Type of Religion,Caste/Tribe/Community

Sl. No.	Description of Live-stock and Poultry	Total No. of house-holds rearing	Total number reared by type of livestock	Total number of households rearing belonging to Religion, Caste, Tribe or Community					
				Hindu		Scheduled Caste		Other Hindu Com-munities	
				Number of household rearing	Number reared	Number of households rearing	Number reared	Number of house-holds rearing	Nuber reared
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Cow	41	100	41	100	4	6	37	94
2.	Ox	10	20	10	20	1	2	9	18
3.	Calf	3	4	3	4	-	-	3	4
4.	Goat	4	27	4	27	-	-	4	27
5.	Hen	6	37	6	37	3	7	3	30
	Total	64	188	64	188	8	15	56	173

Professionals in the town

There are various types of professionals in this town. Since the court of Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate and Sub-judge are in the town, the number of professionals as advocates are more in number. There are two associations of the lawyers in this town, Talcher Bar Association and Sub-Divisional Lawyer Association, altogether 35 lawyers are in this town who are dispensing legal professional advice to the needies. There are 3 allopathic doctors who are practising privately and dispensing the patients. One of these doctors has a small nursing home where he undertakes minor operations etc. Also there are three homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic practitioner in this town. There are also professionals in the guise of astrologers, whose number is 2. Only one pharmacist is practising as dispenser of medicine in this town.

Number of professionals

1.	Lawyer	-	35
2.	Allopathic Doctor	-	3
3.	Homeopathic Doctor	-	3
4.	Ayurvedic Doctor	-	1
5.	Astrologer	-	2
6.	Pharmacist	-	1

Vehicles

Several different types of vehicles are plying on the road of this town. The town dwellers are using these vehicles for their personal transportation as well as transportation of their goods. The mode of transport like cycle rickshaw, animal driven carts are regulated by the municipal authority and for use of these certain taxes are imposed on their owners. For the year 1985-86, the municipality had collected Rs. 4,488/- as licence fee and fine from these vehicles.

List of vehicles regulated by municipality

	Type	Number	Licence fee per vehicle
	1	2	3
1.	Cycle	1,500	Rs. 2/-
2.	Cycle rickshaw	80	Rs. 8/-
3.	Animal driven carts	4	Rs. 10/-

There are also several automobiles which are plying but the exact number of such vehicles are not available. The Regional Transport Authority, Dhenkanal has made a list of different types of vehicles of the district, from this list a tentative number is worked and given in table IV.18.

Table IV.18

	Type	Number	Licence fee per vehicle
	1	2	3
1.	Scooter; Motor Cycle and moped	924	Rs. 60/-
2.	Auto rickshaw	29	Rs. 360/-
3.	Car/Taxi	102	Rs. 184/-
4.	Jeep, Trekker, Van	219	Rs. 184/-
5.	Truck	180	Rs. 7,400/-
6.	Tractor	14	Rs. 1,920/-
7.	Bus	17	Rs. 52,032/-
8.	Tanker	5	Rs. 7,400/-
9.	Dumper	3	Rs. 7,400/-
10.	Tipper	9	Rs. 7,400/-

The taxes collected from such vehicles are not available since no separate account is maintained for each town.

As an inference it can be said that Talcher Municipality is an economically active town. It has ample opportunity for further development.

APPENDIX

Types of Household

1. Nuclear family : A couple with or without unmarried children.

2. Supplemented nuclear family : A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3. Subnuclear family : A fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children or the widower with unmarried children, or siblings—whether unmarried, or widowed, separated, or divorced—living together.

4. Single-person household.

5 Supplemented subnuclear : A group of relatives, member of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For exarnple, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law.

6. Collateral joint family : Two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond—usually a brother-brother relationship—plus unmarried children.

7. Supplemented collateral joint family : A collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widowed father, or an unmarried sibling.

8. Lineal joint family : Two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.

9. Supplemented lineal joint family : A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.

10. Lineal-collateral joint family : Three or more couples linked collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family : A lineal-collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.

12. Others - (Those not covered above).

CHAPTER-V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Ethnic composition of population :

Nationality and Religion

Ethnic composition of population of a town provides information about different groups of persons belonging to different religion, caste, tribe and community. Nationality-wise composition of population in Talcher indicates that all residents are Indians according to 1981 Census counting. But religion-wise break up of its population indicates that they profess six diffferent religious pursuits, though there was a wide range of difference in composition among different groups of people. Only Hindus covered almost 95 per cent space in the ethnic composition map of the town. Their number is 14,808 living in 2,822 households. Muslim comes next with population 507 in 83 households followed by Sikh with 152 population in 28 households. Christian, Jain and Buddha come next in order. Only a single person is noticed following Buddhism whose place in the ethnic map is very negligible.

Table V.1 indicates the number of households and sexwise population composition of Talcher town belonging to each religion according to 1981 Census.

Table V.1

Household and population by Religion of Head of Household, 1981 Census

Name of Religion	No. of Households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Buddha	1	1	1	-
Christian	10	57	27	30
Hindu	2,822	14,808	8,009	6,799
Jain	3	16	10	6
Muslim	83	507	309	198
Sikh	28	152	91	61
Religion not stated	17	72	37	35
Total	2,964	15,613	8,484	7,129

Table V. 2 presents the details ethnic composition relating to households and population of each religion, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other communities

Table V.2

Ethnic composition of surveyed households by religion, caste/tribe/community

Religions	Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Total	194	1,131	577	554
	Abadhya	1	5	3	2
	Bangali	1	7	4	3
	Badhei	5	29	18	11
	Barik	4	21	9	12
	Brahmin	17	100	52	48
	Chitrakar	1	7	3	4
	Chhetri	1	5	3	2
	Gauda	15	92	53	39
	Gudia	6	37	18	19
	Kamar	2	6	3	3
	Karan	14	85	44	41
	Kansari	2	13	7	6
	Kshatriya/Paika	35	186	99	87
	Kumbhar	1	4	2	2
	Mali	2	12	8	4
	Maruari (Vaishya)	3	21	11	10
	Matibansa Nahak	2	14	7	7
	Patra	3	22	12	10
	Sundhi	6	73	31	42
	Sunari (Bania)	2	19	8	11
	Teli	11	49	28	21
	Tanti	6	29	12	17
	Scheduled Caste	43	242	113	129
	Dom	5	23	12	11
	Dhoba	2	10	5	5
	Hadi	11	57	26	31
	Keuta/Dewar	9	62	29	33
	Mochi	1	4	1	3
	Pan	12	64	32	32
	Pantanti	1	8	4	4
	Tanla	2	14	4	10
	Scheduled Tribe	11	53	31	22
	Kandha	1	8	4	4
	Kisan	1	6	4	2
	Lohara	7	33	19	14
	Savar	2	6	4	2
Muslim		5	21	8	13
Sikh		1	8	6	2
Total		200	1,160	591	569

It is seen from the table V.2 that people from three religions, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh constitute the major part of the surveyed population. The people belonging to Hindu

religion are found maximum i.e. 1,131 or 97.5 per cent of total surveyed population. There are 194 Hindu households comprising of 577 males and 554 females. Five households of Muslim religion having 21 persons with 8 males and 13 females and one household of Sikh religion with 8 persons comprising of 6 males and 2 females are surveyed in the town.

There are 34 communities including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recorded in the table under Hindu religion. Among the Scheduled Castes, there are 8 different castes like Tanla, Dom, Hadi, Pan, Pantanti, Dhoba, Dewar and Mochi. Of these castes Panas are highest in number, 12 households and 64 persons. Hadi another caste, comes next with 11 households and 57 persons followed by Dewar with 9 households and 62 persons. From among the rest scheduled caste, the number of households varies from one to five. Similarly, the four Scheduled Tribes i.e. Kandha, Lohara, Savar and Kisan constitute 11 households altogether with population of 55 individuals. Among the rest 22 other Hindu communities, Kshyatriyas are maximum in number having 35 households with 186 persons comprising of 99 males and 87 females. Brahmin another community, comes next with 17 households and 100 population comprising of 52 males and 48 females. Gauda community, occupies third position with 15 households and 92 persons, followed by Karan with 14 households and 85 persons and Sundhi with 6 households and 73 persons. In each of the remaining communities less than 50 persons are enumerated.

The table V.3 exhibits the distribution of surveyed households and population by locality, religion and sex.

Table

Distribution of Households and population by

Locality	Religion and					
	Hindu			Muslim		
	Household	M	F	Household	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Residential area of Pucca Houses	75	254	212	-	-	-
2. Residential area of Kutcha Houses	75	204	217	-	-	-
3. Trade and Commerce area	10	39	41	-	-	-
4. Scheduled Caste area	29	70	76	-	-	-
5. Scheduled Tribe area	2	6	6	-	-	-
6. Muslim area	-	-	-	5	8	13
7. Sikh area	1	3	1	-	-	-
8. Blighted area	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total	194	577	554	5	8	13

V.3

locality, Religion and Sex (Survey data)

Sex						Locality
Sikh			Total			
Household	M	F	Household	M	F	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
-	-	-	75	254	212	Residential area of Pucca Houses
-	-	-	75	204	217	Residential area of Kutcha houses
-	-	-	10	39	41	Trade and Commerce area
-	-	-	29	70	76	Scheduled Caste area
-	-	-	2	6	6	Scheduled Tribe area
-	-	-	5	8	13	Muslim area
1	6	2	2	9	3	Sikh area
-	-	-	2	1	1	Blighted area
1	6	2	200	591	569	Total

Mother tongue

The population of Talcher town was multilingual as revealed in the 1981 Census. Different languages spoken by the town dwellers include Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Marathi, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Nepali/Gorkhali, Kisan, Munda and Mundari apart from the predominant language Oriya. The table V.4 shows the list of languages mainly spoken in the households of the town and the number of persons speaking each language with sex breakup.

Table V.4

Language Mainly Spoken in the Household as per 1981 census

Language	No. of House-holds	Speakers			Remarks
		Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengali	64	324	178	146	These figures exclude House-less and Institu-tional population
Gujarati	8	54	32	22	
Hindi	70	438	243	195	
Malayalam	6	20	15	5	
Marathi	3	24	15	9	
Oriya	2,542	13,382	6,990	6,392	
Punjabi	27	143	83	60	
Tamil	6	37	16	21	
Telugu	9	29	19	10	
Urdu	77	434	240	194	
Gorkhali/Nepali	2	8	6	2	
Kisan	2	12	8	4	
Munda	25	108	45	63	
Mundari	2	7	4	3	
Total	2,843	15,020	7,894	7,126	

The table V.4 shows that most of the town dwellers numbering 13,382 speak Oriya as the main language. Hindi and Urdu languages come next in order, of which speakers are 438 and 434 respectively, followed by Bengali with 324 speakers. All other languages except Punjabi and Munda are spoken by minority groups not exceeding double digit figures whereas there are 143 Punjabi and 108 Munda language speakers. Survey data reveal that out of 1,160 persons 1,072 are speaking Oriya as the main language. Hindi comes next with

31 speakers followed by Bengali, Urdu and Punjabi with speakers of 22, 21 and 14 respectively (vide table No. V.17).

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Break-up of 1981 Census population shows that, there are 2,375 or 15.21 per cent scheduled castes and 254 or 1.62 per cent scheduled Tribes population to total population respectively reside in the town, Talcher. But as far as the survey figures are concerned there are 242 persons belonging to eight scheduled caste communities and 53 persons belonging to four scheduled tribe communities constituting 20.86 and 4.57 per cent respectively. Therefore, persons belonging to the other communities numbering 865 or 74.57 per cent of the population are distributed among 22 communities of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh religions.

The Table V.5 details the distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households with sex wise break-up of different castes and tribes.

Table V.5

Distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households, number of households and population

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of house-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
SCHEDULED CASTE	43	242	113	129
1. Dhoba	2	10	5	5
2. Dom	5	23	12	11
3. Hadi	11	57	26	31
4. Mochi	1	4	1	3
5. Pantanti	1	8	4	4
6. Pan	12	64	32	32
7. Tanla	2	14	4	10
8. Keuta/Dewar	9	62	29	33
SCHEDULED TRIBE	11	53	31	22
9. Kandha	1	8	4	4
10. Kisan	1	6	4	2
11. Savar	2	6	4	2
12. Lohara	7	33	19	14

Houseless, Institutional and disabled persons

During the 1981 Census 39 houseless households were enumerated and in these households 117 persons, comprising of 61 males and 56 females were counted. Similarly, 121 institutional households were enumerated in the town. In these households 590 males and 3 females were found living.

Regarding disabled persons, a total of 13 such individuals were enumerated at the time of 1981 Census. A largest proportion of them numbering seven were totally cirppled. Out of the rest, five were totally blind and the remaining one was totally dumb.

Age, sex and marital status

Distribution of population of Talcher town as per survey according to age, sex and marital status is shown in the table V.6. It is quite evident from the table that an absolute majority of population of the town in the surveyed households with 672 or 57.93 per cent are unmarried persons. At present the group enjoying "married" marital status is 440 persons which amounts to 37.93 per cent of the total persons surveyed. The proportion of males and females found enjoying conjugal life is almost balanced with 38.40 per cent and 37.43 per cent to total population of the town and the difference is marginal. The number of widowed persons from among the surveyed population is quite less. Out of 1,160 persons, 46 or 3.97 per cent of the population of the town are widowed. Therefore, a conclusion may be drawn in favour of existence of a happy and healthy social life in the town as far as marital status is concerned. An important point in favour of a healthy society is that the separated family cases which are most disintegrated social aspects, found among the surveyed is very meagre (with only 2 females constituting 0.17 per cent) which is negligible. Remarkably not even a single divorced case finds place among survey data.

Table V.6

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age group	Marital Status and Sex								Total		Remarks
	Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0-4	65	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	76	There is no divorced or Unspecified status enumerated at the time of survey
5-9	83	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	93	
10-14	71	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	79	
15-19	66	54	-	10	-	-	-	-	66	64	
20-24	48	13	7	25	-	1	-	-	55	39	
25-29	14	3	23	41	-	-	-	-	37	44	
30-34	3	1	29	34	1	-	-	1	33	36	
35-49	1	1	103	80	-	8	-	-	104	89	
50-59	-	-	37	16	3	9	-	1	40	26	
60-69	1	-	16	4	5	5	-	-	22	9	
70 +	-	-	12	3	3	11	-	-	15	14	
Total	352	320	227	213	12	34	-	2	591	569	

It can be seen from the table V.6 that the nubile age for women at present in Talcher is in the proximity of 15-19 years age group and that for males is of 20-24 years. Numerically largest number of married persons in both the sexes are found in the age group of 35-49 years. In that age group at least one male and one female is found with never married marital status. A singular case of old man from among the surveyed population in the age group of 60-69 was found under the category of "never married".

Obviously out of 591 male persons of the town 352 or 59.56 per cent are never married. In other words 239 or 40.44 persons have married at least once in their lives. Out of those ever married persons 94.98 per cent are leading conjugal life at present, whereas the rest 5.02 per cent are widowers. Similarly out of 569 females surveyed never married constitute 56.23 per cent showing 249 or 43.77 per cent as ever married women. Out of these 249 ever married women 85.54 per cent are currently married women, 13.66 per cent are widows and rest are separated. Largest proportion of widowed females are in age 70 or more. A young lady in the age group of 20-24 years is also among them. Though negligible 0.80 per cent ladies of the town are leading "Separated" life one belonging to the age group of 30-34 and the other to 50-59 years.

Age, Sex and Education

Distribution of population according to age, sex, and education can suggest properly in regard to the ability or disability of members of the population for performing their social and economic roles. The study of characteristics in these fields are often designated as the field of "population quality". The analysis of this kind of population quality in particular can suggest about effective utilisation of the human resources taking into consideration of educational attainments.

As such the total population taken for purpose of analysing educational levels stands at 526 males and 493 females totalling to 1,019 persons. This is less than that of the total population surveyed (1,160) which denotes that the group of children in the age group of 0-4 years equals with the difference and that they are treated as illiterates for this purpose. As far as educational aseptis are concerned, children of 0-4 years are excluded from the surveyed population in our discussion.

Illiterates constitute 87 males and 164 females (i.e. 24.63 per cent) of the population and the remaining literate and educated persons form 75.37 per cent of the surveyed population.

On the other hand, taking into consideration of the entire surveyed population of 1,160, the total literates numbering 768 constitute 66.21 per cent of the population. The proportion of literate and educated persons to total population shows a much higher rate than that of the 1981 Census figures. The rate of literacy according to 1981 for Talcher was worked out as 52.60 per cent.

The table V.7 presents literacy figures relating to total surveyed population excluding children of 0-4 years and its sex-wise break up.

Table
Distribution of Population by Age,

Educational level	Age and							
	5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	83	93	71	79	66	64	55	39
Illiterate	18	21	5	13	8	11	9	10
Literate (without Educational level) Non-formal	7	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Formal	57	70	11	17	7	13	10	10
Primary	1	-	34	21	4	10	2	1
Middle	-	-	17	27	23	20	19	10
Matriculation/Secondary	-	-	2	-	15	5	6	5
Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	-	-	-	-	6	5	6	2
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:								
Engineering and Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

It can be seen from the survey data that on an average 25 persons are illiterates in every hundred in Talcher Town keeping aside 75 literate and educated persons. Obviously the proportion of male literate and educated persons are more with 83.46 per cent than the females with 66.73 per cent. The largest group of persons with a single level of educational attainment are the literates without any educational level either by formal or non-formal education. They alone constitute 147 males and 156 females totalling to 303 forming 39.45 per cent of the total literate and educated persons of Talcher. If not in higher educational levels, atleast in this group female literates out-number their male counterparts both in absolute number as well as in proportion. The distribution of surveyed population by age, sex and educational level is presented in table V.7.

On examining the survey data on educational attainment, it is seen that, literates who have attained educational qualification upto matriculation or higher secondary standard are 693 which constitute 86.84 per cent of the literates and educated persons. A total of 63 persons or 8.20 per cent have passed matriculation but are under graduates. Persons with qualification graduation level and

V.7
Sex and Educational Level

Sex								
25-34		35-49		50+		Total		Educational level
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
70	80	104	89	77	49	526	493	Total
16	27	13	46	17	36	87	164	Illiterate
								Literate (without Educational level)
-	2	1	-	2	2	12	7	Non-formal
5	13	24	23	22	3	135	149	Formal
6	8	17	5	15	6	79	51	Primary
18	18	18	10	15	2	110	87	Middle
8	3	12	3	4	-	47	16	Matriculation/Secondary
4	3	8	1	-	-	24	11	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-technical diploma or certificate/not equal to degree
3	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
7	3	5	1	1	-	13	5	Graduate degree other than technical degree
2	-	2	-	1	-	5	-	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree
								Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:
1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	Engineering and Technology
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Medicine
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	Teaching

above are 30 in number belonging to the both sexes and constitute 3.90 per cent of literates. Persons in this group are in fact belonging to a number of faculties like graduate and post-graduate degree other that the technical degree. The technical degree and post graduate degree holders in the town include engineering and technology, medicine and teaching. Post graduate level technical degree holders in education and medicine are monopolised by females only.

It can be stated in the conclusion that, the rate of literacy is quite satisfactory in the town and females are enthusiastically attending to schools.

Widow remarriage

With the advancement of science and technology, civilisation is on the process of changing thereby a number of old and blind beliefs are being loosing ground. One such superstition which has changed its value is the widow marriage. Data collected at the time of survey about 64 cases who have become widow/widower out of which 18 cases have reported their re-marriage and leading happy conjugal life.

The table V.8 explains the position of widow/widower re-marriage by age of becoming widow/widower and caste/tribe community of person concerned.

Table V. 8

Widow/Widower Remarriage by Age of becoming widow/widower and Caste or Tribe or Community (Survey data)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number reporting to have become widow/widower at age			Number remarried out of those who become widow/ widower at the age of		
	Below 25	25-34	35 & above	Below 25	25-34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste	2	8	9	1	5	1
Scheduled Tribe	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Community	1	14	29	-	7	4
Total	3	23	38	1	12	5

On a close examination of the table it will be seen that the number of widow/widower remarriage are maximum in the age group of 25-34 in which also they attained that status. Out of 23 such instances 12 or 52.17 per cent got remarried in the same age group. Further more, in case of Scheduled Castes the proportion of such remarriages in that group is more (62.50 per cent) than that in case of the other communities (50.00 per cent).

Coming to the later age group of 35 years and above, the data show that the proportion of widowed remarriages get reduced in this age group. Five out of 38 cases constituting 13.16 per cent are found to be remarried. But in this case the other communities of the town rank first (with 13.79 per cent) followed by Scheduled Castes (with 11.11 per cent) of the town.

In general, widow/widower re-marriages are proportionately more in case of scheduled castes (36.84 per cent) than in case of other communities. Only one Scheduled Tribe found to be widowed in the age group of 25-34 years but no remarriage was noticed in this case.

Age at marriage

Of the surveyed population 488 are ever married persons in which 239 are males and 249 are females. The average age at marriage of ever married persons of the town relating to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities according to their age at marriage with sex break up is given in table V.9

Table V.9

Average age at marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Caste	40	46	22	23	22	16	16	16
Scheduled Tribe	3	4	-	26	25	-	16	15
Other Community	196	199	24	24	24	16	17	18
Total	239	249	23	24	24	16	17	18

From the table V.9 it is indicated that, 239 males are surveyed for this purpose and it is also observed that 23 was the average age at marriage for those ever married males who married earlier to 30 years of survey. In case of Scheduled Caste males the average age at marriage was 22 years which is less than one year than the cases referred above. The ever married males who married in between 15-29 years earlier to survey, their average age at marriage was 24 years. The same is the case for those ever married males who have married within 15 years of survey. In case of Scheduled Caste 22 years was worked out as the age of marriage. Whereas in case of Scheduled Tribes, the average age at marriage is more than those recorded for the scheduled caste and than that of males of other communities. Interestingly no scheduled tribes either male or female were found to be married for earlier than 30 years.

Coming to the ever married females, it is seen that the average age at marriage of Scheduled Caste ever married females is 16. And that remains constant irrespective of their tenure of marriage. In case of Scheduled Tribe ever married females, 16 is the average age at marriage for those who have married between 15-29 years, earlier to the survey. And 15 is the average age of marriage of those who have married within 15 years.

Coming to other communities, it is worked out that 16, 17 & 18 are the average age at marriage of the ever married females who got married earlier than 30 years, between 15-29 years and within 15 years of survey respectively. The analysis of the table concludes that the average age at marriage of males is 24 while that of females is 17.

The entire ever married population is being distributed according to various age groups of age at marriage by their present age in table V.10 with sex break up. From this it is observed that 3 males of 55 or more in age had married during their childhood i.e. below 14 years of age. Similarly 9 females of aged 35 and more had child marriages. But 111 or 46.44 per cent of ever married males had married between 20 to 24 years of their age which is the highest among the married males and is followed by 84 or 35.15 per cent of males who have married between 25-29 year of age. In case of ever married females 201 or 80.72 per cent had married between their age of 14-19 years followed by 35 or 14.06 per cent who have married between 20-24 years of their age. Only one female had married in 30 to 34 years of age which is quite high.

Table
Age of marriage as related to

(Survey

										Age at
	Male									
Present age	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	ANS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-24	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
25-34	-	9	31	9	2	-	-	-	-	51
35-44	-	5	36	31	5	1	-	-	-	78
45-54	-	5	24	23	1	1	-	-	-	54
55+	3	6	14	21	3	1	-	-	-	48
Total	3	27	111	84	11	3	-	-	-	239

It is interesting to note from the table V.11 that no child marriage was recorded in case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of 46 Scheduled Castes ever married females 3 had married in the age group of 20-24 and the rest were in 14-19 age group. All the ever

V.10
Sex and Present Age

data)

marriage										
Female										
Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	ANS	Total	Present age
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Below 14
-	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	14-24
-	59	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	74	25-34
3	53	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	66	35-44
1	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	45-54
5	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	55+
9	201	35	3	1	-	-	-	-	249	Total

married females of Scheduled Tribes had married in the same age group of 14-19. The details in regard to the age at marriage relating to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other communities may be seen from table V.11.

Table
Age at Marriage as related to
(Survey

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age at Male									
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	ANS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scheduled Caste	-	6	20	13	1	-	-	-	-	40
Scheduled Tribe	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Community	3	20	91	69	10	3	-	-	-	196
Total	3	27	111	84	11	3	-	-	-	239

Table

Age at marriage as related

Educational level	Age at Male						
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	-	9	20	14	2	-	45
Education without level	1	3	2	1	-	-	7
Below Primary	-	7	24	18	2	2	53
Primary	1	2	15	8	1	-	27
Middle	1	4	24	18	1	-	48
Matric	-	2	20	12	2	1	37
Diploma and Certificate	-	-	3	2	1	-	6
Degree and above	-	-	3	11	2	-	16
Total	3	27	111	84	11	3	239

Table V.12 presents data on age at marriage as related to educational level.

This table shows that out of 9 female child marriages 7 were illiterates and one was having below primary level of education and the other was having education up to middle standard. Similarly, in case of three male child marriages their educational levels were

V.11
Caste/Tribe/Community
data)

Marriage											
Female											Caste/Tribe/ Community
Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 +	ANS	Total	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
-	43	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	Scheduled Caste
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	Scheduled Tribe
9	154	32	3	1	-	-	-	-	199	Other Community
9	201	35	3	1	-	-	-	-	249	Total

V.12

to Educational level

marriage							
Female							Educational level
Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
7	103	12	1	-	-	123	Illiterate
-	4	1	-	-	-	5	Education without level
1	31	5	-	-	-	37	Below Primary
-	18	3	-	-	-	21	Primary
1	34	4	-	-	-	39	Middle
-	8	5	1	-	-	14	Matric
-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Diploma and Certificate
-	3	2	1	1	-	7	Degree and above
9	201	35	3	1	-	249	Total

noticed as below matriculation. The level of education in case of other males and females has no significant impact so far as their age at marriage is concerned.

Further, average age at effective marriage of males and females are given separately by their age at first marriage in table V.13.

Table V.13

Age at first marriage as related to age at effective marriage and time of marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15-29 yrs	Within 15 yrs	Earlier than 30 yrs	15-29 yrs	Within 15 yrs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 10	-	3	-	-	-	14	13	-
10-14	3	25	21	-	-	14	14	14
15-19	27	182	19	20	18	16	16	17
20-24	111	35	22	22	22	20	20	22
25-29	84	3	26	26	26	-	26	26
30-34	11	1	30	31	31	-	-	31
35+	3	-	38	-	36	-	-	-
Total	239	249	23	24	24	16	17	18

The table V.13 reveals the average age at effective marriage of males who had married earlier to 30 years of survey was 23 whereas the average age of effective marriage of males who had married either between 15-29 years or within 15 years of survey period was 24. It shows that the average age has increased from 23 to 24 as time passed.

Similarly in case of females it is observed that the average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married earlier than 30 years of the survey was 16 years. Those who had married between 15-29 years from the survey, their average age at effective marriage was worked out to be 17 years and the females who had married within 15 years, their average age at effective marriage is 18 years. This shows the average age at effective marriage increased from 16 to 17 and from 17 to 18 as time passed.

Education by Religion

A total of 1,160 persons are covered at the time of survey in Talcher Town. But for discussion about educational aspect usually the portion of population belonging to the age group of 0-4 are not taken into consideration as they are considered as illiterates. Hence the total population excluding the children of 0-4 years surveyed in the town stands at 1,019 which is the combination of 526 males and 493 females.

Distribution of population surveyed in Talcher town excluding the group of 0-4 years by age, sex and study in educational institutions by religion is given in table V.14.

Table V.14

Distribution of Popular by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institutions by Religion (Survey data)

Religion	Age Group	Total		Number studying		Number not studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	5-9	82	89	64	69	18	20
	10-14	70	78	54	56	16	22
	15-19	64	64	29	20	35	44
	20-24	54	37	7	2	47	35
	25+	244	212	-	-	244	212
Muslim	5-9	1	4	-	2	1	2
	10-14	1	1	1	-	-	1
	15-19	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-24	1	1	-	-	1	1
	25+	4	5	-	-	4	5
Sikh	5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-19	2	-	2	-	-	-
	20-24	-	1	-	-	-	1
	25+	3	1	-	-	3	1
Total	5-9	83	93	64	71	19	22
	10-14	71	79	55	56	16	23
	15-19	66	64	31	20	35	44
	20-24	55	39	7	2	48	37
	25+	251	218	-	-	251	218

Out of the total population of 1,019 as much as 713 or 69.97 per cent are not attending any educational institutions. Hence the rest 306 or 30.03 per cent are studying at present. Though the degree of difference is marginal still, proportionately more females (30.22 per cent) are prosecuting their studies in educational institutions than their male counterparts (29.84 per cent).

Religion-wise composition of persons at present studying in educational institutions indicates that there is an absolute majority of Hindus predominating all others, still there are some students who belong to Muslim and Sikh religions though they do not constitute a significant part of the total population. Only 18 persons or 1.77 per cent of surveyed population are belonging to Muslims and only seven or 0.69 per cent to Sikhs. The same position is also reflected as regards to the persons in educational institutions. Among the group of persons studying only two or 0.65 per cent adhering Sikhism, three or 0.98 per cent professing Muslim and the rest and absolutely majority in number are Hindus with 301 or 98.37 per cent.

Knowledge of subsidiary language

Of the surveyed population 247 persons are recorded as those who speak subsidiary languages of which 165 are males and 82 are females. Of these, 167 are speakers of Oriya as mother-tongue with 125 males and 42 females. Among them 55 speak Hindi as a subsidiary language, with 44 males and 11 females, 108 persons speak English as

subsidiary language of which 81 are males and 27 are females, three females speak Bengali as a subsidiary language and one female speaks Telugu as such. Next comes, 28 persons who speak Hindi as mother-tongue with some other subsidiary language Of them 15 are males and 13 are females. 15 persons with 7 males and 8 females with mother-tongue Hindi speak Oriya as the subsidiary language, 10 persons with 6 males

Table
Motor-tongue and Subsidiary Languages
(Survey

Age and Sex		Number of speakers of Mother-tongue Oriya who speak subsidiary Language as				Number of speakers of Mother-tongue Bengali who speak subsidiary Language as		
		Hindi	English	Bengali	Telugu	Oriya	English	Hindi
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-4	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-7	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
8-10	Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
11-14	Male	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
	Female	1	3	-	-	2	-	-
15 & above	Male	42	80	-	-	6	1	1
	Female	10	22	3	1	5	1	-
Total	Male	44	81	-	-	7	1	2
	Female	11	27	3	1	9	1	-

and 4 females speak marwari as subsidiary language and only three with two males and one female speak English as subsidiary language. Similarly out of rest, 20 persons speak Bengali, 19 persons speak Urdu and 13 persons speak Punjabi as mother-tongu having the subsidiary languages Oriy English and Hindi. In this regard speakers different age groups may be seen in tab V.15.

V.15
as related to Age and Sex
data)

Number of speakers of Mother-tongue Urdu who speak Sub-sidiary Language as			Number of speakers of Mother-tongue Hindi who speak sub-sidiary Language as			Number of speakers of Mother-tongue Punjabi who speak subsidiary Language as		Age and Sex	
Oriya	Hindi	English	Oriya	Marwari	English	Hindi	Oriya		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	0-4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Male	5-7
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Male	8-10
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Female	
-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	Male	11-14
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	Female	
4	-	1	4	5	2	5	1	Male	15 & above
6	1	-	6	4	1	5	-	Female	
6	1	1	7	6	2	6	1	Male	Total
8	3	-	8	4	1	6	-	Female	

Table
Mother-tongue and Subsidiary Languages of Members of Households
(Survey

Mother-tongue	Total population	Number Speaking Subsidiary Languages with					
		0-4 years			5-9 years		
		Subsidiary Language Hindi	Subsidiary Language English	Subsidiary Language Oriya	Subsidiary Language Hindi	Subsidiary Language English	Subsidiary Language Oriya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oriya	1,072	9	26	-	8	10	-
Bengali	22	-	-	1	-	-	1
Urdu	21	4	1	3	-	-	2
Hindi	31	-	-	2	-	3	4
Punjabi	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,160	13	27	6	8	13	7

Table V.16 presents data on mother-tongue and subsidiary language of members of household as related to duration of stay in present residence.

This shows that out of 247 persons who speak subsidiary languages, 114 speak English as a subsidiary language. Among the 74 residing in the town for more than 10 years, 13 for a period of 5-9 years, 27 lived for less than 5 years. There are 73 persons who speak Hindi as a subsidiary language comes next. Among them 52 are in the town for more than 10 years. 8 since 5-9 years and 13 for less than 5 years. Thereafter 46 persons who speak Oriya as a subsidiary language. Of them 33 are there for more than 10 years, 7 for 5-9 years and 6 for less than 5 years. From the rest of the persons 10 speak Marwari, 3 speak Bengali and one speaks Telugu as their subsidiary language who are living there since more than 10 years in the town.

Subsidiary language and educational score

Excluding the children of 0-4 age groups the population figure is worked out as 1,019 which are in the frame of survey with 526

V.16
as related to Duration of stay in present Residence
data)

reference to duration of stay in present residence

10 + Years						
Subsidiary Language Hindi	Subsidiary Language English	Subsidiary Language Bengali	Subsidiary Language Oriya	Subsidiary Language Marwari	Subsidiary Language Telugu	Mother-tongue
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
38	72	3	-	-	1	Oriya
2	2	-	14	-	-	Bengali
-	-	-	9	-	-	Urdu
-	-	-	9	10	-	Hindi
12	-	-	1	-	-	Punjabi
52	74	3	33	10	1	Total

males and 493 females. The subsidiary languages spoken by them are Hindi, English, Bengali, Marwari, Telugu and Oriya besides their mother-tongue. The highest educational score of 3.46 is secured by those male persons who use English as the subsidiary language. The next highest educational score is 3.00 which is worked out for those males, who use Marwari as subsidiary language followed by the persons using Hindi as the subsidiary language with 2.30 as the educational score. In case of female it is also observed that those who speak English as a subsidiary language secured highest educational score of 3.07. The next highest educational score is 2.25 for those females who speak Hindi as the subsidiary language, followed by those who speak Marwari with educational score 2.00.

Analysis of mother-tongue reveals that the persons speaking Hindi, Bengali and Urdu as mother-tongue and use English as a subsidiary language, has secured better educational score than others. The table V.17 details in regard to the knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score.

Table
Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and
(Survey

Mother-Tongue	Total Speakers of Mother-tongue			Speakers of Subsidiary Language			
				Hindi			
				Number		Average Educational Score	
	Total	Male	Female	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oriya	936	485	451	44	11	2.39	3.18
Hindi	28	15	13	-	-	-	-
Bengali	22	11	11	2	-	2.00	-
Urdu	20	8	12	1	3	2.00	1.00
Punjabi	13	7	6	6	6	1.83	1.17
Total	1,019	526	493	53	20	2.30	2.25

* The population figures exclude the population 0-4 years

V.17
Average Educational Score *
data)

Speakers of Subsidiary Language							
English				Bengali			
Number		Average Educational Score		Number		Average Educational Score	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
81	27	3.42	2.93	-	3	-	2.67
2	1	4.50	5.00	-	-	-	-
1	1	3.00	5.00	-	-	-	-
1	-	5.00	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	29	3.46	3.07	-	3	-	2.67

Table
Knowledge of Subsidiary Language and
(Survey

Speakers of Subsidiary Language							
Oriya				Marwari			
Number		Average Educational Score		Number		Average Educational Score	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	8	2.14	1.50	6	4	3.00	2.00
7	9	2.71	2.00	-	-	-	-
6	8	1.17	0.88	-	-	-	-
1	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
21	25	2.05	1.48	6	4	3.00	2.00

V.17
Average Educational Score
data)

Speakers of Subsidiary Language				Speakers of no Subsidiary Language			
Telugu							
Number		Average Educational Score		Number		Average Educational Score	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
-	1	-	1:00	360	409	1.17	0.90
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	2.00	1.00
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	1.00	361	411	1.17	0.90

Non-enrolement in School

Out of 200 surveyed households in the town Talcher, 66 or 33 per cent households have no school going children of age 5 to 14 years. Only male and only female school going children are reported in an equal number of 36 surveyed households. But children of both the sexes belonging to school going age are found in 62 households.

Out of 36 households with only male school going children 8 households do not send their children to school at all and 5 households send some of them. Of these six such households belonging to Scheduled Caste community are defaulters in one form or other. But households belonging to the other communities seem to be interested in education as such defaulting households are found less in number i.e. 7 out of 29 households. Likewise, out of 36 households with only female children of school going age 13 do not send them at all to school and 3

Table
Households Defaulting in Enrolling School Going Children by
(Survey

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of households not having any child of school going age	Number of households having children of school-going age (5-14)			Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and Female both			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Caste	9	6	9	10	4	2	6
Scheduled Tribe	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Other Community	56	29	27	50	4	3	7
Total	66	36	36	62	8	5	13

send some of their children. Here also more proportion of defaulting households are found among Scheduled Caste households compared to that of the other communities.

In the rest of the households (62) in which there are children of both sexes of school going age, 10 or 16.13 per cent households do not send their children to school at all. From among the rest, in one household only male children and in another one some of the male children only are not going for education whereas others in the family attend school. In this group, there are three households where only female children and in another 4 households where some of only female children do not go for education. There is a single defaulting household enumerated where some male and some female children do not attend school whereas others do. Break up of such defaulting households surveyed by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and other communities in Talcher town are presented in the table V.18.

V.18
Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household data)

Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send only some female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some male and some female children to school	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1	7	1	1	3	4	1	
3	10	1	1	3	4	1	

It may be concluded from the analysis of the table V.18 that scheduled castes and in general females of the town are attending to educational institutions in less number. There are 134 households in the town Talcher from among the surveyed are found with children of school going age in which as much as 49 or 36.57 per cent are defaulters in sending their children for education.

A maximum number of 23 defaulters have stated the reason of not sending their children to school for their poor economic condition. Thus 46.94 per cent defaulters are for the reason of poverty. Children of eight households do not attend schools due to lack of interest in education and parents of 7 households consider their children in the age group of 5 to 14 are still young to attend the educational institutions. The table V.19 shows the number of defaulting households in sending their children to school and the reason of their being default.

Table V.19
Number of defaulting households and reason of default

Sl. No.	Reason of default	No. of defaulting households
1.	Poverty	23
2.	Lack of Interest	8
3.	Under age	7
4.	Ill health	5
5.	Household duty	3
6.	Social Stigma	1
7.	Death of mother	1
8.	Practical training in photography	1
	Total	49

In three households children of school going age are engaged in household duties and for reason of ill health children in 5 households do not attend to schools. Reasons like social stigma, death of mother and engagement in practical training in a photographic studio are stated by at least a single household in each case for being their default. However the reasons for non-enrolment of children in school by type of occupation of head of households is appended at the end of this chapter (Appendix I).

