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SURVEY
REPORT
ON
VILLAGE

RANGAMATIA

(MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT)

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FOREWORD

The Census of India has a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic aspects. After independence the Census has increasingly turned its attention to the presentation of such data–both at macro and micro levels – as would meet the needs of planning and development. Accordingly, from 1951 onwards certain village statistics are being brought out to *Inter alia* help in 'grass-root' planning and rural reconstruction by way of provision of basic amenities and infrastructure, etc.

2. As ancillary to the 1961 Census, a study of more than 500 villages was taken up. The main objective of this study, to put it in the words of Shri Asok Mitra, the Census Commissioner for 1961, was "to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change". The basis of selection of these villages was purposive to cover adequately geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity besides representing (a) villages of medium size with multi-ethnic population and having variegated occupations though primarily depend on agriculture, (b) having one dominant community with one predominent occupation, like fishing, pottery, etc. and (c) primarily inhabited by a scheduled tribe. About 400 monographs based on socio-economic surveys all over the country have been published. As adjunct to 1971 Census, at the initiative of my predecessor, Shri A. Chandrasekhar, it was decided to conduct a re-study of some of the above villages to note how fast and in what direction the winds of change were blowing. This involved not only recording change during the decade but a study of the process of change in the light of the following issues.

i) To what extent and in what manner the village was a distinct unit during the earlier study and is still so ;

ii) whether the village is displaying increasing urban look, and if so, in what manner ;

iii) what is the interplay of the various factors that have helped or impeded the full utilisation of the amenities and infra-structure available to the villages ;

iv) whether the village life is marked by increasingly more cohesion or conflict ; and

v) to what extent the demographic pattern of the village is related to eco-system, comprising environment, technology, social organisation and population by different attributes.

The foci of analysis was on the social process in the village society concomitant to industrialization, urbanisation and changes in the agrarian structure. The main criteria for selection of villages for re-study in the state was (a) a village near an effective urban centre with population of 50,000 and above and preferably in proximation of a city or town, (b) a village away from an effective urban centre which could, however, be near a small town at a distance of about 10 kilometers and (c) a village at a distance of at least 25 kilometers from an urban centre. The suggestion of the Planning Commission to cover a few villages in (a) a dry belt, (b) I.A.D.P. areas. (c) areas having small irrigation facilities and rural electrification and (d) where facilities of institutional financing for agricultural operation had progressed well, was also taken into consideration as far as possible.

3. I must congratulate my colleague in the Social Studies Division for organising these studies. I am grateful to Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was in-charge of the division, for stimulating his colleague in the census office to study in depth in specific problems of social change and for developing the necessary tools for the study by devising exhaustive schedules for collection of requisite data. I am thankful to Dr. N.G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, who later took over the co-ordination of the programme.

I also acknowledge the important role of Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Senior Research Officer, who undertook the scrutiny of the Statistical data and drafts prepared in the census offices in the states with the able assistance of S/Shri V.K. Jain and Sudesh Madan.

4. The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa. The study was conducted by Shri R.N. Patra. T O. under the Supervision of Shri B.C. Das, OAS, Dy Director, Census, Shri S.K. Swain, Deputy Director of Census Operations edited the report. I am indebted to my colleagues in the census office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

New Delhi,
17th July, 1978.

(P. PADMANABHA)
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

Census in India is not confined in mere counting of heads but it has long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic aspects. Census presents complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic setting both at macro and micro levels which fulfills the needs for policy decision and developmental planning. Accordingly, from 1951 onwards social studies like rural arts and crafts, fairs and festivals have been taken up. Besides, study of more than 500 villages throughout the country has been taken up as an ancillary to the 1961 Census.

Re-study of villages is not intended to collect two sets of data at two different points of time nor obtaining quantification for various attribute of rural socio-economic structure. It has aimed at knowing about the socio-economic structure and change of the various elements of village besides presenting picture on all aspects of village life and living. The emphasis has been on various dimension of education, employment, industrialisation, etc.

The monograph of Rangamatia is based on a survey of the socio-economic structure and demographic and cultural features of the village in Mayurbhanj district The village is one of the typical Bhumij village of the State which is not far from Baripada town, the district headquarters of Mayurbhanj.

The details of schedules canvassed for the re-study are as follows :

Village Schedules :

- Type A : Basic schedules (to cover aggregates of data on various institutions and aspects of the village).
- Type B : Miscellaneous special items (to cover data on aggregates and units mostly on economic aspects of village life).

Household Schedules :

- Type A (i) : Composition and socio-cultural linkage.
- Type A (ii) : Life cycle and material equipment.
- Type B : Economic life.

Thirty five schedules each of types A (i) and (ii) and 30 scheduled of type B - in all 100 household schedule were canvassed in the selected households. In order to have uniformity and comparability, a comprehensive tabulation plan and chapter divisions evolved by the Social Studies Division of Office of the Registrar General, India were followed in presanting the re-survey report.

The field investigation of Rangamatia village was conducted by Shri R. N. Patra. Tabulation Officer, Shri R. C. Mohanty, Asst. Compiler and Shri Gandhi Dalai, ex-Asst. Compiler during 1973-74. The work of tabulation of data was also done by Shri Patra, Sri Mohanty and Shri Dalai. The first and the revised draft of this report was prepared by Shri M. A. Rahman, Investigator. All the photographs Contained in the report are also taken by Shri Rahman. The draft was edited by Shri B. D. Mohanty, ex-Deputy Deputy Director of Census and Shire R. P. Naula, ex-Assistant Director of Census and was sent to S. S. Division in 1983. The S.S. Division had returned the same with valuable comments.

The report has been revised by incorporating all the points suggested by S. S. Division and also updating the report with the 1981 Census data by Shri C. R. Mohanty, Assistant Director of Census with the help of Shri S, N. Mohapatra, S. A., Shri D. Sethi, S. A. and Shri P. C. Sahoo, Computor and Shri S. K. Dutta, A. C. Shri S. K. Naik, Draftsman prepared the maps for the report. Shri M. N. Naik Senior Stenographer and Shri A. R. Khan, Jr. Stenographer typed out the final manuscripts. The printing work is seen by Shri B. K. Sahoo, Printing Inspector and Shri D. N. Mishra, proof Reader.

The ex-Directors of Census Operations, Shri, B Tripathi, I, A. S. (Retd.) and Shri A. R. Nanda. I. A. S. under whose guidance the survey and the drafting of report were carried out deserve all credits for its success.

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 quidance. I am grateful to Dr. N. G. Nag, ex-Deputy Registrar General, India, Dr. K. P. Ittaman, present Deputy Registrar, General (S.S) 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, Assistant Director, Printing and other officers of the Registrar General, for their valuable hep extended to us at every stage in bringing out this publication.

In may own Office I received all help from my Officers and staff who worked diligently and with devotion. My thanks are also do to them.

S. K. SWAIN

Bhubaneswar

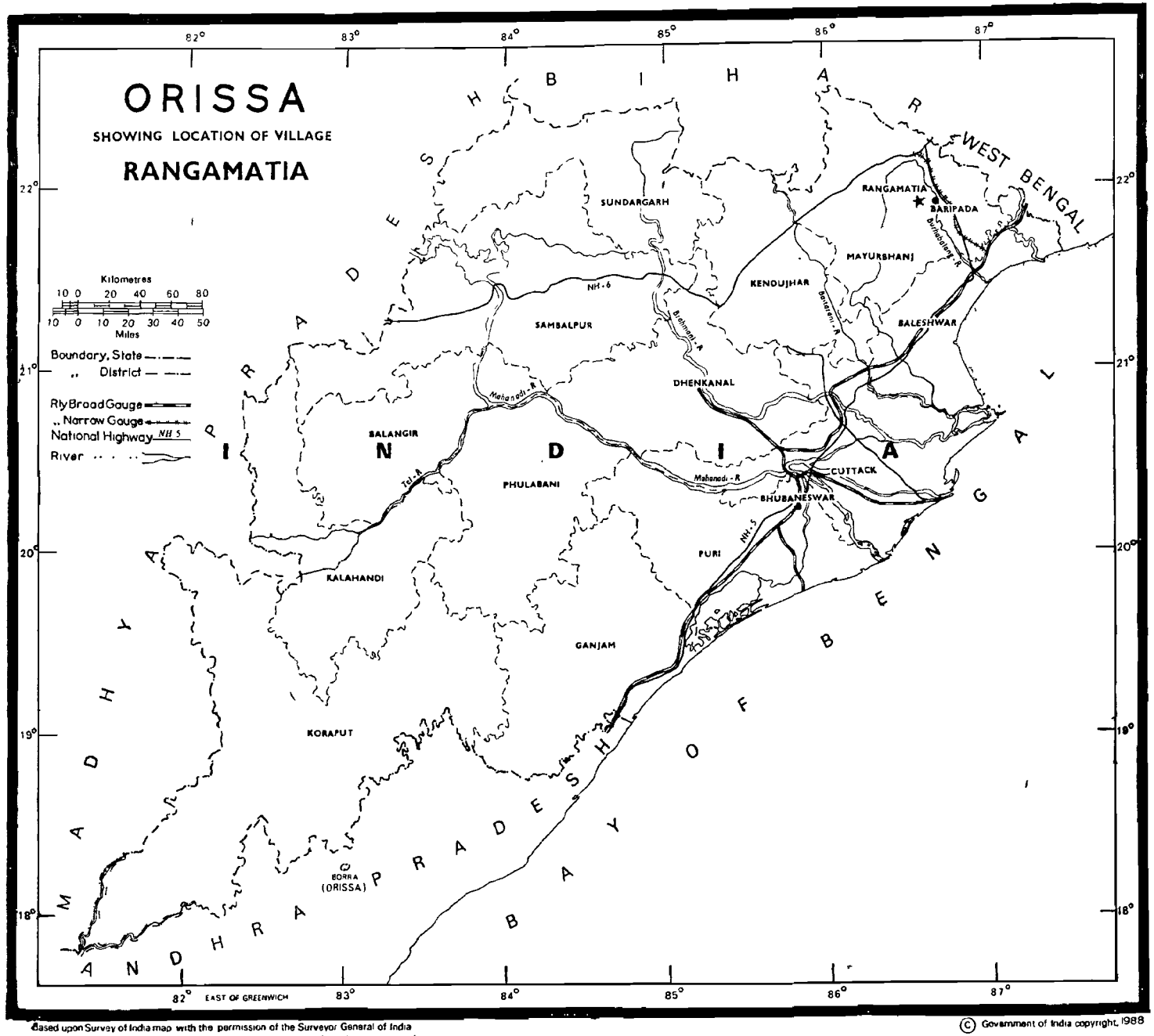
Deputy Director of Census Operations,
ORISSA

VILLAGE AT A GLANCE—1981

POPULATION	Persons	1,151
	Males	584
	Females	567
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971-81		+19.40
AREA (Sq. Kms)		2.57
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Per Sq. Kms.)		448
SEX RATIO (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)		971
LITERACY RATE	Persons	23.20
	Males	37.33
	Females	8.64
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION		
(i) Main Workers	Persons	43.79
	Males	58.73
	Females	28.40
(ii) Marginal workers	Persons	15.46
	Males	1.54
	Females	29.81
(iii) Non-Workers	Persons	40.75
	Males	39.73
	Females	41.80
Break up of Main workers :		
PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS		
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	40.68
	Males	48.98
	Females	22.98
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	44.64
	Males	33.24
	Females	68.94

(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	4.76
	Males	4.37
	Females	5.59
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	9.92
	Males	13.41
	Females	2.49
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	7.73
	Males	8.05
	Females	7.41
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	85.49
	Males	83.73
	Females	87.30
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES		222

Nearest town	Baripada (11 Kms.)
Distance of District/Tahsil H. Qs.	Baripada (11 Kms.)
Bus Stand	Rangamatia Village
Means of transport	Bus, Rickshaw, Cycle, Bullock cart
Sub-Post Office	Rangamatia village
High School	Rangamatia village
Public Health Centre	Sapanchua village (
Large sized Agricultural Mulipurposes Society	Rangamatia village



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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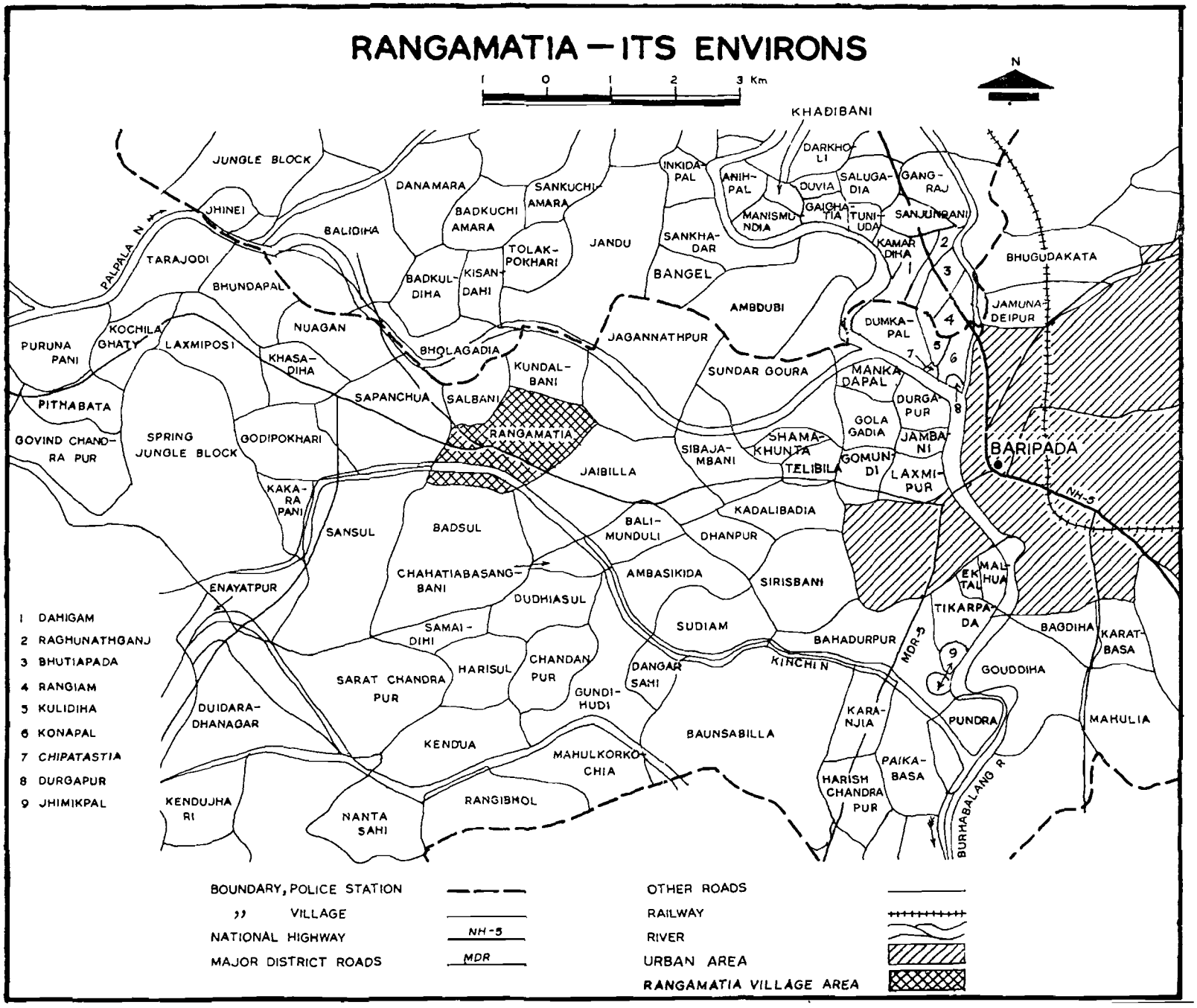