Discontinuation of study

Coming to the discussion on students in the school going age of 5-14 years there are 154 males and 172 females totalling to 326 are enumerated in Talcher Town. Of them 25 male children and 29 female children numbering 54 constituting 16.56 per cent have never attended any educational institution. Remarkably poverty deprived 32 such students from school belonging to both sexes of 5 to 14 age group. The other reasons for never attending educational institutions are physically handicapped conditions, helping parents in domestic work, unimportance of education and consideration of tender age. Children even upto 6 years of age are considered as too young to start education by some parents in a town like Talcher. The table V.20 presents survey data on children of 5 to 14 years in regard to never attendance and discontinuation after ever attendance by age, sex and reason.

It may be seen from the survey data that out of 326 children of school going age 54 have never attended any school and another 26 or 7.98 per cent have discontinued their studies after being admitted into schools. Here also poverty plays important role. Out of the total students discontinued, 11 or 42.31 per cent left the school for the poverty of their parents. At least one male child of 5 years age expressed his unwillingness for study and his parents also conceded the child's whim. Unimportance of education made 5 girls and 2 boys of Talcher to discontinue their studies. The other reasons of discontinuation are ignorance, helping to parents in domestic chore and social stigma.

The table V.21 exhibits a clear picture of discontinuation of education by age, sex, caste, tribe community and classes upto which the children read at the time of their discontinuation.

Table
Never Attendance and Discontinuation after
(Survey

Age	Total Number		Never attendance								
	Male	Female	Male					Female			
			Poverty	Considering the tender age of child	Physicaily handicapped	Helping parents in domestic work	Do not feel the importance of education	Poverty	Considering the tender age of child	Do not feel the importance of education	Better education at home
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	12	15	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
6	24	22	2	3	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
7	14	21	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
8	23	20	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
9	9	13	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
10	17	20	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	2	-
11	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	18	23	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
13	10	14	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14	13	16	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	154	172	14	5	4	1	1	18	4	5	2

V.20
Ever Attendance by Age, Sex and Reason
data)

Discontinuation after attendance								
Male				Female				
Poverty	Ignorance	Unwilling-ness of the child	Do not feel the impor-tance of education	Poverty	Helping parents in domestic work	Do not feel the impor-tance of education	Ignorance	Feel it as a social stig-ma to im-part education to females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-
6	1	1	2	5	3	5	2	1

Table

Discontinuation of Education by Age, Sex, Caste/Tribe/

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age-group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing					
		Male					
		Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Caste	a) 5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	a) 5-9	-	-	2	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Communities	a) 5-9	1	3	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	3	-	1	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	a) 5-9	1	3	2	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	3	-	1	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-

Among the children who discontinued their studies two are scheduled castes, three are scheduled tribes and the rest 21 belong to other communities. A maximum number of students amounting to 12 which includes 5 boys and 7 girls have discontinued when they were in the 3rd and 4th classes. All of them are in the age brackets of 5 to 12 years. Ofcourse, maximum proportion of students discontinued studies are in the age group of 5-9 years followed by the next age group 10-12 years. Students were seen discontinuing their

V. 21

Community and class up to which read

when in class							Age-group of discontinuance	
Female								
Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Total	Age-group of discontinuance	Caste/Tribe/Community
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a) 5-9	Scheduled Caste
-	-	2	-	-	-	2	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
-	-	1	-	-	-	3	a) 5-9	Scheduled Tribe
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
1	4	3	-	1	-	13	a) 5-9	Other Communities
-	-	1	1	1	-	7	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	c) 13-14	
1	4	4	-	1	-	16	a) 5-9	Total
-	-	3	1	1	-	9	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	c) 13-14	

studies in an ascending order particularly in the primary classes i.e. in Class-I, II, & III. From the survey figures it is ascertained that 2,7, and 12 students left the institutions while they were in those classes. Discontinuation by students in higher classes like VII and VIII are noticed proportionately more in case of females than that of the other sex.

A figure detail about the discontinuation of education by occupation of head of household and class up to which read and age is enclosed in Appendix-2

APPE-

Reason for Non-enrolment of Children in School

Type of occupation of head of household	No. of households not having any child of school-going age	No. of households where there are children of school-going age			No. of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for		
		Male children only	Female children only	Both male & female children	Ill health & diseased	Under age	Poverty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unskilled Manual	14	10	12	14	-	1	2
Skilled Manual	19	6	6	15	-	-	-
Lowest prof. & administrative (eg. primary teacher)	2	4	5	4	1	-	1
Small business	6	1	4	4	-	-	-
Highly skilled & Sup. manual	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
Clerks & Shop Assts.	1	5	-	5	-	-	-
Intermediate prof. & related posts (eg. Secondary teacher)	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Medium business	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
Higher prof. & salaried posts	3	1	3	2	-	-	-
Owners of factories,large shops etc.	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Cultivators	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
Pensioners & retired personnels	2	1	2	2	-	-	-
Beggars & Prostitutes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-workers	10	2	3	7	-	1	-
Total	66	36	36	62	1	2	3

NDIX-1

by type of occupation of Head of household

No. of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for		No. of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for		No. of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school for				Type of occupation of head of household
House-hold duty	Lack of interest	Ill health & diseased	Pover-ty	Pover-ty	Lack of inter-est	Under age	House-hold duty	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
1	-	1	1	5	1	1	-	Unskilled Manual
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	Skilled Manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	Lowest prof. & administrative (eg. primary teacher)
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	Small business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highly skilled & Sup. manual
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Clerks & Shop Assts.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intermediate prof. & related posts (eg. Secondary teacher)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Higher prof. & salaried posts
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owners of factories, large shops etc
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Cultivators
-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	Pensioners & retired personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beggars & Prostitutes
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Non-workers
1	1	3	2	7	2	3	1	Total

APPE-

Reason for Non-enrolment of Children in School

Type of occupation of head of household	No. of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school for			No. of households having both male & female children of school-going age & failing to send both to school for		
	Under age	Social stigma	Lack of interest	Death of mother	Poverty	Lack of of interest
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Unskilled Manual	-	-	-	-	3	1
Skilled Manual	-	1	1	-	-	1
Lowest prof. & administrative (eg. primary teacher)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Small business	-	-	-	1	-	-
Highly skilled & Sup. manual	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks & Shop Assts.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate prof. & related posts (eg. Secondary teacher)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher prof. & salaried posts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of factories, large shops etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivators	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pensioners & retired personnels	-	-	-	-	1	-
Beggars & Prostitutes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-workers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	6	3

NDIX-1 (Concld.)

by type of occupation of Head of household

No. of households with both male & female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school for	No. of households with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send some male children to school for	No. of households with both male & female children of school-going age and failing to send only female children to school for	No. of households with both male & female children of school-going age and failing to send only some female children to school for			No. of households with both male & female children of school-going age and failing to send some male and some female children to school for	Type of occupation of head of household
Photog-raphy train-ing in photo studio	Under age	Poverty	House-hold duty	Lack of in-terest	Poverty	Ill health	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Unskilled Manual
-	1	-	-	-	1	1	Skilled Manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lowest prof. & administrative (eg. primary teacher)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Highly skilled & Sup. manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clerks & Shop Assts
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Intermediate prof. & related posts (eg. Secondary teacher
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medium business
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Higher prof. & salaried posts
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Owners of factories large shops etc.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Cultivators
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pensioners & retired personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beggars & Prostitutes
-	-	1	-	-	1	-	Non-workers
1	1	3	1	1	2	1	Total

APPE-

Discontinuation of Education by Occupation of

Type of occupation of head of household	Age-group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class					
		Male					
		Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Un-skilled	a) 5-9	1	1	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled	a) 5-9	-	1	2	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	2	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small Business	a) 5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	-	-	1	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultivators	a) 5-9	-	1	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensioners and retired personnels	a) 5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	1	-	-	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	a) 5-9	1	3	2	-	-	-
	b) 10-12	-	-	3	-	1	-
	c) 13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-

NDIX-2

Head of Household and class up to which read and Age

Female							
Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Age-group of discontinuance	Type of occupation of head of household
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
1	-	1	-	-	-	a) 5-9	Un-skilled
-	-	1	1	-	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
-	2	2	-	1	-	a) 5-9	Skilled
-	-	1	-	1	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
-	2	-	-	-	-	a) 5-9	Small Business
-	-	-	-	-	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	1	-	c) 13-14	
-	-	1	-	-	-	a) 5-9	Cultivators
-	-	1	-	-	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
-	-	-	-	-	-	a) 5-9	Pensioners and retired personnels
-	-	-	-	-	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	c) 13-14	
1	4	4	-	1	-	a) 5-9	Total
-	-	3	1	1	-	b) 10-12	
-	-	-	-	1	-	c) 13-14	

CHAPTER-VI

Migration and settlement of families

Migration is a natural instinct. The living beings move from place to place for their survival and better living. Sometimes even nature plays important role in causing migration like natural disaster or sudden exploration of natural resoruces. The study of migration is an important aspect of demography. Study into this trend of population of Talcher town is attempted to bring out the clear picture on migration.

Persons born outside the town

Out of 200 surveyed households, heads of 109 households were born in the same town. Of the rest 91 households, birth places of heads of 53 households are in rural areas, three in the urban areas of the same district, 25 in other districts of the State, eight in other States of the country and two in other countries.

Table VI.1 which deals with the distribution of households by locality and place of birth of head of household may be seen.

Table VI.1

Distribution of Households by locality and place of Birth of Head of Household

(Survey Data)

Locality	Number of households where head of household is born in								
	Same Town	Within the district		Other districts of the states		Other States		Other Countries	Total
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Residential area of Pucca house	26	27	1	16	1	3	—	1	75
2. Residential area of Kutcha house	55	15	—	3	1	—	—	1	75
3. Trade & Commerce area	5	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	10
4. Scheduled Caste area	21	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	29
5. Scheduled Tribe area	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
6. Muslim area	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	5
7. Sikh area	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
8. Blighted area	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	109	53	3	23	2	8	—	2	200

Further, the survey reveals (Table VI.2) that out of 1,160 persons, 346 persons with 132 males and 214 females were born in places outside the town. Among 132 migrant males, the birth places of 66 males are in the rural and two in the urban areas of the same district, 41 in the rural part and eight in the urban part of other districts of the State and out of 13 males born in other States of the country, only one is from urban area of Uttar Pradesh and the rest are from rural parts of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and two from Bangla Desh. Out of 214 female migrants, 121 and nine were born in rural and urban areas of the same district respectively. Of the rest females, 52 were born in the rural areas of the other districts of the State, 13 in urban areas, 18 in other States of the country and only one female was born in Burma.

To sum up it can be said that birth place of 198 or 57.23 per cent migrants are within the district of Dhenkanal but outside the town, Talcher, 114, or 32.95 per cent have taken birth outside the district of Dhenkanal but within the State, 31 or 8.96 per cent are born in other States of the country and three or 0.87 per cent of migrants are born in other countries. From this analysis it is clear that the proportion of migrants from rural areas are significantly more than that of urban area.

Table VI.2

Place of last Residence of members of Households as related to Place of Birth

(Survey Data)

Place of Birth		Place of last residence			
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Same place		447	352	12	3
Same district	R	51	106	15	15
	U	2	9	—	—
Other District of the state:					
Sambalpur	R	1	—	—	—
	U	—	—	—	2
Sundargarh	U	—	1	—	—
Kendujhar	U	—	1	—	1
Mayurbhanj	R	—	1	1	1
Baleshwar	R	3	4	—	1
	U	—	—	1	—
Cuttack	R	21	25	3	4
	U	2	1	—	1
Phulabani	U	—	—	1	—
Balangir	U	1	1	—	—
Kalahandi	U	—	—	—	1

Table VI.2 *(Concld.)*

1		2	3	4	5
Ganjam	R	8	9	—	5
	U	—	—	2	2
Puri	R	—	1	4	1
	U	—	2	1	—
Other States:					
Andhra Pradesh	U	—	1	—	—
Bihar	R	4	7	3	—
Haryana	R	2	1	—	—
Punjab	R	3	2	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	R	—	1	—	—
	U	1	1	—	—
West Bengal	U	—	5	—	—
Other Countries:					
Bangladesh		—	—	2	—
Burma		—	1	—	—
Total		546	532	45	37

Table VI.3 presents the distribution of households by number of members with migration status and place of birth of head of households.

Table VI.3

Distribution of Households by Number of members, Migration status and place of Birth of Head of Household (Survey data)

	Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Rural/ Urban	Number of households having members									
			Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.	Non-migrant (Born in the town)	U	2	10	5	16	17	41	7	3	8	109
B.	Migrant											
I.	Born outside the town in the district	R	6	4	7	8	9	12	4	3	—	53
		U	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
II.	Born Within the state in the district:	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
	Ganjam	U	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

Table VI.3 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baleshwar	R	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	U	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuttack	R	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	13
Puri	R	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Mayurbhanj	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sambalpur	R	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
III. Born in other State :											
Bihar	R	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	4
Punjab	R	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Haryana	R	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
IV. Born in other country:											
Bangladesh		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total		12	16	15	27	30	65	18	8	9	200

Among 91 migrant households with reference to place of birth of head of households, 10 households are single member households, of which seven are within the district and three in Cuttack rural. Two member households are six in number, of which birth places of five head of households are in the same district and one in Cuttack. There are 10 households each having three members, of which, seven head of households were born in the same district and one each in Baleshwar, Cuttack and Sambalpur. Of 11 households with four members each, birth places of eight head of households are in the same district, one each in Ganjam, Cuttack and Sambalpur. Of 13 households consisting of five members each, nine head of households were born in the same district, one each in Cuttack and Puri and two in Bihar. Out of 24 households, each of which having family members 6-7, birth places of 13 head of households are in the same district, one each in Ganjam, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Bihar and Punjab, two each in Baleshwar, Cuttack and Bangla Desh and the head of rest 17 households each having more than seven members were born in places outside the town, of which three in Ganjam, four in Cuttack one in Punjab, two in Haryana and seven in the same district.

The analysis shows that out of 91 migrant households maximum 24 households or 26.37 per cent have family size six to seven members.

Table VI.4 shows the distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households and composition by sex and status of members.

Table VI.4

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age status of members (Minor upto age 14, Adult 15 and above)
(Survey data)

Migration Status and place of birth of head of household		Number of households where composition by sex and age of members is							
		R U	Adult male and female and minor male/ female	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult male and minor male and/or female	Adult female and minor male and/ or female	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	Non-migrant (Born in the town)	U	84	21	2	2	—	—	109
B.	Migrant:								
I.	Born outside the town	R	37	4	9	2	1	—	53
	but in the district	U	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
II.	Born within the state								
	In the district-Sambalpur	R	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Mayurbhanj	R	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Baleshwar	R	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
		U	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Cuttack	R	7	2	4	—	—	—	13
	Ganjam	R	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
		U	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Puri	R	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
III.	Born in other state:								
	Bihar	R	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Haryana	R	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Punjab	R	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
IV.	Born in other Country : Bangladesh		2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total		151	27	15	5	1	1	200

Of 200 surveyed households, in 15 households only adult males are living, of which two are non-migrants and 13 are migrant households. In five households only adult females are living, of which two are migrants and three are non-migrants. In 27 households only adult males and females are living, of which 21 are non-migrants and rest six are migrants. In one household adult male is living with minor males and females. Similarly there is also only one household in which adult female with minor males and females is living. In rest 151 households both adult males and females along with minor males and females are living. Of these households, 84 are non-migrants and 67 are

migrants. Above analysis reflects that most of the households are composed of both adult males and females along with minor males and females.

Migrants classified by place of last residence

In respect of migrants according to place of last residence, the survey reveals that heads of 92 households have their last residence in the places outside the town. Of which, 46 households and eight households have come from rural and urban areas of the district respectively, 17 households and 11 households are from rural and urban areas of other districts of the State respectively. Out of six households from rural areas of other States, two each from Punjab, Haryana and Bihar and three households one each from urban areas of West Bengal, Mizoram and Bihar and only one household has come from Bangla Desh. So far as population is concerned, 391 persons or 33.71 per cent of total population (1,160), comprising of 163 males and 228 females, had their places of last residence outside the town. As many as 246 persons or 62.92 per cent of total migrants, consisting of 94 males and 152 females had their places of last residence outside the town but within the district. In case of persons coming from other districts of the State, Cuttack with 59 persons tops the list followed by Ganjam 20, nine each from Puri and Balangir, Baleshwar-eight, Kendujhar-five, Sambalpur-two and Sundargarh-one. As regards last residence outside the State, 12 persons are from Bihar, five each from Punjab and West Bengal, three each from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, one each from Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram and one each from other countries namely Bangla Desh and Burma.

Details in this regard may be seen from table VI.5.

Table

Migrants classified by place of last

Migration status with reference to Place of last residence		Age					
		0-14			15-59		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-Migrant (Born and last residence in the town)		393	178	215	345	225	120
B. Migrant							
I. Last resdiecne outside the town but in the district	R	31	21	10	185	62	123
	U	3	2	1	12	5	7
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state-							
Sambalpur	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	1	1	-
Sundargarh	U	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kendujhar	U	2	1	1	3	1	2
Baleshwar	R	3	-	3	4	3	1
	U	-	-	-	1	1	-
Cuttack	R	6	3	3	37	15	22
	U	4	3	1	5	3	2
Balangir	U	5	4	1	4	2	2
Ganjam	R	9	3	6	9	4	5
	U	-	-	-	1	1	-
Puri	R	-	-	-	1	-	1
	U	2	-	2	4	3	1
III. Last residence in other state:							
Andhra Pradesh	U	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bihar	R	6	2	4	4	2	2
	U	1	1	-	1	1	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	2	1	1
Mizoram	U	-	-	-	1	1	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	4	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	R	2	1	1	1	-	1
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	1	-	1
	U	-	-	-	4	2	2
IV. Last residence in other country;							
Bangaladesh	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	U	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total		467	219	248	633	335	298

VI.5
residence, broad age group and Sex (Survey data)

group					
60+			All ages		
P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13
31	25	6	769	428	341
14	4	10	230	87	143
1	-	1	16	7	9
1	1	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	5	2	3
-	-	-	7	3	4
-	-	-	1	1	-
7	4	3	50	22	28
-	-	-	9	6	3
-	-	-	9	6	3
1	-	1	19	7	12
-	-	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	-	2	8	3	5
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	10	4	6
-	-	-	2	2	-
1	1	-	3	2	1
-	-	-	1	1	-
1	1	-	5	3	2
-	-	-	3	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	4	2	2
1	1	-	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
60	37	23	1,160	591	569

The details regarding the number of members of migrant households whose last residence is outside the town may be seen from table VI.6.

Table VI.6

Distribution of Households by Number of members, Migration status and Last Residence of Head of Household

(Survey Data)

Migration status and Last residence of head of household		Rural/ Urban	Number of households having members									
			Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.	Non-migrant (Born in town)		2	10	5	16	17	39	7	4	8	108
B.	Migrant:											
I.	Last residence outside the town but in the district	R	4	4	6	6	7	13	4	2	-	46
		U	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	8
II.	Last residence outside the district but within the state - Cuttack	R	2	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	1	11
		U	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Ganjam	R	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Baleshwar	R	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
		U	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Puri	U	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
	Balangir	U	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	Sambalpur	R	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		U	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Kendujhar	U	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
III.	Last residence in other state — Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
	West Bengal	U	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	Mizoram	U	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
		U	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
IV.	Last residence in other country - Bangla Desh		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Total		12	16	15	27	30	65	18	8	9	200

Survey reveals that two head of the households have taken birth in Bangla Desh, one of which, migrated to the referent town directly from Bangla Desh along with his wife whose birth place as well as last residence is Burma. The head of another household migrated to this place through different stages.

Households by longest stay of any member

Table VI.7 shows the distribution of households by number of members, migration status of the head of the households and duration of stay of any member, who has stayed for longest time in Talcher town.

Table

Distribution of Households by numbers of members, migration, status of Head of

Number of members	Number of households where the Migration status and place of last residence member of the household						
	Non-migrant (Born & last residence in the town)	Migrant					
		Last residence in Rural area and duration of residence (year)					
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21 + years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	2	1	-	1	2	2	6
2	10	-	-	2	2	1	5
3	5	-	-	2	1	5	8
4	16	-	2	1	1	2	6
5	17	1	2	2	-	4	9
6-7	39	-	4	6	4	6	20
8-9	7	-	1	1	3	6	11
10-12	4	-	-	1	-	3	4
13 & above	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	108	2	9	16	13	30	70

Table VI.7 reveals that places of last residence of head of 70 households are in rural areas, out of which, in 30 households at least one member of each household has stayed for 21 years and above in the referent town. In 13 households any member of them has stayed for the period of 11 to 20 years in the town. Of the rest 27 households, in case of 16 households any member of them has stayed for a period of six to 10 years and in 11 households the period is less than six years. Similarly the places of last residence of 22 head of households are in urban areas. Among those, there are five households in which at least one member has lived in the town for 21 and more years. There are only two households in which one of the members has stayed for a period of 11 to 20 years, in case of 4 households, the period is six to 10 years. In rest 11 households, at least one member has lived in the town for less than six years.

This shows that the majority of migrant households have stayed for more than ten years.

VI.7

Household & duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest in Talcher Town

of head of household and duration of stay of any who stayed longest is						
Migrant						
Last residence in urban area and duration of residence (year)						Number of members
Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21 + years	Total	
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
1	2	1	-	-	4	Single
-	-	-	-	1	1	2
1	-	-	-	1	2	3
-	4	-	1	-	5	4
1	-	3	-	-	4	5
1	1	-	1	3	6	6-7
-	-	-	-	-	-	8-9
-	-	-	-	-	-	10-12
-	-	-	-	-	-	13 & above
4	7	4	2	5	22	Total

Unit of migration

The shifting of family members to a new place depends on economic condition, domestic circumstances, children's education, nature of job and availability of accommodation etc. Keeping in view of these factors, the head of household shifts to a place either along with all the family members, or with some of the members or alone. According to movement of family members, the migrant households are classified in following manner.

(a) all at a time,

(b) male working members only,

(c) male working members first, followed by other family members

(d) others.

Table VI.8 presents the unit of migration relating to place of last residence by religion, caste, tribe and community.

Table

Unit of Migration as related to place of last Residence, (Survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of Households whose Place						
	Within the District				Other District		
					Sambalpur		Kendujhar
	Only male working *member*	Entire family		Others	Only male working *members*	Only male working members first followed by others	All at a time
		All at a time	Only male working member first followed by others	Females only			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	12	15	23	4	1	1	1
Scheduled Caste	1	-	4	1	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Others	11	15	18	2	1	1	1
Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	15	23	4	1	1	1

It is seen from the table VI.8 that three households from Muslim religion, one from Sikh and the rest 88 migrant households are Hindus and are within the scope of analysis. In case of Sikh, only the male working members came from Punjab. Thereafter all members followed him. Out of three households of Muslim religion, entire family members of one household came to the town at a time from Bihar. Other two households are single member households, one is working male only and the other one is female, both have come from Cuttack district to the referent town. In case of Hindus, 12 households, each having only male working member, came to the town from the same district of which one belongs to Scheduled Caste. In case of 23 households, only male working members came first followed by other members from the same district, of which 4 are Scheduled

VI.8

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community data)

of the last residence was								
of the State								
Baleshwar			Cuttack				Balangir	
Only male working members	Entire family		Only male working member	Entire family		Others	Entire family	
	All at a time	Only male working members first followed by others		All at a time	Only male working members first followed others	Female only	All at a time	Only male working members first followed by others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1	1	6	1	4	1	1	1
-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	1	1	6	1	4	1	1	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	7	1	4	2	1	1

Castes and one is Scheduled Tribe. There are 15 households each of which came along with all members at a time. There are six households in each of which only male working members migrated from Cuttack and four households in which only male working members came first followed by others from the same district of Cuttack. The mode of movement of migrated households in case of others may be seen from the table VI.8. To sum up it can be said that in most of the migrant households, the male working members migrated first and thereafter other members of the households followed them.

Migrant workers classified according to Main activity, broad age group and sex

Classification of migrant workers according to their occupational categories, broad age group and sex are given in the table

Table

Unit of Migration as Related to place of last Residence, (Survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community	Ganjam			Puri	Other State: Bihar	
	Only male working members	Entire family		Only male working members first followed by others	Entire family	
		All at a time	Only male working members first followed by others		All at a time	Only male working members first followed by others
1	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hindu	1	1	2	2	1	1
Scheduled Caste	1	-	1	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	1	-	-
Others	-	1	1	1	1	1
Muslim	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	2	2	2	1

appended at the end (Appendix). Analysis of the table shows that there are no migrant workers in the age group 0-14. Out of total 108 workers, 103 workers or 95.37 per cent come under age group 15-59 and rest five workers or only 4.63 per cent are in the age group 60+ years. Classifying the workers according to their occupational categories it is seen that the town being in the vicinity of a coal field, the workers are engaged in wide range of activities. Among 92 male workers, there are three engineers, one subdivisional officer, one mining manager, one mining officer, one mining superintendent, one mining overseer, one mining accounts officer, one jailor, one journalist, one lecturer, one teacher, six clerks, 18 businessmen, two salesmen, one agent, one fireman, one winding engine operator, one telephone operator, one radio inspector and other workers including drivers, helpers,

VI.8

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community data)

of last residence was					
Others State					
Haryana		Mizoram	Punjab	West Bengal	Other country Bangla Desh
Only male working members	All at a time	Only male working members	Only male working members first followed by others	All at a time	Only male working members first followed by others
24	25	26	27	28	29
1	1	1	1	1	1
-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
1	1	1	2	1	1

fitters, loaders, peons, messengers, attendants, watchmen, rickshaw pullers, labourers etc. Out of 16 female workers maximum seven workers earn their livelihood as daily labourers, regarding other females, four females are working as teachers and the rest come under the occupational category of doctor, teacher (embroidery), agricultural labourer, doll maker and sweeper.

Details in this regard may be seen from the Appendix given at the end of this chapter.

Migrant workers and non-workers according to broad age group classified by place of last residence

This table VI.9 describes the distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status, place of last residence, broad age group with sexwise break-up.

Table

Distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0-14					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant (Born & last residence in the town)		4	2	2	389	176	213
B. Migrant							
I. Last residence Out side the town but in the district	R	-	-	-	31	21	10
	U	-	-	-	3	2	1
II. Last residence out side the district but within the state							
Sambalpur	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundargarh	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendujhar	U	-	-	-	2	1	1
Baleshwar	R	-	-	-	3	-	3
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack	R	-	-	-	6	3	3
	U	-	-	-	4	3	1
Balangir	U	-	-	-	5	4	1
Ganjam	R	-	-	-	9	3	6
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puri	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	2	-	2
III. Last residence in other state							
Andhra Pradesh	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	6	2	4
	U	-	-	-	1	1	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	-	-	-

VI.9

to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex (Survey data)

15-59					
Workers			Non-workers		
T	M	F	T	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13
170	153	17	175	72	103
55	45	10	130	17	113
7	5	2	5	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
1	1	-	2	-	2
3	2	1	1	1	-
1	1	-	-	-	-
14	12	2	23	3	20
3	3	-	2	-	2
2	2	-	2	-	2
4	4	-	5	-	5
1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	2	1	1
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	2	-	2
1	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	1	-
2	2	-	2	-	2

Table

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by migration status with reference

Migration status with reference to place of Last residence		60+					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Non-Migrant (Born & last residence in the town)		14	14	-	17	11	6
B. Migrant							
I. Last residence out side the town but in the district	R	2	2	-	12	2	10
	U	-	-	-	1	-	1
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state :							
Sambalpur	R	-	-	-	1	1	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundargarh	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendujhar	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baleshwar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack	R	3	3	-	4	1	3
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balangir	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ganjam	R	-	-	-	1	-	1
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puri	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	2	-	2
III. Last residence in other state :							
Andhra Pradesh	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bihar	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	R	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mizoram	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	-	-	-	1	1	-

VI.9

to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex (Survey data)

All ages					
Workers			Non-workers		
T	M	F	T	M	F
20	21	22	23	24	25
188	169	19	581	259	322
57	47	10	173	40	133
7	5	2	9	2	7
-	-	-	1	1	-
1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
1	1	-	4	1	3
3	2	1	4	1	3
1	1	-	-	-	-
17	15	2	33	7	26
3	3	-	6	3	3
2	2	-	7	4	3
4	4	-	15	3	12
1	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	6	1	5
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	8	2	6
1	1	-	1	1	-
1	1	-	2	1	1
-	-	-	1	1	-
2	2	-	3	1	2

Table

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by migration status with reference

Migration status with reference to place of last residence		0-14					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	2	1	1
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Last residence in other country							
Bangladesh		-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		4	2	2	463	217	246

VI.9 *(Contd.)*

to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex (Survey data).

15-59					
Workers			Non-workers		
T	M	F	T	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13
-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-
273	240	33	360	95	265

Table

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by migration status with reference

Migration status with reference to place of Last residence		60+					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		T	M	F	T	M	F
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
Uttar Pradesh	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	R	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Last residence in other country							
Bangladesh		-	-	-	1	1	-
Burma		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		19	19	-	41	18	23

Analysis of the table shows that out of 1,160 surveyed population, there are 467 persons under the age group 0-14. Among them, no child worker is recorded in case of migrant households, whereas 4 children 0-14 age group are recorded as worker in non-migrant households. In the age group 15-59, there are 273 workers, of which 103 are migrants with 87 males and 16 females. Under this age group 95 persons are recorded as male non-workers, of which 23 are migrants. In the age group 60 and above, out of 19 workers only

VI.9 *(Concld.)*

to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex

All ages					
Workers			Non-workers		
T	M	F	T	M	F
20	21	22	23	24	25
-	-	-	3	1	2
-	-	-	1	-	1
2	2	-	2	-	2
-	-	-	1	1	-
1	-	1	-	-	-
296	261	35	864	330	534

five male migrants are recorded as workers. Among non-workers, 24 are migrants in this age group.

Details in this regard may be seen in the table VI.9.

Characteristics of the places of origin of migration by time of migration and distance

The characteristics of places of origin as a village, small town, medium town or city with respect to time of migration and distance are given in table VI.10.

Table

Characteristics (At the time of Migration) of the Place of Origin

Distance (in Kms)	Characteristics of the place of migration	Broad category of place				
		Within the district				Other districts
						Sambalpur
		Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 and later	Prior to 1966
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10 and less	Village	6	4	1	3	-
11-20	Village	3	2	-	4	-
21-50	Village	10	4	3	6	-
51-100	Village	1	1	-	3	1
	Medium town	2	-	-	1	-
101-200	Village	-	-	-	-	-
201-500	Village	-	-	-	-	-
	Small town	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium town	-	-	-	-	-
501 +	Village	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Village	20	11	4	16	1
	Small town	-	-	-	-	-
	Medium town	2	-	-	1	-
	City	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	22	11	4	17	1

VI.10

of Migration by time of Migration and Distance (Survey data)

from where the household hails and time of migration of the State							
Mayurbhanj	Baleshwar		Cuttack				Distance (in Kms)
1966 to 1970	Prior to 1966	1976 and Later	Prior to 1966	1966 to 1970	1971 to 1975	1976 and later	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 and less
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11-20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21-50
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51-100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1	1	7	1	3	1	101-200
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	201-500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501 +
1	1	1	7	1	3	2	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	2	7	1	3	2	

Table

Characteristics (at the time of Migration) of the Place of Origin of

Distance (in Kms)	Ganjam			Puri	
	Prior to 1966	1971 to 1975	1976 and later	1971 to 1975	1976 and later
1	15	16	17	18	19
10 and less	-	-	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	-	-	-	-	-
201-500	-	2	1	1	1
	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	-	-
501+	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	1	1	1
	1	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	1	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	1	2	2	1	1

Total 86 households are recorded as migrants with respect to places of origin. Among these, 52 households hail from villages and small towns to the referent town. All the households have come from a distance of 100 Kms. Among those, 22 households hail to this town earlier to 1966, of those, 20 are from villages and 2 from medium towns. Of 17 households who are staying in the town since 1976, 16 hail from villages and one from medium town. 9 households hail from outside the state covering distance more than 500

VI.10

Migration by time of Migration and Distance

Other States					Other Country	Distance (in Kms)
Bihar			Haryana	Punjab	Bangladesh	
Prior to 1966	1971 to 1975	1976 and Later	Prior to 1966	Prior to 1966	Prior to 1965	
20	21	22	23	24	25	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	10 and less
-	-	-	-	-	-	11-20
-	-	-	-	-	-	21-50
-	-	-	-	-	-	51-100
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	101-200
-	-	-	-	-	-	201-500
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	2	2	2	1	501 +
1	1	2	2	2	1	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	2	2	2	1	

Kms. All other households who have come from other districts of the State covered the distance between 100-500 Kms. This shows that in comparison to migration from villages and towns, the rate of migration from village is maximum 93.02 per cent.

Migration stages of households hailing from outside

Table VI.11 presents the stages of migration of households hailing from outside.

Table

Migration stages of Households

Place from where the household hails	R U	Total number of households	Number of households migrating prior to 1966	Number of			
				1966-70			
				Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other towns of the district Anugul	U	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dhenkanal	U	5	2	-	-	-	-
Talcner Thermal	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rural areas of the dist. Dhenkanal	R	46	15	5	2	-	1
Other dists of the state Sambalpur	R	1	1	-	-	-	-
	U	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kendujhar	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Baleshwar	R	2	1	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack	R	11	6	1	-	-	-
	U	3	-	-	-	-	-
Balangir	U	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ganjam	R	3	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puri	U	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other states - Bihar	R	2	-	-	-	-	-
	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Haryana	R	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	U	1	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	R	2	2	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	U	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Country - Bangla Desh		1	1	-	-	-	-
Total		92	32	6	2	-	1

VI.11

Hailing from outside (Survey data)

households migrating

During 1971-75				During 1976 and later			
Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	Three states	Four or more stages
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	2	1	-	11	3	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	--	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	4	1	1	14	15	2	9

Analysis of the table shows that out of 200 surveyed households 92 households have come from outside to settle in the town. The nature of migration shows that as birds while migrating from distant places take rest in course of their journey, some households also before coming to this town, settled elsewhere for some period either at one or more places.

The stages of migration have been discussed breaking up the period of migration in four parts i.e. (i) prior to 1966, (ii) 1966 to 1970, (iii) 1971 to 1975 and (iv) 1976 onwards.

Out of 92 migrant households 32 households who migrated into the town prior to 1966 have not been categorised under any stage of migration.

Considering according to period of migration during 1966 to 1970, total nine households came to the town, of which six households came directly from their places of origin, two in two stages and one in four or more stages. Among 11 households who came during 1971 to 1975, five households came directly, four households in two stages, one in three stages and one in four or more stages. During the period 1976 and onwards, the migration into the town is more. Out of 40 migrant households, 14 households came directly, 15 households in two stages, two in three stages and nine in four or more stages.

On the whole, it is seen that the number of households migrating directly from their places of origin during 1966 and onwards is maximum (25), followed by households migrating in two stages (21), four or more stages (11) and three stages (3). Rural-urban break-up of migrant households shows that maximum 69 households (75 per cent) are from rural areas as compared to 23 households (25 per cent) from urban areas.

Households in search of better livelihood have changed their residences in different places and finding this town suitable for their family members, they have settled here.

Reasons of migration

Table VI.12 furnishes the broad category of place from where the household hails, with time and reason.

The table shows that out of 200 surveyed households, 92 households have migrated into the town for the following reasons.

	Reasons	No. of households
1.	Service/transfer on service	62
2.	Seeking employment	13
3.	Business	10
4.	Marriage	5
5.	Adoption	1
6.	Dispute with neighbour	1
	Total	92

From above reasons it is observed that maximum 62 households or 67.39 per cent have come to settle in the town for service or transfer on service, 13 households or, 14.13 per cent for seeking employment, 10 households or 10.87 per cent for business, five households or 5.43 per cent for marriage and in case of two households, adoption and dispute with neighbours are also reasons of migration.

Details in this regard with respect to time and place of migration may be seen from table VI.12.

Table VI.12

Broad category of place from where the Household hails, Time and Reason (Survey data)

Broad Category of place from where the household hails	Time of Migration	Number of Households migrating because of					
		Business	Service, Transfer on Service	Marriage	To seek employment	Adoption	Dispute with neighbour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within the district	Prior to 1966	—	8	4	4	1	—
	1966-70	—	3	—	4	—	1
	1971-75	1	5	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	1	20	—	2	—	—
Other District of the State—Sambalpur	Prior to 1966	—	1	—	1	—	—
Kendujhar	1976 and later	—	1	—	—	—	—
Baleshwar	Prior to 1966	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	Prior to 1966	3	—	1	2	—	—
	1966-70	—	1	—	—	—	—
	1971-75	1	2	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	—	4	—	—	—	—
Balangir	1976 and later	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ganjam	1971-75	1	1	—	—	—	—
	1976 and later	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puri	1976 and later	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other State: Bihar	1976 and later	—	3	—	—	—	—
Haryana	Prior to 1966	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1976 and later	—	1	—	—	—	—
Punjab	Prior to 1966	—	2	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	Prior to 1966	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Country: Bangladesh	Prior to 1966	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total		10	62	5	13	1	1

Property at the place from where the households migrated

Table VI.13 reflects the possession of property of the households at the places from where they migrated.

Analysis of the table shows that out of 92 migrant households, 66 households or, 71.74 per cent have got some properties at the places from where they migrated. Of 66 households, 41 households or 62.12 per cent

belonging to the same district, 20 households or 30.30 per cent of other districts of the State, five households or only 7.58 per cent of other States of the country retain some properties at the places of their origin. It is observed from the table that most of the migrant households who are residing in the town for years together do not severe their material links with the places from where they have come.

Details in this regard with respect to places from where migrated with distance and duration of stay in the referent town may be seen from table VI.13.

Table VI.13

Property at the place from where Migrated by the Description of the place and Distance and Duration of stay

(Survey data)

Place from where migrated		Distance (Km)	Number of households not having proporty at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Number of households having proporty from where migrated who were residing in the present place				
			Less than 1 year	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20+ yrs	Less than 1 year	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20 + yrs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Last residence outside the town but in the district	1 or less	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	3	2	2
		11-20	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	4
		21-50	—	—	—	1	5	2	4	6	6	8
II	Last residence out side the district but within the state											
	Sambalpur	201-500	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Kendujhar	101-200	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Baleshwar	201-500	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	Cuttack	51-100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
		101-200	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	2	1	4
	Balangir	201-500	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Ganjam	201-500	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Puri	101-200	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		201-500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
III	Last residence in other state											
	Bihar	501+	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Haryana	501+	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

Table VI.13 *(Concld.)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mizoram	501 +	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Punjab	501 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	West Bengal	501 +	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
IV	Last residence in other country											
	Bangla Desh	501 +	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	1	2	7	16	6	9	16	12	23

Close relations at the place from where migrated

In many cases the households migrating to new places do not bring all the family members with them. In order to lookafter landed property, children's education, domestic affairs at the places of origin and minimise financial hardship and residential problem in new places, some of the close members of the migrant households remain in the places of origin. Table VI.14 shows that out of 92 migrant households, 62 households or 67.39 per cent have their close relations like father, mother, brother, sister, wife, children and others at the places from where the households migrated. In relation to head of households—parents for each of 11 households; wife and children for seven households; brother's family members for 14 households; father, wife and children for one household; mother, wife and children for four households; mother, unmarried brothers; sisters, wife and children for four households; parents and son's family members for seven households and others are staying at the native places. In most of the cases the members of nuclear family, co-lateral family, sub-nuclear family and lineal co-lateral joint family are remaining in the places of origin from where the households migrated.

Table
Close Relations at place from where migrated by broad category
(Survey

Broad Category of place	Duration of stay in present residence	Number of households having close					
		Father	Mother	Parents	Parents, unmarried brothers & sisters	Parents & sons family members	Parents & brothers family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Within the district	1 yr or less	-	-	3	-	1	-
	2-4 years	-	-	-	1	-	1
	5-9 years	-	1	-	2	-	1
	10+ yrs	-	1	-	3	-	2
Other districts of the State							
Kendujhar	2-4 yrs	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mayurbhanj	2-4 yrs	-	-	-	1	-	-
Baleshwar	2-4 yrs	-	1	-	-	-	-
	10+ yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuttack	less than 1 yr	-	-	-	-	-	1
	5-9 yrs	1	-	-	-	-	-
	10+ yrs	-	-	1	-	-	-
Balangir	2-4 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ganjam	10+ yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puri	5-9 yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other States							
Bihar	2-4 yrs	-	1	-	-	-	-
	5-9 yrs	-	-	1	-	-	1
Punjab	10+ yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	4	6	7	1	7

Help received from various sources during migration

Table VI.15 gives the particulars of help received from various sources by religion and caste or tribe or community and State/District from where the household hails.

During migration some households seek help from their friends or relations, or co-villagers or employing agencies or religious institutions and others during their settlement in new places. In this respect table VI.15 gives the number of migrant households who received help during migration. Out of 92 migrant households 63 households or 68.48 per cent received help from various sources. Of 63 households, 34 households hail from the same district, 21 households from other districts of the State, seven households from

VI.14

of place and duration of stay in present residence data)

relations at place from where migrated

Father, Wife & children	Mother, Wife & children	Mother & Son	Mother, Unmarried sister & brothers family members	Unmarried brother	Husband & children	Wife & children	Brothers family members	Father's brother
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-
-	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	4	1	4	2	2	7	14	1

other States and only one household from other country. Among 34 households coming from the same district, 24 households or 70.59 per cent have received help from their employing agencies, five households from their relations, two households from the Municipality, one household each from the co-villagers, caste-association and bank. In case of 21 households of other districts of the State, nine households of Cuttack, three households each of Ganjam and Baleshwar, two households each of Balangir and Sambalpur, one household each of Kendujhar and Puri have received maximum help from their employing agencies.

Speaking about seven households hailing from other States three households of Bihar, two households of Punjab and one household of West Bengal received help from their

employing agencies whereas only one household from Haryana took the help of caste association. Only one household coming from Bangla Desh sought help from the employing agency.

It is observed from the above analysis that

Table

Help received from various sources by Religion and Caste or Tribe (Survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe or Community of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households hailing from places and			
		Within the District			
		Co-villager	Relations	Caste association	Employing agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	59	1	5	1	24
Scheduled Caste	5	1	-	1	1
Scheduled Tribe	2	-	-	-	-
Other Community	52	-	5	-	23
Muslim	3	-	-	-	-
Sikh	1	-	-	-	-
Total	63	1	5	1	24

Cuttack				Balangir	Ganjam	
Relations	Employing agency	Others		Employing agency	Co-villager	Employing agency
		Bank	Business partner			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	3	1	-	2	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	3	1	-	1	1	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	3	1	1	2	1	2

service and business being the main purpose of migration, most of the migrant households or 73.02 per cent, received help from their employing agencies during their settlement in the town. Details in this regard may be seen from table VI.15.

VI.15
or Community and State/District from where the household hails data)

received help during settlement from					
within the district				Other district of the State	
		Sambalpur		Kendujhar	Baleshwar
Others		Employing agency	Relations	Employing agency	Employing agency
Bank	Municipality				
7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2	1	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	3

	Other State				Other country
Puri	Bihar	Haryana	Punjab	West Bengal	Bangladesh
Employing agency	Employing agency	Caste association	Employing agency	Employing agency	Employing agency
20	21	22	23	24	25
1	2	1	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	1	1	1	1
-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-
1	3	1	2	1	1

Problems faced during or after migration:

The nature of problems faced by the migrant households during or after their migration are given in table VI.16. It is seen from the table that out of 92 migrant households, only 13 households or 14.13 per cent, faced some problems. Among 13 households who faced problems, maximum nine households or 69.23 per cent were under the grip of financial trouble, two households could not find suitable accommodation and two households became the prey of hostile attitude of local businessmen.

Details of problems faced by the households may be seen from table VI.16.

Table VI.16

Problems faced during or after migration by place from where the household hails (Survey data)

Place from where the households hails	Total No.of households	Problem		
		Description	Number of households who faced	No.of households for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
Within the district	54	Financial trouble	6	1
Other districts:				
Sambalpur	2	a) Financial toruble	1	-
		b) Lack of accommodation	1	-
Kendujhar	1		-	-
Baleshwar	3		-	-
Cuttack	14	(a) Non-availability of rented house and financial trouble	2	-
		(b) Local business men showed hostile attitude towards an outsider	1	-
Balangir	2	Lack of accommodation	1	-
Ganjam	4	Harassed by local people for accommodation	1	-
Puri	2	-	-	-
Other State				
Bihar	3	-	-	-
Haryana	2	-	-	-
Mizoram	1	-	-	-
Punjab	2	-	-	-

Table VI.16 (Concld.)

Place from where the households hails	Total No. of households	Problem		
		Description	Number of households who faced	No. of households for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal	1	-	-	-
Other Country				
Bangla Desh	1	-	-	-
Total	92	-	13	1

APPENDIX

Migrant workers classified by occupational category, broad age-group and sex

Occupational Category	All ages		15-59		60 +		Remarks
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Engineer	3	-	3	-	-	-	No worker returned in the age group 0-14 yrs.
Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil)	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Doctor	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Mining Officer, Colliery	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Accounts Officer, Colliery	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sub-Assistant, Jailor	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Superintendent, Mines	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Manager, Coal Mines	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Overseer, Mining	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Revenue Inspector	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Clerk	6	-	6	-	-	-	
Inspector, Radio	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Operator, Telephone	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Steno	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Attendant, Hospital	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Lecturer	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Teacher	1	4	1	4	-	-	
Leporsy Assistant	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Disinfector	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Embroidery teacher	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Police Constable	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Winding Engine Operator, Colliery	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Pump Khalasi	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Mining Sardar, Coal field	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Loader/Khalasi, Coal field	6	-	6	-	-	-	

APPENDIX

Occupational Category	All ages		15-59		60+		Remarks
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fitter, Colliery	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Short fire Majdoor, Colliery	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Peon, Messenger	3	-	3	-	-	-	
Watchman	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Fireman	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Driver, Truck	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Driver, Pump	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Helper, Electrical	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Tramer, Coal field	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Gardner	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Sweeper	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Business man	18	-	17	-	1	-	
Contractor (R & B)	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Supervisor, Under Civil Contractor	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Supervisor, Saw Mill	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Agent, Shoes	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Journalist	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Mason	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Salesman	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Carpenter	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Canteen boy	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Hair Cutter (Saloon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Cook	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Rickshaw Puller	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Labourer	6	7	2	7	4	-	

Occupational Category	All ages		15-59		60 +		Remarks
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agricultural Labourer	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Vendor	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Making dolls	-	1	-	1	-	-	
Total	92	16	87	16	5	-	

CHAPTER-VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Neighbourhood is concentration of a group of people who live in a close proximity within a geographical boundary and have social and moral interaction amongst them. But, when such a group of people live in one physical entity without any moral or social binding within them, they do not constitute a neighbourhood but can be termed as physical conglomeration. Similarly, when persons living away from each other and have a common moral and social bond also do not form a neighbourhood but such a situation is called community. So the neighbourhood is an admixture of both physical and social entities.

To make Talcher town self sufficient and self-supporting, the erstwhile rulers have encouraged settlement of various types of people within one physical entity with common social and moral bondage. Within this town, there are different areas of habitation where different class or categories of people are living and such areas are identified with a suffix like "Pada" or "Sahi". The people living within such a 'Pada' or 'Sahi' have mostly one common social and moral habit. Practically in the town, there are several neighbourhoods where different groups of people are living.

The old part of the town had developed within a walled boundary and close to the palace. This part of the town has more 'Sahis' or 'Padas' which can be clearly demarcated and the concentrations of different ethnic people are seen within these 'Sahis' or 'Padas'. New area of the town is outside the walled boundary in which present administrative offices are situated and ethnic concentrations are not many.

From these two different segments of the town five neighbourhoods were chosen. These neighbourhoods are, Brahman Sasan, Patara Sahi, Gopinathpur, Badadanda Sahi from old segment and only Hatatota from other segment.

Brahman Sasan

This neighbourhood lies in the north-west side of the town, nearer to the palace. This locality is mostly inhabited by brahmins. It was a practice with the rulers in the old days to settle a few families of Brahmins within their headquarters.

This neighbourhood has about 200 kutcha and pucca houses. The inhabitants of this locality are highly educated and engaged in various Government services. Besides, they have also agicultural lands. People of other communities like Kshyatriya, Paika and Keuta are also living in this locality. In the social functions Brahmins take part with all castes and communities in the locality.

Patara Sahi

It is also called Kishore Ganj Patna. There is an interesting fact to its inception. Once the king, Kishore Chandra of Talcher had been to Puri during Netrotsab of Lord Jagannath. He saw the Silk banner prepared by the Pataras, a lower community, adorned the top of the temple first before any other rites were performed. He came to know that out of royal decree this privilege was endowed upon this community as they weave silk clothes which is a foremost requirement for Puja. Therefore, he brought four households of Pataras to his

kingdom and provided them settlement in his headquater town by clearing a plot at the south of Rani Park. This was called Kishore Ganj Patna but since 'Patara' who are more in this locality it is known as 'Patara Sahi'.

This is a thickly populated neighbourhood and people of other communities are also residing with the 'Pataras' to form large locality. People of other communities have social and cultural linkage with the original inhabitants of this locality. They usually take part in such activities. Several types of houses are seen within this neighbourhood and the settlements are criss-crossed with number of lanes and by-lanes. The Pataras of this locality have also entered into various other occupations like business, government service etc. in lieu of their traditional occupation, weaving.

Gopinathpur

It lies away from the main town area on the south-west corner of the town boundary. Most of the houses are kutcha. People of this neighbourhood have agricultural activities as their main occupation. Most of them are engaged as daily labourers and agricultural labourers. Though this area lies within the municipal boundary still several civic aminities like supply of drinking water through taps, availability of good road and conservancy facilities etc. are still inadequate.

This neighbourhood owes its name to late King Gopinath Birabara Harichandan, who had established this settlement in the style of 'Khamar', farmhouse. Again, this neighbourhood has famous Paschimeswar Siva temple, whose presiding deity 'the Linga' is facing west instead of east, which is a typical example.

Bada danda sahi

'Bada danda' means wide road. This name is due to the movement of Lord Jagannath during the annual car festival. The locality around this Badadanda is called badadanda sahi. This neighbourhood is heteregenous in its composition, it is flanked by palace in one side and Bada bazar in the other. The houses on both the sides of this road is a mixture of kutcha and pucca buildings. The majority of the inhabitants belong to Bania or goldsmith, community. The inhabitants are mostly Vaishya and Sudra community of Hindu religion.

Hatatota

This neighbourhood was developed around the weekly market of "Hatatota" which is in a mango-groves. After independence when the new administrative government offices were proposed to be opened, this area was finalised because of vast open space and strategic location. Due to severe congestion in the old part of the town, this area is developed after settlement of out-siders in this part of town. Gradually this area was also developed by the local authority in the fashion of a market complex to advance the scope of local trade.

This neighbourhood is a heterogenous composition of people of various language, caste and economic strata. In this neighbourhood some good planned buildings are seen along with most amenities. This is a prospering locality with trade and commerce back-ground.

To get a clear picture and awareness of the people of town towads these neighbourhoods, a sample was drawn comprising of 50 individuals of different caste and economic strata from the said five localities. They were asked regarding various facts of these neighbourhoods.

From among the 50 individuals, 18 were not aware of any history behind any of these 5 neighbourhoods. From the 8 respondants who knew regarding the history behind

Brahman Sasan, while 3 said it was settled by the erstwhile ruler of Talcher for Brahmins, 5 said it is so called as it is being predominantly inhabited by Brahmins. Similarly, out of 5 who knew about Patara Sahi, 3 said it is called so because of concentrations of Pataras in that neighbourhood but 2 said it was settled by Kishore Chandra Dev and called Kishoreganj Patana. So also in the case of Gopinathpur, while 5 said it was settled by Gopinath Dev in the fashion of a farm house hence so called but 2 said he had built Paschimeswar Temple in this neighbourhood for which this locality is called so. But regarding Badadanda Sahi and Hatatota there is no second opinion regarding its naming.

Table VII. 1 presents name of neighbourhood and the history of the same being associated with the neighbourhood as narrated by persons of different religion, caste, tribe in each locality.

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with the (Survey

Name of locality as reported by the investigator	Religion, Caste/Tribe interviewee	Number who named the				
		Hatatota & gave history of association		Gopinathpur & gave history of association		
		History-1 A weekly market is held inside of big mango garden hence the name Hatatota	Not known	History-1 Named after the name of Gopinath Birabar Harichandan one of the late kings of Talcher who had a great Khamara house there and used to visit it frequently	History-2 Gopinath which resembles the name of Lord Krishna was liked by the king Gopinath Birabar Harichandan. He built a great Siva temple called Paschimeswar. Hence the name	Not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Residential area of Pucca Houses	Hindu (Brahmin)	1	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	1	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Abadhya)	1	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	-	-	1	-	-
	Hindu (Brahmin)	-	-	1	1	-
	Hindu (Gauda)	-	-	1	1	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Sundhi)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kansari)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Teli)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Karan)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Brahmin)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kisan S.T.)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Brahmin)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Barik)	-	-	-	-	-
Residential area of Kutcha House	Hindu (Karan)	-	2	-	-	-
	Hindu (Brahmin)	1	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kaivarta)	1	-	-	-	-

VII.1
neighbourhood as narrated by persons of different Religion, Caste/Tribe data)

neighbourhood as							
Brahmanasasanpada and gave history of association			Badadan-dasahi and gave history of association		Patarasahi and gave history of association		
History-1 The ex-ruler of Talcher settled the Brahmins here for worship of God. Among them were some Rajpurohits. So it is called Brahman sasan	History-2 As predominantly inhabited by Brahmins	Not known	Rathjatra (car-festival) is held once a year on this road which is the widest road of Talcher. Hence the name	Not known	History-1 King Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan settled four Patara families here which is named as Kishoreganj Patna shortly called Patara Sahi	History-2 As most of the inhabitants are 'Pataras' cloth weavers it is called Patarasahi	Not known
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table

Names of neighbourhoods and the history of the same being associated with the (Survey

Name of locality as reported by the investigator	Religion, Caste/Tribe interviewee	Number who named the				
		Hatatota & gave history of association		Gopinathpur & gave history of association		
		History-1 A weekly market is held inside of big mango garden hence the name Hatatota	Not known	History-1 Named after the name of Gopinath Birabar Harichandan one of the late kings of Talcher who had a great Khamara house there and used to visit it frequently	History-2 Gopinath which resembles the name of Lord Krishna was liked by the king Gopinath Birabar Harichandan. He built a great Siva temple called Paschimeswar. Hence the name	Not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hindu (Karan)	-	-	1	-	1
	Hindu (Gauda)	-	-	1	1	-
	Hindu (Sundhi)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Brahmin)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Mali)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Tanti)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kumbhar)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Kshatriya)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Karan)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Luhara)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade & Commerce area	Hindu (Sundhi)	-	1	-	-	-
	Hindu (Marwadi)	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste locality	Hindu (Hadi)	1	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Pan)	-	1	-	-	-
	Hindu (Pan)	-	-	-	-	1
	Hindu (Dhoba)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Hadi)	-	-	-	-	-
	Hindu (Pan)	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim locality	Muslim	-	-	-	-	-

VII.1
neighbourhood as narrated by persons of different Religion, Caste/Tribe data)

neighbourhood as							
Brahmanasasanpada and gave history of association			Badadandasahi and gave history of association		Patarasahi and gave history of association		
History-1 The ex-ruler of Talcher settled the Brahmins here for worship of God. Among them were some Rajpurohits. So it is called Brahman sasan	History-2 As predominantly inhabited by Brahmins	Not known	Rathjatra (car-festival) is held once a year on this road which is the widest road of Talcher. Hence the name	Not known	History-1 King Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan settled four Patara families here which is named as Kishoreganj Patna shortly called Patara Sahi	History-2 As most of the inhabitants are 'Pataras' cloth weavers it is called Patarasahi	Not known
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table VII.1 reveals that 10 respondents are selected from each neighbourhood. Out of 50 respondents of five neighbourhoods, six are from scheduled caste locality, one from Muslim locality, two from trade and commerce locality, 16 are from residential area of kutcha house and rest 25 are taken from the residential area of pucca houses. The number of respondents who have narrated the different history of naming the neighbourhood are shown in the table VII.1.

Characteristic

As the name implies, the Brahman Sasan is the area predominantly inhabited by the Brahmins. The majority of the people of this neighbourhood are government and private servants. Another characteristic of this locality is presence of people of higher standard of living. These characteristics are subscribed by the respondents.

Kishore Ganj Patna or Patara Sahi is predominantly inhabited by Pataras, who were weavers of silk and cotton fabrics. But now they are mostly engaged in several trades especially in clothes.

Gopinathpur, is mostly inhabited by people of fishermen, Girigira and scheduled caste. They are mostly engaged in agricultural activities as agricultural labourers or as daily labourers as brick makers in the brick-kilns of vicinity. The Girigira or fishermen mostly depend on fishing in the river.

Badadanda sahi is a multi-caste and economic neighbourhood. The important characteristic of this neighbourhood is its close proximity to the palace where the temple of Lord Jagannath is situated. The chariot of Lord Jagannath is drawn and it passes through this.

Hatatota is a commercial place as well as most of the government offices are situated here. The people of this area mostly belong to trade and commerce activities. Details regarding this matter may be seen from table VII.2.

Cultural, Religious and Social activities

Social ceremonies like marriage, death and birth are attended by people of same caste or community within the neighbourhood. Sometimes even people of other caste and community are invited to join, which depend on the economic status and social linkage of the person who extends this invitation. Sometimes even this invitation goes beyond one neighbourhood and he extends his invitation to people of other communities to join him in such social functions. In this regard it can be inferred that social activities are not strictly bound within a neighbourhood alone.

The people of Brahman Sasan celebrate Ganesh Puja and Saraswati Puja as a community festival in their neighbourhood. The Puja pendals are decorated and images of deity are placed within it. So also the people of Hatatota celebrate Ganesh Puja as a community festival in their locality. During these occasions also several cultural activities are held like Song competition at Brahman Sasan and Cinema show etc.

Pana Sankranti, Kanak Durga Puja and Hara Gouri Puja are the community religious functions of Patara Sahi. These festivals are mostly associated with the people of Patara caste. On Panasankranti (April-24), Hara Gouri Puja is performed on the Kamana Temple. Similarly, during Dussurah Kanak Durga Puja is performed on a community basis.

The Car festival of Lord Jagannath is held in the month of July-August in Badadanda Sahi. Entire Talcher town flock around this locality during this day with people from nearby villages. The idols of Lord Jagannath,

Balabhadra and Devi Subhadra are brought from the temple and are drawn in a Chariot to the Mausima temple. After ten days the idols return to main temple during return Car festival. This festival is one of the important festivals of Orissa also.

The presence of Lord Paschimeswar Siva in the Gopinathpur neighbourhood has more festivals associated to Lord Siva. The festivals are Sivaratri during March, Sital Sasthi during June and Kartik Purnima during November. The people of entire town as well as of the neighbourhood join these festivals. The expenditure of these festivals are borne by the temple authority from their own fund and donation from local people. 'Danda yatra' another local festival of the district is celebrated here, in this festival Lord Siva and Kali are worshipped by the Danduas, who do it for penance. The Danduas also dramatize several episodes in honour of the Lords on the village road during night. This festival continues for 15 days and people of the neighbourhood celebrate it. Since people of this locality are poor financially, the magnitude of these festivals do not become more pompus and showy. Details regarding particulars of cultural, social activities inside the neighbourhood are given in table VII.3.

Table

Main Characteristics of Neighbourhood as described by (Survey

Name of Neighbourhood	Characteristics described	Number of persons describing							
		Religion, Caste/ Tribe-1		Religion, Caste /Tribe-2		Religion, Caste /Tribe-3		Religion, Caste /Tribe-4	
		Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
		Dhoba (S.C)	Guada	Hadi (SC)	Teli	Pan (SC)	Mali	Sundhi	Kisan (ST)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patara Sahi	Predominated by Pataras mostly businessmen and cloth merchants	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Brahmana Sasan Sahi	Predominated by Brahmans and service holders	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Predominance of educated and higher income group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatatota	Predominated by business people	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gopinathpur	Predominance of SC, fishermen	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Predominance of brick makers and cultivators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Paschimeswar temple in the south east	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Girigira the main dwellers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badadanda Sahi	Conglomeration of various ethnic groups like Sunari, HIG, LIG, Mali	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Rajabati in the north	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VII.2

persons belonging to different Religion, Caste/Tribe data)

the characteristics who are of								
Religion Caste/Tribe-5		Religion Caste/Tribe-6		Religion Caste/Tribe-7		Religion Caste/Tribe-8		Ignorant
Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu	Hindu
Baisya	Luhar	Kshyatriya	Kumbhar	Brahmin	Tanti	Karan	Gudia	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	Barika - 1 Brahmin - 2 Kshatriya - 2 U.S. - 1
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	Kshyatriya - 1 Kansari - 1 Sundhi - 2 Brahmin - 1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	Hadi - 1 Pan - 1 Abadhiya - 1 Brahmin-1 Kshyatriya - 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside

Neighbourhood	Cultural religious or social activity			Number of households					
	Name	Description	Performer	Khalasi		Businessmen			
				Participated	Made financial contribution	Participated yes Passive participant		Made financial contribution	
				No	No	Yes Passive participated	No	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Badadanda Sahi	Car festival	Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra & Devi Subhadra are taken to Sri Gundicha temple (Mausimamandir) in a decorated car	The sevayats of the temple	1	1	2	-	-	2
Brahman Sasan	Song competition	Participants recite song and the best singers are awarded prizes	President of the society	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Ganesh Puja & Saraswati Puja	-	People of Brahman sasan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gopinathpur	Dandayatra	-	People of Gopinathpur	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Grameswar Puja	-	People of Gopinathpur	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sivaratri, Sital Sasthi & Kartik Purnima	People make fasting and wait to have a Darshan of Mahadeep at the Siva temple (Paschimeswar Temple)	Priest and local people	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatatota	Ganesh Puja	-	People of Hatatota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patara Sahi	Panasankranti, Kanak Durga Puja & Haragouri Puja	-	People of Patarasahi	-	-	1	3	1	3
Total				3	3	4	3	1	6

VII.3

the neighbourhood as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

belonging to occupational category										
Govt. employee (clerks etc)			Teacher			Technical Assistant		Non-Worker		
Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution	Participated	Made financial contribution	Participated		Made financial contribution
Yes-joined the procession and observed the yatra	No	No	Yes-joined as competitor	No	No	Yes-passive pariticipant	No	Yes-Beating of drums along with his community members	No	No
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
1	7	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	8

Table

Particulars of cultural, religious and social activities inside the neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Number of household belonging										
	Fitter		Washer-man		Tax-collector		Cultivator		Dresser		
	Participated	Made financial contribution	Participated	Made financial contribution	Participated	Made financial contribution	Participated Yes-supplying of flowers during festival occasion	No.	Made financial contribution	Participated	Made financial contribution
	No	No	No	No	No	No			No	No	No
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Badadanda Sahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brahman Sasan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gopinathpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hatatota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Patarasahi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1

VII.3 *(Concld.)*

as reported by persons belonging to different occupational category

to occupational category										
Lecturer		Barber		Clay pot maker		Helper		Carpenter		Neighbourhood
Par-ticipated	Made financial contribu-tion	Par-ticipated	Made financial con-tribution	Par-ticipated	Made financial contribu-tion	Par-ticipated	Made financial contribu-tion	Par-ticipated	Made financial contribu-tion	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	1
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Badadanda Sahi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brahman Sasan
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gopinathpur
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hatatota
1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	Patarasahi
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Total

Chapter -VIII

Family Life in Town

A study on family life reflects deeper insight into the life in the town. It is essential to know the life of individuals and also the community of a town. Changes that occurred in different socio-cultural aspects of the town life can be established from the study of family life in a town. Family life of a town is reflected from the composition of households with persons related to the head of household, number of persons staying in a household and such other related aspects.

The pattern of urban family no doubt is different from the traditional rural family. An urban family is characterised by its smallness in size, changed functions and distinct mode of interactions of its members. But family life in Talcher is somehow like that of the rural areas. As per 1981 Census, the average number of member living in a family in Talcher municipality is 5.27 as against 5.02 and 5.01 in case of urban areas of the district and the state respectively. Joint family system is still prevailing in the town. Thus, family life of Talcher town shows both urban and rural characteristics.

Composition of households

A look at the table VIII.1 regarding composition of household depicts that, out of 200 households 96 households are comprised of self, spouse, unmarried children and 8 are composed of self and spouse only. These two types formulate 52 per cent of the surveyed households as nuclear families of which more than 50 per cent are non-migrant households. There are only 12 single member households among the surveyed households. Number of other type of households with the nature of relation of members to heads varies between one to twelve. Out of the 200 surveyed households 108 are the original settlers of the town and the rest 92 are inmigrants. Details of the composition and the migration status may be seen from table VIII.1

Table VIII.1

Distribution of Households by Nature of Relation of Members to Head of Household and Migration status of Head of Household

Nature of relation of members to head of household		Number of households where migration status of head of household is		
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
	1	2	3	4
1.	Self	2	10	12
2.	Self, Spouse	7	1	8
3.	Self, Spouse, Unmarried sons and daughters	51	45	96
4.	Self, Spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	17	6	23

Table VIII.1 *(Contd.)*

1		2	3	4
5.	Self, spouse married brother, brother's wife with/without Unmarried sons and daughters	1	-	1
6.	Self (male), Unmarried son/daughter	1	2	3
7.	Self (female), unmarried son/daughter	1	4	5
8.	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	6	6	12
9.	Self (male), Unmarried brother/sister	1	1	2
Others:				
10.	Self, spouse with Unmarried sons and daughters, married brothers, brothers' wife with unmarried sons and daughters, unmarried sister, Widowed mother	-	2	2
11.	Self (male), brother's son with unrelated members (male)	-	1	1
12.	Self, spouse with unmarried sons, brother's wife with unmarried sons and daughters	-	1	1
13.	Self, spouse with unmarried sons/daughters unmarried brothers/sisters	1	1	2
14.	Self, spouse with unmarried daughters, widowed mother and brother's son	-	1	1
15.	Self (male), married son and son's wife, son's married son, son's sons wife with unmarried sons and daughters	2	-	2
16.	Self, spouse with unmarried son/daughter and father	-	1	1
17.	Self (male), unmarried son and daughter's father-in-law	-	1	1
18.	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter, sister's son	-	1	1
19.	Self (female), daughter's unmarried son	-	1	1
20.	Self (unmarried male), widowed mother and unmarried brothers sister	3	-	3
21.	Self (widowed female), married son and son's wife with unmarried son & daughter	1	-	1
22.	Self (widowed male), unmarried son's/ daughter's married son, son's wife with unmarried son and daughter.	5	-	5
23.	Self (M-UM), unmarried sister, widowed mother married brother, brother's wife	1	-	1
24.	Self (M-UM), unmarried son and daughter, Unmarried brother	1	-	1
25.	Self, spouse, with unmarried son's and daughters. widowed mother unmarried brother	1	-	1

Table VIII.1 (Concld.)

1		2	3	4
26.	Self, spouse, brother's wife, sister's son, sister's son's wife with unmarried son's and daughters, brother's son's wife with son's and daughters		1	1
27.	Self, spouse, unmarried son's, married brother, brother's wife, brother's son and father	-	1	1
28.	Self (widowed male), unmarried sisters and widowed mother	1	-	1
29.	Self (widowed female), unmarried son and daughter, son's widowed wife and unmarried son's daughter	-	1	1
30.	Self, spouse widowed daughter, daughter's son and daughter	1	-	1
31.	Self, spouse, unmarried son and daughter, father, mother	1	-	1
32.	Self (unmarried male), unmarried brother & sister, mother	1	-	1
33.	Self spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, wife's unmarried brother, step-mother	2	1	3
34.	Self (male), sister's son	-	1	1
35.	Self, spouse with unmarried sons and daughters widowed mother-in-law	-	1	1
36.	Self, spouse with unmarried sons and daughters, daughter's daughter	-	1	1
	Total	108	92	200

Number of members living in households according to age of the head of households

Table VIII.2 presents composition of households by number of members. In this table households selected for intensive investigation are classified into seven categories with reference to number of members in each household as single member household and households having 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-7, 8-9, 10-12 and 13 and above members.

A study of the table reveals that, the size group accounting for the largest number of households 65 or 32.5 per cent are composed of 6-7 members followed by 30 or 15.00 per cent households are composed of five members and 27 or 13.5 per cent households are with four members. Households with more members appear scarce as there are only eight or 4 per cent and nine or 4.5 per cent households have 10-12 and 13 or more members in them respectively in the town. Thus only 17 or 8.50 per cent of the households of the town have large families.

Age of head of households has a direct bearing on the size of the household. Because an elderly head is supposed to have a large

family which usually comprises married sons and daughters along with their family or married brothers with their family living together in one household. The table reveals that the age of head of household of as many as 60 (30 per cent) surveyed families between 40-49 followed by the age groups 30-39 and 50-59 which accommodate 46 (23 per cent) and 40 (20 per cent) households respectively. But in case of 17 (8.5 per cent) households, the age of head of households varies between 20 to 29. Among the 12 single member households, maximum of four heads have attained the age of 60 and above. Details of distribution of households by number of members and age of heads of households are presented in table VIII.2

Table VIII.2

Distribution of Households by Number of Members and Age of Head of Household

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-29	2	2	2	3	4	3	-	1	-	17
30-39	1	1	3	11	10	16	3	1	-	46
40-49	3	3	3	5	9	26	8	3	-	60
50-59	2	5	4	4	5	14	1	2	3	40
60 and above	4	5	3	4	2	6	6	1	6	37
Total	12	16	15	27	30	65	18	8	9	200

Type of households

A clear picture of the composition of the familiar units in the town can be visualized from the type of the families. A look at the composition of families by type reveals that there are 104 (52 per cent) nuclear families, 34 or 17 per cent supplemented nuclear, 22 or 11 per cent sub-nuclear families in the town. The presence of nuclear, sub-nuclear and supplemented nuclear families reflects the close familize bondage among the members of the families which is very much conspicuous in rural families in the region. And these families together constitute 80 per cent of the total surveyed households of the town. This apart, there are 18 lineal joint families. The composition of such families is usually made up of two couples between whom there is a lineal link, such as parents and married son and sometimes between parents and married daughter. The number of lineal collateral joint, collateral joint, supplemented sub-nuclear and supplemented collateral joint families is six, two, one and one respectively. And there are only 12 single member households in the town. Distribution of households under different types may be seen from table VIII.3.

Table VIII.3

Distribution of Households by Type and Educational Level of head of Household
(Survey data)

Type of household		Number of households where educational level of head of household is							
		Illiterate	Education without level	Below Primary	Primary	Matric	Diploma and certificate	Degree and above	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nuclear	22	7	22	26	15	2	10	104
2.	Supplemented Nuclear	6	2	6	7	10	-	3	34
3.	Sub-Nuclear	7	-	5	9	1	-	-	22
4.	Single - Person	3	-	3	3	2	-	1	12
5.	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6.	Collateral Joint	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
7.	Supplemented Collateral Joint	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
8.	Lineal Joint	4	5	3	6	-	-	-	18
9.	Supplemented Lineal Joint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Lineal Collateral Joint	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	6
	Total	44	14	42	54	29	2	15	200

Distribution of households by religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household

Distribution of households by religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household and type of households reveals the concentration of households of Hindu religion over other. Among the 200 surveyed households of the town 194 profess Hindu religion, five Muslim religion and only one Sikh religion. Thus 97 per cent of the households belong to Hindu religion as against only 2.50 per cent and 0.50 per cent of Muslim and Sikh religions respectively.

Further classification of households under Hindu religion in different caste, tribe, community shows that there are 34 scheduled caste households, four scheduled tribe households and 156 households other than Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe households. Of the 34 Scheduled Caste households 17 or 50 per cent are nuclear households followed by six supplemented nuclear and five each in sub-nuclear and lineal joint. Similarly, of the four Scheduled Tribe households, three are nuclear and only one is a single member household. The same trend of higher proportion of households, under nuclear and supplemented nuclear has been noticed among the households under nuclear and supplemented nuclear has been noticed among the households other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which proves the presence of joint family trend as well as close-knit family bondage among the most inhabitants of Talcher town. Details of distribution of households by religion/caste/tribe/community of head of household and type of household are presented in table VIII.4.

Table

Distribution of Households by Religion/Caste/Tribe/
(Survey

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Type of Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Total	103	33	20	11	1
Scheduled Caste Total	24	8	5	-	-
Dhoba	2	-	-	-	-
Dom	2	1	2	-	-
Hadi	6	2	1	-	-
Keuta/Dewar	7	2	-	-	-
Mochi	1	-	-	-	-
Pan	6	2	1	-	-
Pantanti	-	1	-	-	-
Tanla	-	-	1	-	-
Scheduled Tribe Total	9	-	1	1	-
Kandha	1	-	-	-	-
Kisan	1	-	-	-	-
Lohara	6	-	1	-	-
Savar	1	-	-	1	-
Others Total	70	25	14	10	1
Abadhiya	1	-	-	-	-
Badhei	4	-	1	-	-
Baisya	1	-	-	-	-
Bania	-	1	-	-	-
Barika	3	1	-	-	-
Bengali	-	1	-	-	-
Brahmin	14	3	-	-	-
Chhatri	1	-	-	-	-
Chitrakar	1	-	-	-	-
Gauda	5	5	2	1	-
Gudia	2	1	-	1	-
Kamar	1	-	1	-	-
Kansari	1	1	-	-	-
Karan	9	1	3	-	-
Khandayat/Khetriya	14	6	4	6	-

VIII.4

Community of Head of Household and Type of household data)

household						
Collateral joint	Supplemented Collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented Lineal joint	Lineal Collateral joint	Total	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
1	1	18	-	6	194	Hindu Total
-	-	5	-	1	43	Scheduled Caste Total
-	-	-	-	-	2	Dhoba
-	-	-	-	-	5	Dom
-	-	2	-	-	11	Hadi
-	-	-	-	-	9	Keuta/Dewar
-	-	-	-	-	1	Mochi
-	-	3	-	-	12	Pan
-	-	-	-	-	1	Pantanti
-	-	-	-	1	2	Tanla
-	-	-	-	-	11	Scheduled Tribe Total
-	-	-	-	-	1	Kandha
-	-	-	-	-	1	Kisan
-	-	-	-	-	7	Lohara
-	-	-	-	-	2	Savar
1	1	13	-	5	140	Others Total
-	-	-	-	-	1	Abadhiya
-	-	-	-	-	5	Badhei
-	-	2	-	-	3	Baisya
-	-	1	-	-	2	Bania
-	-	-	-	-	4	Barika
-	-	-	-	-	1	Bengali
-	-	-	-	-	17	Brahmin
-	-	-	-	-	1	Chhatri
-	-	-	-	-	1	Chitrakar
-	-	1	-	1	15	Gauda
-	-	2	-	-	6	Gudia
-	-	-	-	-	2	Kamar
-	-	-	-	-	2	Kansari
-	-	-	-	1	14	Karan
-	-	5	-	-	35	Khandayat/Khetriya

Table
Distribution of Households by Religion/Caste/Tribe/
(Survey

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Type of Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kumbhar	1	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	1	-	1
Matibansa	1	-	-	-	-
Patara	2	-	-	-	-
Sundhi	1	-	-	1	-
Tanti	3	-	1	1	-
Teli	5	5	1	-	-
Muslim	1	1	2	1	-
Sikh	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	104	34	22	12	1

VIII.4
Community of Head of household and type of household data)

household						
Collateral joint	Supplemented Collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented Lineal joint	Lineal Collateral joint	Total	Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	Kumbhar
-		-	-	-	2	Mali
-	-	1	-	-	2	Matibansa
-	1	-	-	-	3	Patara
1	-	1	-	2	6	Sundhi
-	-	-	-	1	6	Tanti
-	-	-	-	-	11	Teli
-	-	-	-	-	5	Muslim
1	-	-	-	-	1	Sikh
2	1	18	-	6	200	Grand Total

Households by type and educational level of heads of households

A look at the educational achievement of heads of households by type as presented in table VIII.3 shows that of the 104 nuclear households, heads of 26 households have passed primary standard whereas the heads of 22 and seven households have below primary and literate without educational level respectively. Similarly, 15 heads have passed matriculation examination, two have diploma not equal to degree and 10 have reached Degree and above level. The same trend of literacy is also witnessed among the heads of supplemented nuclear families. Of the 34 households under this category, heads of 10 have passed matriculation followed by seven heads with primary, six with below primary, two without any educational level and three have degree and above educational qualification.

Members of the family staying outside the town

Table VIII.5 provides data on close family members who are staying outside the town. From the 200 surveyed households of the town, 74 reported to have close kins outside the town. Among these 74 households, heads of 67 belong to Hindu religion, five to Muslim and only two to Sikh religion. Of the 67 heads belonging to Hindu religion 62 heads have left their close kins somewhere in Orissa other than the referent town, three in Bihar, one each in Punjab and Bangala Desh. Similarly, heads belonging to Muslim religion, four heads have left their close family kins elsewhere in Orissa and one in Bihar. Similarly among the two Sikhs, one each has left his relation elsewhere in Orissa and Punjab.