RANGAMATIA — ITS ENVIRONS
1 0 1 2 3 Km
N
KHADIBANI
JUNGLE BLOCK
DANAMARA
SANKUCHI AMARA
INKIDA PAL
DARKHO LI
ANIH PAL
DUVIA
SALUGA DIA
GANG RAJ
JHINEI
BADKUCHI AMARA
MANISMU NDIA
GAICHA TIA
TUNI UDA
SANJUBANI
BALIDIHA
JANDU
SANKHA DAR
KAMAR DIHA
BHUGUDAKATA
PALPALA N
TOLAK POKHARI
TARAJODI
BADKUL DIHA
KISAN DAHI
BANGEL
BHUNDAPAL
AMBDUBI
JAMUNA DEIPUR
DUMKA PAL
KOCHILA GHATY
NUAGAN
PURUNA PANI
LAXMIPOSI
BHOLAGADIA
JAGANNATHPUR
KHASA DIHA
KUNDAL BANI
SUNDAR GOURA
MANKA DAPAL
PITHABATA
SAPANCHUA
SALBANI
DURGA PUR
GOLA GADIA
GOVIND CHANDRA PUR
SPRING JUNGLE BLOCK
GODIPOKHARI
RANGAMATIA
SHAMA KHUNTA
JAMBA NI
SIBAJA MBANI
BARIPADA
TELIBILA
GOMUN DI
LAXMI PUR
JAIBILLA
KAKA RA PANI
KADALIBADIA
SANSUL
BADSUL
BALI MUNDULI
DHANPUR
CHAHATIABASANG BANI
AMBASIKIDA
SIRISBANI
EK TAL
MAL HUA
ENAYATPUR
DUDHIASUL
TIKARPA DA
SAMAI DIHI
SUDIAM
BAGDIHA
KARAT BASA
BAHADURPUR
CHANDAN PUR
HARISUL
DANGAR SAHI
KINCHIN
MDR-5
GOUDDIHA
SARAT CHANDRA PUR
GUNDI HUDI
KARA NJIA
PUNDRA
MAHULIA
DUIDARA DHANAGAR
BAUNSABILLA
KENDUA
MAHULKORKO CHIA
PAIKA BASA
HARISH CHANDRA PUR
KENDUJHA RI
NANTA SAHI
RANGIBHOL
BURHABALANG R
1 DAHIGAM
2 RAGHUNATHGANJ
3 BHUTIAPADA
4 RANGIAM
5 KULIDIHA
6 KONAPAL
7 CHIPATASTIA
8 DURGAPUR
9 JHIMIKPAL
BOUNDARY, POLICE STATION
,, VILLAGE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
NH-5
MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS
MDR
OTHER ROADS
RAILWAY
RIVER
URBAN AREA
RANGAMATIA VILLAGE AREA

CHAPTER—1

RANGAMATIA

Introducing the Village :

Rangamatia, lying not very far from Baripada-the main town and the nerve centre of Mayurbhanj district, is a tribal village. The distance of the village from Baripada town is eleven kms. The closeness of this village to district headquarters, is the main cause of its being influenced by the urban culture. The tribal traits of the inhabitants are fading gradually and now gives a changed picture of the rural folks in and around the proximity of Rangamatia and half a dozen other villages nearby.

Rangamatia lies in a far flung hilly tract. The eastern fringe of the thickly wooded range of Similipal hills forms the outskirts of the village. The inhabitants of Rangamatia mostly depend on the nearby forest and hill range for their varied day to day household requirements such as fruits, eatables, fuel, construction materials and for collection of varieties of herbs and medicinal products.

Rangamatia is the one of 3,982 villages in Mayurbhanj district. Thickly wooded, Similipal hills (area about 635 sq. kms.) in the central part of the district covers major portion while the eastern fringe of the district gently slopes towards the sea. Its western portion is mainly plain but undulating surface is found here and there. The hills provide rich forest resources whereas the plains offer scope for cultivation of pulses, cereals and oil seeds. This village stretches mainly in an undulating fringe of the Similipal hills range. It has combination of hilly tract on its western side and slopy plains on the north. There is an irrigation canal with its starting point at Balidiha reservoir which runs east-ward almost parallel to the approach road to the village.

Rangamatia gives shelter mostly to the population of Bhumij—Scheduled Tribes a dominant community of the region. The Bhumij and a couple of other communities consisting of Ghasi, Brahmin, Bindhani, Mahali and Barik dwell in this village since 5 to 6 generations. The Bhumij locally known as Munda, claim to be the oldest inhabitants while Ghasi, Brahmin, Bindhani, Mahali and Barik, households came later to settle in this village.

The main road which links Rangamatia with Baripada town and passes further westward was constructed and maintained by the forest authorities but now the N.H. Division maintains it. This road not only links Rangamatia with Baripada but also gives ample scope for social intercourse with many other rural, urban and industrial centres of the eastern region.

Location :

The town of Baripada which is only 11 Kms. away from this village is not only the district headquarters but also it is the Police Station and sub-division headquarters of this village too. Being the hub of district administration it stands out as the most important centre from both commercial and administration point of view. The office of the community Development Block of Rangamatia village and the Gram Panchayat happen to be the same unit lying at a distance of about 3 Kms. in Shyamakhunta village. The revenue circle headquarters with one revenue inspector is located within the precincts of this village. This circle happens to be under the jurisdiction of the revenue circle of Baripada tahasil. Office of the Assistant Consolidation Officer on whom power for consolidating the fragmented patches of agricultural lands is vested, is situated at Sapanchua—a village laying at a distance of about 2 furlongs from Rangamatia.

The neighbourhood :

Rangamatia is surrounded by village Jaibilla in the east and Sapanchua in the west. While villages

Kundalbani and Salabani lie to the north, the village Badasul touches the southern outskirts of Rangamatia. Small river named Kinchinala passes through south side of the village. All these villages are the revenue villages under Baripada police station. The distance from one village to the other varies from two to three kilometres only. The bulk of population in all these neighbouring villages comprises mostly of Bhumij. A few Mahali and other families also live in these neighbouring villages.

The only road running westward from Baripada town is a pucca road upto the bridge over river Budha Balang. Slightly beyond the river and almost upto the main bazar of Shyamakhunta the road is metalled though not a pucca one. Further to this the entire distance upto Rangamatia is a at kutcha all weather road. The bridge over river Budha Balang, constructed in the year 1972, further brings Rangamatia closer to the urban atmosphere of Baripada town. This road moves westward beyond Rangamatia and passes through dense forests of Similipal hills range connecting village Nahana and Kaptipada sub-division via Durgam. Since many vehicles ply through this road the quiet and serene surroundings of Rangamatia and half a dozen adjoining villages are greatly affected.

Physical features :

The Similipal hills range not being very far from this village, the terrains around Rangamatia appear very much undulating. Although there is no prominent forest around this village yet one finds shrubs, bushes and huge foliages at a distance which give an indication of wild growth of forest around Rangamatia. A natural stream on south popularly known as "Kauchi Khala" which meets "Budha Balang river in the name of "Kinchinala". The over all scenery of the village with barren lands and irregular terrains are by no means monotonous—rather one feels quite homely amidst shrieks and playful pranks of the tribad kids.

Nature of terrains :

The protruding hill ranges of Similipal occupy the central portion of the district of Mayurbhanj. The eastern portion of this hill range slopes gently from the foot of the hills towards east. Rangamatia, lying to the east of this hill range had got a wavy topography. In this vast undulating level, extending eastward it has got a number of habitations and villages on its slopy uplands as well in the low-laying tracts. Rangamatia has got mixed type of topography having an extensive stretch of plain surface for paddy cultivation as well as rough and rugged slopy barren land. The two hills Rangamatia Pahar and Gasadan pahar having altitude of 2,700 feet and 2,945 ft. respectively stand out as the guardian of the village. A perennial stream, flowing in between the village in west east direction vertically bisects the village into two segments. The habitations, belonging to different communities lie scattered on both the sides of the stream in the undulating surface as well as on the hilly slopes, present a picturesque land-scape. The bed of the stream is very low and does not serve the purpose of irrigation.

The irrigation canal which has its starting point at the dam at Balidiha, about 5 Kms. north of Rangamatia, touches the residential clusters of the village near the high school and flows ward almost parallel to the main road which links Baripada town. Balidiha is one of the two main anicuts of the district the other being Haldia. These two irrigate about 5261 hectares or 13,000 acres of land, of the district. The anicut having constructed on river Palpala at Balidiha forms a huge reservoir which feeds a number of irrigation canals and distributaries in the neighbouring areas. Rangamatia village has the advantage of being very close to one of such distributories and getting enriched by this. The irrigation canal passing nearby infact, intercepts the vast agricultural land in the low leying plain surfac and the village site with undulating surface.

Soil type :

The village is situated with a compact undulating and hilly terrains. But a small portion of the region towards the south-east of the village constitutes good soil of Dorasa, Matial or Chikita mati types. Whereas Chikita mati is sticky clay, the Dorasa type is an admixutre of sand and soil and is retentive of moisture. Other soil types of the surroundings are Balimati or Sandy soil and lal mati or redish soil which invariably constitute the main bulk of soil in Rangamatia. Thus the name of the village is derived from 'Ranga' meaning

coloured and 'Matia' meaning soil. Of these the Dorasa type and matial type are most suited for agricultural purposes.

Climate :

The climate of the village is quite identical with that of the district of Mayurbhanj which is characterised by an oppressive hot summer and high humidity nearly all the year round, May is the hottest month when the daily maximum temperature is of the order of 41°C (106°F). On some occasions when the heat is oppressive the recorded maximum temperature comes to 48°C. At the onset of the monsoon the day temperature drops down from mid June. The day and night temperature further drops with the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October. While May is termed as the hottest and oppressive period, December is the coldest month which suggests Rangamatia to be in the belt of extreme climate. However the whole of the district gets a well distributed rainfall during the monsoon.

There being only one meteorological observatory for the district located at Baripada, the climate of Rangamatia is not separately recorded. Maximum and minimum temperature for the village is not maintained separately. In this region of the district, the ravages due to seasonal catastrophe like cyclones and storms are not unknown to the villagers.

Wind with high velocity usually originates from the Bay of Bengal and passes over the entire district. In the post monsoon period, heavy rainfall is also recorded. This village has got no provision of recording rainfall. The rain recording instrument is installed in the Government seed farm at Shyamakhunta which is near to Rangamatia village. Rainfall recorded for the year 1968–80 is presented below which indicates the quantum of rainfall in a period of thirteen years as between 1,087.6 and 1,992.3 mm.

Rainfall :

TABLE 1.1

Average Rainfall from 1968 to 1980

Year	Rainfall in mm
1	2
1968	1,691.5
1969	1,653.5
1970	1,748.4
1971	1,912.5
1972	1,641.0
1973	1,648.2
1974	1,648.2
1975	1,992.3
1976	1,524.2
1977	1,980.9
1978	1,895.9
1979	1,087.6
1980	1,320.8

Cropping Region :

The layout and the surroundings of Rangamatia present a realistic picture of the region, harnessed for the purpose of cropping. As has earlier been discussed, major portion of this vast land of Rangamatia comprises of very rough surface. The uplands on the south are almost dry and are devoid of being utilised for any crop. All inhabitants of Rangamatia who have accepted agriculture as their mainstay have extensively utilized the plain and the low–lying undulating surface for the agricultural purpose. Even the low lying areas and the sloppy terrains on the south bank of the stream are reserved for different crops.

The agricultural land lying to the north of the village as well as across the irrigation canal are acclaimed as more fertile. The vast stretches of paddy fields covering an area of approximately 15 hectares is the granary of the village. Fertile land similar to the one mentioned above, also exists in between the main road and the eastern extremities of the residential clusters of Rangamatia. Another patch of good land, suitable for cropping is on the south of the main residential area. It has alluvial soil and has the advantage of the low lying perennial, stream close by. The stretch of land lying in between the 'nullah' or the canal and the village is also being utilised for growing paddy and maize crops. In all, the fragmentary patches of land with slight resemblance of terrace like arrangement, extending up to the northern bank of the 'nullah' or the canal are considered to be of superior type and most suitable for different crops.

On the other hand the uplands, extending further south-ward acrose the 'Khanchi Khali' is a dry land. In this vast stretch of land some seasonal crops are grown only during rainy season. In the remaining part of the year 'Sabai' grass is extensively grown.

Frequency of vagaries :

Rangamatia has the history of having experienced the ravages of famine of 1907 and draught of 1954 and 1955. The food and the drought gripped the entire district of Mayurbhanj. The present generation still remembers the vagaries of drought of recent years also. In the year 1927 devastating flood swept the entire Sadar Sub–Division. As a result of this ample damage was caused to the crops as well as to the property. There was four feet of water in the female ward of the Baripada Hospital. Considerable damage was caused to the houses lying on the low-lying parts of the town occupied chiefly by the poorer classes. The Ranibag garden was completely submerged and much damage was done to the huts and furniture. The villagers also recall the ravages of flood of 1965 which cut off the link with Baripada town for a couple of weeks. They also recall, the fury of 1974 flood. *"Almost all the rivers and rivulets of Baripada Bamaghati and Panchpir sub-divisions were in high spate-overlapping the the banks and marooning and inundating the riverside villages and crops. There was total disruption of power tele-communication and road communication. The stormy wind damaged high-land paddy, millets, maize etc. Damages to roads, bridges public buildings, electric poles, transmission lines, besides some minor damages were reported. The value of loss to property and public utilities in the entire district was of the order of Rs. 157 lakhs by that time.

Although the out break of any epidemic is not of much consequence, yet repeated vagaries of drought have considerably hit the economic condition of the yillagers. A brief description of each catastrophy is detailed below :

*White Paper on Natural Calamities, Revenue Department—The 2nd December, 1974 P. 5.

Famine of 1907 :

The winter paddy as well as the rabi crops failed to grow due to deficient and unevenly distributed rainfall in the entire district of Mayurbhanj. The villagers felt the scarcity of the edible jungle–products including mahua kendu and mango etc. The life became too agonizing for the poor. The middle class too started fleeing to neighbouring areas in search of employment as agricultural labourer.

Drought of 1954 and 1955 :

Due to utmost scarcity of rainfall about 237, 930 persons, scattered over an area of 171991.55 hectares of land of this district were greatly affected. While people were looking forward for favourable conditions in 1955–56 after a year of suffering, drought condition continued in the district shattering the hopes of the people. Although the intensity was not acute as in the previous year, it was sufficient to set back the morale of the people who were victims of scarcity continuously for two years."* Rangamatia village was no exception. The majority of the inhabitants felt themselves crushed under the pangs of hunger. Some ran to Baripada for casual employment and to work on daily wages, while the women and children and the aged dependants had to scan the forest, day in and day out for shrubs and edible roots.

Transport and Communications :

This tiny tribal village is directly connected with Baripada. An all weather road from Baripada runs across river Budhabalang via village–Astia. The communications over the Budhabalang have become easier after the construction of permanent pucca bridge in the year 1972. The incoming heavy vehicles carrying heavy logs from the forests pass through this all weather bridge over Budhabalang. Prior to this there was a temporary bridge linking Astia with Baripada. From village Astia, the terminus all buses coming from Baripada rush off towards Udala, Kaptipada and to Keonjhar. The communications to village Rangamatia and also to the interior parts of the forest are comparatively smooth.

*Orissa District Gazetteers, Mayurbanj, 1967...P.216



A road side view

The road leading westward from Baripada is an all weather road. There is no difficulty in negotiating Rengamatia either by a jeep or car. While it is a pucca and a good stretch upto village Astia across the river Budhabalang, kutcha road starts from this important terminus towards Rangamatia and to other villages. It is comparatively inferior and rugged in nature as it passes in a zig zag manner in the hilly terrains of Similipal reserve forests. It is extremely uncomfortable even to go on cycle through the uneven surface. Although the heavy vehicles like trucks pass on this road still it is not a motorable road beyond Rangamatia.

Only a few years back Rangamatia could be negotiated by the heavy vehicles. Other common media was cycle. But these days buses and cycle rickshaws more often ply to and fro Rangamatia, Balidiha and other adjoining villages. In fact, there has been a marked change during the decade 1961–71. Though the bridge over river Budha balang is a landmark, yet Rangamatia village could be linked with bus communication only in 1975. A mini bus goes upto village Balidiha via Shyamakhunta and Rangamatia and has already solved a great problem of communication. Initially the bus operated in between Mahabilla (a point in Suliapada police station–about 25 kms. off Baripada) and Balidiha covering a total distance of 40 kms. As such it was plying only once in the morning. Subsequently this mini bus caters to the local demand and now it has been frequently touching Rangamatia and the important villages twice daily, Quite a good number of commuters including the poor rustics and the well to do depend more or less on this transport.