Table VIII.5

Households whose close Family Members are staying outside by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community and State of Belonging of Head of Household
(Survey data)

Religion and caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Total number of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where head of households belongs to			
		Orissa	Bihar	Punjab	Bangla Desh
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	67	62	3	1	1
Scheduled Caste	3	3	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe	3	3	-	-	-
Others	61	56	3	1	1
Muslim	5	4	1	-	-
Sikh	2	1	-	1	-
Total	74	67	4	2	1

The table VIII.6 presents the number of kins staying outside the town and the reason thereof, alongwith period of stay with relation to the head of household.

Of the surveyed households 74 are identified whose close family members are staying outside Talcher town. Of these in case of 55, their relatives are remaining in their native places, relatives of 14 households are away from the town due to employment and service. Only three households have their children away from them for study and education and kins of 2 households are away because of business while one of them is residing outside for 5-9 years the other one is away for 1-4 years. While information on duration of their stay outside was collected 21 households have their kins away for more than 20 years, 20 households have their kins outside the town for 10-19 years. Other 21 households have their kins outside for 5-9 years, 10 households have left their kins between 1 to 4 years and members of 2 households are away for less than one year. The different types of relatives who are residing outside the referent town are shown in table VIII.6

Table

Number of family members staying outside by length of time, (Survey

Relation to head of household	Total No. of household	Number of family members	
		Less than 1 year	
		Remaining at native place	Service
1	2	3	4
Father	4	-	-
Mother	9	-	-
Son	3	-	1
Brother	5	-	-
Sister	1	-	-
Parents	7	-	-
Parents, son and daughter	1	-	-
Parents, wife, son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	1	-	-
Parents, Brother and sister	11	-	-
Parents, Wife, Brother and sister	1	-	-
Father, wife, son and daughter	1	-	-
Mother, son and daughter	3	-	-
Mother, wife, son and daughter	1	-	-
Mother, wife, son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	1	-	-
Mother, Brother and Sister	3	-	-
Wife, son and daughter	6	1	-
Wife, son and son's wife	2	-	-
Son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	6	-	-
Son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	1	-	-
Son's son	2	-	-
Son's son, sosn's son's wife and their children	2	-	-
Husband	1	-	-
Husband, son's son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	2	-	-

VIII.6
reason, and relation to head and household
data)

staying outside for

1-4 years			
Remaining at native place	Study	Business	Service
5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	1	-	-
1	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	1	-	-
-	1	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table
Number of family members staying outside by length of time, (Survey

Relation to head of household	Number of family members		
	5-9 years		
	Remaining at native place	Service	Business
1	9	10	11
Father	2	-	-
Mother	-	-	1
Son	-	1	-
Brother	1	1	-
Sister	-	-	-
Parents	2	-	-
Parents, son and daughter	-	-	-
Parents, wife, son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	-	-	-
Parents, Brother and sister	4	-	-
Parents, Wife, Brother and sister	-	-	-
Father, wife, son and daughter	-	-	-
Mother, son and daughter	1	-	-
Mother, wife, son and daughter	-	-	-
Mother, wife, son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	1	-	-
Mother, Brother and Sister	1	-	-
Wife, son and daughter	1	-	-
Wife, son and son's wife	-	-	
Son, son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	1	3	-
Son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	-	-	-
Son's son	1	-	-
Son's son, son's son's wife and their children	-	-	-
Husband	-	-	-
Husband, son's son's wife, son's son and son's daughter	-	-	-

VIII.6
reason, and relation to head and household
data)

staying outside for			
10-19 Years		20 Years & above	
Remaining at native place	Service	Remaining at native place	Service
12	13	14	15
-	-	1	1
3	-	4	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
1	-	-	-
2	-	3	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	1	-
4	-	1	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
2	-	-	-
-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	2	-
3	-	-	-
1	-	1	-
-	1	1	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	1
-	1	1	-

CHAPTER-IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

A shelter is indispensable for every human being next to food and clothing. In every Census attempts have been made to collect comprehensive data on housing, like predominant material of wall, roof floor, purpose for which the house is used, number of rooms, tenure status, etc. since 1961 Census.

As discussed in earlier chapters, in Talcher municipality there are 2,575 occupied residential houses which accommodate 2,964 households having 15,613 persons during 1981 Census. The average population size of a household is 5.27 just equal to that of the state but less than that of Dhenkanal district (5.57).

Relation of selected houses with adjoining houses in space by locality

It is seen during the survey that 107 houses (53.50 per cent) are separate houses without compound, 89 houses (44.50 per cent) are separate houses with compound and two houses each are flats in multiflat housing unit (1.00 per cent) and floors in multi-floor housing unit (1.00 per cent). Of the two houses of latter two types one each is found in the locality Residential area pucca houses and Trade and commerce area which are free from any problem. The distribution of 107 single storeyed structures without compound in different localities shows that majority of houses are of Residential area kutcha houses, Trade and commerce area, predominance of Scheduled Caste area, Muslim area, all the houses of Blighted area and fifty per cent houses of localities predominance of Scheduled Tribe area and Sikh area have separate houses but without compound. Of the 196 single storyed structures 34 houses, 16 with compound and 18 without compound faced problem due to lack of proper ventilation.

Table IX.1 gives relation of selected houses of selected households with adjoining houses in space by locality.

Table IX.1

Relation of selected Houses of Selected Households with adjoining Houses in space by Locality (Survey data)

Locality	No of Houses Studied	Total No. of house-holds	Number of Separate Houses with compound		Number of Separate houses without compound		No. of houses which are Flats in Multi-flat housing unit		No. of houses which are Floors in Multi-floor housing unit	
			No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced	No. of houses	Problem faced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Residential area of pucca houses	75	75	49	Ventila-tion-6	24	Ventila-tion-1	1	-	1	-
Residential area of kutcha houses	75	75	25	Ventila-tion-5	50	Ventila-tion-8	-	-	-	-

Table IX.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Trade & commerce area	10	10	3	Ventilation-1	5	Ventilation-1	1	-	1	-
Scheduled Caste area	29	29	9	Ventilation-3	20	Ventilation-5	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe area	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	5	5	1	-	4	Ventilation-1	-	-	-	-
Sikh area	2	2	1	Ventilation-1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Blighted area	2	2	-	-	2	Ventilation-2	-	-	-	-
Total	200	200	89	16	107	18	2	-	2	-

Distribution of houses by material

Table IX.2 shows the distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality.

The survey reveals that 123 or 61.50 per cent houses have cement floor, 77 or 38.50 per cent have mud floor. From among the houses having cement floor, maximum i.e. 68 are located in Residential area pucca houses followed by 33 in Residential area kutcha houses. Similarly, from among the houses having mud floor 42 are in Residential area kutcha houses and 22 houses in Scheduled Caste locality. Out of two houses in the Scheduled Tribe locality one is cement and other one is mud. The two houses in blighted area have mud floor.

As regards predominant material of wall, 122 households used burnt bricks for the purpose, 68 households used mud and rest ten households used unburnt bricks. Majority of the houses having burnt bricks as material of wall are found in the locality Residential area pucca houses, whereas majority of the houses having either mud or unburnt bricks are found in the locality Residential area kutcha houses. As many as 33 households of the locality Residential area kutcha houses used burnt bricks as wall material. Other households using burnt bricks as wall material are eight in Trade and Commerce area, six in Scheduled caste area, four in Muslim area and two each in Scheduled tribe area and Sikh area. Other households using mud as wall material, 21 are found in Scheduled caste area, seven in Residential area pucca houses, two each in Trade and Commerce area and Blighted area and the last one is in Muslim area.

The predominant material of the roof of a house is the material which constitutes the fabric of the roof and exposed to the weather. During the survey it was observed that, maximum houses have thatch as roof material (92), as against 63 having RCC, 29 having tiles, fourteen having asbestos cement sheets and last two having corrugated iron sheets. Of the 63 houses having RCC roof 41 are found in the locality Residential area pucca houses followed by 10 in Residential area kutcha houses, seven in Trade and Commerce area, two each in Muslim area and Sikh area and last one in Scheduled Caste area. Similarly, majority of houses who have used roof material either tiles, or asbestos cement sheets or corrugated iron sheets are found in the locality Residential area pucca houses.

Thatch as roof material is used almost in all the localities but majority of houses in locality Residential area kutcha houses (55 out of 92).

Ceiling of a house is made in between floor and roof above the living space. It protects the room from dust in case of thatched house and from heat in case of roof made up of corrugated iron or asbestos cement sheets. Of the five houses having ceiling, four have wood as predominant material and the rest one has bamboo for the purpose. The latter one is found in Residential area kutcha houses. Among four houses having wood

Table

Distribution of Houses by predominant Materials

Locality	Predominant Material of floor		Predominant Material of Wall		
	Cement	Mud	Burnt Bricks	Unburnt bricks	Mud
1	2	3	4	5	6
Residential area of pucca houses	68	7	67	1	7
Residential area of kutcha houses	33	42	33	7	35
Trade & Commerce area	8	2	8	-	2
Scheduled Caste area	7	22	6	2	21
Scheduled Tribe area	1	1	2	-	-
Muslim area	4	1	4	-	1
Sikh area	2	-	2	-	-
Blighted area	-	2	-	-	2
Total	123	77	122	10	68

Number of rooms

As per Census a "room" should have four walls with a door way, with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e. it should have a length of not less than two metres, a breadth of at least one and half metres and two metres in height. A room, however, which is used as common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc. is regarded as a room. An un-enclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and a room in which a household industry or shop is located which are not normally useable for living or sleeping are excluded from the definition of a living room.

During the survey it was found that 1,160 persons of Talcher town are living in 200 selected residential houses having 519 rooms. The maximum number of households numbering 98 (49 per cent) having 554 members live in two roomed houses followed by 43 households (22.50 per cent) having 183

ceiling three are in the locality Residential area pucca houses and other one in Residential area kutcha houses.

Wood is used as prodominant material of door and window in 195 houses whereas bamboo is used in rest of the five houses. Of the latter five houses two each are found in Blighted area and Residential area kutcha houses and the other one in the locality Residential area pucca houses. Wood is used for the purpose in all the localities except Blighted area.

IX.2

of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling by locality (Survey data)

Predominant Material of roof					Predominant Material of Ceiling		Predominant Material of door & window	
R.C.C	Corrugated iron sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Tiles	Thatch	Wood	Bamboo	Wood	Bamboo
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
41	1	11	14	8	3	-	74	1
10	-	2	8	55	1	1	73	2
7	-	-	1	2	-	-	10	-
1	-	1	4	23	-	-	29	-
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
2	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
63	2	14	29	92	4	1	195	5

members living in single roomed houses and 34 households (17 per cent) with 190 members living in three roomed houses. Accommodation with four rooms is occupied by 12 households with 98 members. Rest 13 households live in five or more roomed houses with 135 members which are found only in three localities namely Residential area pucca houses, Trade and commerce area and Residential area kutcha houses.

The households with one and two rooms numbered 141 (71.50 per cent) with 737 members (63.53 per cent) are mostly belong to lower or middle income groups. These households are found almost in all the localities. It is remarkable that among the households having more than five roomed houses one each household are seen with 18 rooms and 25 rooms and both are located in Residential area pucca houses.

The details of households classified by number of members, number of rooms and locality are given in table IX.3.

Table

Households classified by Number of Members,

Locality	Total No. of Members		Total No. of house-holds studied	Total No. of rooms	Households with one room		
	M	F			No. of house-holds	No. of members	
						M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Residential area of pucca houses	254	212	75	230	6	14	10
Residential area of kutcha houses	204	217	75	151	24	58	57
Trade and Commerce area	39	41	10	61	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste area	70	76	29	55	10	21	20
Scheduled Tribe area	6	6	2	4	-	-	-
Muslim area	8	13	5	11	1	-	1
Sikh area	9	3	2	5	-	-	-
Blighted area	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
Total	591	569	200	519	43	94	89

IX.3

Number of Rooms occupied and Locality

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms		
No. of households	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of households	No. of members	
	M	F		M	F		M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
39	117	81	17	51	50	8	34	30
37	112	121	8	17	18	3	11	14
4	15	18	1	3	1	-	-	-
12	28	35	7	21	21	-	-	-
2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	4	7	-	-	-	1	4	5
1	3	1	1	6	2	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	285	269	34	98	92	12	49	49

Table

Households classified by Number of Members,

Locality	Households with five rooms			Households with six rooms			Households with nine rooms		
	No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Residential area of pucca houses	1	4	8	1	11	7	1	11	10
Residential area of kutcha houses	1	2	3	2	4	4	-	-	-
Trade and Commerce area	1	1	1	1	6	8	-	-	-
Scheduled Caste area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sikh Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blighted area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	7	12	4	21	19	1	11	10

IX.3 (Concld.)

Number of Rooms occupied and Locality

Households with 12 rooms			Households with 15 rooms			Households with 18 roolms			Households with 25 rooms		
No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members		No. of house-holds	No. of members	
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	1	9	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	13	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	13	13	1	1	-	1	3	3	1	9	13

Floor space

As has been stated earlier the minimum floor space of a living room is three square metres. But it is seen from the table IX.4 that 18 households (9 per cent) with 158 members have per capita floor space i.e. floor space per person is less than one square metre. Survey revealed that maximum number of households numbering 81 (40.50 per cent) with 507 members enjoyed per capita floor space of two to three square metres. Next in order are 42 households (21 per cent) with 237 members enjoying per capita floor space of 4-5 square metres followed by 38 households (19 per cent) with 201 members

Table
Households classified by locality

Locality	Households		Per-capita Floor Space					
			1 or less square metre		2-3 sq. metres		4-5 Sq. metres.	
	Total Number	Number of Members	No. of Households	No. of Members	No of Households	No. of Members	No. of Households	No. of Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Residential area of pucca Houses	75	466	4	41	24	167	20	132
2. Residential area of kutcha Houses	75	421	10	88	37	226	12	49
3. Trade & Commerce area	10	80	1	10	3	23	-	-
4. Scheduled Caste area	29	146	3	19	15	75	6	32
5. Scheduled Tribe area	2	12	-	-	1	8	1	4
6. Muslim area	5	21	-	-	-	-	2	16
7. Sikh area	2	12	-	-	1	8	1	4
8. Blighted area	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	1,160	18	158	81	507	42	237

enjoying per capita floor space of 6-9 square metres and 13 households (6.5 per cent) with 43 members occupying per capita floor space of 10-15 square metres. Rest eight households (4 per cent) with 14 members occupying maximum per capita floor space of 16 and above square metres. Of the eight households occupying maximum floor space of 16 and more square metres five belong to Residential area pucca houses, two belong to Trade and Commerce area and last one belongs to Residential area kutcha houses.

The details of households classified by locality and per capita floor space are presented in table IX.4.

IX.4
and per capita floor space

Per-capita Floor Space					
6-9 Sq. metres		10-15 Sq. metres		16 and above Sq. metres.	
No. of Households	No. of Members	No. of Households	No. of Members	No. of households	No. of Members
10	11	12	13	14	15
18	105	4	11	5	10
9	38	6	19	1	1
3	34	1	10	2	3
5	20	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
1	2	2	3	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-
38	201	13	43	8	14

Amenities

Availability of amenities like kitchen room, bath room, lavatory, drinking water and electricity in a house is the normal condition for living. Among 200 surveyed households 159 (or 79.50 per cent) have separate kitchen room as against two households sharing the same with others and rest 39 households (19.50 per cent) have no kitchen room. The latter category of households are either cooking in their bed room or some among them are not in need of cooking who may be taking their meals from a hotel. As many as 119 households (59.50 per cent) have no bath room at all as against 76 households (38 per cent) enjoying this amenity separately and rest five households sharing the same with other households. Lavatory attached to a residential house is a basic requirement in urban life. Survey revealed that, 112 households (56 per cent) are deprived of this amenity. As many as 85 households (42.50 per cent) have separate lavatory whereas rest three households avail of the amenity with other households. Table IX.5 shows, source of drinking water near to residential house is available separately for only 76 (39 per cent) households as against 116 households (58 per cent) sharing the same with others and eight households not having the same at all. Availability of water for washing near residential houses is almost similar to that of source for drinking water excepting one more household of former type who avail this amenity with other households. As many as 123 households (62.50 per cent) have electricity connection separately to their houses as against five households sharing with other. It is a matter of regret that 72 households (36 per cent) are barred from enjoying electricity the bare necessity of urban life and main requirement for healthy modern life in their residential houses.

All the two households of Blighted area are deprived of all the amenities in their residential houses excepting source of drinking water and water for washing which they share with other households.

Table IX.5 gives details of availability of amenities by locality.

Table IX.5

Availability of Amenities by Locality

Locality	Total No.of House-holds	Amenities and availability						
		Avail-ability	Kitchen	Bath-room	Lava-tory	Source of Drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
		a) Not having b) Having separately c) Share with others	No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds	No.of House-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1) Residential area of pucca houses	75	a)	8	26	21	1	1	6
		b)	66	46	53	49	49	67
		c)	1	3	1	25	25	2
2) Residential area of kutcha houses	75	a)	11	56	54	6	5	40
		b)	63	17	20	15	15	33
		c)	1	2	1	54	55	2

Table IX.5 *(Concld.)*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3)	Trade and Commerce area	10	a)	1	3	2	-	-	1
			b)	9	7	7	5	5	9
			c)	-	-	1	5	5	-
4)	Scheduled Caste area	29	a)	16	27	29	1	1	21
			b)	13	2	-	1	1	7
			c)	-	-	-	27	27	1
5)	Scheduled Tribe area	2	a)	-	1	2	-	-	1
			b)	2	1	-	2	2	1
			c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
6)	Muslim area	5	a)	1	4	2	-	-	1
			b)	4	1	3	2	2	4
			c)	-	-	-	3	3	-
7)	Sikh area	2	a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			b)	2	2	2	2	2	2
			c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8)	Blighted area	2	a)	2	2	2	-	-	2
			b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
			c)	-	-	-	2	2	-
	Total	200	a)	39	119	112	8	7	72
			b)	159	76	85	76	76	123
			c)	2	5	3	116	117	5

Tenural status

Survey revealed, 135 households or 67.50 per cent are living in the houses of their own as against 34 households (17.00 per cent) living in quarters allotted by their employing agencies and 31 households (or 15.50 per cent) are living in rented quarters. Of the 34 allotted quarters 27 are located in the locality Residential area pucca houses, four are in Residential area kutcha houses and one each in the localities Scheduled caste area, Scheduled tribe area and Sikh area. The rented quarters are distributed in all the localities except Scheduled Caste area and Blighted area. The households living in the houses of their own belong to all the localities except scheduled tribe area and Sikh area.

Of the 135 households residing in the houses of their own 133 stayed in the town for more than ten years and rest two households stayed in the town for 5 to 9 years. Of the 31 households residing in the rented houses 16 are staying in the town for more than 10 years, five for 5 to 9 years, eight for 1 to 4 years and rest two for less than one year. As regards 34 households living in allotted residential quarters 18 are staying in the town for more than ten years as against nine households staying in the town for 5 to 9 years, three households for 1 to 4 years and rest four for less than one year.

Survey revealed 167 households (83.50 per cent) are the residents of the town for more than ten years. Among these households majority numbering 133 (79.64 per cent) are living in the houses of their own as against 18 households (10.78 per cent) living in allotted houses and rest 16 households (9.58 per cent) living in the houses on rent. Of the 16 households residing in the town for 5 to 9 years, only two are living in the house of their own as against 5 in rented houses and nine in

allotted quarters. Among 17 households staying in the town for less than five years 10 are living in rented houses and rest seven in allotted quarters.

The details of households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status are presented in table IX.6

Table IX.6

Households classified by locality, Duration of stay on the present Residence and Tenural status

(Survey data)

	Locality	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
				Owned	Rented	Allotted
1		2	3	4	5	6
1.	Residential area of pucca houses	Less than 1 year	6	-	2	4
		1-4 years	6	-	4	2
		5-9 years	12	-	4	8
		10+ years	51	30	8	13
2.	Residential area of kutcha houses	1-4 years	1	-	-	1
		5-9 years	4	2	1	1
		10+ years	70	62	6	2
3.	Trade and commerce area	10+ years	10	9	1	-
4.	Scheduled Caste area	10+ years	29	28	-	1
5.	Scheduled Tribe area	1-4 years	1	-	1	-
		10+ years	1	-	-	1
6.	Muslim area	1-4 years	2	-	2	-
		10+ years	3	2	1	-
7.	Sikh area	1-4 years	1	-	1	-
		10+ years	1	-	-	1
8.	Blighted area	10+ years	2	2	-	-
		Total	200	135	31	34
	TOTAL	Less than 1 year	6	-	2	4
		1-4 years	11	-	8	3
		5-9 years	16	2	5	9
		10+ years	167	133	16	18

Furniture

The use of furniture in a household reflects the standard of lving of the members. Survey revealed that of the 200 selected households 51 (25.50 per cent) households have no furniture. Maximum of these households numbering 24 are living in Residential area kutcha houses as against 16 in Scheduled Caste area, eight in Residential area pucca houses two in Blighted area and rest one in Scheduled Tribe area. As many as 149 households have one or more furniture. It is worth mentioning here that a particular household having more than one furniture is counted more than once in table IX.7 which

presents existence of furniture by locality and durâtion of stay of the household in the present residence. Use of cot by 116 households (or 58 per cent) is a common feature now a days. Newar cot, cost of which is much less than cot is used in 82 households among whom most of the households belong to either lower income group or middle income group. Diwan is used by eleven households only. Use of chairs in 110 households and table in 90 households in this town is not up to the mark in present society. The number of households using wooden almirah, steel almirah, sofa set, dressing table, dining table, stool and bench are 24, 10, 9, 5, 2, 2 and one respectively. Use of these furniture in the selected households is the result of slow urbanisation of Talcher town.

Table IX.7 presents details of existence of furniture by locality and duration of stay in the present residence.

Table
Existence of Furniture by locality and Duration of

Locality	Duration of Stay in the pressent residence	Total Number of households	No. of households having no furniture	Number of			
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Residendial area of pucca houses	Less than 1 year	6	-	5	4	1	6
	1-4 years	6	1	3	3	1	2
	5+ years	63	7	48	42	7	51
Residential area of kutcha houses	1-4 years	1	-	1	1	-	1
	5+ years	74	24	35	25	1	35
Trade and Commerce area	5+ years	10	-	8	6	-	9
Scheduled Caste area	5+ years	29	16	6	5	1	7
Scheduled Tribe area	1-4 years	1	-	1	1	-	-
	5+ years	1	1	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	1-4 years	2	-	1	1	-	2
	5+ years	3	-	-	-	-	1
Sikh area	1-4 years	1	-	1	1	-	1
	5+ years	1	-	1	1	-	1
Blighted area	5+ years	2	2	-	-	-	-
	Total	200	51	110	90	11	116

IX.7
Stay in the present Residence (Survey data)

households having							
Newar cot	Almirah		Dressing table	Sofa set	Dining table	Stool	Bench
	Steel	Wooden					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
31	5	13	-	3	1	1	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
31	1	6	3	1	-	1	1
4	4	2	2	1	-	-	-
9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	10	24	5	9	2	2	1

Light and Fuel

Survey revealed that 125 households use electricity for light and rest 75 households use Kerosine for lighting. Among the former 75 are migrants and 50 are non-migrants. Reverse is the case of the latter households using Kerosine for light where in majority numbering 58 (77.33 per cent) are non-migrant households. Table IX.8 depicts that 94 households are using coal as fuel as against 89 using wood, eight using gas, two using cow-dung and one each using Kerosine, saw-dust and electricity. Rest four single member migrant households, three in Residential area pucca houses and one in Trade and commerce area are not using any fuel who are taking their meals from hotel or mess. Among 94 households using coal as fuel owing to abundant availability of coal 43 are non-

Table
Light and fuel by locality and

Locality	Total Number of households	Migrant households					
		Number using Fuel					
		Wood	Coal	Kerosine	Saw-dust	Gas	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Residential area of pucca houses	75	9	30	1	-	5	-
Residential area of kutcha houses	75	11	11	-	1	-	-
Trade and Commerce area	10	2	1	-	-	1	-
Scheduled Caste area	29	2	5	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribe area	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	5	-	1	-	-	1	1
Sikh area	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Blighted area	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	27	51	1	1	7	1

N.B.: There are three single member households in Residential area of pucca houses and one in Trade and Commerce

migrant households and 51 are migrant households. Wood is used as fuel by 89 households which includes 27 migrant households. Of the eight households using gas as fuel seven are migrant households. Only two non-migrant households, one each locality Residential area kutcha houses and Scheduled Caste area are using cow-dung as fuel. As many as three migrant households one each is using fuel kerosine, saw-dust and electricity. The household using kerosene as fuel belongs to Residential area pucca houses. The fuel saw-dust is used by the household belonging to Residential area kutcha houses. Electricity as fuel is used by a household belonging to Muslim area.

The details of light and fuel by locality and migration status of household are given in table IX.8.

IX.8
Migration status of Household (Survey data)

Migrant households		Non-Migrant households					
Number using light		Number using fuel				Number using light	
Electricity	Kerosine	Wood	Coal	Gas	Cow-dung	Electricity	Kerosine
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45	3	11	15	1	-	24	3
17	6	33	18	-	1	17	35
4	1	3	2	-	-	5	-
3	4	13	8	-	1	4	18
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	17	62	43	1	2	50	58

locality who are not using fuel, (Four migrant households).

Utensils

Utensils are the essential household articles which are available in 196 surveyed households. As many as four single member households—three in Residential area pucca houses and one in Trade and Commerce area are not in need of cooking and have no utensils.

Survey revealed cooking utensils mainly made of aluminium are used in 179 households, Stainless Steel in ten households, brass in five households and earthen pot in two households. Earthen pot as cooking utensil is used by two households of Scheduled Caste area.

Of the 196 households using utensils for serving food 100 have utensils mainly made of aluminium, 54 have steel and 42 have bell-metal. Only aluminium utensils are used in the localities Scheduled Tribe area and Blighted area. The residents of Sikh locality are using only steel utensils among whom one each belongs to same district and the other to Punjab. Rest of the localities are using utensils for serving food which are mainly made up of either all the three type of metals like aluminium, bell-metal and steel or any two type of metals.

The details of materials of which utensils are made by locality and state and district to which the household belongs are given in table IX.9.

Table IX.9

Materials of which utensils are made by locality and state and District to which the Household belongs

(Survey data)

Locality	State/District to which household belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are mainly made of				Number of households where utensils for serving food are mainly made of		
			Alu-minium	Brass	Stain-less steel	Earthen-Pot	Alu-minium	Bell-Metal	Stain-less Steel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Residential area of Pucca houses	Same Town	29	26	1	1	—	13	8	7
	Same District	26	24	1	1	—	8	5	13
	Mayurbhanj	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Baleshwar	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
	Cattack	10	7	—	2	—	4	2	3
	Ganjam	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Puri	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Bihar	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
	Punjab	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Residential area of Kutcha houses	Same Town	57	55	1	1	—	35	14	8
	Same District	13	13	—	—	—	6	4	3
	Sambalpur	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Ganjam	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
	Bangla Desh	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trade and Commerce area	Same Town	5	5	—	—	—	—	1	4
	Same District	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Cuttack	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Haryana	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

Table IX.9 *(concld)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled Caste area	Same Town	21	20	—	—	1	16	2	3
	Same District	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
	Ganjam	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Scheduled Tribe area	Same District	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Bihar	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Muslim area	Same Town	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Same District	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Cuttack	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Bihar	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sikh area	Same District	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Punjab	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Blighted area	Same District	2	2	—	—	–	2	—	—
	Total	200	179	5	10	2	100	42	54

N.B: There are three single member households in Residential area of pucca houses and one in Trade & Commerce locality who are not cooking.

Luxury goods

Survey revealed that 127 households (63.50 per cent) are using one or more luxury goods. The households having more than one luxury and costly goods are considered more than once in the table IX.10. Costly goods like wrist watch are possessed by 116 households whereas radio is possessed by 87 households. The luxury and costly goods like table clock, television, tape recorder, motor cycle or scooter, gramophone are found in 47, 38, 30, 6 and 4 households respectively. Refrigerator and wall clock are possessed by three households each, car is possessed by two households and water filter, sewing machine, jeep and truck each is possessed by one household. In this case one cannot deny that some well to do households may be possessing all these type of luxury and costly goods. Table IX.10 depicts that all the two households of Blighted area are not possessing any luxury and costly goods.

Table IX.10 gives details of presence of luxury and costly goods by locality.

Table
Presence of Luxury and Costly

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households possesing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing					
			Wrist Watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramo-Phone	Tape Recorder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Residential area of pucca houses	75	13	59	27	37	24	3	18
2. Residential area of kutcha houses	75	35	34	13	32	6	1	4
3. Trade and Commerce area	10	2	8	3	6	4	-	4
4. Scheduled Caste area	29	19	8	2	9	1	-	1
5. Scheduled Tribe area	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
6. Muslim area	5	1	4	-	2	1	-	1
7. Sikh area	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	2
8. Blighted area	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	73	116	47	87	38	4	30

Table IX.11 depicts that, of the 73 households not possessing luxury and costly goods, 72 are Hindus and one is Muslim. Among those 72 Hindu households 24 are Scheduled Castes, two are Scheduled Tribes and rest 46 are other community. Analysis shows that of the 34 Scheduled Caste households only 10 (29.41 per cent) households are possessing one or more number of luxury and costly goods. In case of Scheduled Tribe households 50 per cent households (two out of four) are possessing one or more number of luxury goods.

The single Sikh household belonging to Sikh locality possesses luxury and costly goods like wrist,watch, radio, television and tape recorder. Of the four Muslim households possessing one or more luxury and costly goods all are possessing wrist watch whereas radio is found in two households and

IX.10
Goods by Locality (Survey data)

Number of households possessing							
Water filter	Refrigerator	Wall Clock	Sewing Machine	Motor cycle/ Scooter	Car	Jeep	Truck
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	3	3	1	3	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	3	3	1	6	2	1	1

television and tape recorder each is found in one household.

Among 122 Hindu households possessing luxury and costly goods wrist watch is used by 111 households (90.98 per cent). Presence of radio in 84 households (68.85 per cent) and television in only 36 households (29.51 per cent) shows poor economic condition of the residents of Talcher town. Presence of other types of luxury and costly goods in Hindu households number between one to 47 only. Survey revealed that, scheduled caste or scheduled tribe households are not possessing luxury and costly goods like gramophone, water filter, refrigerator, wall clock, sewing machine, motor cycle or scooter, car, jeep and truck.

Details of presence of luxury and costly goods by locality, religion and caste/tribe and community are presented in table IX.11.

Table

Presence of luxury and Costly Goods by

Locality	Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing				
			Wrist-watch	Table clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Residential area of Pucca houses	Hindu	13	59	27	37	24	3
	Scheduled Caste	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Scheduled Tribe	-	2	1	1	2	-
	Other Community	10	57	26	36	22	3
2. Residential area of Kutcha houses	Hindu	35	34	13	32	6	1
	Scheduled Caste	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Community	32	34	13	32	6	1
3. Trade and Commerce area	Hindu	2	8	3	6	4	-
4. Scheduled caste area	Hindu	19	8	2	9	1	-
	Scheduled caste	18	8	2	9	1	-
	Other Community	1	-	-	-	-	-
5. Scheduled Tribe area	Hindu	1	1	1	-	-	-
	Scheduled Tribe	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Community	-	1	1	-	-	-
6. Muslim area	Muslim	1	4	-	2	1	-
7. Sikh area	Hindu	-	1	1	-	1	-
	Sikh	-	1	-	1	1	-
8. Blighted area	Hindu	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Scheduled Tribe	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Community	1	-	-		-	-
	Total	73	116	47	87	38	4
	Hindu	72	111	47	84	36	4
	Scheduled Caste	24	8	2	9	1	-
	Scheduled Tribe	2	2	1	1	2	-
	Other Community	46	101	44	74	33	4
	Muslim	1	4	-	2	1	-
	Sikh	-	1	-	1	1	-

IX.11

locality, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Number of households possessing

Tape re-corder	Water filter	Refrigerator	Wall Clock	Sewing machine	Motor cycle/ Scooter	Car	Jeep	Truck
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	1	3	3	1	3	1	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	1	3	3	1	3	1	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	1	3	3	1	6	2	1	1
28	1	3	3	1	6	2	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	1	3	3	1	6	2	1	1
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CHAPTER -X

Slums, Blighted and Other areas with Sub-standard living Conditions

The literary meaning of a "Slum" area is an area which is a squalid neighbourhood, usually sprung up due to concentration of surplus labour force at one place within the town. And therefore, the slums are usually over crowded with un-warranted migrated population who are in search of economic pursuit. These are the undeveloped part within the urban limits. Naturally the socio-economic status of the inhabitants of these areas are lower than that of the other areas of the towns. The people in these areas live in almost unhealthy conditions. Those areas are generally declared as such by the competent authority. Considered from these points of view, there is no slum area in Talcher town whether recognised or un-recognised.

The meaning of a blighted area suggests that this type of area has some of the characteristics like decay, damp and depression due to certain disease. Therefore, such areas are many a times found away from the town limits. But the fear of its effect on the town dwellers in course of time may not be over ruled. But that does not necessarily mean that these areas are not seen in industrial or commercial areas or even on an undevelop vacant space inside the town. However, a wide range of conditions like physical, environmental, social and economical factors are manifested by this phenomenon. Most usually people living in these areas are synonymous with sub-standard living conditions.

In the town under study, the Leprosy colony located in an area known as Angarua village may be termed as the blighted area as it is riddle with such characteristics. In fact, this area is about half a kilometer from the village Angarua which is within the Municipal boundary. But however, this area of the town is situated at a distance of about 4 kms. from the centre of the town. The physical and environmental conditions of leprosy colony is very much haphazard like poorly constructed dwellings, dilapidated structures, inadequate street pattern, lack of essential utilities and such others.

Previously this area was on the outskirt of the residential clusters of the town and it was uninhabited. So the Municipality was dumping the garbages and the night soils in that area. About three years back the lepers have encroached and built their huts and named the so called colony as the "Talcher Kusthashrama". Hence, this blight area of the Talcher town is only 3 years old.

In the leprosy colony there have been built a number of hutments but without any public amenity. Electricity is a dream for them and so is the question of purified drinking water facility. They are using Kerosine lamps for lighting and worst is the condition of drinking water. There is a nullah passing by the side of the Kusthashrama. The water from the coal mines are pumped out and flow through this nullah. The inhabitants use this water for their drinking purposes. For bathing and washing, they use water from a nearby pond. In fact water from both the sources are not good as far as health and hygiene is concerned. The inmates use open air space for their latrine and ablution purpose.

At the time of survey, there are 30 households found staying in the colony with a

total population of about 60. It indicates that the households are of small in size. This population is an admixture of Scheduled Caste (Hadi), Scheduled Tribe (Munda & Santal) and other Hindu communities who flocked together in this colony. At the time of survey, two Scheduled Castes, three Scheduled Tribes and about 55 persons belonging to the other communities found staying in the colony.

Begging is the only source of their livelihood. One remarkable fact worth mentioning here is that, the households do have a kitchen garden of their own which enables them to grow vegetables and edible leaves. The produce from this plot could meet certain requirement of the households however meagre this may be. The Govt. land has been encroached by the inhabitants.

Wants are unlimited. The inmates of the 'Kusthashrama' now want better dwelling places. They expressed their intention to stay in houses provided by Government through the 'Indira Awas Yojana'.Though the residents of the colony do not have any association recognised or un-recognised, still they have unitedly demonstrated for the same purpose twice during last year (1986). Of course, the Kustha Nibarana Sangha of Dhenkanal -- a voluntary organisation devoted for the welfare of lepers, is taking initiative in this direction.

There has been no attempt made by the Municipality to rehabilitate the inmates of the Kusthashrama and have no other plan for them at present. Considering the expansion of the town both by population size and residential areas, their existence inside the town may threaten the future social health of the town dwellers. Creation of Law and Order problem by them may not be over ruled as they have already shown their strength through demonstrations for better housing facilities. Steps are needed for their settlement and welfare by the competent authorities at an earliest.

CHAPTER-XI

Organisation of Power and Prestige

Talcher town is feudatory in origin for which in the past all the powers and prestige were rested with the ruler and with the cohorts of the Durbar. Similarly, the brethren of rulers and the village-headman had more landed properties than others. But with the change in administrative machineries this has undergone a sea of changes. Gradually the people with money and those leading public life have displaced them into oblirion or lesser stature.

The political activity in this town had started since 1938 with the inception of prajamandal movement against the rulers. the prajamandal activist had maximum influence in the beginning of post-independence politics and were sympathised by the people of town. This trend has also changed and new faces are coming to fore-front.

In this town three political parties of all India stature are seen. The oldest among them is the Indian National Congress, which is functioning in this town since 1938. It has no office building or permanent place of functioning. At present it is functioning at Brahman Sasan in the house of Shri Paramananda Mishra, its President in the Sub-divisional level, who is an advocate by profession. According to him the membership is open to all, who professes the congress ideology. It has large number of followers in this town and has about 40 primary members. During the year 1986-87, this party had not undertaken any political activities. Shri Bhajaman Behera, the sitting Member of Legislative Assembly of this Assembly constituency was in this political party but at present he is being ousted from the party. The Member of Parliament of this Parliamentary Constituency also belong to this party. Though in the municipality election the political parties are not recognised, still eight councillors owe their allegiance to this political party.

The Communist Party of India is the second oldest political party functioning in this town since 1945. Sri Rajkishore Das is in-charge of its organisation and it is functioning in his home. He claims, there are 40 members of this party in the town. Though the membership is open to all like minded people, still after thorough scrutiny and evaluation of the conduct one is admitted into this party as a member. This political party was busy in organisation, distribution of leaflet and in conducting regular political classes during the last year.

The Janata Party of India has also its organisation in the town, without any office premises or building. Sri Basanta Kumar Thamb is its Secretary for this town. According to him, this party has 700 members. Though this party had put up its candidates in both the assembly and parliamentary elections, both had lost. According to Mr. Thamb, this party had 7 members in the municipal council but two have resigned from the council in protest.

In the Deulbera Colliery, there are two rival trade unions, who are looking into the welfare of minors. They are Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangha and Deulbera Employees' Union. The former is affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress and Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, the latter is affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the All India Trade Union. While the Talcher Colliery Mazdoor Sangha is functioning since 1961, the

Deulbera Employees' Union is functioning since 1977 in this town. Both the trade unions claim to be not influenced by any political party, while TCMS claims to be having 1,600 members, the Deulbera Employees' Union has 325 members. Both the trade unions are asking for wage revision since a year and the bilateral discussion regarding the same is pending with the authority at national level. Both are fighting for the workers participation in the management. No call for strike or any form of mass movement has been organised here since one year. Both the trade unions claim to have cordial relation with the management. The two unions have similar type of functional office bearers, consisting of one President, one Vice President, One secretary, one Joint Secretary, One Assistant Secretary, two Organising Secretaries and one Treasurer. The President of both the Unions are not employees of this colliery, they are mostly political activists with national stature.

Voting Behaviour: Municipal Election

The last election to the municipal council was held on 15.5.84. This municipality has 15 wards and one among them, Ward No.11, is reserved for scheduled caste candidates only. Altogether 53 candidates had fought this election. There are total 9,767 registered voters for this election and 7,913 valid votes were polled during this election. In this election, one Sri Girish Chandra Mohapatra of ward No.8 had polled maximum 377 votes and was elected in a three corner election. So also Sri Pradipta Kumar Pattanaik of Ward No.9 was elected by polling 106 votes in a five corner contest, which is lowest among the elected candidates. Of the 15 elected councillors 8 owe their allegiance to congress and 7 to Janata Party.Since municipal election does not recognise political parties all had fought their election as independents. The details of votes polled in the last municipal election is shown in table XI.1

Table XI.1

Details of votes polled in last Municipal Election held on 15.5.84 in Talcher

Name of candidates	Valid votes	No.of invalid votes	Party
1	2	3	4
Ward No.1			
1. Sri Kiran Chandra Deb, Other Hindu	260	5	Municipality election does not recognise any party
2. Sri Ganeswar Ray, Other Hindu	196		
3. Sri Natabar Samant, Other Hindu	93		
Ward No.2			
1. Shri Mahesh Chandra Sahu, Other Hindu	303	13	
2. Sri Srinibas Mishra, Other Hindu	260		
Ward No. 3			
1. Sri Ganeswar Majhi, Other Hindu	71	18	
2. Sri Basanta Kumar Thamba, Other Hindu	192		
3. Sri Bhagirath Tunga, Other Hindu	273		

Table XI.1 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4
Ward No. 4			
1. Sri Murali Mohan Patanaik Other Hindu	118	17	
2. Sri Rabinarayan Pani Other Hindu	313		
3. Sri Sadananda Das Other Hindu	70		
Ward No. 5			
1. Sri Dukhabandhu Sahu, Other Hindu	171	34	
2. Sri Mahmmad Naser, Muslim	349		
Ward No. 6			
1. Sri Kishori Bhutia, Other Hindu	225	20	
2. Sri Banamali Maharana, Other Hindu	332		
3. Sri Mohan Behera, Other Hindu	36		
Ward No. 7			
1. Sri Rabinarayan Nahak, Other Hindu	318	19	
2. Sri Rabi Maharana, Other Hindu	164		
Ward No. 8			
1. Sri Girish Ch. Mohapatra, Other Hindu	377	9	
2. Sri Golak Mohapatra, Other Hindu	9		
3. Sri Premananda Mohapatra, Other Hindu	238		
Ward No. 9			
1. Sri Udayanath Sahu, Other Hindu	80	3	
2. Sri Girish Mohapatra, Other Hindu	84		
3. Sri Pradipta Kr. Patnaik, Other Hindu	106		
4. Sri Biren Mitra, Other Hindu	48		
5. Sri Bishnu Sen, Other Hindu	104		
Ward No. 10			
1. Sri S. Kaur, Sikh	71	6	
2. Sri Purana Ch. Sahu, Other Hindu	254		
3. Sri Balram Kunda, Other Hindu	179		
4. Sri Bipin Behari Das, Other Hindu	1		

Table XI.1 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4
Ward No. 11 (Reserved)			
1. Sri Karunakar Mukhi, Schedule Caste (Hindu)	72		
2. Sri Dhira Naik, Schedule Caste (Hindu)	83	27	
3. Sri Panchanan Sethi, Scheduled Caste (Hindu)	371		
Ward No. 12			
1. Sri Kishore ch. Misra, Other Hindu	133		
2. Sri Karnabir Roy, Other Hindu	58		
3. Sri Debasis Ghosh, Other Hindu	103	15	
4. Sri Nanda Kishore Khandual, Other Hindu	229		
5. Sri Sher Khan, Muslim	26		
Ward No. 13			
1. Sri Kalikinkar Bose, Other Hindu	149		
2. Sri Dara Naik, Other Hindu	83		
3. Sri Pitambar Sahu, Other Hindu	130	19	
4. Sri Harmohan Behera, Other Hindu	3		
5. Sri Hiren Pradhan, Other Hindu	199		
Ward No. 14			
1. Sri Karnabir Roy, Other Hindu	12		
2. Sri Kishor Ch. Pradhan, Other Hindu	22		
3. Sri Bishnu Sen, Other Hindu	98		
4. Sri Bidyut Kumar Ghosh, Other Hindu	78	3	
5. Sri Bhagirathi Das, Other Hindu	65		
6. Sri Saroj Kumar Mohapatra, Other Hindu	114		
7. Sri Himansu Sekhar Misra, Other Hindu	145		
Ward No. 15			
1. Sri Dibakar Mishra, Other Hindu	121		
2. Sri Pulinbehari Majhi, Other Hindu	151		
3. Sri Bhikari Charan Patnaik, Other Hindu	168		

Assembly Election

Talcher municipality is a part of 122 — Talcher Scheduled Caste Assembly constituency. The election to the assembly was last held on 5.3.84. The entire constituency had 125,671 registered voters and in the last election 60,762 valid and 1,225 invalid votes were polled. Sri Bhajaman Behera of Indian National Congress had won this election by polling 34,992 votes in a six corner contest. The next highest was polled by Sri Brindaban Behera of Janata Party but the rest four independent candidates had polled very meagre number of votes. This shows the sway of local voters more towards congress than others. The details of vote polled in the last assembly election are shown in table XI.2.

Table XI.2

Details of votes polled in the last Assembly Election, Talcher

	Name	Valid Votes	Scheduled Castes	Party
	1	2	3	4
1.	Sri Govind Chandra Naik	400	Scheduled Caste	Independent
2.	Sri Dayanidhi Naik	2,207	Scheduled Caste	Independent
3.	Sri Narayan Naik	2,717	Scheduled Caste	Independent
4.	Sri Polou Charan Naik	1,209	Scheduled Caste	Independent
5.	Sri Brindaban Behera	19,237	Scheduled Caste	Janata
6.	Sri Bhajman Behera	34,992	Scheduled Caste	Indian National Congress

Lok Sabha Election

It is also a part of 18 Deogarh Parliamentary Constituency, which is comprised of Talcher, Pallalahara Sub-divisions of Dhenkanal district and Deogarh Sub-Division of Sambalpur district. The Talcher segment of this constituency had share of 72, 948 valid and 2,262 invalid votes during the last Parliamentary election held on 26.12.84. There were 3 local candidates in this nine corner contest. Sri Sriballav Panigrahi of Congress had won this election but he does not belong to this segment, had polled 39,594 votes from this segment (3,668 from municipality). Among the local contestants Sri Debendra Pradhan of Janata Party had polled 6,253 votes, third highest, from this segment (230 from municipality). Another candidate Sri Prasanna Kumar Panda of Communist Party of India, who is not a local man but had a share of 22,518 votes from this segment (436 from municipality). This shows the dominance of Congress Party over others, while Janata Party is second in assembly election, the Communist Party of India is second in Parliamentary election. The details of votes polled during the last Parliamentary Election held on 26.12.84 are shown in table XI.3.

Table XI.3

Details of votes polled in last Parliamentary Election held on 26.12.84

Name of the candidates		Valid votes from Talcher segment	Valid votes from municipality	Political party
1		2	3	4
1. Sri Kashinath Nanda, Angul	Other Hindu	529	24	Independent
2. Sri Chaitanya Kanta, Sambalpur	Other Hindu	753	23	Independent
3. Sri Debendra Pradhan, Talcher	Other Hindu	6,253	230	Janata
4. Sri Prafulla Kr. Sahu, Talcher	Other Hindu	1,461	42	Independent
5. Sri Prabodh Kr. Kujur, Sambalpur	Scheduled Tribe	590	24	Independent
6. Sri Prasanna Kr. Panda, Sambalpur	Other Hindu	22,518	436	Communist Party of India
7. Sri Bishnu Sen, Talcher	Other Hindu	690	803	Independent
8. Sri Sriballav Panigrahi, Sambalpur	Other Hindu	39,594	3,668	Indian National Congress
9. Sri Surya Kr. Padhi, Sambalpur	Other Hindu	560	30	Independent

To identify the most respected and influential persons of the town, a survey was conducted. The selected sampled households were asked to name the respected and influential persons within their neighbourhoods and in the town. Though no clear-cut differentiation was possible between respect and influence, still education, wealth, family back-ground, personal integrity, position and power weilded by the individuals were considered as constituents of both respect and influence.

Most respected persons in the neighbourhood

There is no uniformity in the answer as regards the most respected persons of neighbourhood by the informants.

Facilities of education up to middle standard and drinking water through well and tube-well are available.

In the five neighbourhoods of Talcher town it was seen persons with education, rich people who extend help in time of need, persons with good social back-ground and well-groomed behaviour and professionals such as advocates, doctors are considered most respected persons. Brahman Sasan and Badadanda sahi have advocates, teachers, doctors whereas in Hatatota, Patara Sahi and Gopinathpur mostly businessman/rich are considered most respected persons.

Most influential persons in the neighbourhood

Usually in the neighbourhoods the political leaders, educated persons, doctors, advocates, rich persons are considered influential persons.

Among the five neighbourhoods of Talcher, Brahman Sasan, Badadanda Sahi and Hatatota have mostly advocates, political activists who are considered most influential persons whereas in Gipinathpur and Patara Sahi the businessmen are considered most influential along with the political activists.

Most respected persons of the town

The survey reveals five most respected persons of the town, they are, Sri Soubhagya Kumar Dev, Sri Srinibas Mishra, Sri Dibakar Mishra, Sri Dwarika Mohan Mishra and Sri Rabinarayan Nayak.

Sri Soubhagya Kumar Dev is the ex-ruller of this erstwhile State. He was the crown-Prince, for which he is being considered as a respected person of the town. He leads an austere life, approachable and also an educated person with intermediate qualification. Sri Srinibas Mishra was a lecturer in Government College and had resigned from this to take part in political field for the service of public. He was also a member of Communist Party for India and was the ex-Chairman of the Municipality. He was also in the municipal council for three terms. Now he is leading a simple life at the age of 69 years even has stopped his practice as an advocate. For his active participation in various improvement work of town as a Chairman and councillor he is being appreciated by all. He had given a proposal to construct a water channel through which the water effluence from the mines will be made to flow for the betterment of the town dwellers is yet to be finalised. Sri Dibakar Mishra is a journalist and a cartoonist of an Oriya newspaper 'The Samaj'. At 74 he is actively participating in various social activities. His forth-right manner and unhesitant helping attitude made him a respectable person in the eyes of common man. He was also a councillor in the municipal council and is very much worried about the dwindling environment, around Talcher. He regularly champions the cause of Talcher in various forums for its improvement and well being. Sri Dwarika Mohan Mishra of Badadanda Sahi is a trade union activist and a political worker. He is associated with several trade unions of local as well as state level units. He fights for the downtrodden people of the town. For his fight against any unjust has evoked respect amongst the town dwellers. He is actively associated in the fight against the menance of pollution created by the nearby thermal unit. Sri Rabinarayan Nayak is the present Chairman of local municipal council. He is an advocate by profession and has actively participated in the upliftment of the town and providing better civic amenities to the dwellers. He is the youngest among other respected persons and is 43 years in age who is very optimistic about further developmnent of the town.

Most influential persons of the town

Similarly, during the survey the five most influential persons of the town were identified as Sri Brahmananda Rout, Sri Dibakar Mishra, Sri Dwarika Mohan Mishra, Sri Rabinaryan Nayak and Sri Sarat Kumar Sahu.

Sri Brahmananda Rout, the present Executive Officer of the Municipality is considered as an influential person of the town. He is 47 years old and a Graduate. He has been deputed to this town since July, 1987 by the Government and is currently engaged in various projects to make the town beautiful and its improvement healthy. During his tenure he could complete the shopping complex and raise the municipal fund through various means and better administration. The removal of roadside encroachment for easy flow of traffic and beautification of town are his

major achievements. The settlement of claims to the tune of Rs. 1,78,000 of the retired municipal employees is another achievement, which brought him further laurel. Sri Sarat Kumar Sahu, ex-councillor of this Municipality is also considered as an influential person of the town. He is an old businessman of the town. His pious living, upright behaviour and scrupulous business dealing is appreciated by the town folk. Presently this old man is suffering from terminal case of cancer and is bed-ridden.

CHAPTER-XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

The social life of Talcher town is an admixture of both traditional and modern way of life and living. Since, this town has not shown the rural characteristic completely the traditional way of living is reflected in the leisure time activites like visit to temples; mosques etc. whereas the modern ways are indulging in pastime activies in clubs, libraries, play ground, park etc. Like any other town of the State, the social life is a complex of traditional and modern values.

Play-ground

This town has three play-grounds, power-house field, college field and Deulbera Colliery field. Power house field is situated near to Jubraj High School and it is one of the oldest play grounds of the town. The college field is adjacent to the college but no one maintains these fields. While the Power house field is used by Kishore Club of the town for their tournaments, the students use college field for their practice and games. The Deulbera Colliery field is maintained by the Colliery and the tournament and competition of the Colliery is held here. Only at the Colliery field; there is arrangement for sitting in the fashion of a small concrete gallery.

There is no park worth mentioning in this town, where the town folk can sit in their leisure time. The Rani Park of yester years was an open air zoo, but now it is a shallow jungle and used as a grazing field for the local dwellers.

Town Hall

The local town hall is owned and maintained by the municipality and is named after the Gem of Orissa, Pandit Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das, Gopabandhu Municipal Town Hall is used by the municipal council for their meeting. It is a single storeyed, asbestos roofed hall like structure having Cement sloped floor with multi entrances. It has a pendal which is used as a podium during an open meeting or function and is connected with electricity. Municipality also lets-out this hall on a temporary basis for meeting, social functions and exhibitions etc. on rent to private parties.

Clubs

Talcher Rifle Club

This club was started in 1962 to encourage markmanship among the civil population both as sports and self defence. The membership is open to all, above 18 years of age and it has 127 members in its roll. To be a life member one has to pay Rs. 500/- and the annual subscription is Rs. 12/-. Till to-day this club has already conducted 20th annual shooting competion and this competition is held every year during Dusserah. Since it is a costly pastime, the main sources of finance are from subscription, donation, charity show etc. The Government of India has financed this club to construct its own shooting range. This club is affiliated to the National Rifle Association of India and Orissa Olympic Association.

Talcher Kishore Club

It is one of the premier clubs of the town established in 1968 and its membership is open to all excepting the school students. The main activities of this club is to provide social, recreational and other games/activities to all its members. The games like Volley ball,

carrom, chess, bridge etc. are played in club premises regularly and conducts tournaments in Volley ball, football and atheletic every year. During Dusserah the annual sports is held at Power House Field. There are 100 members in this club, whose monthly membership is Rs. 2.50. It has its own Library, where books on fiction, biography, literature mostly in Oriya numbering about 1,700 are made available to its members. This club is affiliated to Talcher Olympic Association and State Basketball Federation. This club also helds its annual cultural programmes like drama on several themes regularly.

Hingula Club

This club set up in 1973 has only 32 members in their roll and provides social and recreational activities to its members. Within the club premises cards, chess etc. are played and has its library comprising of 400 books mostly on fictions and novels. The annual Kabbadi tournament is conducted by this club in the month of November. The monthly subscription is Rs. 5/- for its member and is affiliated to Talcher Olympic Association.

Nari Mangal Kalyan Kendra

This women organisation established in 1957 has 25 members and its main objectives are upliftment of women, teaching about family welfare and cleanliness. It was also teaching the members several trades through which they could augment their family income. It had also started one music school for the girls out now it is in a defunct state owing to lack of co-operation. It is also affiliated to Nikhila Utkal Mahila Parishad, Cuttack.

Public Service Unit

This welfare organisation established in 1983 has been started by the private bus operators with membership of only 18. This unit has its own building and maintains a 4 member staff who are paid paltry allowance This organisation has given financial helps to needy people and even books to the needy students. The private buses that ply through his town pay Rs. 2/- per trip through which hese expenses are met.

In addition to these olubs, the Public Relation Department of Orissa Government and the Municipality run two reading room cum Libraries. The Government run information centre is called *Soochana Kendra* and *Pathagar* and the other run by Municipality is known as Municipal library. The information centre was opened in the year 1978 and the municipal library was initiated in 1984. In the reading room several news papers, magazines and periodicals are made available to the readers who avail this opportunity free. While the reading room is opened from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M. in the morning and 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. in the evening, the municipal library is kept open during 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 5. P.M. to 8 P.M. daily. The Municipal library has more than 2,000 books on fiction, novel, biography etc. in Oriya, English and Hindi languages.

Cinema

There is only one Cinema hall in this town, which is situated at Amalapada and is named Madan Mohan Talkies. This is a permanent structure of brick and mortar and is provided with most amenities and fire fighting measures. The total floor space of this auditorium is about 3,400 sq. ft. having two floors. The projections length is 65 ft. The total sitting capacity of 682 and is divided into 4 classes. The number in each class and the corresponding rates are given in table XII.1

Table XII.1

Capacity and rates in Cinema Hall in Talcher

	Class	Capacity	Rate
	1	2	3
1.	Dress Circle, Ganga	110	Rs. 5.85
2.	Balcony, Jamuna	140	Rs. 5.35
3.	Ist Class, Saraswati	300	Rs. 4.15
4.	2nd Class, Narmada	132	Rs. 2.40

Three regular shows, Matinee (3 P.M. to 6 P.M.), Evening (6 P.M. to 9 P.M.) and Night (9 P.M. to 12 P.M.) are screened daily. Occasional noon shows (12 P.M. TO 3 P.M.) are also screened during 1st week of a new film. According to the management, most days the attendance is below capacity. To attract more audience, they are screening latest films mostly. During the month of October, 1987, the total gate collection was Rs. 23,224.45 and the average worked out to be Rs. 749.18 per day, which is not so attractive. Similarly, during the year 1986, the total sale proceed was Rs. 4,44,365.40. Most of the films screened are Hindi and new Oriya films are also screened regularly. English films are also shown occasionally here on Sundays.

Newspaper and Magazine Circulation

Reading of news papers and magazines is an index of the town folk towards their awareness, taste and interest of news, literature and pastime. It also reflects the reading habit. The most reading public are service holders, professionals, shopkeepers, students and housewives. While the student communities and housewives prefer magazines and others prefer newspapers and journals.

There are 3 newspaper agents in the town and 4 news and magazine stands. Some newspaper and magazine stands also procure their books and magazines from Cuttack, the largest nearby city through daily commuting buses etc.

The information on the distribution of newspaper, magazine and periodicals were ascertained from the hawkers and newspaper stands of the town is given in the table below.

Table XII.2

Details of Newspapers and Magazines distributed in the Town

Name	Language in which published	Published from	No. in circulation
1	2	3	4
Daily			
1. Samaj	Oriya	Cuttack	723
2. Sambad	-do-	Bhubaneswar	145
3. Prajatantra	-do-	Cuttack	130
4. Times of India	English	Delhi	7
5. Telegraph	-do-	Calcutta	5
6. Indian Express	-do-	Delhi	2
7. Hindu	-do-	Madras	4
8. Nab Bharat Times	-do-	Delhi	5
9. Ananda Bazar Patrika	Bengali	Calcutta	23
10. Andhra Prabha	Telugu	Hyderabad	2

Table XII.2 - contd.

1	2	3	4
Weekly			
1. Illustrated Weekly of India	English	Bombay	30
2. Sunday	-do-	Calcutta	100
3. Week	-do-	Madras	10
4. Sports Week	-do-	Bombay	20
5. Sports Star	-do-	Calcutta	30
6. Screen	-do-	Bombay	100
7. Film City	-do-	Bombay	5
8. Employment News	English	Delhi	150
9. Sunday Observer	-do-	Bombay	10
10. Blitz	-do-	Bombay	10
11. Mainstream	-do-	Bombay	5
12. Sports World	-do-	Calcutta	5
13. Eves Weekly	-do-	Bombay	2
14. Tuesday	Oriya	Bhubaneswar	50
15. Saptahiki	-do-	Cuttack	130
16. Samachar Darpan	-do-	Delhi	35
17. Mayapuri	Hindi	Bombay	20
18. Blitz	-do-	Bombay	5
19. Ravivar	-do-	Calcutta	5
Fortnightly			
1. India Today	English	Bombay	60
2. Front line	-do-	Madras	30
3. Film Fare	-do-	Bombay	10
4. Star & Style	-do-	Bombay	10
5. Fernina	-do-	Bombay	10
6. Women Era	-do-	Bombay	3
7. Yojana	-do-	Delhi	10

Table XII.2 - concld.

1	2	3	4
8. India & Foreign Review	English	Delhi	5
9. Maya	-do-	Delhi	5
10. On Looker	-do-	Bombay	5
11. Manorama	Hindi	Delhi	20
Monthly			
1. Janhamamu	Oriya	Madras	1500
2. Sucharita	-do-	Bhubaneswar	100
3. Jhankar	-do-	Cuttack	10
4. Pourusa	-do-	Cuttack	70
5. Katha	-do-	Bhubaneswar	30
6. Masika Detective	-do-	Cuttack	30
7. Masika Goinda	-do-	Cuttack	30
8. Alok	-do-	Cuttack	30
9. Rahasya Patrika	-do-	Cuttack	30
10. Kamana	-do-	Cuttack	30
11. Khela Khelali	-do-	Cuttack	5
12. Mirror	English	Madras	25
13. Heritage	-do-	Madras	30
14. Competition Master	-do-	Bombay	50
15. Success Review	-do-	-do-	50
16. Competition Refresher	-do-	-do-	50
17. Competition Digest	-do-	-do-	50
18. Wisdom	-do-	Madras	100
19. General Education for all	-do-	Delhi	40
20. Probe	-do-	Delhi	10
21. Kurukshetra	-do-	Delhi	5
22. Cine Sambad	Oriya	Bhubaneswar	50
23. Durmukha	-do-	Cuttack	25

From the above information, it is evident that, there are a quite good number of readers in different languages. The number of readers in local language 'Oriya' are maximum. The daily news papers in Oriya, Samaj, Sambad and Prajatantra are distributed more than hundred in number in this town but the readers of oldest newspaper 'Samaj' are maximum. The dailies like Ananda bazar Patrika in Bengali, Andhra Prabha in Telugu are also distributed in the town which shows multilingual composition of town. Among the Weeklies the Employment News has the maximum circulation (150) as it caters to need of local unemployed youth Saptahiki, Oriya Weekly has next most demand (130). Other Weeklies like Sunday, Screen, the Illustrated Weekly of India, Sports Star in English and Tuesday in Oriya have quite good number of readers in the town. The fortnightly magazines like India Today, Frontline in English and Manorama in Hindi are circulated more than other magazines. Similarly, among the monthly magazines 'Janhamamu' in Oriya has highest reader (1500) is followed by Wisdom in English and Sucharita in Oriya (100). The demand for the magazines like Competition Master, Success Review and Competition Digest shows the interest of local youths who are interested in increasing their Intelligence quotient and to compete successfully in other competitive examinations etc.

Leisure time activities

The members in the surveyed households were asked the way they indulge in leisure time activities. This question was asked only to the workers, though there are 296 workers, comprising of 261 males and 35 females, only 20 workers could answer, how they spend their leisure time. From among the 20 workers 14 belong to Residential Area pucca houses, 3 to Residential Area kutcha houses, 2 from Trade and Commerce locality and one was from Muslim locality. Similarly, in the age-group wise division of these workers, there are 7 each in 35-44 and 45-59 age groups, four in 25-34 age group and one each in 20-24 and 60+ age groups.

While 13 of these workers spend their time in reading newspapers and magazines, 5 indulge in playing cards, chess, carrom etc. and one each in viewing Television and singing and reading. Leisure time activities of workers by locality are shown in table XII.3.

Table

Leisure Time Activity of workers by locality,

(Survey

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and								
		0-14			15-19			20-24		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Residential area of pucca houses	Reading newspaper and magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Playing caroom card chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Enjoing T.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Singing & reading books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential area of Kutcha houses	Reading newspaper & magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Playing carrom cards & chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muslim area	Reading Newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades & Commerce area	Reading newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Playing carrom, cards & chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

These 20 workers who could account for their leisure time activities are further divided according to their occupational categories. There are 4 persons each working as clerk and shop assistant and in Higher Professional and salaried post categories, of them 7 read newspapers and magazines and one indulge in Television viewing. There are only one

XII.3

Age and Sex

data)

Sex													Locality
25-34			35-44			45-59			60+				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		1
1	1	-	4	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-		Residential area of pucca houses
1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		Residential area of Kutcha houses
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Muslim area
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-		Trade & Commerce area
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4	4	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	1	1	-		

worker each in lowest professional and administrative, small business, medium business and owner of factories, large shop. Categories, of whom 3 indulge in playing of cards, carrom and chess and one in reading newspapers and magazines. Leisure time activity as related to occupation are shown in table XII.4.

Table

Leisure Time Activity as Related to

(Survey

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity						Age and
		20-24			25-34		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Unskilled manual	Reading News paper and Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skilled manual	Playing carrom cards & chess etc	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lowest Professional and administrative	Playing carrom cards & chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small business	Reading newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	1	1	-
Highly skilled and super-visory manual	Reading newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks and shop assitants	Reading newspaper Magazine	1	1	-	1	1	-
	Enjoying T.V	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Professional and related posts	Singing and reading books	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reading newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium business	Playing carrom cards & chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Professional and salaried posts	Reading newspaper & Magazine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owners of factories large shops etc	Playing carrom cards chess etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	1	-	4	4	-

XII.4

occupation, Age and Sex

data)

Sex									Occupation
35-44			45-49			60+			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Unskilled manual
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Skilled manual
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lowest Professional and administrative
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small business
1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Highly skilled and supervisory manual
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Clerks and shop assistants
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Intermediate professional and related posts
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Medium business
2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Higher professional and salaried posts
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Owners of factories large shops etc.
7	7	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	

Religious Institutions and Religious activities

The dwellers of this town are mostly Hindus, for which several places of worship of this religion are found scattered throughout the town. But no temple of constructional splendour or historical antiquity are seen. Most of these small temples were built by erstwhile rulers but an interesting observation is made here, that, there lies no place of worship for Taleswari by whose name this place is named, Talcher. The cluster of temples in the precinct of the palace occupied foremost importance among the temples of this town. Similarly, the temple of Paschimeswar Siva is the oldest among other temples of this town.

Jagannath temple

The temple is situated within the campus of palace. With the main temple of Jagannath, there are also temples of other deities like Abhishek Ramachandra, Balaji, Banabasi Ramachandra Radhakrishna, Tarakeswar Mahadev, Mahalakshmi and Patitapaban etc. Among these, the temple of Jagannath is the biggest and spacious. This temple is built in the typical Oriyan style, having a mukhashala and sanctum sanctorum, where the presiding deities Lord Balabhadra, Subhadra and Jagannath are placed. The temple is built with stone, brick and lime. The sevaitas of this temple are provided with living quarters near the temple. All the festivals of Lord Jagannath are observed here including Rathayatra, Jhulana, Rasayatra etc. Similarly, all the festivals associated to Ramachandra like Ramanavami etc. are also observed here. Till to-day this temple belongs to the erstwhile ruling families; but no one is forbidden to enter.

The car festival is one of the important festivals of this town. On that day the deities are brought out of the temple in procession and are drawn on a chariot to their aunt's temple and after ten days again return to the main temple. In this festival, the villagers of nearby villages join the festival in great enthusiasm.

To conduct the daily rituals and observe the festivals, the rulers had provided 43 acres of agricultural land in village Arkil in the name of these deities. The sevaks of temple, the Brahmins, are provided with Khanja. Similarly, others who are engaged for daily rituals like preparatory work etc. are also provided with Khanja, which they get from palace.

Paschimeswar Siva Temple

Most of the temples of Lord Shiva are facing east but this temple is facing west, for which it is named as Paschimeswar Siva. During the reign of Nanda kings, this temple was built in the village Gopinathpur. It is believed that the Linga is rooted at Patala and the main Sevaks of this temple are Mali, not Brahmins. This stone and lime structure is not a big one. Excepting the presiding deities, there are other deities like Ganesh, Ambika, Kartikeswar and Durga in the precinct of this temple.

The festivals relating to Lord Shiva are observed here scrupulously. These are Shivaratri, Kartik Purnima etc. The Malis who are engaged to perform the daily worship and rituals are provided with Khanja in the form of agricultural land and hereditarily they are performing this. The king is also providing the daily Bhoga to this temple.

In the campus of this temple, there is one bust size statue of Lord Buddha, which signifies a seat of learning at this place during the reign of Buddhist king Dhruvananda. This statue is called Kirtimukha is even worshipped by others.

In addition to the above temples there are a few other temple like 'Chitrakut behari Siva' at the Hantaram Gate, 'Panchmukhi Mahadev' at Badadanda Sahi in the town.

Being Hindu dominating town, the place of worship of other religions are not seen excepting for the local Muslims. The local Christians and Sikhs go to the nearby, Fertilizer Corporation Township for their obeisance since a Church and Gurudwara are situated there. The observance of their festivities are also seen in this town.

The Mosque was first established in the town in the year 1912 by a pious Muslim, who was brought to the town by the erstwhile ruler. It is a small structure with minarets like construction on the roof. The Muslim Anjuman Committee is in charge of this Mosque. This elected body consists of a President, one Vice President, one Secretary, one Joint Secretary and four members. This committee is also managing a *Madrasa* in the compound of Mosque where Urdu and Oriya are taught upto the primary level. In the Mosque daily 15 to 20 local Muslims pay their obeisance during the afternoon prayer but on Friday this swells upto sixty being the Juma. The expenses incurred for the maintenance and running of Madrasa is borne out of donations made to the Mosque and the house-rent it collects for its two rooms, which are leased out on rent.

The local Muslims scrupulously observe Idd, Bakrid, Moharrum as a community festival. New clothes are worn, prayers are offered and the poor are fed in the Mosque. Some time even local people join in the gay and festivities. The harmony between Hindu and Muslim people is very cordial and friendly. it shows the dwellers of the town of different religion live peacefully as Children of one God.

Crime and deviant behaviour

The crime and deviant behaviour of the people are manifestation of personal and social disorganisation. This disorganisation is more and more noticed in urban society than rural society. Further, the incidence of crime and deviant behaviour is more among the people in economically weaker section, the cause can be attributed to their living condition, education, up-bringing etc. The analysis of crime and deviant behaviour of the resident of the town is shown in table XII.5. The town is under the jurisdiction of Talcher Police Station.

Table XII.5
Particulars of Crime and deviant behaviour for the year 1986

Criminal cases		Registered	Challaned
	1	2	3
1.	Threatening and abuse	1	1
2.	Theft	28	18
3.	Motor accidents	4	3
4.	House trespass	5	5
5.	Causing hurt	2	2
6.	Misappropriation of Government fund	1	1
7.	Commiting affray	1	1
8.	Mob violence	4	4
9.	Robbery	2	2
10.	Eve - teasing	1	1
11.	Attempt to murder	1	1
12.	Arson	1	1
13.	Negligence conduct in respect of pet dog	1	1
14.	Assult to public servant on duty	2	2
15.	Causing injury to animal	1	1

In addition to the above, during the same period 2 cases of suicide by drowning and one case of snake bite was also reported. In the above cases lives were lost. But breach of law due to any communal, political or industrial relation was not reported. The relation between the communities are quite good and no apathy is noticed.

There are two trial courts, the court of Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate and the court of Sub-Judge who are dispensing the justice in the town. In the court of Sub-Judge the session cases are only tried. In the year 1986, total 1286 cases were instituted in the court of Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate. The type of criminal cases are shown in table XII.6.

Table XII.6
Particulars of criminal cases instituted in 1986

Type of criminal cases	Number instituted
1. C.C. Cases (Private persons)	126
2. 2 (a) C.C. Cases (excise deptt.)	43
3. 2 (b) C.C. Cases (Forest deptt.)	Nil
4. 2 (c) C.C. Cases (other officials except police e.g. food inspector, labour, weights and measure, mine etc.)	118
5. 3 (a) C.C. Cases (Municipality)	4
6. U.I. Cases (M.V., Non F.I.R. cases)	500
7. G.R. Cases (through police, cognigible offences)	495
Total	1286

In the same year (1986), these trial courts have tried cases and have dispensed justice. While in 507 number of cases convictions were awarded and 365 cases were finalised by acquittal. Particulars of number of cases, pending according to its duration are given in table XII.7.

Table XII.7
Particulars of criminal cases tried in the court during 1986

In the court of	Number of cases carried over for			Number ending in conviction	Number ending in acquittal
	More than 2 years	1-2 years	Less than 1 year		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sub-Divisional judicial Magistrate	20	35	607	486	140
Sub-Judge	-	36	346	21	225
Total	20	71	953	507	365

Jail

There is one special Sub-Jail in the town where the convicts are kept during their jail term. It is situated in the centre of town and is sprawl over 6.50 acres of land. During the time

of survey it is found that 149 prisoners were lodged in the jail, of whom 112 are convicts (M-106, F-6), 26 are under trials (M-22, F-4) and others 11. But during the year 1986, total 561 males and 2 females were accommodated in this jail. The convicts are given vocational training on weaving of Jute mats only. Several welfare and rehabiliation facilities are provided to the inmates. One adult education centre is functioning in the jail to educate the prisoners. There is recreational facilities and the inmates are provided with television for viewing, even motion pictures are screened by Public Relation Department every month. Counselling is also provided to the inmates every week regarding their behaviour rehabilitation and other facts of life. For the good conduct the duration of sentence of convicts is remissioned from minimum 10 days to 30 days in a year. Which encourages them for more discipline and adherance to norm stipulated by the authorities.

This jail is never over crowded, strict vigilance and discipline is always maintained. The district Magistrate can allow any inmate to go on parole for any important event in the convict's household. After the permission is accorded, a family member of the convict gives personal bond for his timely return and good conduct, then he is allowed on parole for a short period. This arrangement also encourages the convict to change his way of life and behaviour.

Social Awareness

The selected households were interviewed regarding several social legislations. These legislations include, Special Marriage Act of 1954, Hindu Succession Act of 1956, Child Marriage Act of 1929, Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956, Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976. The Untouchability (offences) Act of 1955 and the Employment of Children Act of 1938.

Of the 200 selected households, while 49 of them are illiterate, 117 are literates upto Matric level and 34 are educated beyond matric level. From among the literates beyond matric level 32 are aware of social legislations. Similarly, 63 out of 117 who are literates upto matric level are aware of social legislations, but only 12 among the illiterates are aware of such legislations. On the whole 117 or 53.5 per cent of total surveyed households are aware of social legislations. From the survey it could be concluded that more than 50 per cent are aware of all such legislations. Details of these facts may be seen from table XII.8

Table XII.8
Knowledge about Indian Social legislations are related to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion of informant	Total number of informants	Number of illiterates having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of literates upto matric standard having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian social legislations		Number of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social legislations	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	194	11	34	63	54	30	2
Muslim	5	-	3	-	-	2	-
Sikh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	12	37	63	54	32	2

Family Welfare Measures

The surveyed households were also asked about practice of different measures of family planning methods. Since, the size of family brings happiness, economic prosperity and well being, most of the families are aware of this. Of the 200 households, 173 households are aware of both family planning measures and possibility of prevention of birth. Most among them are using these methods in their day to day life. While, the 5 Muslim and one Sikh households are aware only, 27 households belonging to Hindu religion are not aware. These households belong to other Hindu communities. This awareness is presented in table XII.9.

Table XII.9

Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as related to Education and Religion

Religion	Educational status Illiterate, literate up to matric, matric and above	Total number	Number aware of Possibility of prevention of birth	Family Planning measures
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu	Illiterate	45	32	32
	Literate upto Matric	117	107	107
	Matric and above	32	29	29
Muslim	Illiterate	3	2	2
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	2	2	2
Sikh	Illiterate	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	-	-	-
	Matric and above	-	-	-
	Total	200	173	173

CHAPTER - XIII

Linkages and Continua

Social, cultural and economic life of the inhabitants of a particular settlement are influenced by the location of that settlement and its linkages with other areas of the district, State and the country. Availability of natural resources like coal etc. in or around the settlement in the town under studies is also a major factor responsible for establishment of road links with other places. The sub-divisional headquarters town Talcher, with natural coal resources in and around is well connected with other areas by road (NH-23 and ODR) and rail (South Eastern Railway).

General demographic and economic characteristics of the District

As per 1981 Census, total population of Dhenkanal district is 1,582,787 with 808,430 males and 774,357 females. Whereas in 1971 Census population of the district was 1,293,914 having 654,334 males and 639,580 females. Within a decade there is an increase of 22.33 per cent of population. Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) of the district in 1971 was 977 and that in 1981 Census is 958. In urban area the sex ratio was 797 in 1971 which came down to 777 in 1981 Census. Percentage decadal growth of the referent town is much less than that of the urban area of the district whereas sex ratio is different.

These data are shown in table XIII.1.

Table XIII.1

The growth rate and sex ratio of Dhenkanal District, district urban and Talcher Municipality.

District, District Urban, Municipality		Persons	Males	Females	Percentage decadal growth 1971 to 1981	Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1		2	3	4	5	6
Dhenkanal (Total)	1971	1,293,914	654,334	639,580	-	977
	1981	1,582,787	808,430	774,357	+22.33	958
Dhenkanal (Urban)	1971	51,812	28,834	22,978	-	797
	1981	123,714	69,614	54,100	+138.77	777
Talcher Municipality	1971	11,794	6,315	5,479	-	868
	1981	15,613	8,484	7,129	+32.30	840

Considering the persons engaged in economically productive activities 449,043 main workers and 80,078 marginal workers are enumerated in 1981 Census. Out of total main workers 229,611 or 46.01 per cent are cultivators and 135,106 or 27.07 per cent are agricultural labourers. Only 16,766 or 3.36 per cent are engaged in household industry, manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs which indicates that the district is industrially developing one.

There are eight tahasils in the district, which in order of their size of population are Dhenkanal Sadar, Kamakshyanagar, Anugul, Talcher, Athmallik, Hindol, Chhendipada and Palalahada. The highest percentage of increase of population during the last decade is 40.15 per cent in Talcher tahasil and it is the lowest (17.94 per cent) in Hindol tahasil. There are nine towns in Dhenkanal district, namely, Dhenkanal, Anugul, Talcher, Bhuban, Rengali Dam Project Township, Kamakshyanagar, Talcher Thermal Power Station Township, Fertilizer Corporation of India Township and Dera Colliery Township. Dhenkanal has the highest population (35,653) and Dera Colliery the least (4,452). The percentage of Scheduled Caste population is highest (15.21 per cent) in Talcher (M) and it is lowest (6.39 per cent) in Talcher Thermal Power Station Township. For Scheduled Tribes Rengali Dam Project Township has the highest concentration (21.11 per cent) and it is the lowest (1.60 per cent) in Bhuban town. The rise of population in the last decade (1971-81) in urban areas of the district stands at 138.77 per cent. The percentage of rise in the urban population of Talcher Tahasil (which includes five towns — four new towns along with Talcher town) is 375.87 and only in case of Talcher town the rise of population is 32.38 per cent. Table XIII.2 shows the basic data of the nine towns of the district.