The residents of Rangamatia and other villages in the vicinity who possess cycle, pass through Rangamatia on their way either to Shyamakhunta or to Astia and Baripada. The other means of transport are rickshaw, cycle and the bullock-carts. While the former solely serves the purpose of transporting passengers, the latter supplements transportation of food crops and other miscellaneous goods from Rangamatia and adjoining villages to the marketing centres. A number of people are now in poses ion of cycle for their communication purposes.

A metre-gauge railway the only railway line of the district which links Rupsa, the railhead in the adjoining district of Balasore, with Baripada, is rarely availed by the inhabitants of Rangamatia. For all their commutation purposes either to Balasore or to Betnoti etc., the facility of Bus services available from Baripada is mostly preferred.

Demographic Trend :

Accroding to 1981 Census a population of 1,151 comprising of584 males and 567 females has been recorded for the village Ranganiatia. In 1951 Census the population of the village was only 705 which increased to 856 in 1961 Census and it further increased to 964 in 1971 Census. in other words there is an increase of 21.42 per eent of population in the village during 1951-61. But a lower trend of increase in population of 12.62 per cent has been registered during the years 1961-71. This may be due to the non-implementaion of any developmental work within this village or in the periphery which could arrest the out migration of the job seekers. But in the present decade (1971 to 1981), the growth rate has again gone up to 19.40 per cent of the village.

Table 1.2 shows the decadal variation in rural population since 1951 of the State, District and the village.

TABLE 1.2

Decadal Variation in Population with percentage given in the bracket during last three decades

Year	Rural Population			
	Orissa State	Mayurbhanj Dist.	Baripada P.S.	Rangamatia Vill.
1	2	3	4	5
1951	14,051,876	1,019,548	75,709	705
1961	16,439,195	1,175,623	42,804	856
	(+10.99) 16.99	(+15.31)	(−43.46)	(+21.42)
1971	20,099,220	1,394,249	55,696	964
	(+22.26)	(+18.60)	(+30.12)	(+12.62)
1981	23,259,984	1,491,335	57.164	1.151
	(+15.73)	((+6.96)	(+2.64)	(+19.40)

NOTE :—67 villages to Betnote P.S. and 90 villages to Kuliana P,S, were transferred from Baripada P,S, during 1951-61.

It is revealed that the growth of rural population for the State is highest (22.26 per cent) during the decade 1961-71 and lowest (15.73 per cent) during the decade 1971-81. The same trend has also been marked in case of the district But it is just reverse in case of village Rangamatia. The lowest rate of growth has been registered (12.62 per cent) during the decade 1961-71 Whereas the highest rate of growth (21.42 per cent) has recorded during 1951-61 for the village Rangamatia. It is interesting to note that the growth rate of rural population of the district has gone down to 6.96 per cent during the present decade which is the lowest after the independence of the country. But the growth rate of the village registered during the decade 1971-81 is much higher than that of the district and also of the State. This may be due to developmental work in the area which attracts the population for the village in large number.

The population of Rangamatia constitutes 2.01 per cent of the rural population of Baripada police Station and 0.08 per cent of the rural population of Mayurbhanj district. As per the 1971 Census, 1.73 per cent of the rural population of Baripada Police Station reside in the village whereas it constitutes 0.07 per cent of the rural population of the district.

The Sex-ratio i.e. number of female for 1000 males for the rural areas of the state 1981 Census, is 999 whereas the same for the district is 998.

The sex ratio of the village in 1981 Census is 9.0 which is lower than that of the State as well as of the district. The sex ratio of the village was 1008 in 1971 Census. So it is revealed from the analysed data that the village is moving towards urbanisation as the lower sex ratio is a critaria of the urban areas.

Level of Development :

Eighty per cent of the India's total population live in rural areas-hence it has appropriately been said that India is a land of villages. The rural economy in majority of the case is agrarian in nature.* Our villagers are known for their unsophisticated simplicity confined with an astuteness of observation of strangers and new ideas. They have frugal way of life continued with calm resignation that would willingly accept circumstances beyond their control as God sent. They follow a slow pace of life in consonance and with the rhythm of nature'. Any development programme as such is not acceptable to the rustics in general and in case of the tribals, any such programme that affects and aims at bringing a sudden change in their customary and age old tradition, is wholly discarded by them. The tribals believe in self independence. They love free and un-interrupted natural surroundings. Any development programme which interferes or restricts their freedom is not accepted. The programme that aims at rural upliftment, its sanitation, cares for the emancipation of poor and middle class and that which encourages village co-operatives and the like, is readily acceptable. The programmes covered under the Panchayat Raj are organised to solve the problem of the society. Ranga-matia with its majority of tribal population and being so closed to the district headquarters, appears to be miles away from any developmental programme. The village, despite its nearness to one of the advanced towns of the state has not received, as it appears, proper attention. No major developmental programme has been launched in the decade Rangamatia being the Panchayat headquarters, still lacks in many other facilities.

A primary Health Centre has been established in the close proximity of this village During the decade, the upper Primary and Middle English school previously housed under one structure, are now separated. A new high school was established in the year 1964 and the entire campus of the school has undoubtedly received a face lift during the past ten years. In order that the village should keep pace with the developments, Rangamatia should receive adequate attention of the authorities. For expansion of rural industries, Rangamatia needs to be immediately linked up with the nearest net work of power transmission lines.

Baripada, the district head quarters not being very far, the residents of Rangamatia throng to

*KURUKSHETRA : January 1, 1982. P. 14.

this town for all their tit bits. The Commercial banks, the industries the amenities and all other urban Characteristics have greatly influenced the social status of these inhabitants.

The urban traits and the sophisticated style and manners of wearing fashionable clothings, sporting beards or long hairs and the like have now-a-days become part of their life So much so, an educated tribal boy not only frequently make use of transistors, but on Sundays and holidays he is more often seen in the cinema hall at Baripada. The import of urban characteristics and their constant social dependence on Baripada town have not only raised the level of development but also these factors have brought about a good deal of social change in the habits and manners of majority of the youths to a greater extent.

The educated ones rush to the towns for better job facilities. The youths have developed taste for higher education. Similarly this class has also developed awareness about politics and the Government.

Reasons for Re-Study :

As an ancillary study of 1961 Census, several villages on different aspects of studies were selected. This village of Rangamatia was basically selected as a numerically prominent scheduled tribe village of the State, having 87.03 percent tribal population. The previous study depicted the socio-econmic as well as ethnographic picture of the village and the Bhumij as a major community. The demographic trend as well as various details of cultural, economic and social traits formed parts of the earlier study. It highlighted the demographic and cultural features of the village as a whole. Also as a part of 1961 study, the survey included the study of the impact of the urban culture in influencing the socio-economic traits of the Bhumij and those handful belonging to other communities.

As an ancillary to 1971 Census Rangamatia has been chosen for the purpose of re-study. While it was selected in 1961 Census as a prominent tribal village, during the 1971 census, as per specified principles and criteria of selection, laid down by the Registrar General, India, it has been selected for re-study as a village away from an effective urban centre but nearer to a small town (within a distance of three to six miles) Hence, this small but important town of Baripada lying at a distance about 11 Kms, from Rangamatia has a significant bearing on the socio-economic and cultural development as a whole.

The present re study goes to prove that this village although lies in an undulating terrain and in a tribal belt of the state, has greatly been influenced by its close social interaction with the urban centre. This urban centre at Baripada which virtually controls the general administration of Mayurbhanj district has a great and unique advantage of being linked up with a number of small and big urban centre, lying both within and outside the state. The National Highway No. 5 passing through Baripada town links many important industrial as well as commercial centres. Calcutta Ranchi, Jamshedpur are a few amongst a host of metropolitan and industrial cities which are linked with Baripada on this National Highway. All these, directly or indirectly influenced the social as well as cultural traits of the people of Rangamatia. During the decade 1961-71 a good deal of social intercourse was established with Baripada. This was further strengthened after construction of the all weather bridge over river Budhabalang and on improvement of communication facilities.

Settlement pattern :

Unlike the dwellings of any other village in the plains the layout of this village does not appear to follow any set pattern. The houses, irrespective of any particular community are put up in a scattered manner. The well to do and economically well off residents put up huge structure for the main living house while their kitchen, stores, out-house and the cow- shed lie apart. The middle and poor people errect one roomed house with a varandah and the kitchen is set up within the dwellings. On the whole one finds these varieties, mingled up in the segments, mingled up in the segments or 'Totals' (hamlets).

The rough and rugged topography of the village do not permit the residential structures to follow linear or any set pattern. This irregular pattern and formation of hamlets containing group

of residential structures are found in both the sides of the stream. The residential structures within the main village lying on the north of the stream out-number those lying beyond the stream. These are connected with each other through a briddle path. Now a days slight improvement of these footpaths are undertaken by the Gram Panchayat. Main village road has also been widened.

The settlements on the other side of the stream and particularly those errected on the slope and on the high mounds present a panoramic view, from a distance while the protruding settlements on the other side of stream tract the out-siders.

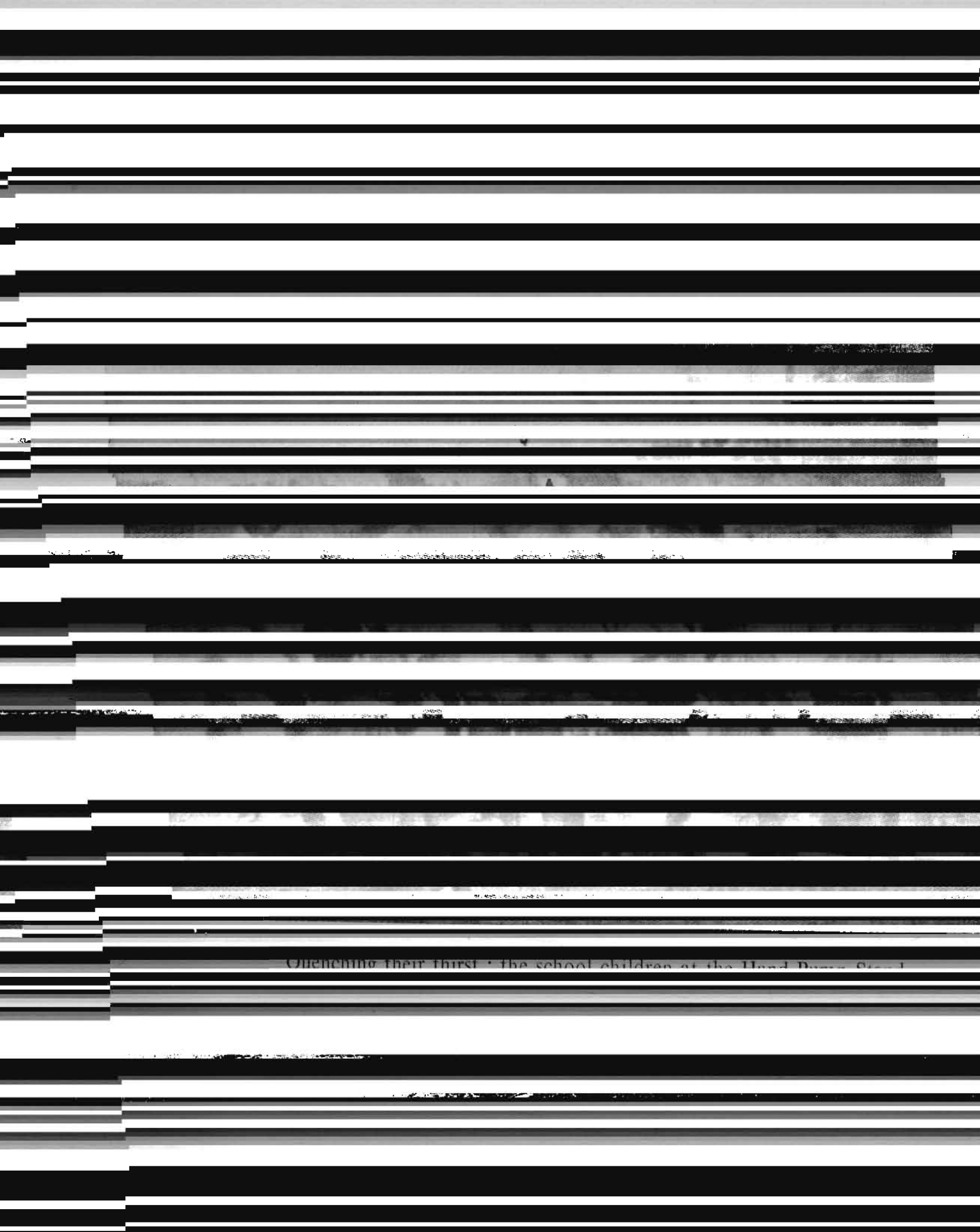
The layout of the village reveals irregular patches of the settlements scattered in four different segments. These segments are locally known as 'Toals' and they are altogether eight in number in the eastern portion. They are (1) Brahmin Tola (ii) Jodia Tola (iii Chetar Tola (iv) Patala Tola (v) Goda Tola (vi) Utar Tola (vii Ulli Tola and (viii) Tala Tola. Of these, the Brahmin Tola is stated to be the eldest cluster where only Brahmin family with a number of Bhumij and one Barik family live. This 'Tola' is also stated to be the hub of the village as quite a few influential people including the Sarpanch of the Panchayat and the village Pradhan live here. Apart from those respectable personalities who command immense respect from the Bhumij and other communities, there also live a person who has lots of information relating to the earlier settlers of Rangamatia. A few other households of the Bhumji with the stamp of education are also conspicuous in this Tola. This tola is located in between the Nala and the eastern fringe of the village and is quite visible from the road.

Near the school, there is another cluster, known as Chhaki Tola. The weekly market is held in this tola. There are a few small shops, a grocery shop, two tea and condiment shops, a tailors cabin and the cycle repair shop are all located in this 'Tola. The mini bus carrying passengers from Baripada has the stopage at this point, from where it is diverted towards village Balidiha. An ex-M.L.A. belonging to another village, has settled up here in the residence of his father-in-law. This tola is located in a busy place where weekly market, is held. The existence of shops, high school, Panchayat office and bus stopage attract people from adjoining areas making it imporant spot of the area. In the western fringe the Public Health Centre is located which caters to the health problems of the residents of Rangamatia and a host of other adjoining villages. Although this Health centre is under Rangamatia panchayat, it is situated outside the boundary of this village in Sapanchua village.

There are three 'Tolas' in the southern outskirts which from part of the upland, on the other side of the Rangamatia Nullah. The height of this upland where the 'tolas' are situated is around 200 ft. above sea level. Within this cluster the Ghasis or the Beheras, the Christians and a number of Bhumij, Bindhani and Mahal i families live. There is no separate 'Tola' earmarked for any specific community. The Ghasis, although known as the member of scheduled castes, live in the same 'Tola' The Christins who have a Church in this 'Tola' live scattered in this region.

While the entire stretch of southern and the central portion of Rangamatia has undulating surface, the northern and eastern portions are having vast lands of plain surface. These portions are irrigated by the Rangamatia canal passing nearby. The land around it are extensively fertile land. The vast fields of paddy and millets look like green carpet. The shrubs and trees at one or two places further enrich the land-scape. The western and southern portion of the region, being comprised mostly of hilly and irregular terrain have mostly dry fields. In this vast area nothing grows except the 'Asu' or the 'Aus' paddy in the rainy season. The central portion and the land adjoining the 'Nullah' are comparatively superior fertile land. This land having the advantage of irrigation facility is suitable for growing various crops round the year. Also one finds a variety of fruit bearing trees like mango, jack fruit etc. and many other varieties of middle sized and huge trees which present panoramic view from a distance.

The perennial stream or the 'nullah' which bisects the entire village into two portions, abounds in natural beauty, particularly in the rainy and winter seasons when it is swelled with water. The hills in the back. ground, the stream and the paddy



A Grocer's shop

fields in the lowlying terrain largely shape the physical features of this village.

The internal communication is very inconvenient and haphazard. As pointed out earlier the shapeless and abrupt land has got no significant inter-cluster communication facility. The residents belonging to one cluster wade through the ungentle slopes and narrow bridlepaths. Recently efforts have been made to widen these foot paths in some places, linking the important points. In some places the foot-paths have also been improvised.