Table XIII.2

The basic data of the towns of Dhenkanal district

Name of towns	Area in Sq.Km	Population	Density	Sex ratio	Literacy	Percentage of SC population	Percentage of ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rengali Dam Project Township (CT)	6.25	13,213	2,114	609	47.67	9.42	21.11
Talcher (M)	17.66	15,613	884	840	52.60	15.21	1.63
Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (CT)	2.00	5,371	2,686	705	71.53	6.39	2.38
Dera Colliery Township (CT)	4.02	4,452	1,107	735	61.81	14.44	1.71
Fertilizer Corporation of India Township (CT)	3.59	5,067	1,411	706	73.12	6.53	4.10
Anugul (NAC)	21.71	18,060	832	686	68.89	10.92	2.91
Dhenkanal (M)	24.82	35,653	1,436	817	58.41	14.72	7.93
Bhuban (NAC)	18.04	15,517	860	943	43.38	10.95	1.60
Kamakhyanagar (NAC)	11.15	10,154	911	840	56.90	15.14	8.57

Decadal variation in population of the district and town since 1901

Population of the district in 1901 was 570,641 and in 1981 it is 1,582,787. This shows that present population is almost thrice the population of 1901. The percentage of variation in the decade 1961 to 1971 was the highest (26.04 per cent) and it was the

negative growth rate (—12.81 per cent) during the decade 1911-1921.

Analysing decadal variation of the town as given in table II.1 it is seen that the population (15,613) of Talcher town in 1981 is more than 2.5 times that of 1941 (6,002).

Urban centres

The district has 3,185 villages and nine towns. The distribution of villages over number of towns shows that on an average there is one town for each of 354 villages.

Table XIII.3 presents number of towns per 10,000 villages.

Table XIII.3

Towns per 10,000 Villages in each Tahasil of Dhenkanal District, 1981

State/District/ Tahasil	Population	No.of Towns	Total No. of Villages	Towns per 10,000 Villages
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	26,370,271	108	50,887	21
Dhenkanal District	1,582,787	9	3,185	28
Palalahada Tahasil	82,567	-	313	-
Talcher Tahasil	210,729	5	424	118
Chhendipada Tahasil	85,012	-	158	-
Athmallik Tahasil	150,756	-	606	-
Anugul Tahasil	256,670	1	424	24
Hindol Tahasil	127,081	-	185	-
Dhenkanal Tahasil	341,709	1	569	18
Kamakshyanagar Tahasil	328,263	2	506	40

Tahasils like Palalahada, Athmallik, Chhendipada and Hindol have no town whereas Talcher alone has five towns.

Density

Density of population per square kilometre of Orissa state is 169 and that of Dhenkanal district is 146 and that of the Talcher town is 884. According to rural urban break up it is seen that, density of population per sq.km. of rural areas of the state is 152 and in case of rural area of Dhenkanal district is 136. Similarly the density of population per sq.km. of urban areas of tthe state is 1,359 and for urban areas of the district is 1,116 and that of urban area of Talcher tahasil is slightly more i.e. 1,261 which is less than the state figure. Density of population per sq.km. of Talcher Police Station is 841 and that of Talcher town is 884. In the state of Orissa 3,110,287 persons or 11.79 per cent of total population are urban dwellers whereas in the district of Dhenkanal 123,714 or 7.82 per cent of population live in urban areas.

Table XIII.4 shows the density of population per sq.km. of Talcher Police Station, Talcher tahasil, Dhenkanal district and State with rural and urban break-up.

Table

Comparative Statement showing Density of Population per

District/Tahasil/Police Station	TOTAL					Area in square kilometer
	Area in Square Kilometer	No.of inhabited villages	No.of un-inhabited villages	Population	Density of population per square kilometer	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	155,707.0	46,553	4,334	26,370,271	169	153,418.9
Dhenkanal District	10,827.0	2,691	494	1,582,787	146	10,716.2
Talcher Tahasil	1,004.5	304	120	210,729	210	969.4
Talcher Sadar P.S.	350.7	129	55	76,178	217	331.4

XIII.4

Sq.kms of Talcher P.S. and Tahasil and Orissa State, 1981 Census

RURAL			URBAN				
No.of Total villages	Population	Density of population per square kilometer	Area in square kilometer	No.of Urban Centres	Population	Density of population per square kilometer.	District/Tahasil/Police Station
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
50,887	23,259,984	152	2,288.1	108	3,110,287	1,359	Orissa
3,185	1,459,073	136	110.8	9	123,714	1,117	Dhenkanal District
424	166,399	172	35.1	5	44,330	1,263	Talcher Tahasil
184	59,951	181	19.3	1	16,227	841	Talcher Sadar P.S.

Religion

Hindu as a religion is professed by majority in the district well as in the town. The followers of other religions are also sparsely noticed. The Muslims are occcupying second position in the religious hierarchy of the district, but their difference is quite insignificant one. While 99-57 per cent of population of the district are Hindu, it is gradually taking a down ward trend from district urban to Talcher town, which are 96.68 per cent and 94.84 per cent respectively. But reverse is the trend for Muslim population, while it is 0.27 per cent for the district it becomes 2.40 for the district urban and 3.25 for the town. Details in this regard may be seen in table XIII.5.

Table XIII.5

Dhenkanal district, district urban and Talcher town population by Religion and its percentage break-up

Religions	Dhenkanal dist.		District Urban		Talcher (M)	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,582,787	-	123,714	-	15,613	-
Buddhists	310	0.02	12	0.01	1	0.01
Christians	1,348	0.09	645	0.52	57	0.37
Hindus	1,575,999	99.57	119,610	96.68	14,808	94.84
Jains	24	N	24	0.02	16	0.10
Muslims	4,248	0.27	2,971	2.40	507	3.25
Sikhs	537	0.03	365	0.30	152	0.97
Other religions and persuations	89	0.01	7	0.01	-	-
Religion not stated	232	0.01	80	0.06	72	0.46

(A good number of Islamic believers prefer to settle up in urban area than to rural area as it reveals from the statement)

Industrial classification to workers

Cultivation is the main economic activity of the district dwellers. Majority of the main workers amounting to 73.08 per cent (364,717) are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Other workers and household industry workers are 23.56 per cent and 3.36 per cent respectively in the district. The percentage of participation of population of the district in cultivation is less than that of the State. In Talcher town 190 persons or 4.26 per cent of main workers are cultivators, 184 or 4.12 per cent are agricultural labourers, 136 or 3.05 per cent are household industry workers and 3,953 persons or 88.57 per cent are other workers.

Transport net work

Roads, railways and water ways are the arteries of transport of the town within and outside the district. National Highway No. 23 passes through the town and NH-42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) passes at a short distance. The Talcher branch line of the South-Eastern Railway connects the town with other areas of the country. Talcher railway station is situated at a distance of 5 kms. from the town. Other district roads and rural roads either metalled

or earthen connects the town with nearby rural areas.

Socio-economic development

Industrialisation, spread of technical education, availability of raw materials, plain land for expansion of easy transport facilities, water sources are basic structure upon which the pillars of development are based on. In this respect the district as a whole is lagging behind. Large sized industries are very few in the district. People mainly depend on agriculture and forest products as their resources. Depending on rain water, the cultivators pass the days with uncertainity and the harvest is not upto the desired standard. Depending on limited resources, some small and medium sized industries have been established. Gradually people are diverting their attention to adopt scientific methods for better production. In recent decades many plans and programmes have been chalked out. Construtions of dams, bridges, roads, making up minor irrigation projects, opening of lift irrigation centres, supply of electricity for small scale industries, application of chemical fertilizers, extension of education, technical assistance to cultivators to adopt intensive cultivation, mobilization and motivation to cast off religious and communal dogmas are in the forefront to bring success and fortune to the people of this district.

The town has main trade links with Cuttack (of Orissa), Calcutta (of West Bengal) and Madras (of Tamil Nadu). Cuttack being the oldest city and business place of the state, the local businessmen procure most of their goods from here. Even vegetables, potato, onion, plantain medicines, stationeries etc. along with most of the cereal and pulses are procured from here. The local traders place their orders for the commodities at the whole-sellers, suppliers and company godowns at Cuttack and lift the same. Similarly, Calcutta the nearest metropolitan and business centre of this town, from where the local traders buy their goods like dress, dress material, engineering goods, electrical fittings and machineries, fashionable items, cosmetics etc. The road side vendors of wearing apparel, shoes and fashionable iterns buy their goods from Calcutta and do brisk business at their road side temporary sheds. The trade link with Madras is mostly in engineering goods. Even certain food articles like eggs, fruits and even fish are brought to this town from Andhra Pradesh.

The neighbouring districts like Kendujhar, Cuttack and Sambalpur have social relation with the town. This social linkage is based mostly on marriages and education. The town dwellers prefer to choose matrimonial relations in these districts for their proximity. Similarly, due to availability of better educational facilities at Sambalpur and Cuttack the parents prefer their children to continue their studies there.

Travel index

Travelling has led man to discover new areas to establish links with places far and near to earn better livelihood and to increase his area of knowledge. In this respect dwellers of Talcher town are lagging behind. During the survey, information regarding maximum distance travelled by the town dwellers were collected. Dividing the addition of maximum distance travelled by all persons (excluding population of 0-4 age-group) by total number of such persons (excluding 0-4 age-group) the travel index was obtained. Thus, this travel index is the average distance travelled by a town dweller. Table XIII.6 depicts the travel index of persons, males and females of the town by locality. In general, socio-economic conditions of the people is developing. Travel index of a person of the town is only 291 Kms.

As regards travel index of individual localities, the locality Sikh scores the highest travel index (1478 Kms.) while the locality predominance of Scheduled Tribe area scores the lowest travel index (98 Kms.). Travel index of females are either equal or less than that of males in most of the localities. In the localities predominance of Scheduled Tribe area and

Muslim area travel index of females is more than that of males.

Table XIII.6

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females of the Town by Locality (Survey data)

Town/Locality	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Talcher Town	291	375	202
Residential area of pucca houses	387	498	251
Residential area of kutcha houses	170	209	130
Trade and Commerce area	628	716	542
Scheduled Caste area	191	278	110
Scheduled Tribe area	98	48	147
Muslim area	285	251	307
Sikh area	1,478	1,764	808
Blighted area	215	215	215

Table XIII.7 indicates the travel index of persons, males and females by caste, tribe and community. In this case scheduled castes and scheduled tribes secure lower travel index than persons belonging to other community. On comparison of travel index between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is seen that Scheduled Tribes always travel more than the Scheduled Castes.

Table XIII.7

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by Caste or Tribe or Community (Survey data)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Travel Index		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Caste	182	258	133
Scheduled Tribe	265	342	154
Other Community	312	395	221
Total	291	375	202

Particulars of places from/to where people commute for

Talcher town with its surrounding coal mines, presence of other amenities like hospital, educational institution and government offices attract villagers from nearby and distance villages for employment, medical assistance, education and other official works etc.

People of surrounding villages falling within a distance of 20 kms or less from Talcher, namely, Kakudi, Balijodi, Dasarathipur, Balugan (Khamar), Banamalipur, Talabeda, Langijoda, Debalayapur, Balugan (Rayati), Badapasi, Handidhuan, Deulabeda, Ghantapada, Kukudula, Balhar, Baghuabol (Part), Sendhagram, Kandhal, Tipo, Samal, Luhundi, Kankili, Santhapada, Chainpal, Gurujanguli, Tentuloi, Balanda, Khalpal, Kulei, Sarang, Brajanathpur, Ekagharia (Talcher P.S.), Jamubahali, Rangathali, Kamarchari Sahi, Gatarei, Bhejia, Garparjang, Narayan Chandrapur, Gotmara, Banarpal and Giranga etc. come to town to sell vegetables, milk, egg, fish, poultry earthen wares, rice, pulses, oil seeds, oil etc. Many people also come to town in search of livelihood and work as daily labourer, masons, carpenters, garrage helper, hotel boys and maid servants etc. Some boys and girls of adjacent villages come to town to attend schools and colleges. Patients of far and near villages come to this town for treatment. Apart from this, villagers come to the town to attend offices, courts, banks, etc. whenever required. On the other hand some of the town dwellers also go to the neighbouring villages described earlier and towns like Dera Colliery Township, Talcher Thermal Power Station Township, Fertilizer Corporation of India Township and Rengali Dam Project Township to attend their day to day work in different offices or establishments etc.

Cinema, theatre, opera, melody, dance, music, cricket, football matches and sports etc. in the town are enjoyed by the dwellers of neighbouring areas alongwith town dwellers.

Fairs and festivals in both surrounding villages and town are more or less attended by the dwellers of the town and the neighbouring villages.

Particulars of places outside the town

There are plenty of rickshaw which are used as mode of transport within the town as well to the nearby villages like Talbeda (3 Kms), Kakudi (1 Km), Balhar (3 Kms), Ghantapada (6 Kms), Deulbeda (2 Kms), Santhapada (4 Kms), Kankili (3 Kms), Khalpal (2 Kms), Balugan (Rayati) (2 Kms). The rickshaw pullers are mostly people of lower income group and Scheduled Caste communities of the town. Students from the above villages as well as from Langijodi (5 Kms), Kandhal (10 Kms), Kulei (19 Kms), Sarang (3 Kms), Banarpal (13 Kms), also come to study in local schools and college. Similarly owing to the availability of medical facilities people from above villages also come to the town. Along with rickshaws other mode of transport like auto-rickshaws, light commercial vehicles, government and private buses are used as mode of transport to near and farther places by the town folks and adjcent villages to reach the town.

The newspaper hawkers of the town also operate their business away from the town to the nearby villages like Dera, Deulbeda, Ghantapada, Santhapada, T.T.P.S. township, Balhar, Kakudi, etc.

Demographic and other characteristics of the selected villages

For study of the influence of the town on its adjoining rural areas connected by road, rail, water ways 12 villages were selected which are situated at a distance of about five, ten and 20 Kms. around the town. In addition to population statistics, information on availability of school, hospital, post office, market, transport facility along with data of land use etc. were compiled. national highway (NH-23), passes through the town in the direction from north to south. On the south of the town NH-23 links NH-42 with the town at a distance of about 14 Kms from the town. Talcher railway station is situated at a distance of 5 Kms. from the centre of it. almost in western side of the town, Talcher line of South Eastern Railway leads to Nirgundi, where it touches the main line. Other district roads and Rural roads also connect the town with nearby villages.

Particulars of villages lying at a distance of about 5 Kms., 10 Kms.and 20 Kms. in each major direction are shown in table XIII.8

Table

Primary Census Abstract of the

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Distance from Town in Kms.	Name of Bus-Route and Direction	Area in Hectares	Density of population per Hectare	Occupied Residential Houses	No.of Households	Population		
								P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kulei	5 Kms	Palalahada NH-23 North	1427.33	1	224	305	1,721	850	871
2.	Ghantapada	5 Kms	ODR West	958.30	6	746	882	5,485	2,936	2,549
3.	Santhapada (Bada)	5 Kms	Banarpal NH-23 South	524.47	5	369	473	2,634	1,384	1,250
4.	Pitiri	5 Kms	To Bhuban ODR, East	320.51	2	125	126	748	388	360
5.	Rangathali	10 Kms	To Palalahada NH-23, North	545.11	1	104	104	608	317	291
6.	Balanda	10 Kms	To Kaniha R.R., west	510.71	3	193	209	1,632	845	787
7.	Gotmara	10 Kms	To NH-42 NH-23 South	1106.41	3	509	657	3,635	1,866	1,769
8.	Garh parjang	10 Kms	To Bhuban ODR, East	717.10	4	491	494	2,539	1,337	1,202
9.	Gatarei	20 Kms	To Palalahada NH-23 North	707.80	1	150	150	848	421	427
10.	Jamubahali	20 Kms	To Kaniha RR, West	278.42	3	110	117	701	350	351
11.	Kharagprasad	20 Kms	To Nirgundi NH-42 & R(SER) South East	1371.49	2	425	537	2,762	1,389	1,373
12.	Badajhara	20 Kms	To Bhuban ODR East	795.61	3	497	498	2,322	1,174	1,148

XIII.8

village studied (1981 Census)

Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		No.of Literate and Educated Persons		Total main workers		Cultivators	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
127	136	22	23	344	147	404	29	234	-
315	295	140	137	1,904	796	1,068	11	128	-
108	92	222	233	639	203	776	144	195	-
27	23	1	1	192	78	189	14	85	4
9	6	73	72	104	17	199	14	34	-
177	169	-	-	567	246	370	15	73	8
341	398	22	14	1,067	368	989	127	356	8
310	285	47	42	794	327	691	25	294	2
104	101	38	32	208	57	215	10	120	-
36	51	13	13	199	41	139	-	43	-
444	446	6	7	802	378	676	114	182	-
116	132	53	48	497	135	742	1	468	2

Table

Primary Census Abstract of the

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Agricultural Labourer		At Household Industry		Other workers		Marginal workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Kulei	62	17	-	-	108	12	30	24
2.	Ghantapada	62	-	8	-	870	11	335	92
3.	Santhapada (Bada)	91	5	11	-	479	139	2	21
4.	Pitiri	70	9	9	-	25	1	3	1
5.	Rangathali	133	4	-	-	32	10	-	-
6.	Balanda	14	5	20	1	263	1	22	6
7.	Gotmara	216	79	29	8	-	32	19	24
8.	Garh parjang	155	10	20	1	222	12	34	37
9.	Gatarei	41	2	3	-	51	8	22	77
10.	Jamubahali	13	-	12	-	71	-	68	64
11.	Kharagprasad	244	75	38	31	212	8	25	98
12.	Badajhara	170	3	7	1	97	3	2	91

XIII.8 - Concld.

village studied (1981 Census)

Non-workers		Persons per House	Persons per Household	Percentage of SC to total population	Percentage of ST to total population	Percentage of literates to total population	No.of Households per House
M	F						
30	31	32	33	34	35	35	37
416	818	7.68	5.64	15.28	2.61	28.53	1.36
1,533	2,446	7.35	6.22	11.12	5.05	49.23	1.18
606	1,085	7.14	5.57	7.59	17.27	31.97	1.28
196	345	5.98	5.94	6.68	0.27	36.10	1.01
118	277	5.85	5.85	2.47	23.85	19.90	1.00
453	766	8.46	7.81	21.20	--	49.82	1.08
858	1,618	7.14	5.53	20.33	0.99	39.48	1.29
612	1,140	5.17	5.14	23.43	3.51	44.15	1.01
184	340	5.65	5.65	24.17	8.25	31.25	1.00
143	287	6.37	5.99	12.41	3.71	34.24	1.06
688	1,171	6.50	5.14	32.22	0.47	42.72	1.26
430	1,048	4.67	4.66	10.68	4.35	27.22	1.00

The villages situated on main means of communication linkage i.e. road, water-way leading out of the town within the radius of 5 Kms. are Kulei (Parjang P.S.), Ghantapada (Colliery P.S), Santhapada Bada (Talcher P.S), and Pitiri (Parjang P.S.)

Kulei a village of Parjang P.S. lies on NH-23 (National Highway 23) towards north of the town leading to Palalahada. Its population is 1,721 with 15.28 per cent scheduled castes and 2.61 per cent scheduled tribes. It has an area of 1427.33 hectares. Percentage of literates to total populaton is 28.53 which is below the district level (36.88 per cent). Facilities of education up to middle standard and drinking water through well and tube-well are available.

Ghantapada, a village in Colliery P.S. is situated by the side of Kaniha road (Other District Road). Its population is 5,485 with 11.12 per cent scheduled castes and 5.05 per cent scheduled tribes. It has an area of 958.30 hectares. Its literacy percentage is 49.23 per cent which is higher than that of the district (36.88 per cent) and the State (34.23 per cent). Facilities of Primary School, Middle School, Electricity, Well, Tube-well, Wednesday weekly market are available for the villagers.

Santhapada Bada a village in Talcher P.S. is situated by the side of road (NH-23) leading to NH-42 crossing at Banarpal. Its population is 2,634 with 7.59 per cent scheduled castes and 17.27 per cent scheduled tribes. It has an area of 524.47 hectares. Its literacy rate is 31.97 per cent. Facilities of education up to middle level and drinking water facilities trhough well, tube well are available to the villagers.

Pitiri, a village in Parjang P.S. is situated by the side of other district road leading to Bhuban through Kamakshyanagar. Its population is 748 with 6.68 per cent scheduled castes and 0.27 per cent scheduled tribes. Its literacy rate is 36.10 per cent. It has an area of 320.51 hectares. Facilities like Primary School, Well, Tank are available to the villagers.

Villages Rangathali, Balanda, Gotamara and Garhparajang lie at about 10 Kms. from the town in different directions.

Rangathali in Parjanga P.S. is situated by the side of Palalahada road (NH-23). Its population is 608 and only 2.47 per cent people belong to Scheduled Castes and 23.85 per cent to Scheduled Tribes. It has an area of 545.11 hectares. Its percentage of literacy is 19.90. Facilities of education up to Primary and source of drinking water like well are available to the villagers.

Balanda in Colliery P.S. lies on Kaniha road (Rural Road-R.R.). Its population is 1,632 with 21.20 per cent scheduled castes only. It has an area of 510.71 hectares. Its literacy percentage is 49.82. Facilities of Primary School, middle school, electricity, well, tube-well, post and telegraph office, phone are available to the villagers.

Gotamara in Anugul P.S. lies on Banarpal road (NH-23). Its population is 3,635 with 20.33 per cent scheduled castes and 0.99 per cent scheduled tribes. It has an area of 1106.41 hectares. In the village facilities of middle school education, electricity (domestic), well, tube-well, post office, phone, Tuesday weekly market are available. Its literacy rate is 39.48 per cent which is more than that of state (34.23 per cent) and district (36.88 per cent).

Garhparjang in Parjang P.S. lies on Kamakshyanagar road (ODR). Its population is 2,539 with 23.43 per cent scheduled castes and 3.51 per cent scheduled tribes. Its percentage of literacy is 44.15 per cent, which is more than that of the state as well as the district. It has an area of 717.10 hectares with 2.03 per cent irrigated and 75.62 per cent unirrigated land for cultivation. Facilities like Primary School, Middle School, High School,

College, Electricity, Well, Tube well, Public Health Centre, Family Planning Centre, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Communication and daily market etc. are available for the villagers.

Villages Gatarei, Jamubahal, Kharag Prasad and Badajhara lie at about 20 Kms. from the town in different directions.

Gatarei in Parajang P.S. is situated by the side of Palalahada road (NH-23). Its population is 848 with 24.17 per cent scheduled castes and 8.25 per cent scheduled tribes. Its literacy rate is 31.29. Area of the village is 707.80 hectares. Facilities like primary school, middle school, Adult literacy centre, Maternity and child welfare centre, well, tank etc. are available to the villagers.

Jamubahali in Colliery P.S. lies on Kaniha road (RR). Its population is 701 with 12.41 per cent Scheduled Castes and 3.41 per cent scheduled tribes.

Its literacy rate is 34.24 per cent. Area of the village is 278.42 hectares. Facility of education up to primary level is available in this village.

Kharag Prasad in Motunga P.S. lies on Sambalpur-Cuutack road (NH-42) and nearer to Meramandali railway station. Its population is 2,762 with 32.22 per cent scheduled castes and only 0.47 per cent scheduled tribes. its literacy rate is 42.72 per cent. Area of the village is 1371.49 hectares with 5.31 per cent irrigated and 52.05 per cent unirrigated land. Facilites of edcuation up to High School level is available in the village. Post and Telegraph Office, Phone, Well, Tank, Tube-well electricity are available in the village.

Out of 12 villages covered under intensive survey Ghantapada, Balanda, Gotamara, Garhparajang, Jamubahal, Kharag Prasad and Badajhara are developed.

Badajhara in Parajang P.S. lies on Kamakshyanagar road (ODR). Its population is 2,322 with 10.68 per cent scheduled castes and 4.35 per cent scheduled tribes. Its literacy rate is 27.22 per cent. Area of the village is 795.61 hectares with 1.78 per cent irrigated and 64.34 per cent unirrigated land. Facilities of Primary School (2 in number), middle school, bus service, well, tank, tube-well, electricity (domestic and agriculture) are available to the villagers.

As regards density of population per hectare, Ghantapada has the highest density (6), followed by Santhapada Bada (5), Garh-Parajang (4). The density of population per hectare of villages Balanda, Gotamara, Jamubahali and Badajhara is three each. That of villages Pitiri and Kharag Prasad is two each and that of Kulei, Rangathali and Gatarei is one each.

In the light of 1981 Census data, the following hypotheses of urban influence on its neighbouring and distant villages were verified.

The hypothesis that the villages coming under high urban influence will have larger population and greater density is more or less proved for the villages covered under the survey.

The villages Ghantapada, Santhapada (Bada), Gotamora, Garh Parajang, Balanda, Kulei, Pitiri and Rangathal which are within the distance of 10 Kms. from the town are highly influenced by the town. From population point of view Ghantapada has the highest population (5,485) followed by Gotamara (3,635), Santhapada (Bada) (2,634), Garhaparajang (2,539), Kulei (1,721), Balanda (1,632) and Pitiri (748). The lowest population 608 is recorded for the village Rangathali at a distance of ten Kms from the town. The village Kharag Prasad is situated at a distance of 20 Kms from the town. It has 2,762 persons and with density of population 2 per square kilometre is more influenced by location of Meramandali Railway Station than the town.

Similarly Badajhara is situated at a distance of 20 Kms from the town with 2,322 population and density of population per sq. Km is 3. It is more influenced by Kamakshyanagar town than Talcher town.

The density of population per sq. km. for the highly influenced villages is also comparatively greater. Ghantapada has the highest density of population per sq. km (6) closely followed by Santhapada (Bada) whose density of population per sq. km. is 5. Both the villages are situated each at a distance of five Kms. from the town. Density of population per sq.km. for other villages are within one to four.

Comparison of ratio of households to census houses for villages lying within the range of five kms. from the town shows that village Kulei has the highest ratio 1.36 whereas the developed village Ghantapada has ratio 1.18 as against 1.28 for Santhapada and only 1.01 for Pitiri. The last one situated by the side of important metalled road leading to Kamakshyanagar is partly influenced by the town.

The villages coming under urban influence normally show high rate of literacy in comparison to other villages.

Among 12 villages under discussion Balanda, a village situated at about 10 Kms. from the town has the highest percentage of literacy (49.82 per cent). This rate is higher than the state (34.23) and the district (36.88). The literacy rate for villages Ghantapada, Pitiri, Santhapada and Kulei which are situated at about five Kms from the town are 49.23 per cent 36.10 per cent, 31.97 per cent and 28.53 per cent respectively. The villages Garh Parajang, Gotamara and Rangathali lying at about 10 Kms. from the town have the percentage of literacy 44.15, 39.48 and 19.90 respectively. The percentage of literacy for villages Kharag Prasad, Jamubahali, Gatarei and Badajhar which are at about 20 Kms. from the town are 42.72, 34.24, 31.25 and 27.22 respectively. One cannot ignore influence of Meramandali Railway Station on village Kharag Prasad for remarkable percentage of literates in the village. Hence it is proved that urban influenced villages will have comparatively higher level of literacy.

Among the 12 villages under discussion two villages Garh Parajang and Gotamara lying at about ten kms. from the town have daily market and Tuesday weekly market respectively. The village Kharag Prasad situated at a distance of about 20 Kms. from the town has weekly market on every Wednesday near to it. These villages have some permanent shops. Some of the villages which are being influenced by the town have a few permanent shops. Thus the hypothesis that the villages with urban influence have the market place with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential goods is partly established.

Amenities like Primary school, Middle School, High School and College, Primary Health Centre, Family Planning Centre, Well, Tube-well, Post & Telegraph Office, Telephone Communication are available to the villagers of Garh Parajang lying at about 10 kms. from the town. The villages Ghantapada, Kulei, Santhapada (Bada), Balanda, Gotamara Gatarei and Kharag Prasad each has all or some amenities and facilities like Primary School, Middle school, high school, adult literacy centre, post and telegraph office, telephone communication, maternity and child welfare clinic, dispensary, registered private practitioner, well, tank, tube-well etc. The villages Rangathali and Jamubahali each has primary school and well for the villagers. Badajhara situated at a distance of about 20 Kms from the town which is also influenced by Kamakshyanagar town has primary school, middle school, well and tube-well in it. Pitiri has only well and tank for its villagers. Thus hypothesis that the villages under greater influence of the town will provide better amenities is proved.

Forest areas of the villages Kulei, Pitiri lying at about 5 km from the town occupy 36.86 per cent and 17.68 per cent area respectively. The villages Rangathali, Garh Parajang and Balanda lying at about ten kms. have 59.39 per cent, 8.24 per cent and 1.59 per cent forest area respectively. The villages Jamubahali, Gatarei, Badajhara and Kharag Prasad have forest area to the extent of 43.60 per cent, 14.64 per cent, 9.41 per cent and 5.90 per cent of the total area respectively. Ghantapada and Santhapada villages lying at about 5 Kms from the town and Gotamara at about 10 Kms. from the town have no forest area. Thus the hypothesis that the villages under urban influence will have less proportion of forest area is established.

Percentage of irrigated land of the villages Garh Parajang (at a distance of 5 Kms from the town), Kharag Prasad and Badajhara (at a distance of 20 Kms from the town) are 2.03, 5.31 and 1.78 respectively. Rest of the nine villages have no irrigated land. Hence the hypothesis that the villages under the influence of urban area will have better irrigation facilities is not proved.

As regards homestead, barren land etc. which come under area not available for cultivation it is seen that the percentage of such land is comparatively more in villages Santhapada (20.99 per cent), Ghantapada (19.55 per cent) lying at about 5 Kms from the town. Among the villages lying at about 10 Kms. form the town Balanda has comparatively more area not available for cultivation (40.33). Coming to the villages at about 20 Kms. from the town Gatarei has 68.27 per cent such area which is highest among the 12 villages covered for the purpose. The other three villages lying at about 20 Kms. from the town are Jamubahali, Badajhara and Kharag Prasad which have percentage of area not available for cultivation 10.18, 8.19 and 6.05 respectively. Also the village Gotamara lying at about 10 Kms from the town has no such land. Its homestead land perhaps covered under culturable waste which is 14.23 per cent. The percentage of area not available for cultivation for other villages lying at about 5 to 10 Kms. from the town ranges from 2.82 to 5.68. Hence the hypothesis that the villages coming under influence of the town will have more land available for homestead, barren lands etc. is proved to some extent in this case.

The hypothesis that the proportion of unirrigated area under cultivation is less in case of the village under urban influence does not hold good almost in case of all the 12 villages under study as can be seen from table XIII.9.

Table XIII.9 presents the data of land use pattern and the percentage of land use within parenthesis of 12 selected villages.

Table XIII.9

Land use of Selected villages at distances of 5 Kms, 10 Kms and 20 Kms from Talcher Town (1981 Census)

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Distance from outer periphery of Talcher Town in Kms.	Area in Hectares	Land use (in area under different types of Landuse in Hectares rounded upto two decimal places)				
				Forest	Irrigated	Un-Irrigated	Culturable waste including gochar and graver	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kulei	5	1,427.33	526.09 (36.86)	—	440.70 (30.88)	420.07 (29.43)	40.47 (2.83)
2.	Ghantapada	5	958.30	—	—	730.46 (76.23)	40.47 (4.22)	187.37 (19.55)
3.	Santhapada (Bada)	5	524.47	—	—	390.12 (74.38)	24.28 (4.63)	110.07 (20.99)
4.	Pitiri	5	320.51	56.66 (17.68)	—	152.97 (47.73)	92.67 (28.91)	18.21 (5.68)
5.	Rangathali	10	545.11	323.75 (59.39)	—	82.55 (15.15)	121.41 (22.27)	17.40 (3.19)
6.	Balanda	10	510.71	8.09 (1.59)	—	280.45 (54.91)	16.19 (3.17)	205.98 (40.33)
7.	Gotamara	10	1,106.41	—	—	948.99 (85.77)	157.42 (14.23)	—
8.	Garhparjang	10	717.10	59.08 (8.24)	14.57 (2.03)	542.28 (75.62)	80.94 (11.29)	20.23 (2.82)
9.	Gatarei	20	707.80	103.60 (14.64)	—	101.58 (14.35)	19.42 (2.74)	483.20 (68.27)
10.	Jamubahali	20	278.42	121.40 (43.60)	—	87.82 (31.54)	40.87 (14.68)	28.33 (10.18)
11.	Kharagprasad	20	1371.49	80.94 (5.90)	72.85 (5.31)	713.87 (52.05)	420.87 (30.69)	82.96 (6.05)
12.	Badajhara	20	795.61	74.87 (9.41)	14.16 (1.78)	511.93 (64.34)	129.50 (16.28)	65.15 (8.19)

Availability of amenities like water supply electricity, roads, post office, telegarph office, telephone communication, hospitals, market etc. in urban areas are found almost proportional to the density of population per square kilometre. Among twelve villages covered under discussion most of the villages which are influenced by the town have amenities almost proportional to the denisty of population per square kilometre. Such villages

are Ghantapada, Santhapada, Pitiri, Garh Parajang, Balanda, Gotamara, Jamubahali, Badajhara and Kharag Prasad. Thus the hypothesis that the villages under urban influence will have more equitable distribution of amenities and services is proved.

Table XIII.10 shows among 12 villages only three villages namely Kharag Prasad, Garh Parajang and Badajhar have irrigated land. The percentage of such land to total area in these villages are 5.31, 2.03 and 1.78 respectively. Of these three villages Garh Parajang has daily market and Kharag Prasad has weekly market on Wednesday. Permanent shops are operating in some of the other developed villages like Ghantapada, Santhapada, Balanda, Gatarei, Jamubahali and Badajhara. Thus the hypothesis that the villages under the influence of town should develop a better commercial attitude proved.

Table XIII.10 shows the availability of amenities for selected villages.

Table

Amenities of selected

Sl. No.	Name of Village	distances from Talcher Town (Kms)	Population	Amenities available (If not available within and next to it in brackets the distance in broad nearest place where the faclity is available may be			
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (Potable)	Post and Telegraph
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kulei	5	1,721	P(2),M	MCW	W,Tk,TW,R	PO
2.	Ghantapada	5	5,485	P(2),M	--(--5 Kms)	W,Tk,TW	PTO,Phone
3.	Santhapada (Bada)	5	2,634	P,M	--(--5-10 Kms)	W,Tk,TW	PO
4.	Pitiri	5	748	P	--(--5-10 Kms)	W,Tk	--(--5 Kms)
5.	Rangathali	10	608	P(2)	--(10+Kms)	W,Tk,O	--(--5 Kms)
6.	Balanda	10	1,632	P(2),M	--(-5Kms)	W,Tk,TW	PTO,Phone
7.	Gotamara	10	3,635	P,M	D	W,Tk,TW	PO,Phone
8.	Garhparjang	10	2,539	P,M,H,C	PHC,FPC	W,Tk,TW	PTO,Phone
9.	Gatarei	20	848	P,M,AC	MCW	W,Tk	--(--5Kms)
10.	Jamubahali	20	701	P	--(5-10 Kms)	W	--(--5 Kms)
11.	Kharagprasad	20	2,762	P(2), M,H	RP(2), MCH	W,Tk,R	PTO,Phone
12.	Badajhara	20	2,322	P(2),M	--(5-10 Kms)	W,Tk,TW	--(--5Kms)

Note:- Abbreviations used.

Educational --

P	--	Primary School
M	--	M.E. School
H	--	High School
AC	--	Adult Literacy class/centre
C	--	College.

Medical–

FPC	--	Family Planning Centre
MCW	--	Maternity and child welfare Centre
PHS	--	Primary Health sub-centre
MH	--	Maternity Home
PHC	--	Primary Health Centre
H	--	Hospital
HC	--	Health Centre
D	--	Dispensary
O	--	Others

XIII.10

Villages (1981 Census)

the Village a dash(–) is shown in the column ranges viz; 5 kms, 5-10 kms and 10+ kms of the given)						Sl. No	Name of Village
Day or days of Market/ Hat if any	Communication (Bus-stop, Rly., Station, Waterway)	Approach to village	Nearest town	Power Supply	Staple food		
9	10	11	12	13	14	1	2
--(5-10 Kms)	--(10+Kms)	KR	Talcher	--	Rice, Wheat	1.	Kulei
--(-5Kms)	BS	PR,KR	Talcher	EA	Rice	2.	Ghantapada
--(--5Kms)	BS	PR,KR,NR	Talcher	--	Rice	3.	Santhapada (Bada)
--(--5Kms)	BS	KR	Talcher	--	Rice,Wheat	4.	Pitiri
—(--5-10 Kms)	--(10+Kms)	KR	Talcher	--	Rice,Wheat	5.	Rangathali
-(10+Kms)	BS	PR,KR	Talcher	EA	Rice	6.	Balanda
Tuesday	BS	PR,KR	Anugul	ED	Rice	7.	Gotamara
Daily market	BS	PR,KR	Talcher	EA	Rice,Wheat	8.	Garhparjang
--(10+Kms)	--(10+Kms)	KR	Talcher	--	Rice	9.	Gatarei
--(5-10Kms)	BS	PR,KR	Talcher	EA	Rice	10.	Jamubahali
Wednesday	RS	PR,KR,NR	Anugul	EA	Rice	11.	Kharagprasad
--(10+Kms)	BS	PR,KR	Talcher	ED,EAG	Rice,Wheat	12.	Badajhara

Drinking water--	W	--	Well Water
	TW	--	Tube-well water
	Tk	--	Tank water
	R	--	River water
	O	--	Others
Post and Telegraph--	PO	--	Post Office
	PTO	--	Post and Telegraph Office
	Phone	--	Telephone communication
Communication--	BS	--	Bus-stop
	RS	--	Railway station
Approach Road--	PR	--	Pucca Road
	KR	--	Kutcha Road
	NR	--	Navigable river
Power Supply--	ED	--	Electric for domestic purpose
	EA	--	Electricity for all Purposes
	EO	--	Electricity for other Purpose like industrial, Commercial etc.

CHAPTER-XIV

CONCLUSION

The history, cultural heritage, demographic characteristic, socio-economic process, structural composition etc. have been presented in the earlier chapters of this report. Talcher, the Sub-divisional and Tahasil headquarters town of feudiciary origin and was modelled in the fashion of a ruling-headquarters. Later the innovative rulers had restructured this small habitat into a model township in the fashion of a municipality, so also when coal was first explored in this part of the state certain developments followed it. After independence, with the speedy introduction of industrialisation, this area was identified for heavy coal-based industries. This ushered in various other developments but the magnitude of improvement as envisaged by the local inhabitants has not attained that degree.

Certain theoretical orientations and hypotheses are necessarily be tested in the context of this town. These are discussed hereinafter.

A town is considered as an ecological complex with reference to mutual adoption of environment, population, social organisation and technology. But these theoretical orientations are very much susceptible to criticism as these factors have tendencies to change with time, so these analysis are attempted on the basis of facts and figures of the present study.

Talcher is a Class-IV (10,000-19,999) town in the parlance of Census, having 15,613 persons over an area of 17.66 sq km. Owing to its smallness the places of work are scattered throughout the town and some even situated at the out-skirt of town. The people or the workers engaged in different occupations mostly use their own mode of transport. The main mode is cycle, very few like working women and old people use rickshwas, which are sufficiently available here. The use of scooters and motor cycles is also quite common. The other modes like cars and jeeps etc. are utilised by high officials, businessmen and contractors, etc. In the absence of Government run bus service, the town-folks who are serving in the big industries in the vicinity, use the small transport vehicles like trekker, standard van etc. which are plying regularly from this town to these destinations. Though the crime rate is not alarmingly high, still the petty crimes like snatching, street-brawl, eve-teasing etc. are on the rise. Similarly, un-authorised coal and other mineral transport through this town is on increase.

The smallness of the town is more or less the reason for better municipal administration. This municipality has won prizes in the state level as a best administered one. Looking into the budgetary provisions of municipality though the cash in hand has decreased succeedingly, so also the availability of fund still they have maintained it as a surplus budget. But the town dwellers have not been provided with all the amenities. The drinking water facility through taps is yet to be made available for the entire town. It is one of the municipalities, where the night soils are still carried by conservancy staff. Though municipality is advancing loan with subsidy to change these lavatories to water-borne type still a lot is yet to be completed.

The educational facilties available in the

town though cannot be termed as adequate, the avenues of higher education is wanting. This town has only one degree college which caters to the need of local as well as students of nearby villages and other industrial mini-towns. There is one Industrial Training Institute in this town, which trains the local boys for industrial employments.

This town is connected with other parts of the state and country with a network of road, rail, telecommunication and postal facilities. The broad-gauge "Talcher-Nirgundi" branch line is connected to Madras-Howrah trunk route and coal from this part of State is even transported to far corners of the country by this railway link-up. National Highway No.23 is passing through this town which connects the other national highways No.42 and 6 at a distance of 14 Kms. and 65 Kms. away respectively from this town. The other important district roads connect this town with other parts of the district. Since this is an old town, the availability of most of the commodities from consumable to engineering through construction materials are though not plentiful but are available.

The socio-cultural bonds among the inhabitants of several neighbourhoods are quite close and strong. Similar interaction between various neighbourhoods as inhabitants of one small town is also noticed.

The growth of the town is in consonance with that of the State and the district. The main working force of the town belongs to "Other worker" category, the agricultural activities are seen in the south-east and north-east parts of the town which is close to the river Brahmani flowing nearby. These parts of the town have rural characteristic and have shunted urbanisation trait. But the town has multi-caste, religious, language composition of population. The primary society of individual caste, which has major contribution in a rural society is not seen anywhere in the town. However, 'Scheduled castes have a segregated patch of dwelling. But this difference is not so remarkable, which is just a few yards away from other higher caste dwellings. The growth of town had also ushered in few changes in social structure. The marriage within the caste is very much there but inter-caste marriages are also sporadically seen which is a phenomenon in an urban society. The casteism is still prevalent in this town but the changes in such outlook is also noticed. With the set-up of different housing colonies by Government and mining authorities, the multi-caste and community living has also furthered. The degree of tolerance among different castes and communities has also increased considerably due to increase in magnitude of urbanisation.

This town sprawls over an area of 17.66 sq.km. The entire land has been put to use of various purposes. Due to paucity of dwelling lands, the agricultural lands have been transformed into homestead lands. Since the river Brahmani is flowing on the eastern side of the town and several new industries have been established in the western side, it has become evident that the new dwelling areas have come-up more on the western side. And the big industries of nearby areas have caused many environmental problems for this town. Especially the thermal power station at a distance of 4 Kms. Only on the southern side of this town is causing maximum pollution and environmental hazard to this town and its dwellers, for which the expansion on the southern side of the town is very much shunted.

In the concept of Chrystller formulation a town as a central place has a cluster of service functions which spread over the surrounding area to the extent, it is economically viable, is much evident for this town. The inhabitants of villages around this town and the other mini-towns like T.T.P.S. township and Dera Colliery township depend on this town for educational, medical and market facilities available here.

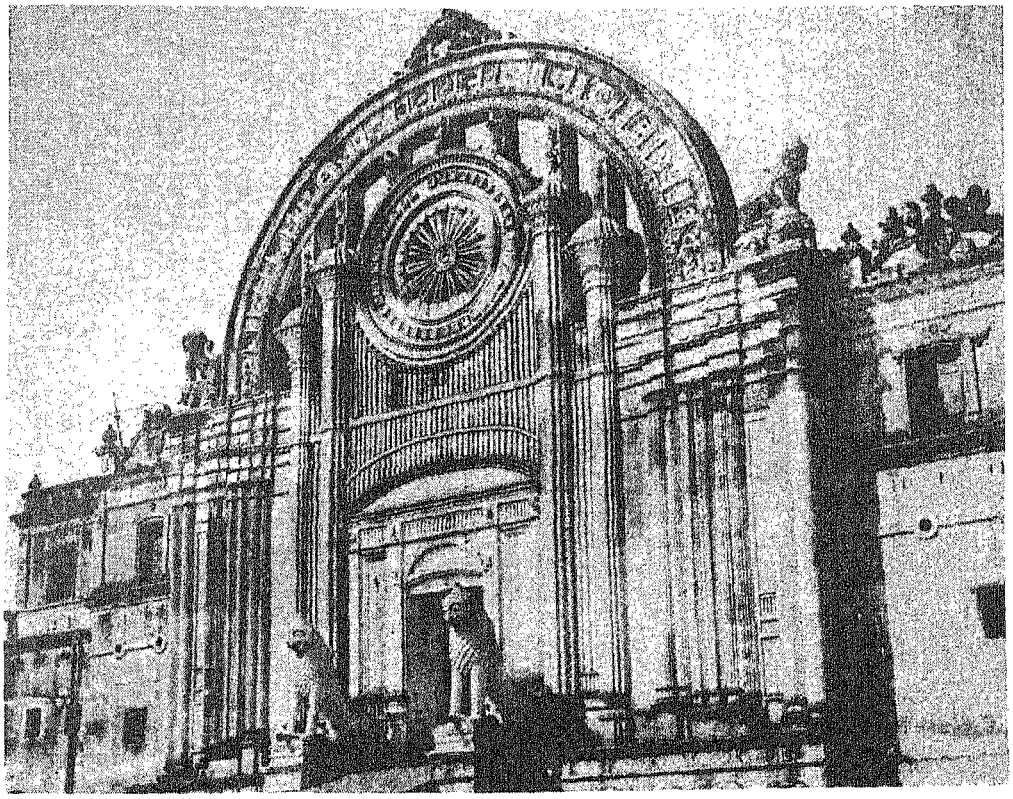
According to Burgess's hypothesis, the growth of any urban is developed in a series of concentric zones always maintaining a pressure of population and land value at the city centre and this leads to a segregation of different uses of land, working out-ward from core to suburbs. Since, Talcher is a small town this test could not be completely worked-out. However, the core phenomenon is noticed in its growth, the pressure of population is maximum so also the land value. But in absence of any suburban locality the converging of pressure from peripheries could not be gauged.

The growth of urban population calls for certain consideration, that it is not only due to simple growth of population alone but certain changes in the structural pattern of the inhabitants. That, the rate of growth of lower classes is more than upper classes, is true for this town. This is not only due to simple increase as of birth but due to influx of such economically weaker section of people into the town in search of job and employment from within the district and state.

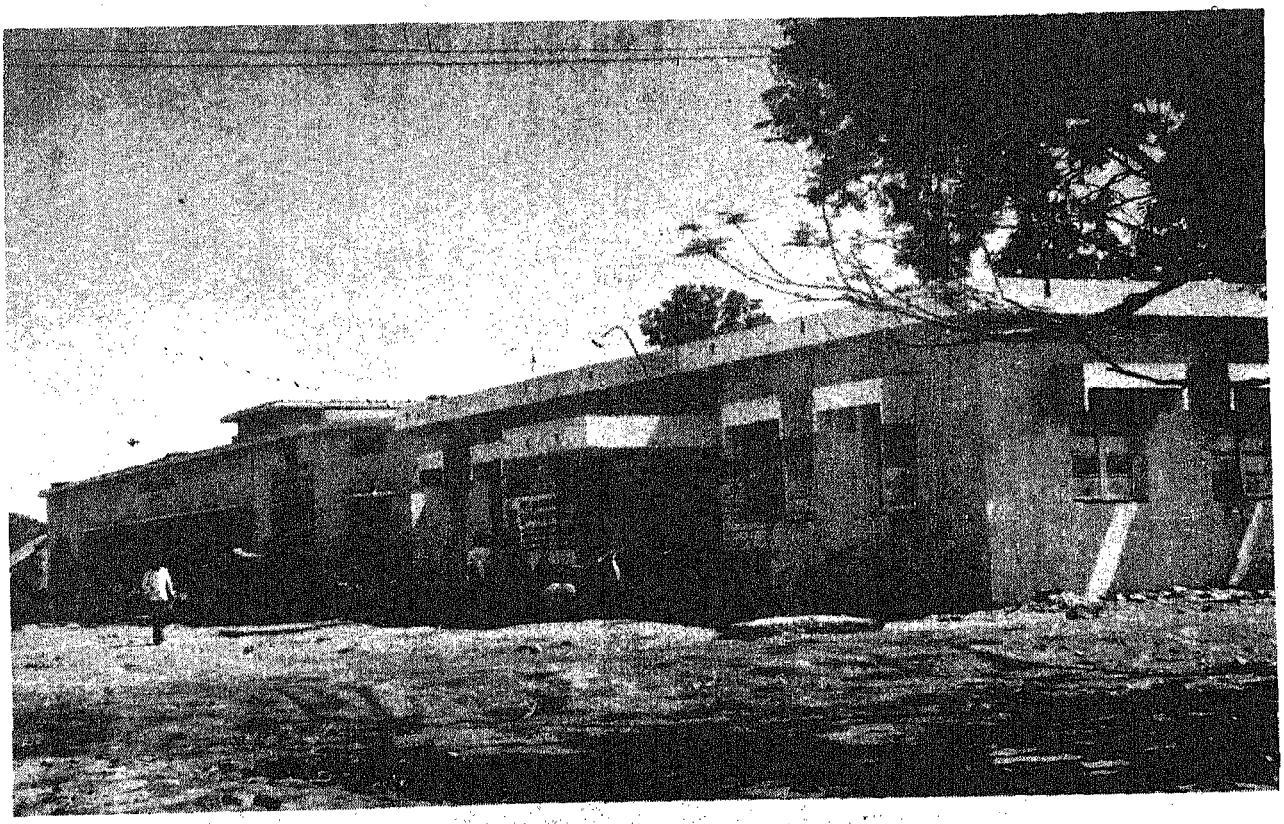
The upper class people are gradually moving into the areas once occupied by the lower class people. So also the newly developed homestead plots in the outer periphery of the town are mostly owned by these people. The once dominating brethern of rulers and officials of erstwhile durbar are now loosing their power, prestige and economical clout to the newly riches and people with political backing. Also with the increase in number of economically lower class of people and their concentration in a particular area of the town has brought more congestion and deterioration in their way and quality of living.

This town experiences a heterogenous composition of people which accounts for its increasing complexities of division of labour and system of social stratification. So also it has its territorial impact and case on the social restrictions. This has focussed, in particiaption of various communities in cultural as well as voluntary organisations of the town. Only segregation in case of Scheduled Caste communities in such communal activities are marked and this is also gradually loosing to more pragmatic attitudes.

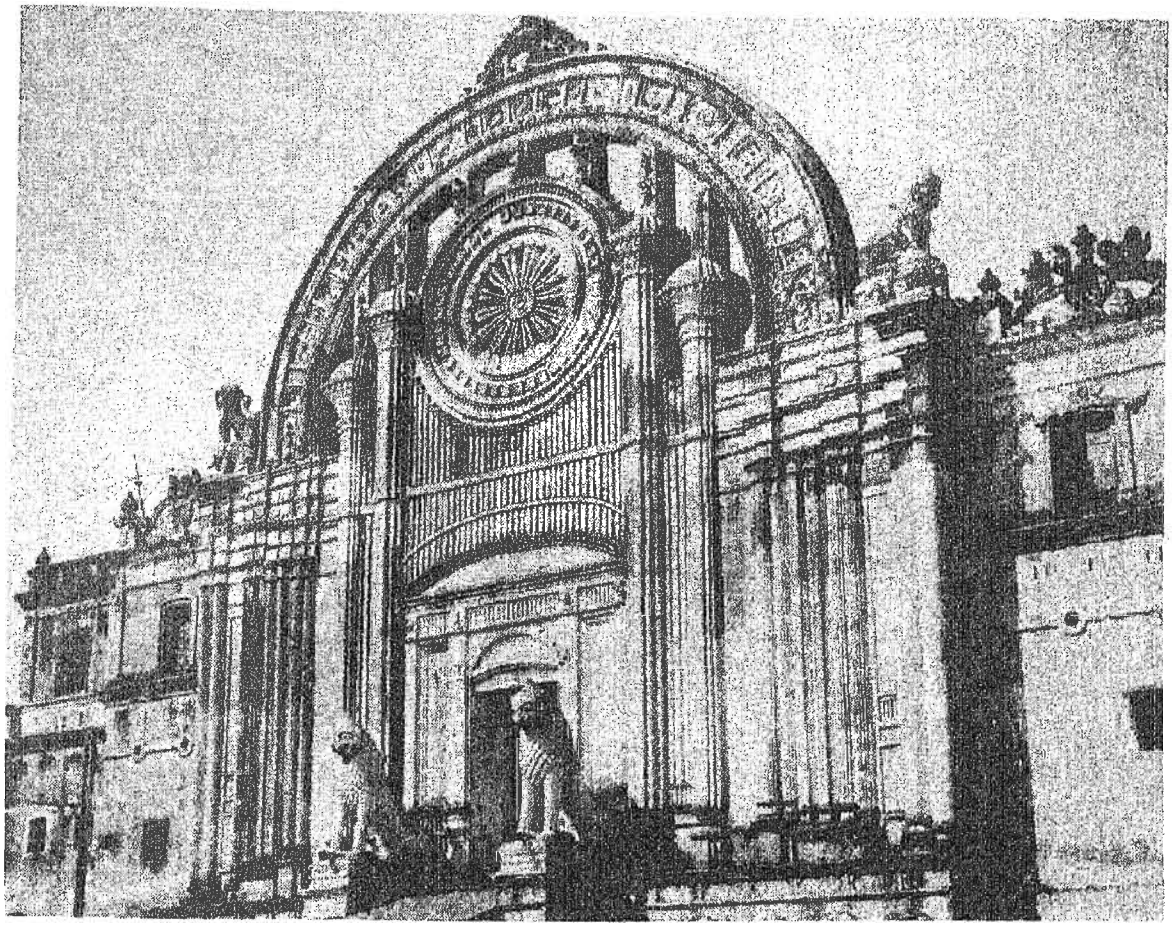
In the end, it can be said, Talcher town is loosing its importance giving opportunity to other surrounding places for development. This old town which was formed as an administrative town later grew to be an industrial-cum-service town. This town is being utilised by govt. as a launching station for various industrial units such as F.C.I., NALCO, and several coal mining units for the presence of infrastructures like housing, office premises, presence of railway link-up etc. In the town. But soon after these units become operational with their own townships this town looses its utility and tends to be a core-town to these satellite towns. Further, a point of contention with the townfolk is the environmental problems. The effluence like smoke, dust and other wastes are discharged into the atmosphere and river water by these industries is creating more and more health problems. Similarly, the underground mining has left them with feeling of apprehension of future cave in. The government should take stern steps to safeguard the living condition of town-people. Regularly more and more people are migrating into this town form the close-by villages, other parts of the district, state and even from other states of the country in search of employment. The linkage has also ushered in new developments. Interestingly the town has gained its importance due to impact of surrounding places of urbanisation. It may be said that the present trend indicates the future development of the town along with its neighbouring urban units. In future, this may be grown-up as Talcher-Angul township.



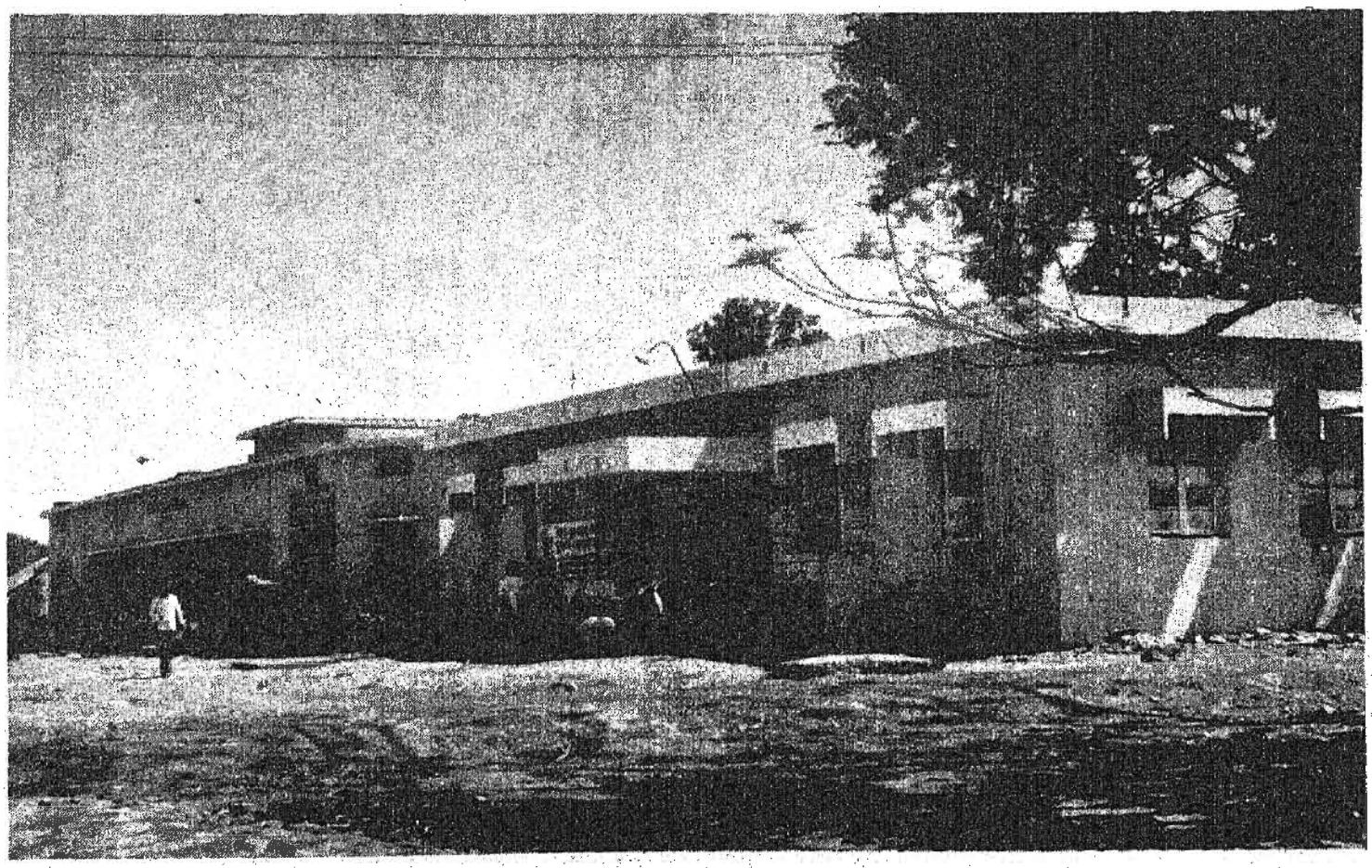
Lions Gate – Entrance into the palace – the old seat of power.



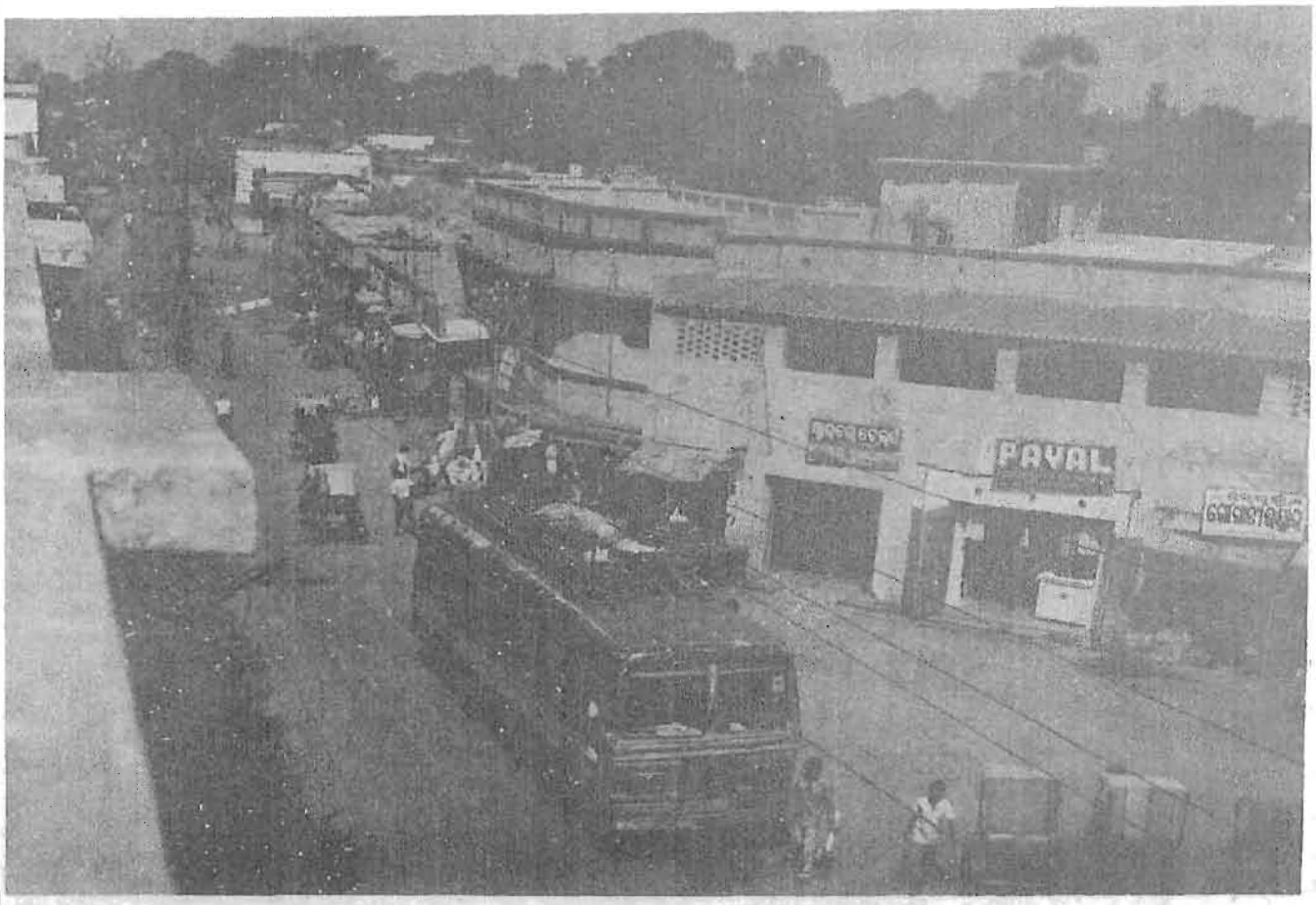
Sub-Divisional headquarters hospital.



Lions Gate – Entrance into the palace – the old seat of power.



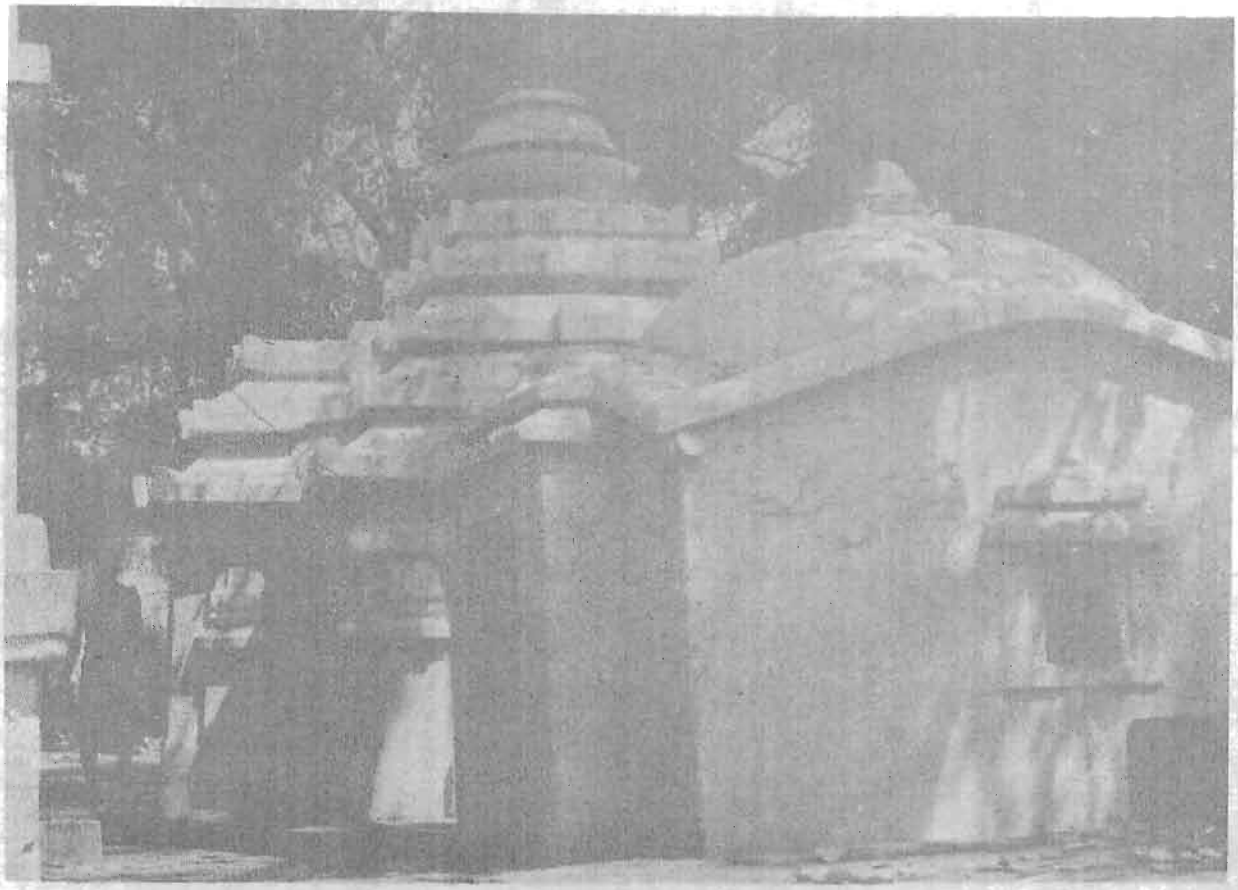
Sub-Divisional headquarters hospital.



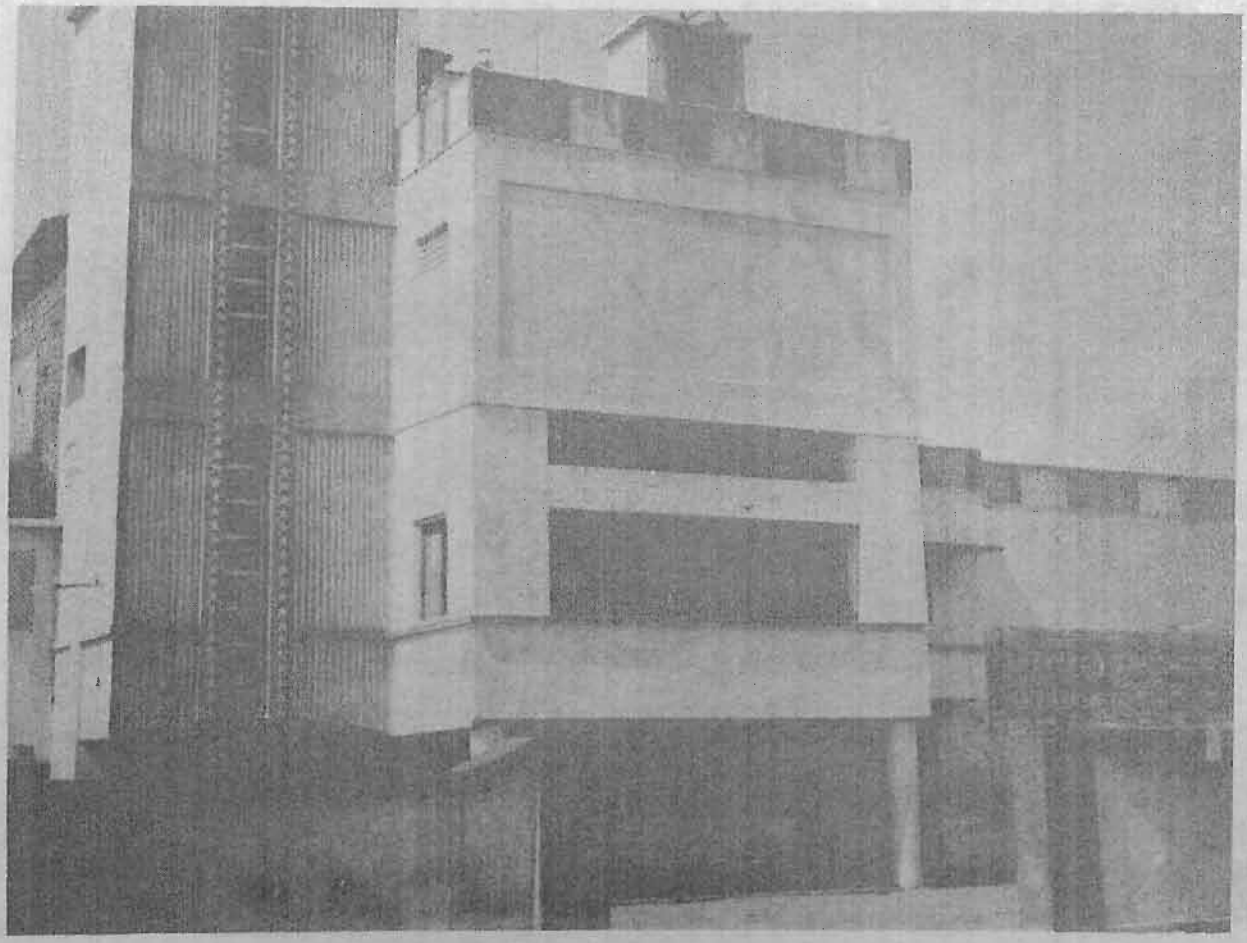
Bada bazar—in the old part of town.



Hantaram Gate - the entrance into old part of town.



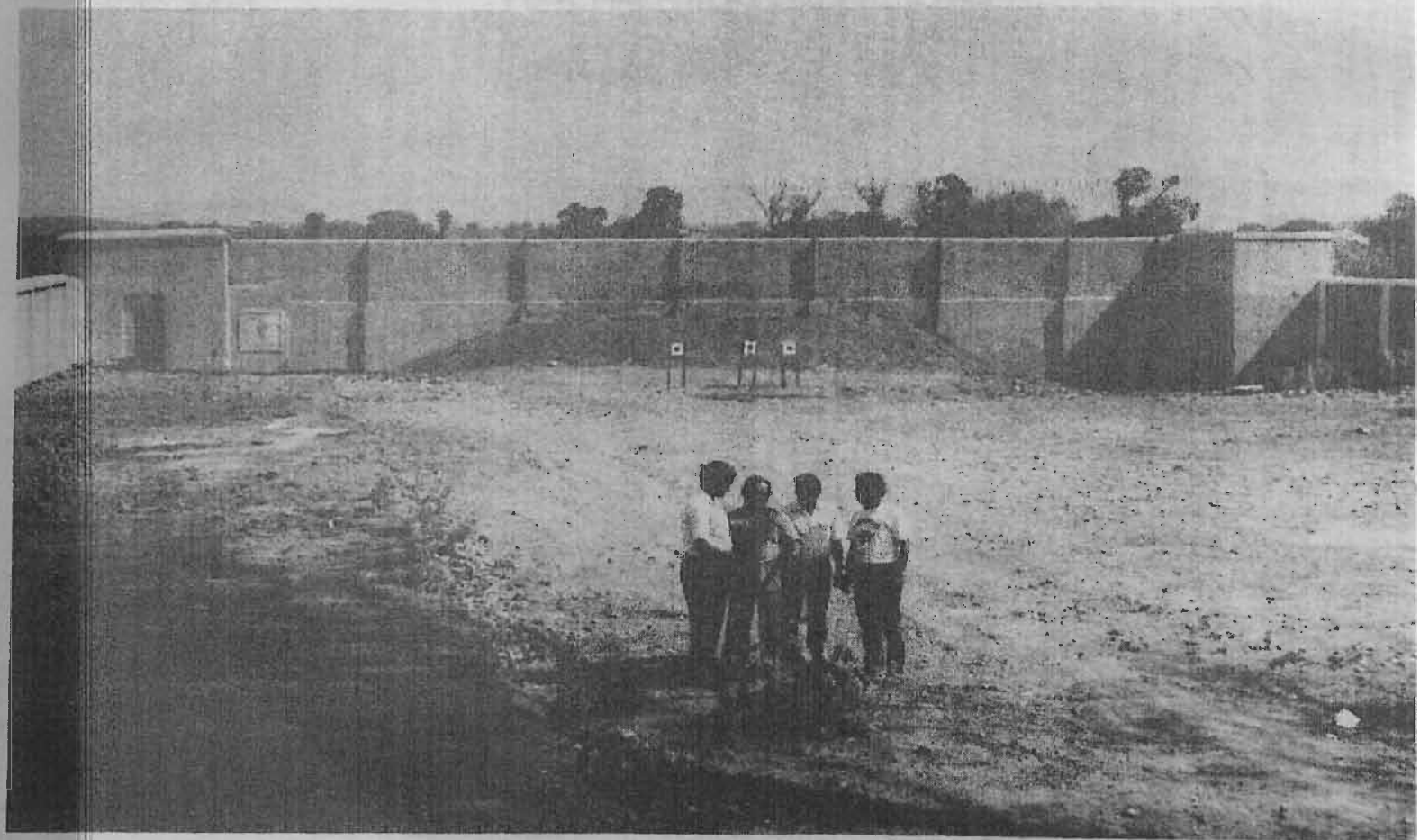
Paschimeswar Siva Temple



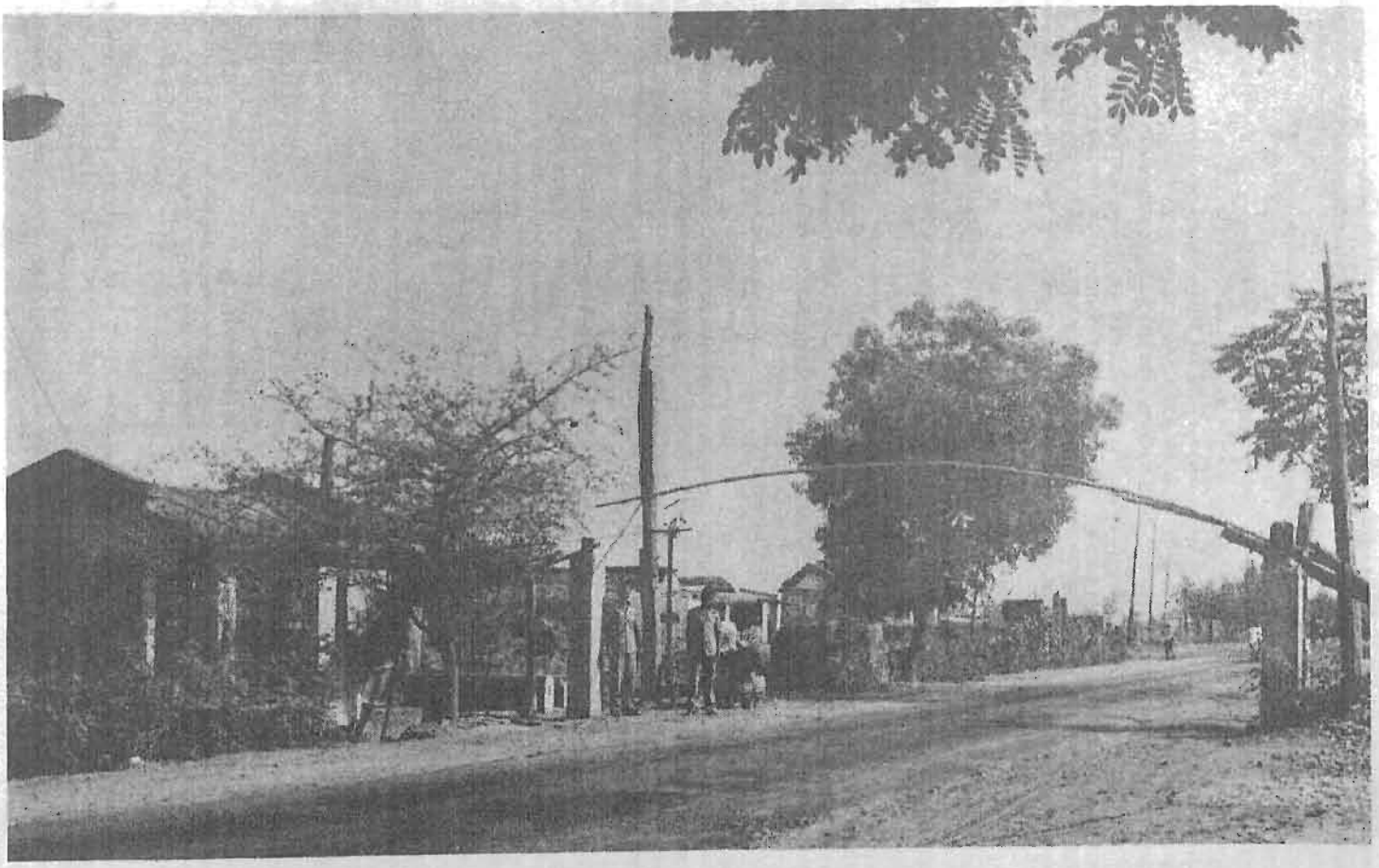
Madan Mohan Talkies



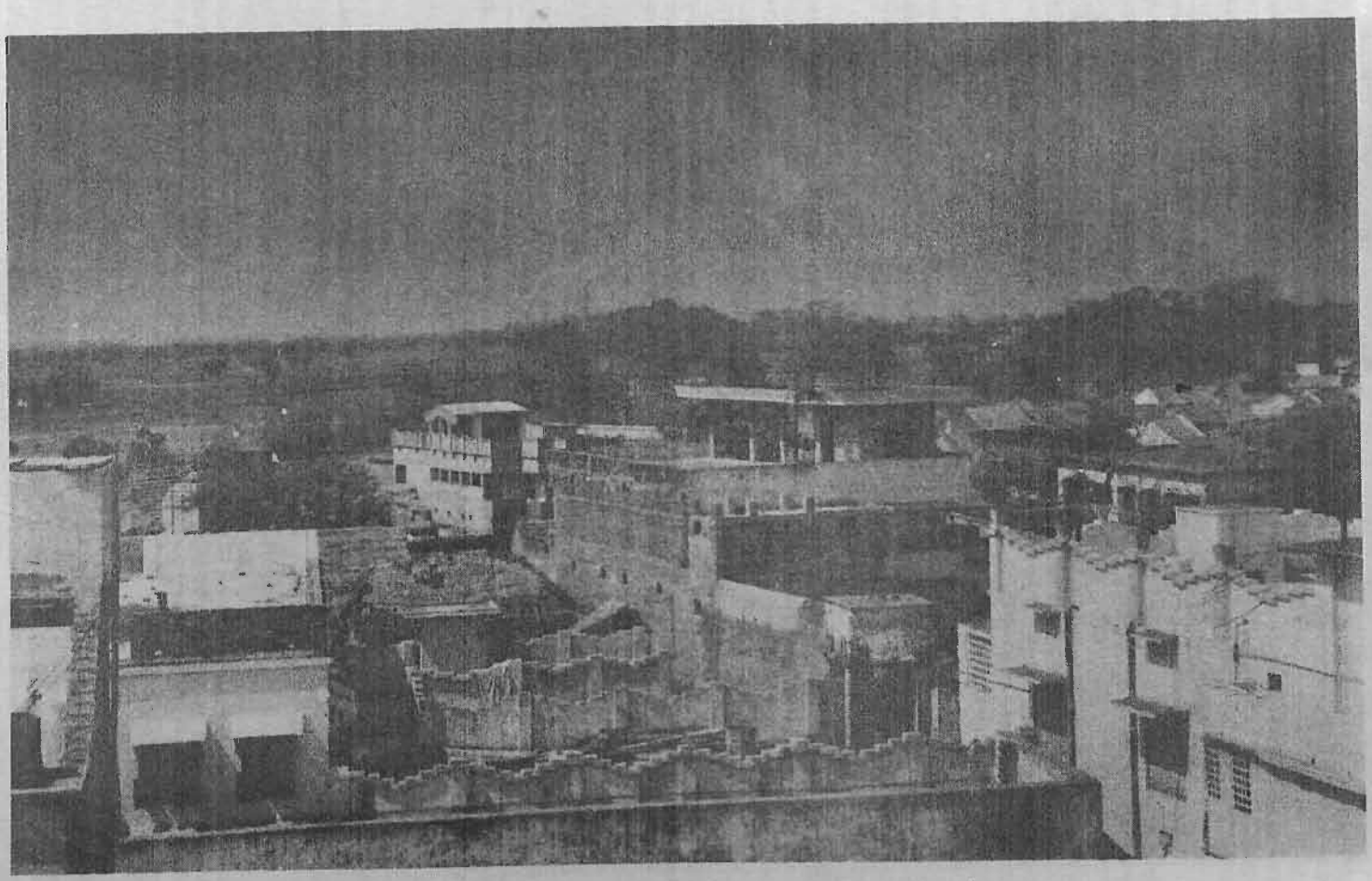
Bus-stand and arcade of small commercial Vehicle.