The segment across the Rangamatia Nullah was previously connected with a pucca over bridge near the residence of the Mahila Samiti Secretary. This bridge was unfortunately damaged during the flood of 1965–66. Now the residents are put to immense difficulties. The inter–cluster communication stand disrupted during the rainy season. In case of emergency the residents have got no alternative but to move across in chest deep water. The cyclists are often seen crossing the nullah with cycle raising over their shoulders or with upwardly stretched hands. During the rainy seasons and particularly at the time of high flood in the nullah. the internal communication within the two main segments across the stream is completely disrupted. The Community Development Block is looking into developing works in regard to construction of roads and improving the foot paths etc.

Distribution of sources of water :

A decade back Rangamatia had only two pucca wells while a number of kutcha wells also povided potable water. Gradually the Gram Panchayat took up the responsibility of providing good water sources and during re-survey in 1973 the number of wells stood at 23. There are 3 ponds which also serve the purpose of drinking water. The wells are evenly distributed in almost all the clusters of the village. The residents of Ghasitola do not have a separate well in their 'tola'.

Among other water sources the perennial stream of the nullah in the south and the irrigation canal on the north serve all purposes of drinking and bathing almost throughout the year.

Administrative Institutions :

Rangamatia village comes under the jurisdiction of Shyamakhunta Community Development Block. The Block headquarters being at Shyamakhunta, directly controls the administration of village. Rangamatia has its panchayat headquarters in the village itself.

The list of administrative institutions in the village include offices of Revenue Inspector, Sub-Postmaster, Consolidation Officer and village Level Agricultural Worker and that of the LAMPS (Large Sized Agricultural Multi-Purposes Society). The VLW or Village Level Workers are now re-designated as Village Level Agricultural Workers).

While the Consolidation office is of temporary nature and functions till the completion of consolidation work in the region, the offices of Revenue Inspector and Sub-Postmaster are permanent in nature. The Revenue Inspector is in charge of collection of land revenue etc. and acts as an assistant to the Tahasildar of Baripada Tahasil.

Similarly, the Sub-Postmaster of Rangamatia Sub-Post office is an extra departmental postal agent. He is the lone extra departmental worker responsible for discharging all works concerning postal despatches of daks, money orders and parcels etc. He has also been attending to the needs of adjoining 8 villages, such as Rangamatia, Jaganathpur, Salbani, Sapanchua, Godi Pokhari, Kakarpani, Sansul and Badsul. A statement in regard to sale of post cards, stamps etc. in this office for a period of one year is detailed below. One Sub-Postmaster with the assistance of one assistant extra departmental delivery agent functions in this sub-Post office. Since its inception in year 1959 it has been serving the residents of Rangamatia and nearby villages. In the year preceding one year of survey all sale proceeds from postage stamps, post cards and envelopes etc. totalled Rs. 1,336/-. The deposits in the Savings Bank was to the tune of Rs. 12,471/- in 1972, Rs. 8,057/- in 1970 Rs. 9,023/- in 1969. The total number of depositors was 11 in 1967 while 13 in 1968 and only 12 in the year 1972.

TABLE—1.3

Sale of Post Cards, Stamps etc. during preceding year ending on 31st March, 1974.

Category of Post Office	When established	Jurisdiction	Total transaction, sale of cards etc. of value	No. of letters distributed	Money Orders	
					Received Rs.	Issued Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-Post Office Rangamatia	1.12.1959	8 villages	Rs.1,336/-	615 includes envelopes, cards, book posts and Inland covers	Rs. 4.622.50	...

The LAMPS or the Large Sized Agricultural Multi–purpose Society has been doing commendable job in Rangamatia. It was opened in the village only in the year 1977 and has been helping the residents of 134 neighbouring villages within the Shyamakhunta C.D. Block. Apart from providing consumer goods and the controlled and de–controlled clothings for the poor the Large Sized Agricultural Multi–purpose Society is also extending loan facilities. It had a total of 1,495 members belonging to Rangamatia and Kendua Gram-Panchayats, having total share deposits of Rs. 5,309 in 1977 and only Rs. 996/– in 1978.

The role of Community Projects :

The planners devised this scheme under the Five Years Plan with a view to bring about a co–ordinated many sided development of the rural areas. The villagers, under this scheme are also required to be endowed with the facilities of education, new techniques of agricultural production, agricultural small scale or cottage industry etc. So that there is moral and material development of village life.* "Community Development is the method and the Rural Extension the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villagers". Further, the planners have outlined various items which are to be looked into by this scheme of community project The development programme under community project mainly require to undertake following uplifting schemes for the rural sector:

(i) **Agriculture and Rural Development :** Reclamation of available virgin and waste land, provision of water for agricultural technique, veterinary aid, improvement of implements marketing and credit facilities, breeding centres for animal husbandry, development of fisheries, reorganisation of dieteties, development of fruit and vegetable cultivation, soil research and provision of manure, plantations of forests, etc.

(ii) Encouragement of cottage industries and craft as main or subsidiary industries,encouragement of employment through planned distribution of trade auxiliary and welfare services:

(iii) Provision of education, compulsory and free at elementary stage by opening high and middie schools and technieal schools.

(iv) Health, provision of sanitation and public health measures, medical aid for ailing, ante–natal care for expectant mothers:

(v) Provision of community entertainment based on local talents and culture, organisation of local and other sports activities like 'melas',co–operative and self help movement.

*Mamoria C.B.—Social Problems and Social Disorganisation in India, 1960. Page No. 412

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(vi) Providing refresher courses for improving the standard of existing artisans, Training of agriculturists, artisans, supervisors, managerial personnel, health workers and extension officers.

The demogratic decentralisation of power has brought in Panchayat Raj System, a three tier system of administration. This has Zilla Parished in the district level and the Gram Panchayat Samity in the middle. In accordance with the provisions of Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, it is vested with both civil and criminal powers. This Gram Panchayat with its elected body of the Panchyat members is responsible for rural upliftment of the people in the village level. In Rangamatia the Gram Panchayat formulates plans and programmes with regard to social and cultural development of the residents

This statutory Gram Panchayat came into being in 1966 and it has got a total number of twenty villages. It is, thus the responsibility of this panchayat to look into the welfare of about 7,478 persons living in the far flung hilly tracts within the precincts of the panchayat. Most of the panchayat members including the sarpanch belong to Rangamatia. The activities spread in all the nook and corner of all individual villages-though the focus of all activities concentrates in Rangamatia the headquarters of the Gram Panchayat.

In Rangamatia and in the adjoining villages within this panchayat, the residents have reported about good deal of progress after the establishment of Gram Panchyat. The villagers have started using chemical fertiliser, hybreed seeds and new agricultural implements.

Due to the efforts of the Panchayat the newly established Primary Health Centre has eased the health hazards of the villagers in and around Rangamatia. Regular health check up and distribution of medicines at their door step has given them protection against many infectious diseases. Innoculation against pox and other family welfare guidance to the married couples are boon to the residents.

With regard to communication facilities the steps taken by the Panchayat are remarkable. The lanes and bye-lanes are being widened and persistent efforts are being made for better intra-village and inter-village communication. The damaged bridge over the perennial stream is the only black spot which has not been re-built. They have to take a circuitous route to reach the other side of the stream. However, the Panchayat has a plan to re-build the bridge.

The roll of Gram Panchayat in the field of assistances to the villages for procurement of food grains and other essential commodities is commendable. This has become more convenient with the introduction of large size Agricultural multi-purpose society in the vicinity.

No other institution worth the name exists in this village which looks after the administration of the village. The Revenue Inspector allotted for this village has a hut for holding his office and the residence. The salesman of large sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Society holds his stores of the controlled commodities and consumer goods in the shed built to use as Grain Golla of the village. Through the LAMPS or the Large Size Agricultural Multipurpose Society which is operating in Rangamatia village since the year 1977, the residents are being provided with various consumer goods including clothing and dress materials etc. The area of operation of this Large Size Agricultural Multipurpose Society covers seven Gram Panchayats i.e. (i) Shyamakhunta (ii) Rangamatia (iii) Balidika (iv) Bhaluki (v) Baunsabilla (vi) Paikabara and (vii) Kendua.

Welfare Institution :

The Yuvak Sangh and the Mahila Samity are the two prominent welfare institutions operating in Rangamatia village. While the former is dedicated to the services of extending the educational, social and cultural welfare, the Mahila Samity mainly concentrates its activities among the parturient women and the children of the village. This Mahila Samity mainly concentrates of the village. This Mahila Samity receives the quota of American Bolgur and Saled Oil and at times sugar or the gur (Molasses) for distributing as mid-day meal to the children. It provides the cooked "bolgur" as feeding for 22 days in a month. It was informed that approximately 8 Kgs. of Bolgur and 700 grams of salad oil are consumed every day.

The Yuvak Sangh of this village on other hand organises cultural programmes. The youths of

Rangamatia have staged social drama in both Oriya and Mundari languages.

Educational Institutions :

As per the earlier study in the year 1961 this village had a low percentage of literacy. It has also been stated in the earlier survey that Rangamatia had only one Lower Primary School which was subsequently upgraded in the year 1953 to the Upper Primary Standard, In the year 1960 the enthusiast youths of the village succeeded in establishing another school of the Middle English Standard.

As against this, in the re-survey in 1971 Rangamatia was found to have made only one addition to the total number of schools it had previously. This addition is due to the establishment of a High school in the year 1964 This school is also housed in the same campus where Middle English and Upper Primary School exist. A total number of 8 teachers are employed in this school out of which only 2 teachers are trained graduates. The school had a unique result in the annual matric examination in 1975 wherein 14 boys and 1 girl came out successful out of the total number of 14 boys and two girls appeared.

Flora and Fauna :

As has earlier been stated Rangamatia and its surroundings abound in rich natural vegetations. Being located in the extension of Similipal Hills range it contains varieties of flora. Of these Sal (Shorea Robusta). Mahula (Basia Latifolia), Kendu (Dyospyros Melonozylon), Kusum (Seslochera Trijagh), Panasa (Atro Carpus), Amba (Phyllanthus emblica). Tentuli, (Tamarindus indica). Baunsa (Bambossi) and varieties of other growths including Nimba (MeliaIndica) and Salpa (Seryota ureas) are found within the limits of Rangamatia. A large species of many other varieties too are common in the adjoining villages, Bhaluki and Kendua.

Likewise the fauna, which includes birds and animals has no famine in the vicinity of Rangamatia Quite a large species of birds like common crows, eagles, mayura (Pea-cock) and other small birds having exotic colour and varieties are found. Among the animals, as it has been reported during field studies. the jungle around Rangamatia was previously infested with tiger, heta (Wolf), bears and wild deers etc. The elephants, at times come out of the dense reserve forests and are found damaging the crops.

Change during the decade and reasons ascribed for the same :

The impact of the nearest town Baripada on its rural populace is not insignificant. That is so intense that the rural characteristics of the area including that of the village appear fading out very fast. Their dress and apparel. their material culture and their changing taste for sophisticated consumer goods and luxurious articles like imported radio, transistor and tape-recorders, camera and mopeds etc. give an indication of the impact on the village which is losing its rural identity. Fast industrialisation of the region and development of the Similipal area into a National Partk or Tiger Project Area together contribute a shift or change in the village life. The inhabitants of Rangamatia, one day or the other are sure to comletely assimilate themselves with the main stream of the entire urban population of locality.

During the decade the village has been well connected with the important commercial centres at Astia over the river Budhabalang. A mini bus operates daily—once in the morning and again in the afternoon. On the weekly market days, natives of far flung areas come to Rangamatia in the bus.

The consolidation works in the village has been completed and the residents have a sigh of relief. The important and most helpful organisation which operates in the village is Large Sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Society. So far as the supply of consumers goods and all other important commodities are concerned, the Large Sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Society cater to these. Over and above the residents particularly the poor tribals and the harijans greatly depend upon the sales depot of the Large Sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Society as the pedlars who visit during the weekly market days greatly exploit them.

The change in the use of sophisticated dress is greatly marked, Owing to the influx of fancy clothing to the weekly markets, in and around Rangamatia and in Baripada Town, the residents heve

providing pre-school

An outside view of the Angan Badi, a newly formed institution for

developed a taste for costlier as well as colourful fancy dresses. Varieties of fashionable dress including jeans and jerkins and the bell bottom trousers are adorned by the youths. Good quality silk sarees and art silks sarees are now commonly used by the rustic families. The fashionable clothing including. the udergarments are adorned by the young women The women folk now-a-days go mad for the cosmetics and perfumed hair oil. Shampoo including vanishing creams etc. occassionally used by them. They use coloured ribbons,hair pins etc. to adore the hair knob. The boys and the youth have shitfed over to fashionable shoes and sandaks. Costlier and imported wrist watches, radios and tape recorders are also found in their possession.

So far as the agricultural assistance is concerned, this village is undoubtedly receiving adequate attention of the authorities. One villge level agricultural workes is posted in this village who not only assists in training the residents but also undertakes demonstration of new varieties of crops etc. The use of chemical fertilisers which was quite unknown to the residents a couple of years back has also been introduced. Improved agricultural Implements are now pouring into the villages through the Community Development Block. Rangamatia has even gone a step further by taking up cultivation of potato and wheat. Particularly the cultivation of wheat in and around Rangamatia is a recent feature of this region.

The change in the food habits is quite noticeable. The usd of beverages, no doubt imported is quite common. The residentsare not generally mad for the use of intoxicating drinks or cigarette etc. though majority of residents can ill-afford due to their poverty. Chewing of betel is common but in comparison to other neighbouring people, the tribals do not indulge in chewing pan.

The Mahila Samity has been doing a commendable job in imparting sewing and embroidery training. A centre, newly opened for developing the taste in craft as well as in teaching self sufficiency has been assisting the girls in sewing garments etc. The Mahila Samity also takes care of the parturient women and the children by providing mid-day meals etc.

Ethnic composition and settlement :

Indian villages are usually multi-ethnic where persons of different religious beliefs and of varied linguistic groups reside. Despite being members of different caste groups still they stand out as one unit. The rural community unlike urban society behave in a manner as if having intense blood relationship with each other. An individual member has got fellow feelings and knows the members of the villag intimately while the urbanities do not know the next man in the adjoining household. Hence our villages, although are the combination of various commuuities yet they resemble as an ideal joint family. Rural environment and rural culture are now being polluted by ever changing sophisticated urban culture.

Rangamatia is a multi-ethnic village comprising Bhumij, Ghasis, Brahmins, Bindhanis, Mahali and Barik families. In Rangamatia one notices such an interwoven and closely knit inter community relationship. The members of differenc communities practically do not lie apart. The Bhumij or the Mundas live friendly with the Brahmins. the Bindhanis and the Bariks. The Ghasi and the Mahalis live comparatively away and these two communities are found only across the perennial stream. In this village one comes across the Bhumij culture and all sorts of activities mainly revolving round Bhumij or Munda tradition. The reason being its comparatively more population than any other six communities in this village. As much as 85 per cent comprises that of Bhumij and the rest of the communities share balance 15 per cent of the population of Rangamatia. Following is a commuuity wise statistics of Rengamatia which has got a total uumber of 177 households.

TABLE—1.4

Community wise composition of population and households of the village at the time of Survey-1973,

Community	No. of House-holds	Percent-age	Total Popula-tion	Percent age	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Bhumij	152	85,88	770	85.36	
2 Ghasi or Beharas	10	5.65	56	6.21	
3 Brahmin	6	3.39	30	3.33	
4 Bindhani	4	2.26	24	2.66	
5 Mahali	3	1.69	11	1.22	
6 Barik	2	1.13	11	1.22	
Total	177	100.00	902	100.00	

The statistics reveal that the Bhumij are the dominating community with 85.36 per cent of the total population in the village. Obviously out of the total number of households 85.88 per cent belong to this major community. Ghasis, Brahmins, Bindhani and Mahali follow with their meagre population. While the Bhumij alone record for 85.36 per cent, the rest of the communities together return 14.64 per cent of the total population of Rangamatia. It is, therefore, quite but natural that the Bhumij tradition and culture, their social customs and manners predominate over the rest of the communities. The community next below Bhumij, in respect of its population is Ghasis who share the major bulk with 6.21 per cent followed by Brahmin with 3.33 per cent, Bindhani with 2.66 per cent, Mahali and Barik consisting 1.22 per cent each. While the dominating Bhumij apear happy, very much alart to the socio-economic transition, the Ghasis or the Beharas even though they are second majority, are woefully backward and appear very much neglected.

Brief ethnographic details on the major communities of the village are illucidated in the foregoing paragraphs.

Bhumij :

Name & origin : The Bhumij believe that their name has been derived from the place of their origin which are Singhbhum, Dhalbhum and Birbhum. Their ancestors originally belonged to these places who in search of better agricultural land and food migrated to Orissa. Some old Bhumijs of Rangamatia have given to understand that 'Bhumi' means soil and the word Bhumij connotes that they are the 'sons' of the Soil.

The Tamadia section, hailling from Tamad in Bihar are found in abundance in Rangamatia and a couple of other villages around Rangamatia. Even though their ancestors came long back yet they have been keeping close liaison with their counterparts in Tamad. It is also reported that each year they visit Tamad. The 'Gosain' or their spiritual head residing in Tamad also pays them regular visits.

In appearance the Bhumijs are shord-statured but very strongly built. Their complexion ranges from dark chocolate to a light brown as in case of the Mundas.

The Bhumij of Rangamatia usually dwell in roomed houses with a portion set-apart for kitchen

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and store. The portion used as kitchen is considered to be a sacred place. They usually worship their ancestors in this portion of the homestead. The unmarried males usually sleep separately in open verandahs or in smaller rooms which might not be having a door even.

The dress of the Bhumij, males is a coarse and plain 'Dhoti' a piece of cloth about three cubits. This is popularly known as 'Gamucha, The use of their traditional cloth 'Pate Bhagua' is very rare. This 'Pate Bhagua' or the long cloth of 5 to 6 cubits of length is twisted round the waiste This elongated portion, is known as 'Pate' and this type of wearing of clothes has become completely outdated. 'Dirpi' is now used while working in the field. A towel is a common feature of the headgear-a Bhumijs ties round his head to protect against sun.

The older Bhumijs have been sticking to all their cheap and plain day to day dresses while the younger generations have developed taste for much sophsticated and fashionable attire like jeans, jackets etc. The girls have been using bell bottom dress with bush shirts. Coloured ribbons, flowers are affixed on the hair locks.

Ghasis :

Ghasis a Scheduled Caste community, come next to the Bhumij with a total population of 56 or 6.21 per cent of the total population of Rangamatia. This is one of the most backward community of this village. In Rangamatia and other neighbouring villages they are known as Beharas. It was reported that their ancestors served the Raja of Mayurbhanj as the palanquin bearers and working as 'Sayees' or the Cavalier. During the survey they contemptuously retopied that the 'Adibasi' residents of Rangamatia have assigned them with this corrupt title of 'Ghasis'.

The Ghasis live in segments in separate hamlets or 'Tola's. Their house as such lie apart from the houses of other caste Hindus. In Rangamatia although they live in a separate 'Tola' yet the houses of the Mahali tribes do uot lie apart. The economic condition of the Ghasis is very poor. Rope making is the occupation which keeps most of the families engaged throughout the year. A couple of families are engaged in slaughtering of goats and sheeps. Usually on the market days, they sell meat.

Brahmins :

The total number of Brahmin households in Rangamatia is around 6 and they are in all 30 in number. These Brahmin families are immigrants from Bihar. Since two generations, they have settled in this village. They are orthodox Hindus and perform various rituals and poojas. The residents of Rangamatia and the Bhumij community in particular engage the Brahmins for solemnisation of marriage and other rituals. It was observed during the field investigation that owing to a number of marriage celebrations in and around Rangamatia village, the 'Bamane' or the Brahmin had, however, practically no time to waste. In one such marriage -a small boy was found reciting 'Mantras' with the other. He tied the palms of the bride and the groom with a piece of sacred therad and conducted the entire process of the Bhumij marriage as per Hindu rites.

This apart, the Brahmins in Rangamatia though not in sizeable number yet they command respect. The Sarpanch of Rangamatia Panchayat is a Brahmin who commands great respect among all the categories of villagers. Besides, leading a public life he is also a contractor in fuel and timber.

The Bindhanis and the Mahalis of Rangamatia are still seen pursuing their traditional occupations. While the Bindhanis are a great craftsman on iron and allied works the Mahalis are traditionlly basket weavers. The Bindhanis supply all agricultural implements required for cultivation etc.

The Mahālis who are the artisans of basketry are originally divided into a number of exogamous septs or 'Pansas'. They are considered as inferior to the Bhumij tribe.

Except the Bhumij and the Brahmins, the rest of community members are extremely poor. With their shattered socio-economic back ground they never come close to these elites of the village.

The members of Mahali, Bindhani, Ghasi or the Barik although in feeble number yet they do

not live in isaolation. They all belong to one unit– the unit of love and affection which tie them together. The Bhumij and Brahmins never feel these minority communities as backword. These backward and minority communities work together participate in community level discussions and also share discussions which revolve round development of the village and community life. In the Rangamatia Gram Panchayat also they have no hesitation to represent and in fact one person has been an active member of the Gram Panchayat.

At the time of crisis any other calamity or opposition to the implementation or non-implementation of government programme, they come forward together forgetting their separate ethnic identity.

General feel of the village :

In-general the village is developing with the advancement of time. Data shows that in the village the rate of literacy has increased from 6.78 per sent in 1961 to 23.20 per cent in 1981 Census.

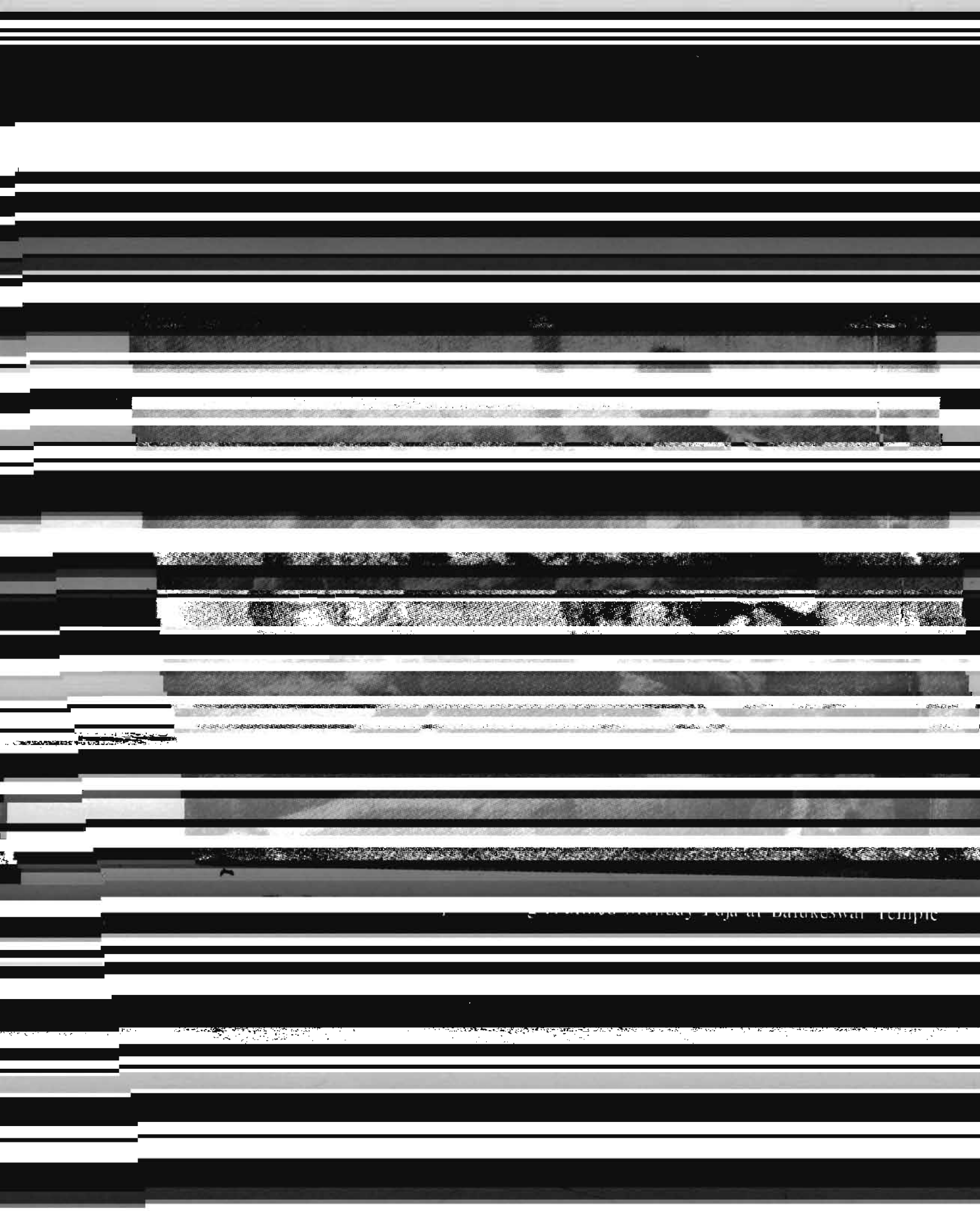
Taste of the villagers for higher educations is on the increasing trend which is also indicated by castablishment of more and more educational institutions in the village. Besides the Upper Primary and Middle English Schools having their independent building a High School was established in 1964. This is mainly due to interest and zeal for education of the inhabitants of the tribal village Rangamatia.

The villagers are also gradually getting conscious about the general health conditions than before as the village looks a little better in cleanliness than what was previously presented in the monograph. The advacement of the village is assured if we take into account the work participation rate of the State/District and the village. The total main workers in rural population of the State and the rural main workers of the district constitute 38.75 per cent of the rural population of the district. The main workers of the village constitute 42.79 persent of the total population of the village which is higher than that of the State (38.10 per cent) and the district (38.75 per sent). This shows that the people of Rangamatia are hard working. The work participation rate is also more in the village than the other surrounding villages Economic advancement is possible if this type of work participation trend is continued in the village

Impact of urbanisation on the villagers of Rangamatia is great particularly during the last two decades. The ancient town of the district Baripada is in the close proximity of the village and hence has exherted a great influence on the village and in the Socio-economic and cultural life of the people as a whole. The more visible social aspect in this regard is the adornment of dress particularly the use of under garments by both male and females and also use of seasonal dresses like Sweaters in Winter. Use of sophesticated and costly cosmetics like Scented Oil, Vanishing Cream etc. imported radio and tap-recorders and also worth mentianing in this regard In the agricultural side use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides paves the way for their improved method of cultivation. Educated youths of the village are anxious to go to urban centres like Baripada for seeking a job or for earning livelihood. These modern outlook of the villagers is mainly due to urban effect.

Visiting Chema at Baripada now-a-days is not far away for thr villagers. So also, people of the village are getting conciousness about their own rights constitutionally and day by day developing awareness about politics and political activities. This new way of life of the tribal village tells upon the increasing standard of living.

From all these aspects this can be concluded that the village is forward looking.





A Bhumij old woman

CHAPTER—2

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

Population growth :- Generally India is considered as a populous country having more rural components Comparatively the rural population of India constitutes much higher percentage than the urban population. Specifically speaking, India constitutes 76.30 per cent of rural population, whereas the same of Orissa state registers at 88.21 per cent in the 1981 Census. It is conspicous from the Census data that the percentages of rural population to total population of the state of Orissa are 88.21 per cent, 91.59 per cent and 93.68 per cent for 1981, 1971 and 1961 Censuses respectively. Coming down to the district level the percentages of rural population to total population of Mayurbhanj district account for 94.28 per cent, 97.21 per cent and 97.64 per cent during the same period.

The village. Rangamatia, the main target of statistieal study, belongs to the district Mayurbhanj in the Police Station, Baripada. Rangamatia has a total population of 1151 with 584 males and 567 females according to 1981 Census. The population of this village accounts for a meagre 0.08 per cent to total rural population and 0.07 per cent to total population of the district, Mayurbhanj. Morever the population of this village for 1971 and 1961 were 964 and 856 respectively Table 2.2. The percentage of population of this village to total rural population of the district for both the Censuses 1971 and 1961 was 0.07 per cent. The growth rate of this village 12.62 per cent for (1961-71) and 19.40 per cent for (1971-81) takes a upward trend.

Increase in the number of House holds : The number of households of the rural area of the state in 1971 Censuses were returned as 4,384,711 and 3,806,741 respectively and the same for the district Mayurbhanj were 28[illegible],486 and 2[illegible]3,926 and for Rangamatia village it were 223 and 174. Hence a growth of 28.2 per cent of households is marked for this village. The growth rates of households for Mayurbhanj district is 12.8 per cent followed by 15.2 per cent for the State.

So far as comparison is conerned, the growth rate of household for this village is more than the double of the district growth rate and nearer to the double of the State growth rate.

TABLE—

No. of Household Population, Scheduled Castes

State/District	No. of Household	Total Population		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa State (Rural)	4,384,711	23,259,984	11,636,404	11,623,580
Mayurbhanj Dist (Rural)	286,486	1,491,335	746,421	744,914
Rangamatia	223	1,151	584	567

2.1

and Scheduled Tribes, 1981 Census.

	Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Percentage of S.C. to Total Population	Percentage of S,T. to Total Popu ation
	P	M	F	P	M	F		
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3,502,195	1,757,826	1,744,369	5,642,376	2,799,774	2,842,602	15.06	24.26
	94,375	47,484	46,891	895,462	444,937	450,525	6.33	60.04
	89	47	42	984	489	495	7.73	85.49

The Table 2.1 indicates that the population of Rangamatia comprises of general, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Out of 1151 persons in 1981 Census, 89 persons (7.73 per cent) belong to Scheduled Caste and 984 persons (85.40 per cent) belong to Scheduled Tribe. Main bulk of population of the village is Scheduled Tribe population. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population for rural areas of Mayurbhanj district and Orissa are 94.375 persons (6.33 per cent) 895.462 persons (60.04 per cent) and 3,502,195 persons (15.06 per cent) 5,64 ,376 persons (24.26 per cent) respectively. In orber to draw a comparative analysis on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe populatioa for this village, the same were 46 persons (4.77 per cent) and 831 persons (86.20 per cent) in the 1971 Census. During this decade the growth rate for Scheduled Caste has gone up and for Scheduled Tribe has diminished at a meagre percentage. Probably the diminishing variation has occured due to the influence of out migration.

Average household size

Rangamatia village comes within the jurisdiction of Baripada Tahasil/Police Station of Mayurbhanj district. The population and household figures in respect of four neigbouring villages which are also within the area of influence of Baripada Town, are presented in the statement 2.2 for the last three Censuses.

TABLE—2.2

Average Household size 1961, 1971 and 1981

District/ Village	No. of Occupied Residential Households			Population			Average Households Size		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
Mayurbhanj District (Rural)	224,717	253,926	286,486	1,175,623	1,394,249	1,49.,335	5	5	5
Rangamatia	157	174	223	856	964	1,151	5	6	5
Jai Billia	89	114	112	469	609	635	5	5	6
Jagannathpur	130	187	212	799	995	1,162	6	5	5
Sibjambani	81	104	118	445	557	615	5	5	5
Shyama Khunta	67	58	82	296	374	444	4	6	5

According to the 1981 Census 223 households are residing in this village whereas the number of households for other neighbouring villages under comparison vary from a minimum of 82 numbers to a maximum of 212 numbers. Again during 1971, 174 numbers of households were residing in Rangamatia and the same for other villages were within the range of 58-187. As regards to average household size, it is envisaged that there is five numbers of members per household in Rangamatia during 1981 in par with the district: whereas there was six numbers of members per household in the 1971 Census, which was more than the district average. But the same average at 5 is maintained for Rangamatia as well as the district during 1981 and 1961. In an average there are six members in each household found for the village Jai Billia during 1981 which exceeds the average of the village Rangamatia and that of the district. The average size of household for Rangamatia had increased to six from five during the 1971 Census as against five for the 1961 and 1981 Census as is seen from the table. However the size of the families of Rangamatia village is seen at par with that of the district at present.