Talcher Rifle Club—Only of its kind in the state—the practice shooting range with their office bearers.



Octroi Check Gate



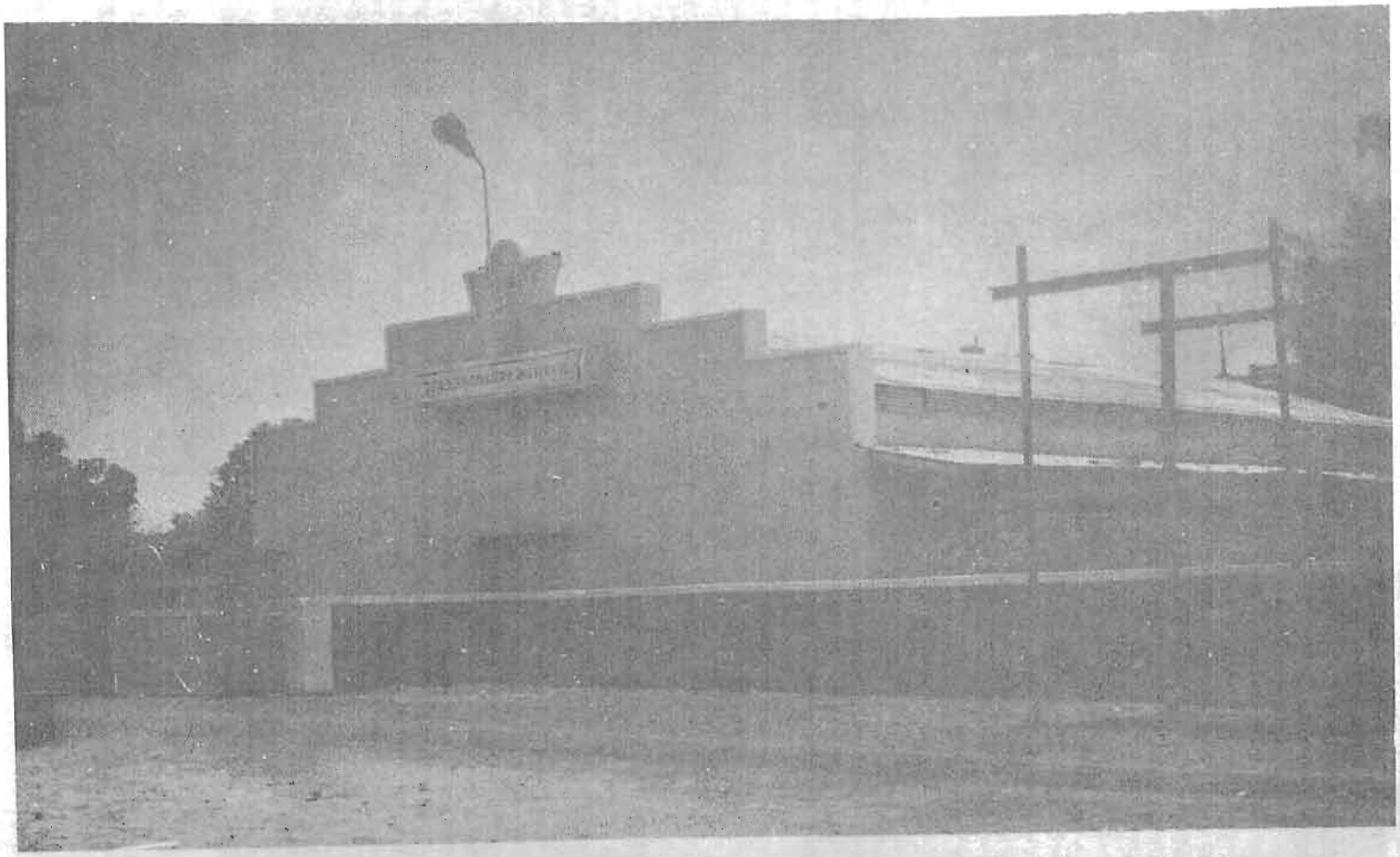
A bird's eye view of high income and commercial locality.



Temples in the precinct of palace.



Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Talcher



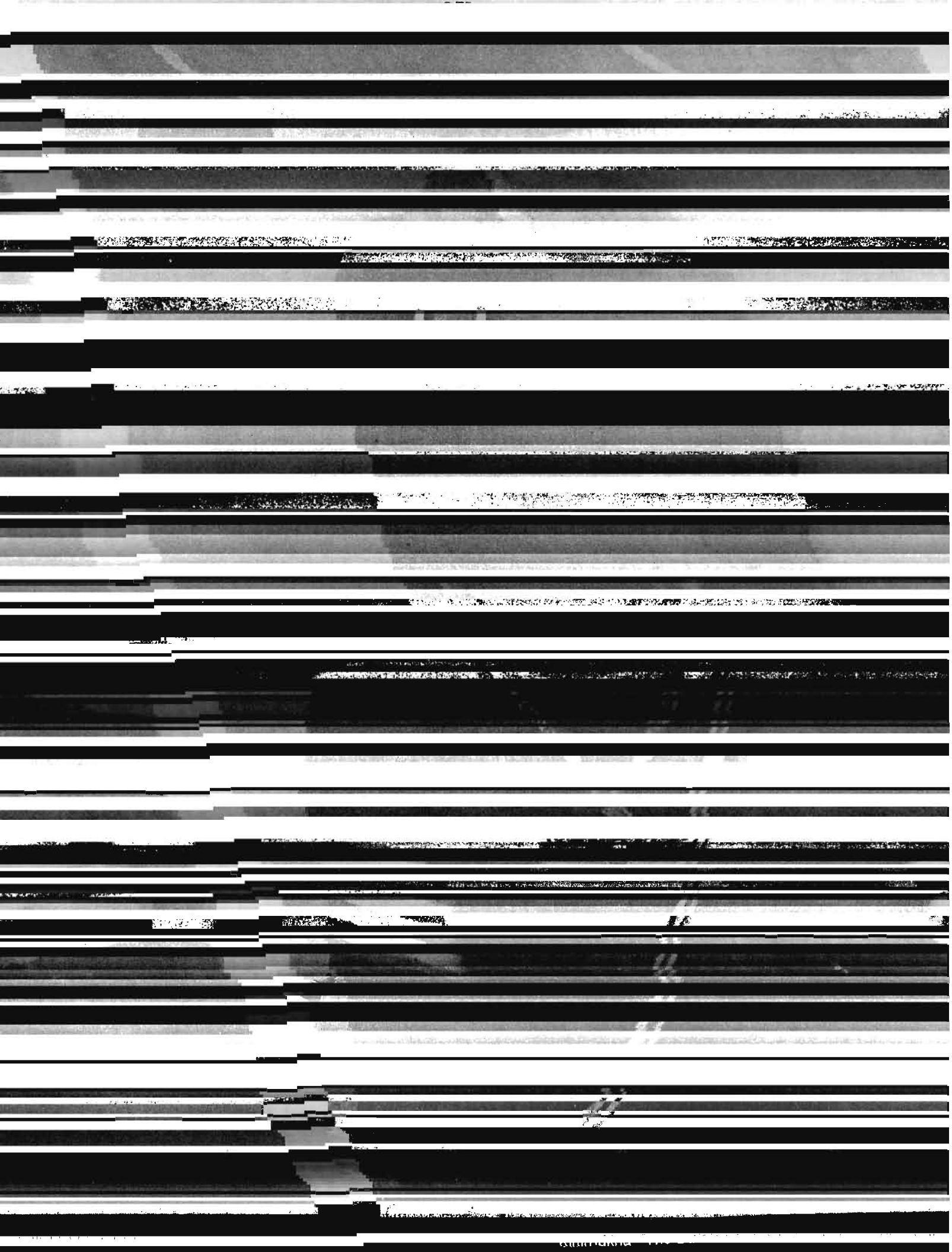
Deulbera Colliery Institute—The cultural, recreational centre of the Colliery employees.

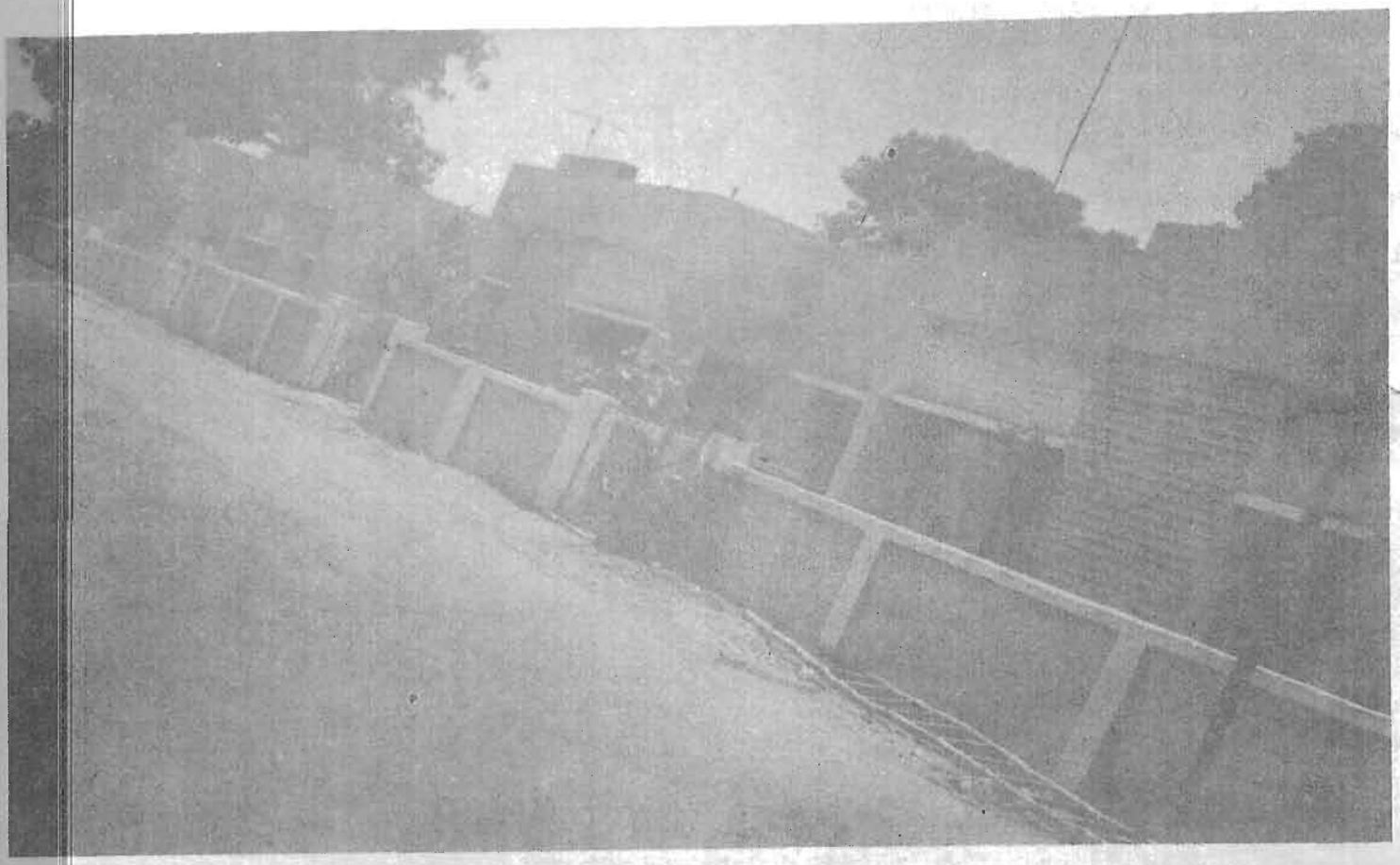


Gopabandhu Town Hall.

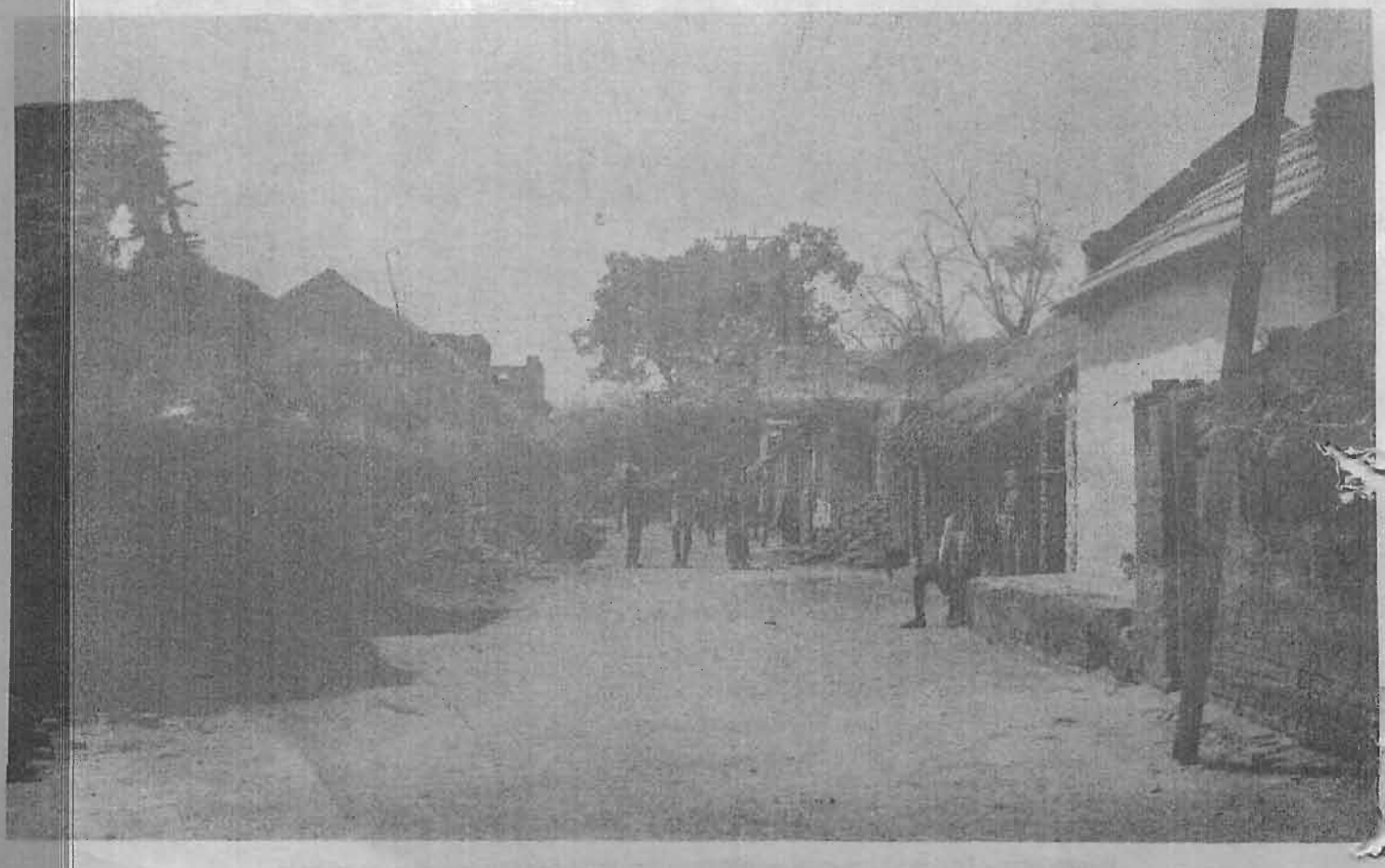


Blighted area at Angarua.





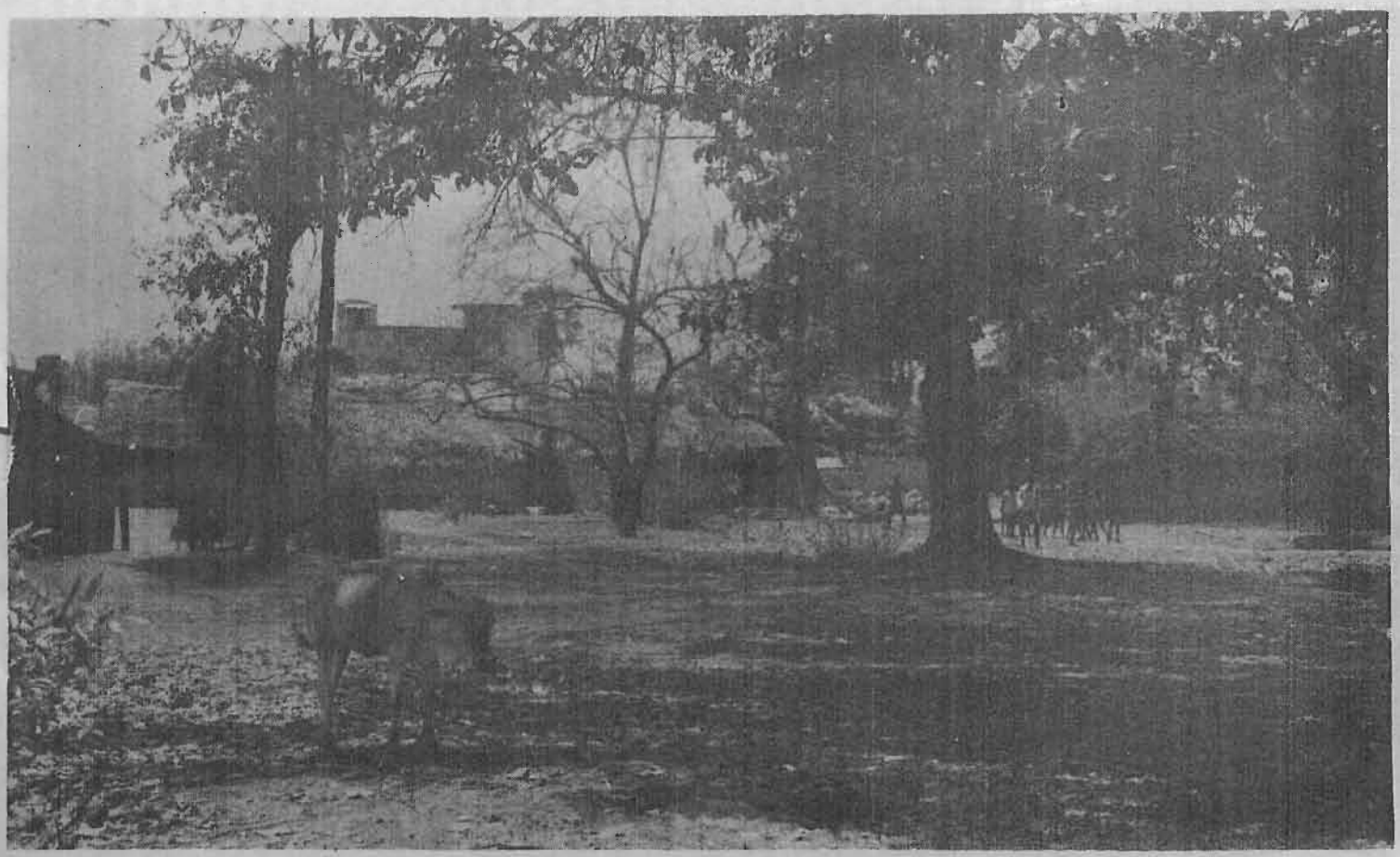
Staff Quarters of Deulbera Colliery—High income group locality.



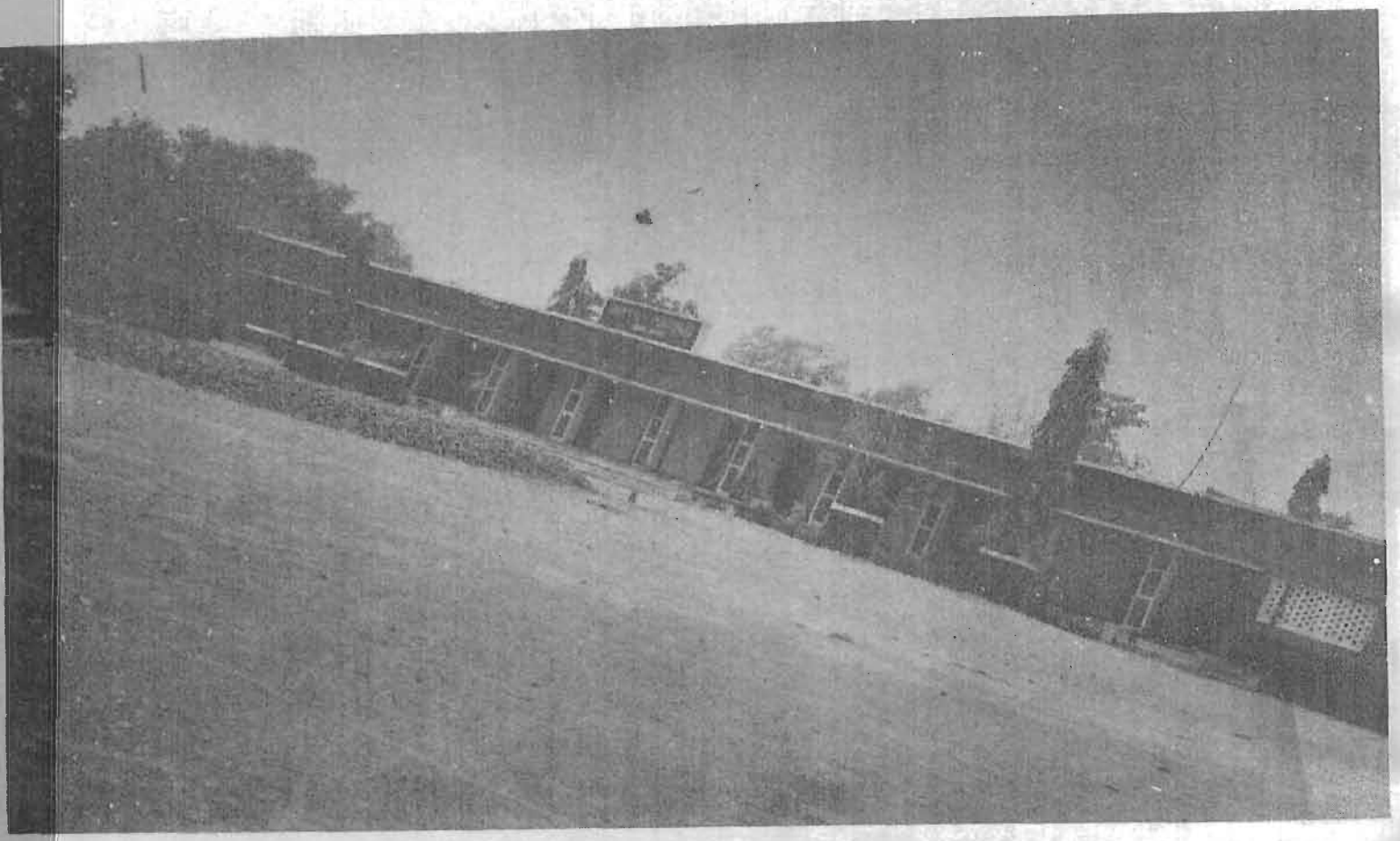
The rural setting (Lower Income group) at Gopinathpur.



P.C. Model - Upgraded M.E. School.



The Scheduled Caste Locality - Pano Sahi and Hadi Sahi.



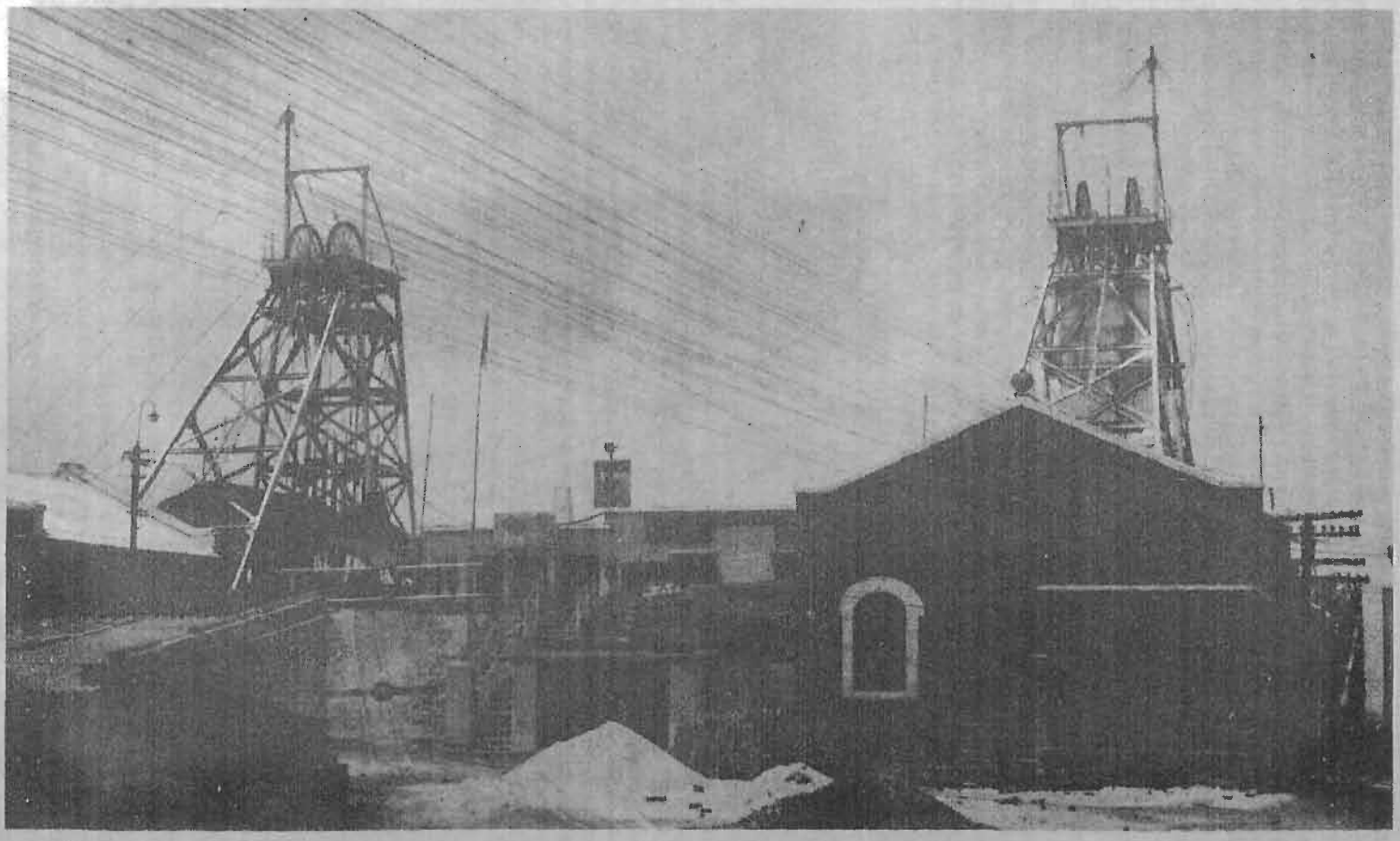
Talcher College.



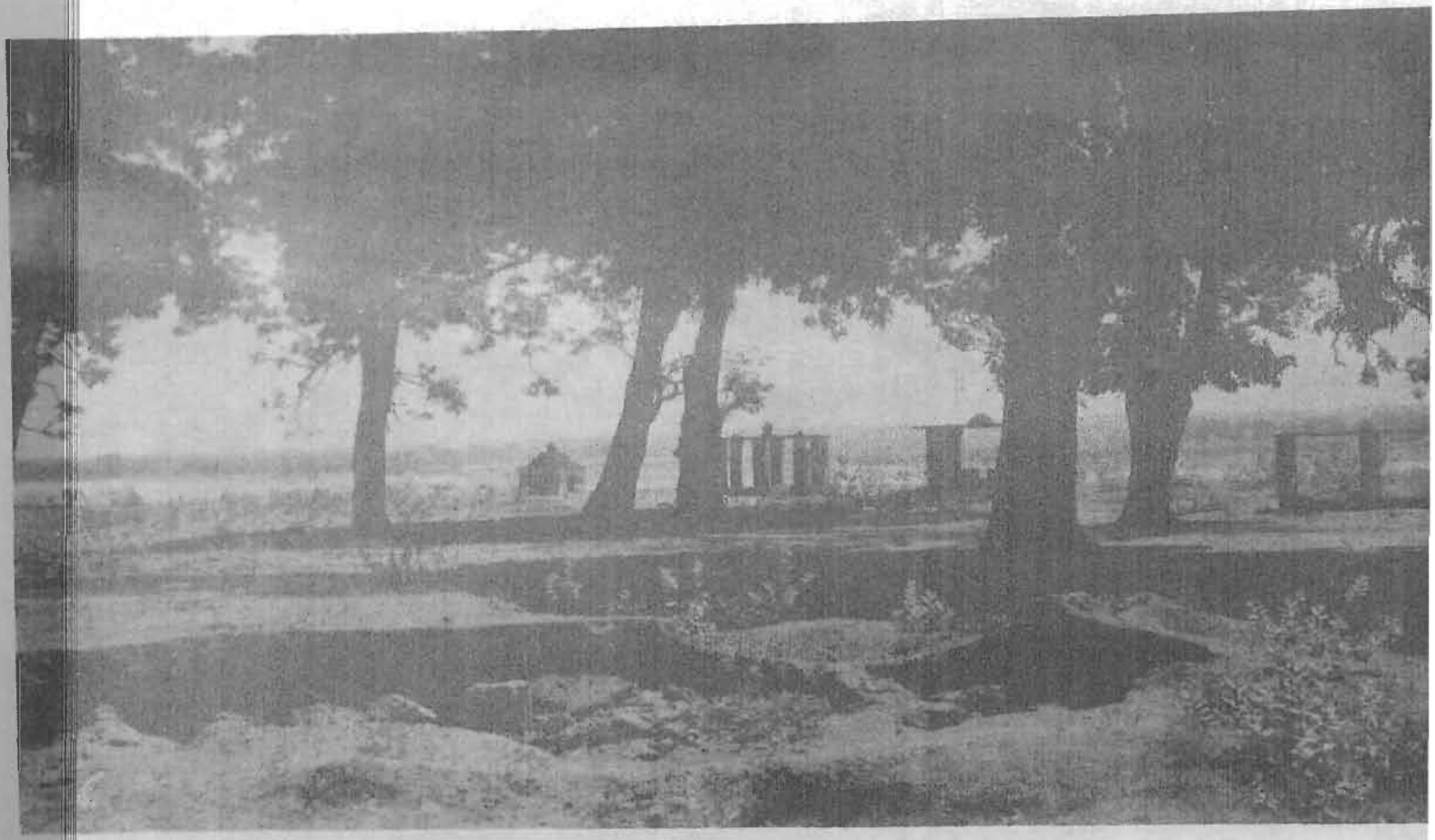
State Bank of India, Talcher branch.



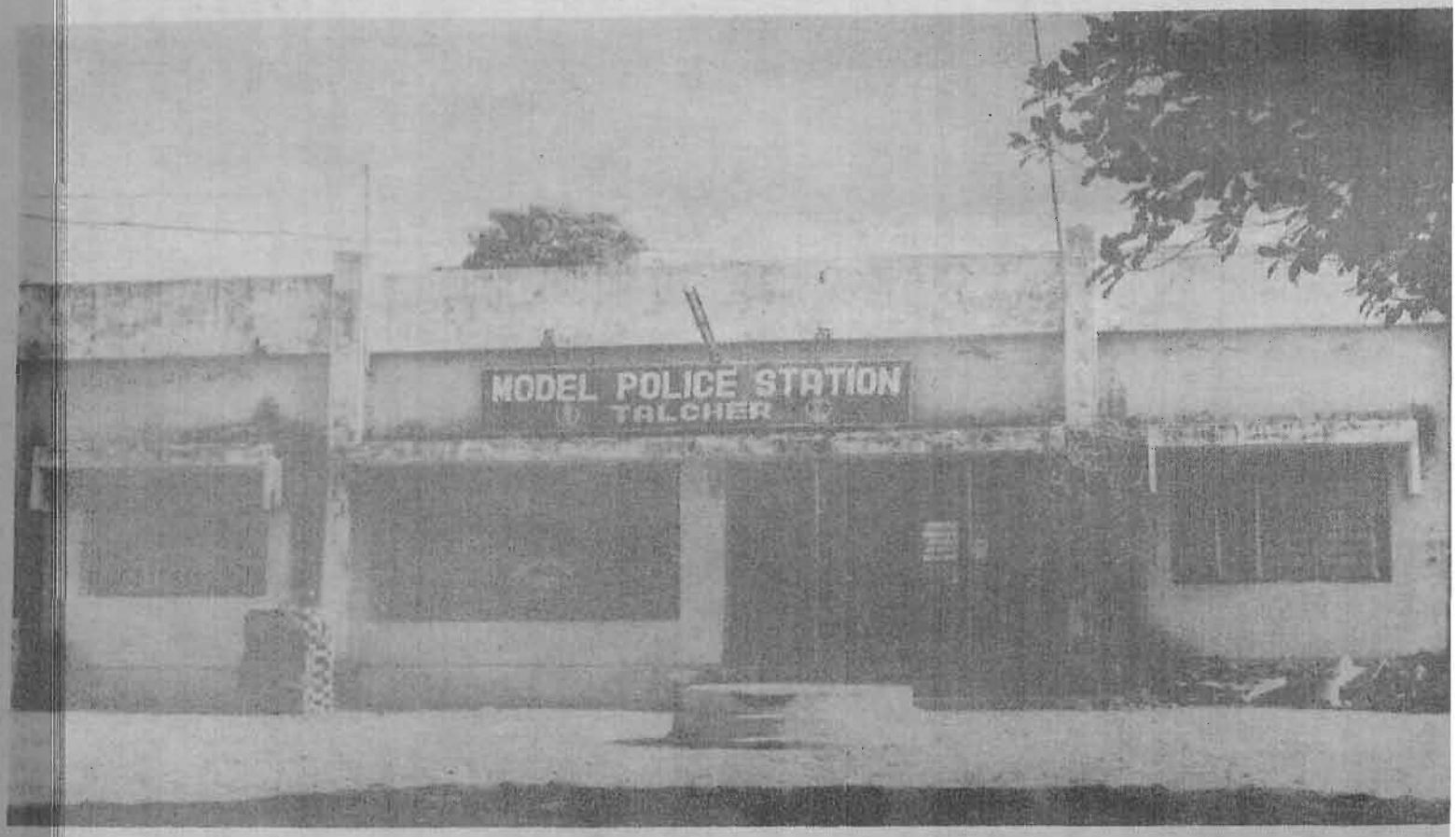
The Bouddha Dhipá — Probable Buddhist seat of learning, the Samadhis of erstwhile rulers are seen on it.



Deulbera Colliery—the only pit-mine of this area.



The funeral ground on the bank of river Brahmani



The Police Station.



Badadanda Sahi.