TABLE—2.3

Sex Ratio, 1961, 1971 and 1981

District/Village	1961		1971		1981		Sex Ratio		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1961	1971	1981
Mayurbhanj-District (Rural)	589,057	586,566	700,198	694,051	746,421	744,914	996	991	998
Rangamatia	435	421	480	484	584	567	968	1,008	971
Jai Billa	252	217	304	305	319	316	861	1,003	991
Jagannathpur	384	415	497	498	558	604	1,081	1,002	1,082
Sibjambani	226	219	306	251	319	296	969	820	928
Shyama Khunta	154	142	197	177	238	206	922	898	866

The Table 2.3 indicates the sex ratio since three successive decades for Rangamatia village along with other neighbouring villages under comparison. The Sex ratio of Rangamatia was low i.e. 968 in 1961 as against 996 for the rural population of the district. But in 1971, it had gone up to 1008 for village against 991 for the district and in 1981 it has declined to 971 against 998 for the district. It is worth nothing that Jagannathpur, one among the neighbouring villages has remarkable high sex ratio for the three decades which are higher than the sex ratio of both the district and Rangamatia village. The sex ratio of another village, Jai Billa was also more than that of Rangamatia in 1971.

Decadal variation :

In the context of decadal variation in population presented in the Table 2.4 it is interesting to note that the growth rate of Rangamatia village (12.62 per cent) was below the district level (19.12 per cent), according to the 1971 Census. Other neighbouring villages under comparison had higher percentage of growth rate than the district level. village Jai Billa had 29.85 per cent followed by Shyamakhunta (26.35 per cent), Sabjambani (25.17 per cent) and Jagannathpur (24.53 per cent).

TABLE—2.4

Variations in population since 1961

District/Village	Population			Decadal Percentage Change	
	1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
Mayurbhanj District (Rural)	1,175,623	1,394,249	1,491,335	+ 18.60	+ 6.96
Rangamatia	856	964	1,151	+12.62	+19.40
Jaibilla	469	609	635	+29.85	+ 4.27
Jagannathpur	799	995	1,162	+24.53	+16.78
Sibjambani	445	557	615	+25.17	+10.41
Shyamakhunta	296	374	444	+26.35	+18.72

But according to the 1981 Census the growth rate of Rangamatia (19.40 per cent) is above the district level (6.96 per cent). From among the neighbouring villages the growth rate of Jai Billa village (4.27 per cent) is reduced and remained below the district level whereas the same was the highest in 1971. Though the growth rate of Sabjambani was 25.17 per cent in 1971 is depleted to 10.41 per cent keeping a higher percentage than the district level in 1981. Thus the study reveals a significant growth of population for Rangamatia in accordance with the 1981 Census data, however it maintains somewhat steady trend in population growth against the growth rate in rural area of the State (15.73 per cent).

Literates and its rate :

The literates and literacy rates of Rangamatia village and other neighbouring villages under comparison along with the district is revealed from the Table 2.5.

TABLE—2.5

Number of Literates and Literacy Rates 1961, 1971 and 1981

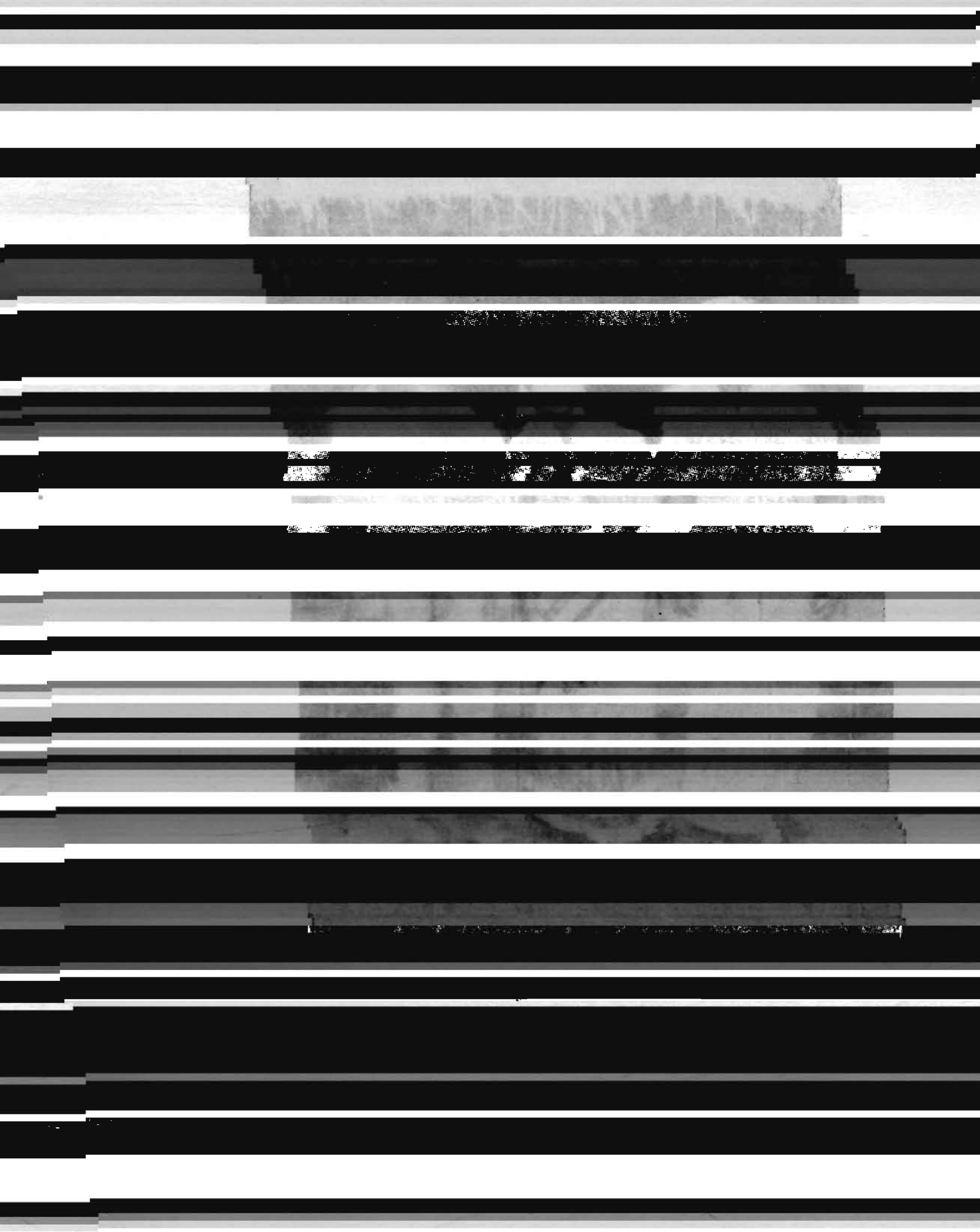
District/Village	1961	1971	1981
Mayurbhanj District Total	(14.18) 170,679	(18.05) 258,887	(25.71) 406,741
Rural	(13.28) 156,112	(17.00) 237,060	(23.76) 354,404
Rangamatia	(6.78) 58	(19.19) 185	(23.20) 267
Jaibilla	(4.26) 20	(10.84) 66	(17.01) 108
Jagannathpur	(6.61) 53	(4.52) 45	(8.26) 96
Sibjambani	(10.56) 47	(15.44) 86	(18 05) 111
Shyama Khunta	(10.81) 32	(16.58) 62	(20.05) 89

According to 1981 Census, out of 1151 persons of Rangamatia 267 persons (23.20 per cent) are literates. So far as comparison of rate of literacy for Rangamatia is concerned it was 19.19 per cent during 1971 Census. While the overall literacy rate for the district Mayurbhnaj stands at 25.71 per cent in 1981 and 18.05 per cent in 1971, the rate for the rural area is somewhat less with 23.76 per cent and 17.00 per cent respectively. Though the rate of literacy for Rangamatia had exceeded to the district rate in 1971, it has maintained a parallel sequence with the rate to total rural literates, remaining just below the rate to total literates of the district in 1981 (table 2.V). Besides the villages Shyamakhunta and Sibjambani, where the rate of literacy was 16.58 per cent and 15.44 per cent respectively during 1971. The rate of literacy for other neighbouring villages situated at a varying distances, but coming under the influence of Baripada Town, the Headquarters of the district, was quite low. It would be rather marked that the rate of literacy during 1971, in case of Jagannathpur village was remarkably low with only 4.52 per cent having only 45 literates out of 995 persons. Similarly, according to the 1981 Census, the villages Shyamakhunta registers the rate of literacy at 20.05 per cent followed by Sibjambani (18.05 per cent) Jai Billia (17.01 per cent) and Jagannathpur (8.26 per cent). In short, the rate of literacy for Rangamatia village stands at a higher level than that of its neighbouring villages, but is considered low if compared with that of the Rural literacy rate of the State (23.76 per cent) because all but excepting a few of its habitants belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

Only 2 Graduates and 10 Matriculates were reported and total number of 86 persons or 10.35 per cent were returned as literates in age group 10 24 (Table 2.6). The percentage was however low in the age group 25 as only 1.26 per cent were only returned as literates. Only one male







and one female belonging to Christian religion in this village in the age group of 25 were reported not studying during survey time. (Table 2.7). But according to the 1981 Census 267 persons (23.20 per cent) out of 115 persons are literates. Table 2.8 indicates that one male in the age group 10 14 whose place of birth was in the Bihar State was returned as studying.

Seven households belonging to Ghasi community were residing in this village, did not intend to send their children to school, whereas Bhumij community were taking some interest for education of their children. Further more excepting one child of a Brahmin household none else was reported as studying though there were some children of schoolgoing age in other households in all other communities.

TABLE —

Scheduled tribe by Literacy and

Scheduled Tribes	Sex	Total Population of all age Groups	Age-group 5 - 9			Age-group				
			Illiterate	Literate Without Educational Level*	Primary	Illiterate	Literate Without Educational Level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Scheduled	Male	361	56	5	...	70	16	17	21	6
Tribes	Female	367	70	3	...	96	13	3	7	1
Bhumij	Male	356	56	4	...	69	16	17	21	6
	Female	358	68	3	...	94	13	3	7	1
Mahali	Male	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munda	Male	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..
	Female	6	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

2.6

Educational level and Age-group

10—24			Age-group 25+							
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above	Illiterate	Literate without Educational Level*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	2	116	33	5	10	3	1	...	...
—	—	...	173	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	113	33	5	10	3	1	...	...
...	—	...	168	1	—	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	—	...	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	—	...	...

TABLE—2.7

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Studying Not Studying in Educational Institution by Religion—1973 Survey

Religion	Age	Total		Number Studying		Number not Studying		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religion	5—9	20	30	11	4	9	26	
	10—14	21	26	10	5	11	21	
	15—19	16	11	6	...	10	11	
	20—24	8	15	...	...	8	15	
	25+	74	91	...	...	74	91	
Christian	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Hindu	5—9	20	30	11	4	9	26	
	10—14	21	26	10	5	11	21	
	15—19	16	11	6	...	10	11	
	20—24	8	15	...	...	8	15	
	25+	73	90	...	...	73	90	

TABLE—2.8

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Migration Status as Determined by Place of Birth—1973 Survey.

Migration Status and Place of Birth	Age	Total		Number Studing		Number not Studying		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A Total		139	173	27	9	112	164	
Non-Migrant	5 – 9	20	30	11	4	9	26	
	10—14	19	26	8	5	11	21	
	15—19	15	5	5	...	10	5	
	30—24	8	7	...	...	8	7	
	25+	68	25	...	...	68	25	
B Migrant I Born	5—9	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Outside the Village	10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...	
in the same Tahasil	15—19	1	5	1	...	...	5	
Rural	20—24	...	8	...	...	...	8	
	25+	5	59	...	...	5	59	
II Born Within the	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
same District	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
in other Tahsil	15—19	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	1	5	...	...	1	5	
III Born in other	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District of the	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
State Rural	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	...	...	...	...	...	...	
IV Born outside	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
the State	10—14	1	...	1	...	...	...	
(i) Bihar	15 – 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	..	
	25+	...	1	...	...	...	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(2) West Bengal	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	...	1	...	...	...	1	
V Others including	5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unspecified	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	...	...	...	...	...	...	

*Migaration Status at I, II, III are Nil in Urban areas only.

Main workers :

The economically active group of population engaged for earning is generally reckoned as workers. No other aspect reveals the economic condition of a geographical region excepting its occupational composition of its population. For this purpose it is necessary to analyse the pattern of participation in productive work directly or indirectly by the group of economically active population. Having understood the concept of a worker with slight variation in definition from Census to Census, it would be instructive to study the composition of the working population of this village. The working population of this village under all categories taken together is 504 persons which costitutes 43.79 per cent of the total of 1151 population according to 1981 Census. The Table 2.9 indicates the work participation rate of the village Rangamatia, Mayurbhanj district as well as of the State.

TABLE—2.9

Work Participation rate (Main workers) 1981

District/ Village	Population			Workers			Magrinal Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa				(33.10)	(55.10)	(11.07)	(5.80)	(1.58)	(10.01)
State (Rural)	23,259,984	11,636,404	11,623,580	7,698,979	6,411,956	1,287,023	1,347,996	148,031	1,163,965
Mayurbhanj				(38.75)	(56.03)	(21.43)	(9.98)	(2.21)	(17.76)
District (Rural)	1,491,335	746,421	744,914	577,922	418,250	159,672	148,813	16,489	132,324
Rangamatia				(43.79)	(58.73)	(28.40)	(15.46)	(1.54)	(29.81)
	1,151	584	567	504	343	261	178	9	169

In Rangamatia the percentage of total workers exceeds the State rural working force and the similar trend is also noticed in case of male and female workers as per 1981 Census. In case of females proportion of the workers recorded for the village is more than the double of the State female workers. In comparison with the district working population, its rate exceeds in all cases. During 1971, out of a total 964 population of this village 223 persons (23,13 per cent) were returned as workers. In 1981 Census 504 persons (43.79 per cent) are returned as workers and 178 persons (15.46 per cent) as Marginal workers. During a decade a developing trend in participation of any economic work in case of the people of Rangamatia has been noticed.

Work participation :

The Table 2.10 exhibits the distribution of working population of the village Rangamatia with a comparative picture for Mayurbhanj district and the State during 1981 Census. Out of 504 working population 205 person with (40.68 per cent) are returned as Cultivators and 225 persons constituting 44.64 per cent as agricultural labourers. This constitute the predominant occupation of the people of this village.

TABLE—2.10

Industrial Cotegory of Workers 1981

State/District/ Village	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry, Manufacturing Processing, Servicing and Repairs V (a)	Others Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa State	7,698,979	3,986,978	2,320,189	251,118	1,140,694
(Rural)		(51.78)	(30.14)	(3.26)	(14.82)
Mayurbhanj District	577,922	281,815	200,015	31,123	64,969
(Rural)		(43.76)	(34.61)	(5.29)	(11.24)
Rangamatia	534	205	225	24	50
		(40.68)	(44.64)	(4.76)	(9.92)

A study of the percentage figures of workers employed in various industiral categories to total workers reveals that household industry absorbs only 24 out of 504 workers i.e. about 5 persons out of every 100 workers. Similarly, besides the above three categories, other workers constitute only 50 out of 504 workers which shows a percentage of 9.92 per cent to total workers of the village. Hence the work participation in this village becomes predominant in the agricultural sector only. However during 1971 Census amongst 223 workers the majority of 96 stood as cultivators (43.05 per cent) and 92 as agricultural labouers (41.26 per cent) which constituted 84.31 per cent to total workers of the village. Workers engaged in Household Industry was recorded only 11 persons (4.93 per cent) and in other services 24 persons (10.76 per cent). So far as comparison of figures of 1981 with that of 1971 is concerned a negative growth rate of -0.23 per cent and -0.84 per cent exhibits for workers in Household Industvy and other services respectivly, though 13 persons and 26 persons are further added to the relevant absolute figures of 1971. And also in the field of agricultural sector only 1.02 per cent growth rate is noticed. During 1971 this village had got no workers engaged in "livestock rearing, forestry; etc; mining and quarrying; manufacturing, processing, etc other than household industry; constrnction; Trade & Commerce, and Transport, storage and communication" excepting in agricultural sector, household industry and other services.

TABLE —

Trends in work Participation rate,

District/ Village	1961			1971 Workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	52.25	60.13	44.43	33.52	55.09	11.76
Mayurbhanj Distt.	614,258	354,225	260,033	467,358	385,742	81,616
Rangamatia	53.15	54.48	51.78	23.13	45.00	1.45
	455	237	218	223	216	7
Jai Billa	56.29	59.52	25.53	30.87	55.26	6.56
	264	150	114	188	168	20
Jagannathpur	68.21	66.67	69.64	36.38	59.36	13.45
	545	256	289	362	295	67
Sibjambani	59.33	63.72	54.75	40.93	56.86	21.51
	264	144	120	228	174	54
Shyamakhuta	53.38	62.34	43.46	25.40	44.67	3.95
	158	96	62	95	88	7

2.11

1961, 1971, and 1981 (Rural)

1981			1981 Marginal Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F
8	9	10	11	12	13
38.75	56.03	21.43	9.98	2.21	17.76
577,922	418,250	159,672	148,813	16,489	132,324
43.79	58.73	28.40	15.46	1.54	29.81
504	343	161	178	9	169
32.76	60.69	5.06	30.24	—	60.76
208	192	16	192	—	192
36.92	55.38	19.87	18.93	0.72	35.76
429	309	120	220	4	216
28.46	54.86	—	1.79	—	3.72
175	175	—	11	—	11
25.90	44.12	2.85	4.73	2.52	7.28
115	105	20	21	6	15

So far as comparison of work participation rate of this village, with four villages under comparison and the district presented in the Table 2.11 for three successive decades, is concerned it would be worth noting about variation of rates for Rangamatia and three villages excepting Sibjambani Village that the percentage of work participation were at a higher level during the 1961 Census and it had come down about half of the previous rates during the 1971 Census and again the same has increased in the curving manner during 1981. But in case of Sibjambani Village the rate of work participation has been reducing from Census to Census, whereas the rate in rural areas of the district has been diminished in 1971 and again increased in 1981. A dominant claim in percentage of workers for Rangamatia is noticed over the rates of the district for 1961 and 1981 but the same had declined to 23.13 per cent against 33.52 per cent of the district during 1971 Census. The percentages of workers in village Sibjambani (40.93 per cent) during 1971 Census and in Jagannathpur (68.21 per cent) during 1961 Census have aclaimed a predominant appearance over the percentages of Rangamatia, district and other three villages under comparison.

In order to ascertain the actual working force the information on marginal workers has been focused in 1981 Census.

A person who has not worked for the major part of the year, but has worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration in treated as marginal workers. In 1981 Census 178 persons (15.46 per cent) are returned as Marginal workers for Rangamatia village.

It is apparent from the Table 2.11 that the percentage of female Marginal workers are higher than the percentage of Male marginal workers. It is also interesting to note that female marginal workers for Rangamatia village alongwith other four villages under comparison are higher than the female Main Workers of the respective villages. But in case of Mayurbhanj district the percentage of female Marginal workers (17.76 per cent) is lower than the percentage of female Main Workers (21.43) per cent). Regarding Main Marginal workers there are very meagre percentage of male Marginal Workers for Shyamakhunta (2.52 per cent) followed by Rangamatia (1.54 per cent) and Jagannathpur (0.72 per cent) and there is none for other two villages namely Jai Billa and Sibjamban i, whereas the same for the district is at 2.21 per cent.

TABLE—2.12

Non-workers 1961, 1971 and 1981

	Total Population			Non-workers			Remarks
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mayurbhanj District (Rural)	1,175,623	1,394,249	1,491,335	561,365 47.75%	926,891 66.48%	764,600 51.27%	
Rangamatia	856	964	1,151	401 46.85%	741 76.87%	469 40.75%	
Jai Billa	469	609	635	205 43.71%	421 69.13%	235 37.01%	
Jagannathpur	799	995	1,162	254 31.79%	663 63.62%	513 44.15%	
Sibjambani	445	557	615	181 40.67%	329 59.07%	429 69.76%	
Shyamakhunta	296	374	444	138 46.62%	279 74.60%	308 69.37%	

The Table 2.12 gives a comparative picture of non-workers for Rangamatia and four villages along with the district for three Censuses. Rangamatia has got the percentage of non-workers (40.75 per cent) below the district rural percentage (51.27 per cent) during 1981 Census. Among other villages under comparison Jai Billa has registered the lowest percentage (37.01 per cent) whereas highest proportion of Non-workers are there in Shibjambani village. Other three villages have higher percentages than Rangamatia.

But in 1971 Census Rangamatia had the highest percentage (76.87 per cent) of non workrs followed by Shyamakhunta (74.60 per cent). Jai Billa (69.13 per cent), Jagannathpur (63.62 per cent and Sabjambani (59.07 per cent) whereas the district percentage remained at 66.48 per cent. It is interesting to note that 46.85 per cent of non-workers were seen for Rangamatia in 1961 Census and its rate of growth is very much remarkable during the next decade which again noticeably gone down to a considerable extent (40.75 per cent) during 1981 census which is lower than that of 1961 figure. This indicates that the population in the village is getting concious for doing some kind of economic activity.

TABLE—

Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age and type of

Age group	Students			Household duty			Dependants			Infants			Disabled		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All ages	53	39	14	132	2	130	112	46	66	35	13	22	...	...	...
0—14	42	29	13	26	2	24	104	45	59	35	13	22			
15—19	10	9	1	17	...	17									
20—24	1	1	...	17	...	17									
25—29	...	...	...	18	...	18									
30—39	...	...	...	18	...	18	1	...	1						
40—49	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...						
50—59	...	...	...	12	...	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
60+	...	...	...	12	...	12	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

2.13

Activity at the time of Survey, 1973

Retired			Rentire having indepen-dent means			Beggars			Vagrants			Inmates of Institution			Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3							2	...	2
															2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1									
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2									

Table 2.13 indicates concentration of persons in the age group 0-14 particularty in the category of Depandants (104); Students (42) Infants (35) and Household duty (26). The number of persons in the age groups 15 to 59 and 60+ constitute more persons particularly females in the category of Household duty. In the age group 50-59 and 60+ a few cases of beggars (4) have been returned during survey in 1973.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

As regards the marital status the table 2.14 reveals that 111 males and 116 females were currently married in Rangamatia village. The age group 15-69 and 70+ constitute the all married cases while there has been no child marriage case in the age group 0—14.

TABLE 2.14

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex & Marital Status at the time of Survey—1973

Age Group	Never Married			Currently Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated			Unspecified			Total			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All ages	266	128	138	227	111	116	40	7	33	6	1	5	...	...	—	539	247	292	
0—4	76	31	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	31	45	
5—9	75	34	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	34	41	
10—14	64	28	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	36	
15—19	33	25	8	14	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	—	...	...	48	26	22	
20—24	9	6	3	23	7	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	33	13	20	
25—29	3	2	1	44	22	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	48	24	24	
30—34	1	1	...	26	13	13	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	29	14	15	
35—44	4	1	3	63	30	33	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	70	32	38	
45—54	1	...	1	40	27	13	12	1	11	—	—	...	...	...	...	53	28	25	
55—69	...	...	...	13	7	6	24	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	12	25	
70+	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	

It also reveals from the above table that in never married category quite a lot of people belonging to different age groups have been reported. There are 40 widowed persons in the age groups 30 and above, and 6 persons have been reported as Divorced or separated in the age group 15 to 44 in Rangamatia.

In a comparative study with that of 1961 survey data it is found that in 1961 as many as 421 persons or 55.18 per cent of the Total population were returned as never married. In 1973 the number in this never married category is recorded as 266 or 49.35 per cent of the total population. The percentage of married persons stands at 42.12 per cent or 227 persons in 1973. It was returned as 35.91 per cent in 1961. Due to obvious reasons the married persons are mostly found in age groups 25.59 whose number is 169 males and 137 females. In other words their percentage works out as 84.35 per cent against 75.81 per cent recorded in 1961 survey.

The survey table 2.15 reveals that there are 50 households having children of schoo' are (5-14), of these 40 housholds are Bhumij (ST). Out of 40 Bhumij households 12 have only male children, 13 have only female children and 15 have both male and female children. Further it shows that 6 households of Bhumij and 1 household of Ghasi communities having only male children of school going age are defaulting in enrolling the children. Similarly in case of only female children of school going age 12 households of Bhumij; 1 Brahmin, 1 Bindhani and 1 Barik households of this village are default in sending their children to school. While 11 households having both male and female school going children are defaulting in sending them to school. Of those 6 households are of Bhumij communities, 4 are Ghasi and one is Bindhani. Out of 50 households 14 have only male children, 16 have only female children and 20 have both male and female children of school going age (5–14). Again of these 20 households 15 are Bhumij of which only 9 households have sent their children to school. Out of these 9 households six households have not allowed their female children to read in the school.

It has also been found that the children of school going age in case of the households with illiterate head have suffered most. In only one case of a Bhumij family of Rangamatia though the head of the household is reported to be literate but the children of school going age are not enrolled in school—causing default inconsistency. This is further revealed that the poor tribals owing to their backwardness and financial eonstraints are unable to educate their children. Proverty and unsound economic state certainly are the reason of default inconsistency. This is universal and in case of Rangamatia it can not be an exception.

This apart, discontinuation of studies is also noticed due to cultivation which usually seek assistance of the children in tending cattles and for other household duties. The children attending 10-12 years of age are engaged otherwise. In case of Rangamatia village this inconsistency is present where the occupation of the head of household is either cultivation or Agricultural labour.

Age of Marriage :

It is further transpired from survey Table 2.16 that mostly male members marry at the age groups 20-24 (16 cases) and 25-29 (10 cases) while the female members marry at the age of 15-17 years and 18 to 24 years. Also some cases of female marriage have taken place before attaining 15 years of age. Cases of older marriages i.e. at the age 30-34 in case of males and 20-24 years for females are a few.

The survey data also throw light on the average age at marriage which is stated as under.

TABLE—2.15

Household Defaulting in Enrolling School Going Children by Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household—1973 Survey

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of Household	Number of households having children of School going age (5—14)			Number of house holds with only male children of School going age and failing to Send them to School	Number of households with only female children of School going age and failing to send 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	Numerr of households with both male and female children of School going age and failing to send only female children	Remarks
	Male Only	Female Only	Male & Female Both						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	14	16	20	7	15	11	...	6	
Ghasi (SC)	1	...	4	1	...	4	...	...	
Bhumij (ST)	12	13	15	6	12	6	...	6	
Barik	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Bindhani	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	
Brahmin	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	

TABLE—

Age at first Marriage as related to

Present Age of Married Persons	Average age at Marriage of		Number of males married at the age						
	Male	Female	Below 15	15 - 17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30 - 34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Up to 19	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	16	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25—29	20	17	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
30—34	26	20	...	...	...	3	1	1	...
35 44	22	17	...	...	2	4	5	...	...
45—59	21	17	...	1	3	4	4	...	...
60—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	2	8	16	10	1	...

2.16

present age 1973 Survey

Number of Females married at the age							
Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	+35	Remarks
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
2	3	4	1	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
4	6	...	3	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	17	7	5	...	...	...	

TABLE—2.17

Avarage age at marriage as related to Caste or Tribe or communiy and time of Marriage collected at the time of Survey-1973

Caste or Tribe Or Community	No. of married persons		Average age at marriage of married males who married			Average age at marriage of married females who married.		
	Male	Female	Within 15 yrs.	15—19 yrs.	30+ yrs.	Within 15 years	15-29 years	30+ years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Caste or Tribe or Community	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhumij	28	29	23	22	23	17	16	18
Ghasi	3	3	22	22	...	19	16	...
Bindhani	3	3	21	20	...	18	15	...
Barik	2	1	...	18	...	...	14	...
Brahmin	1	2	...	...	20	...	20	14

Average age at marriage of males is 23 where as that of female is 17 in that village.

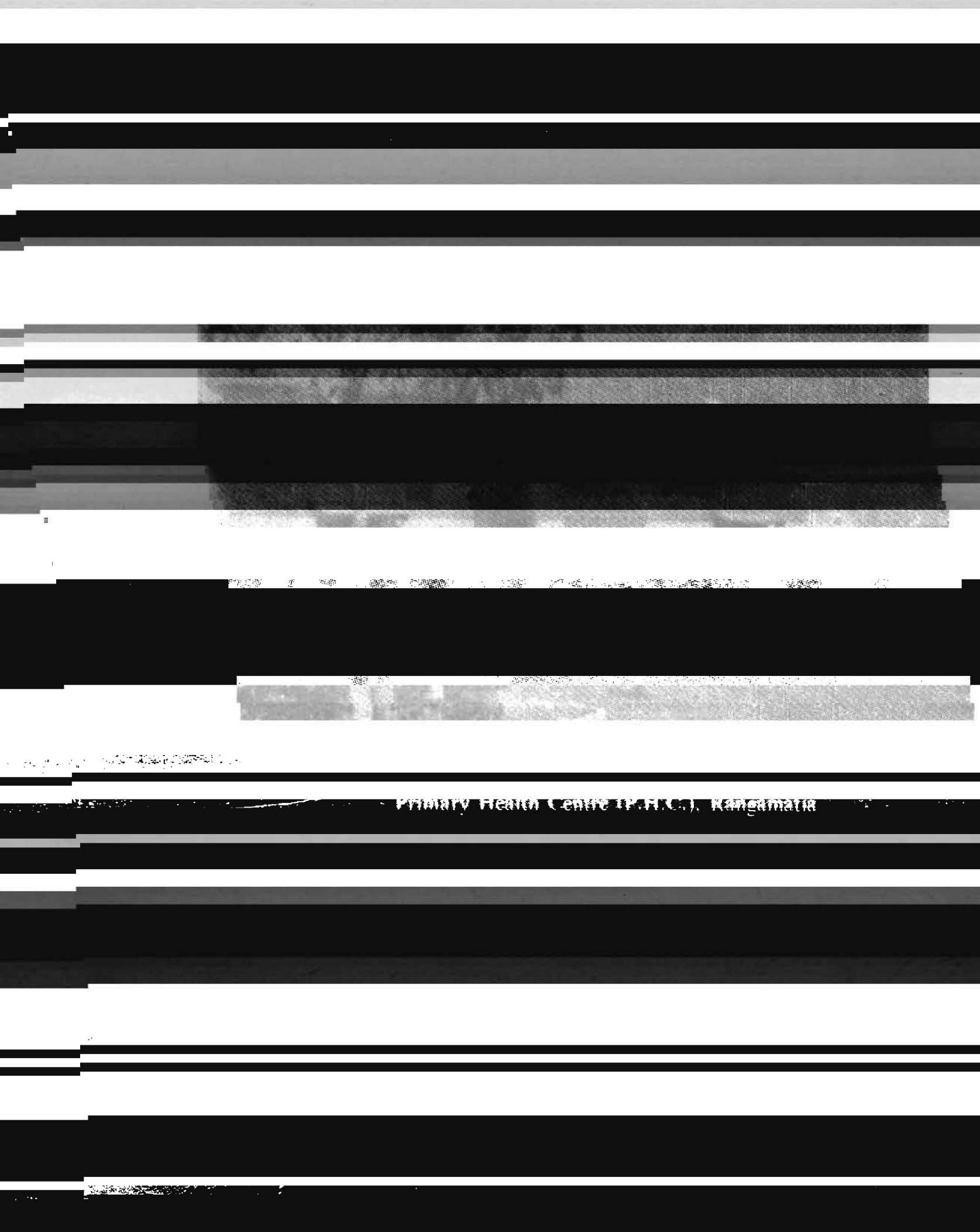
The figure in regard to cases of divorce is very insignificant. Out of 37 ever married males and 38 ever married females only 2 cases of divorce among female was reported during survey. The reasons of divorce in respect of these two cases is due to-madness of the female spouse while another case is due to to frictions or quarrels is the family. Both these cases are from amongst the Bhumij community of village.

Population control measures- attitude and Practice :

The population of Rangamatia increased by 12.62 per cent during the decade 1961-71 as against the growth rate of 21.42 per cent recorded during the decade 1951-61. The population of Mayurbhanj district registered a growth rate of 19.12 per cent during the decade 1961-71 and in the same decade the state population showed a growth of 25.05 per cent. From the trend of the growth of population for the last two decades, it appears that it has appreciably declined in case of Rangamatia in the decade 1961-71. This slow growth in case of this village suggests that the villagers are no more callous about the hazards of large sized families. The educated ones, the Bhumij youths particularly, are keen to bring about reforms by shunning the age old tradition and old customs. The residents in Rangamatia village appears to have been convinced about the need for having small sized families. They supported family planning measures. Adoption of various family planning methods is not unknown to the tribals as well as to other residents, many of whom are reported to be using both oral and other contraceptive devices. Quite a good number have undergone vasectomy/tubectomy operation.

Diseases and treatment :

The residents of this village proudly acclaim that the establishmend of a Primary Health Centre in the very outskirts of Rangamatia is really a boon for them. They no longer have to depend on the Primary Health Centre at Amsikra village about 4 Kms away from Rangamatia. Medical facilities are now available at their door step. The pharamacists, sanitary staff and the health visitor meet them at regular intervals and distribute various kinds of antibiotics, and vitamin tablets for common diseases. The residents naturally breath a sigh of relief. Preventive medicines against contagious and other diseases are also regularly distributed. The residents are immunised against Cholera, Small Pox etc. All wells, tanks and ponds in the


Primary Health Centre (P.H.C.), Kangamalla

village are periodically disinfected with Chlorine and other disinfectants.

Complicated cases are taken to the Primary Health Centre for appropiate treatment. The records of the Primary Health Centre reveal that while a total number of 17,574 cases of diseases were handled in 1975, the figure was slightly less in number i.e. 17,297 in the year 1976. These figures are inclusive of both the out door and indoor patients. As against these figures pertaining to these two types of patients in the succeeding year 1977 stood at 27.773 recording an increase of 60.57 per cent cases in one year interval. The common diseases are amoebic-dysentery bacillary dysentery malaria, influenza, digestive troubles and scabies etc. Following is a list of a few types of common diseases with number of cases attended to in the Primary Health Centre in 1975, 1976 and 1977.

TABLE 2 18

Statement of diseases treated in Primary Health Centre, Rangamatia (1975-1977)

Year	No. of cases attended	Name of diseases	No. of cases attended
1	2	3	4
1975 (Old and New)	17,574 (Both out-door and in patients)	i) Amoebic Dysentery	2,107
		ii) Bacillary dysentery	1,080
		iii) Digestive diseases	3,496
		iv) Scabies	3,110
		v) Influenza	2,061
		vi) Anaemia	1,070
		vii) Malaria	648
		viii) Allergic	513
		ix) Super fluous injuries	255
		x) Worm infection	251
		xi) Enteric fever	26
		xii) V.D. Gonorrhoea	19
		xiii) Arthiritics	8
		xiv) Hooping cough	21
1976 (Old snd New)	17,297 (Both out-door and in-patients)	i) Scabies	5,401
		ii) Other digestive diseases	2,426
		iii) Avitaminosis	2,213
		iv) Malaria	9,079
		v) Influenza	1,216
		vi) Amoebic dysentery	996
		vii) Upper respiratory diseases	820
		viii) Bacillary dysentery	608
		ix) Anaemia	527
		x) Allergic	518
		xi) Worm infection	515
		xii) Inflamatory diseases of eye	318

1	2	3	4
		xiii) Respiratory diseases	239
		xiv) Acute Bronchitis	185
		xv) Bronchitis	90
		xvi) Hooping cough	26
		xvii) Filariasis	15
1977 (old and New)	27,773 (Both out-door and in-patients)	i) Scabies	3,785
		ii) Malaria	3,530
		iii) Other digestive diseases	3,525
		iv) Avitaminosis	2,646
		v) Influenza	1,295
		vi) Amoebic dysentery	1,845
		vii) Bacillary dysentery	903
		viii) Respiratory infection	820
		ix) Worm infection	698
		x) Anaemia	646
		xi) Inflamatory diseases of eye	388
		xii Allergic	533
		xiii) Other respiratory infection	249
		xiv) Filariasis	16

Source : P.H.C. Rangamatia at Sapanchua

It appears, cases of oommon fever, worm infections, Scabies are on the increase since 1975. They are in virulent form particularly among the children. Other stomach diseases and dysentery of both amoebic and bacillary types, are attributed due to the intake of un-hygenic food and dirty water of ponds and canal in the village. The cases of Malaria appears to be once again increasing in number. While only 648 cases were attended to in 1975 it went as high as 2,079 in the year 1976 and 3,530 in 1977. Avitaminosis is common among the infants and the old the figure of which has gradually increased from 2,213 in 1976 to 2,646 cases in 1977. Over and above these diseases the cases of gonorrhoeal infections and other veneral diseases are also reported to be rampant.

Indigenous and Local treatment :

Prior to the establishment of the Primary Health Centre at Sapanchua, the villagers of Rangamatia as well as those of other adjoining villages had to remain contented with the local and herbal medicines. The use of popular herbol medicines were introduced by one of the knowledgeable persons of the village. People used to flock to him for treatment.

The physicians of the Primary Health Centre reported that the innocent villagers believe in superstitions. Disease as they say, is an act of God and could be cured only by appeasing the deity. But now a days they are gradually seeking medical assistance from the Primary Health Centre. That apart the informants belonging to the Ghasi, Mahali and Bhumij communities stated that the the 'Dhai' and the Health Visitor of the Primary Health Centre attended to their parturients at the time of delivery. The complicated cases are taken to the qualified doctors of the Health Centre for appropriate treatment.

As regards sanitation and hygienic habits, the residents do not appear to be callous. The very sight of clean surroundings of their houses and regular white washing of their walls and verandahas explain their consciousness for cleanliness. The Bhumijas, the Bariks and the Brahmins alike take special care for cleanliness. The Ghasis appear to be too much negligent in this regard. The heaps of rubbish and cow-dung are common in Ghasi settlements. The Bhumij as and Brahmins of course keep the rubbish and cow-dung away from their dwelling houses.

MIGRATION :

"The Indian villages are characterised by absence of certain basic conveniences of life which are generally available in some of the Urban centres. Neverthless, it is very difficult to group some of the forces as push factors and other as pull factors. If a family does not have enough of land in the village if may be pushed out of its village home. But that is because there is an urban force which pulls the family into the town. Almost every factor responsible for migration has both a pull force and a push force. Both these forces operate simultaneously and it would scarcely be logical to draw a clear-cut distinction beteween the two".*

In Rangamatia these factors doesnot prevail well because of its nearness to an Urban Centre. The residents of the village, most of whom are innocent tribals, are not influenced, by push and pull factors of migration. The table 2.19 reveals that 582 or 60.37 per cent of the residents are putting up in this village for a period over 10 years. Among the remaining, a paltry number of 9 person are staying for a period less than 1 year whereas 180 and 193 persons are living in Rangamatia for a period of 1-4 years and 5-9 years respectively.

From the table 2.20 which relates to duration of residence in Rangamatia among SC/ST reveals that as many as 504 ST persons representing 60.65 per cent of the tribals of this village are living in Rangamatia for a period of 10 years and above.

TABLE—2 19

Duration of residence in Village-Rangamatia as per 1971 Census.

	Entire duration	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	964	9	180	193	148	90	344
Male	480	3	93	76	60	38	210
Femdle	484	6	87	117	88	52	134

TABLE—2.20

Duration of residence in village Rangamatia by S.C./S.T. as per 1971 Census.

SC/S.T.	Persons	All duration	Less than 2 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
S.T.	Total	46	1	10	11	4	4	16
	Male	23	—	6	6	—	2	9
	Female	23	1	4	5	4	2	7
S.T.	Total	831	5	159	163	120	82	302
	Male	411	1	75	66	50	35	184
	Female	420	4	84	97	70	47	111

*Dr. S. Mishra, Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. II P. 55

The residents emigrate into deep forests seasonally for collection of the forest products. Another important job which attracts the residents most, resulting in emigration from the village in bulk is agricultural labour. They usually attend to the clarion of call neighbouring areas lying in the eastern tracts of Midnapur district of West Bengal and various places in Remuna, Soro, Jaleswar and Rupsa in the Sadar, Sub division of Baleswar district besides other adjoining villages of Baripada sub-division Agricultural labour which which keeps them engaged seasonally is locally known as 'Nemala'. During the year the residents of Rangamatia as well as those of other adjoining villages emigrate for 'Nemala' or the agricultural operation twice-once at the time of transplantation operation, and the next at the time of harvesting. This operation keeps them engaged for a period of about 4 to 6 weeks. Usually this emigration involves movement of the male members only while in rare cases the entire family moves out.

This apart, residents also emigrate to twons and neighbouring villages as contract servants or 'Bermasias'. These contract servants or Baramasias live in their Master's house throughout the year. The well-to-do families keep 'Baramasia' for tending their cattle or to attend to many other odd jobs including agricultural operations which these families undertake. These 'Baramasias' or Persons engaged for all the year round get food at the house of their Masters. They are also given some clothings and food grains for their services on annual basis. Under this practice quite a good number of children belonging to the Mahali and the Bhumij communities of the village are reported to have been engaged elsewhere as 'Baramasias'.

In the inset table 2.21 the survey data reveals that the number of immigrants are far too low incomparison to non-migrants or those born in the village itself. Out of these 62 non-migrant households of the village there is only 1 single member household ; 28 having 2 5 members ; 30 having 6—10 members and 3 households having more than 11 members. There are only 7 households are immigrated to the village from the same Tahasil. Of these 7 households 4 have the members 2 5, 2 households are single member households and one household has the members 6 to 10 immigrated to the village from the same district but out side the Tahasil.

TABLE—2.21

Distribution of households by number of members and migration status and place of Birth of Head of Household

Migration status	Number of households having members					
	Single	2—5	6—10	11 and above	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A—Non-migrants (Born in the village)	1	28	30	3	62	
B—Migrants (Born outside the village in the same Tahasil	(a) Rural 2	4	1	—	7	
	(b) Urban —	—	—	—	—	
C—Born within the same district outside the Tahasil	(a) Rural —	1	—	—	1	
	(b) Urban —	—	—	—	—	

CHAPTER—3

ECONOMY

The village Rangamatia is situated a little more than 20) feet above the sea level. Though it is situated in this abrupt and hilly upland, the economy of the village is mostly agriculture oriented. The surrounding forests extending westward upto Similipal hills range exert a good deal of influence on its economy.

The main occupation of the most of the residents is cultivatiou and allied occupations. Occupation of a few activities. These activities include gathering of forest products, basket weaving and manufacturing or mending of agricultural implements etc. While the Bindhanis manufacture and repair agricultural implements, the Ghasis or the 'Beheras' as they call themselves, take sweeping and cleaning as their jobs. Some undertake rope making and also some are reported to be doing slaughtering and selling mutton in the weekly markets in and around Rangamatia and Baripada town. The Brahmins, besides conducting the 'poojas' and other rituals associated with vital events like births, marriage and death ceremonies also take up works connected with cultivation etc. Besides this job, the most iuflueucing Brahmin family that of Gram Panchayat Sarapanch, has earnings from miscellaneous jobs, mostly from forestry or supply of fuel and also from agricultural and allied occupations.

Economic Resources :

Most of the population in the village maintain their livelihood from agriculture. Out of a sample of 100 households in the village, 74 households are cultivators. Twenty two households are pursuing agricultural labour. Only four households were engaged in other occupations. The earlier survey of 157 households in the village in 1961 showed 44.58 per cent, 70 households engaged in cultivation; 40.13 per cent 63 household in agricultural labour and 15.29 per cent 24 households in other occupations. Thus it is clearly evident that during the decade the villagers have shown interest in agriculture. They are getting full co-operation from village level agricultural worker as he gives them demonstration of new methods of cultivation, application of new varieties of seeds and pesticides that yield more crops. The other allied occupation include blacksmithy, preparation of mats from date and palm leaves and grocery shop service etc.

The communitywise break-up of 100 households with their occupation in the village is given in table 3.1.

TABLE 3,1

Distribution of 100 Households by Religion and Community with their Occupation at the Time of Survey in 1973

Religion	Community	Total No. of households	No. of Households engaged in the Occupation of		
			Cultivation	Agricultural Labourer	Other Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu	Ghasi	7	5	2	—
	Bhumij	78	59	17	2
	Brahmin	6	3	3	...
	Barik	2	2	...	...
	Bindhani	5	4	...	1
	Mahali	1	—	—	1
Christian	Bhumij	1	1	...	...
		100	74	22	4

Detailed description of the land and occupation :

Landuse pattern :

Rangamatia, with its total area of 635 acres or 256.98 hectares has mixed type of lands. Those types are high, medium and low. Within the village limits the high land or 'Mal' quality comprises 41.08 hectares. Next better quality or medium class of land is called 'Berena' or 'Majhiali' type– and has got an area of about 76.40 hectares. The next superior variety is 'Bahal' or 'Khala' type of land comprising about 50.03 hectares and mainly found in low lying patches adjoining main 'Basti' site. Total of 167.51 hectares are being cultivated by the villagers. The rest of the other areas 89.47 hectares are used for other purposes. Total cultivable land and non-paddy growing land are reported to have been around 220.22 hcts and 36.76 hcts. respectively The remaining land is gripped under shrubs and barren forests in the precincts of Rangamatia.

Apart from these three types of lands, the irrigation facility through the Balidiha canal is a boon to the Cultivators of Rangamatia. This canal irrigats 126.40 hcts. of land, producing Kharif crops and about 8.00 hcts. of land of Rabi crops. This canal, altogether runs for about 15 kms. and irrigates the adjoining crop fields lying close to it or to its bistributaries. The Minor Irrigation Project (M.I.P.) at Balidiha, maintained by the R.E.O. (Rural Engineering Organisation) irrigates 70.93 hcts. of 'Mal' land; 239.70 hcts. of Barena and 176.30 hcts. of 'Bahal' or low lands. Out of the total geographical area of 718.30 hcts. of land in Rangamatia Circle, 486.93 hcts. or 67.79 percent of the land are covered under irrigation for kharif crops. The irrigated 'Barena' or medium type land covering 73.30 hcts. or 10.20 per cent land is ear-marked for Rabi crops.

Water tax :

The cultivable land which is covered under irrigation for different types of crops is subject to water levy. The quantum of this levy as reported by the local Revenue Inspector is 50 per cent of the tax plus nominal cess. On an average, the water levy for water-logged low land, is of the following order :

Tax	—Rs. 2.75
Cess	—Rs. 1.37
	Rs. 4.12
50 per cent	— Rs. 2.06

Hence an onerous farmer cultivating in this low lying area having irrigation facility has to pay a levy of Rs. 2.06 per 'Mano' or 0.64 acres of land. This quantum again varies depending on the nature of crop cultivated. The tax on the aforesaid rate is charged for the kharif crops. But the tax fluctuates for the cultivation of wheat, potato, onion and maize. The rate for Rabi crops is usuaiiy charged on the following rates.

(i)	Wheat	...Rs. 8/- per acre
(ii)	Patato	...Rs. 10/ per acre
(iii)	Onion	...Rs. 8/ per acre
(iv)	Maize	...Rs. 8/ per acre

The tax rate for the medium type of land where Rabi crop is undertaken, is charged in flat rate of Rs. 4/- per acre. This levy is termed as *Compulsory basis* water tax and is charged over and above the normal crop wise tax stated above.

Yield rate :

The statistics on yield rate for the earlier study (1961) is not available. In Rangamatia, however, whatever was the yield rate of various crops a decade back, it can be claimed that this rate has definitely gone up. The residents have been now a days, given sufficient scope of using modern tools and implements. The cultivators are fully aware of the use of improved variety of seeds, chemical fertilizers and the pesticides.

Presently, in Rangamatia village as well as the other component village of the circle, winter paddy and summer paddy of normal variety and high yield variety are grown. Recently the cultivation of wheat has been introduced which was grown in over 31 acres of land in the year 1978. The village level agricultural workers could explain the know how of all kinds of improved methods

as well as the use of chemical fertilizers and the pesticides which were quite unknown to the villagers in the past.

The table 3.2 compiled from survey data would reveal the production, consumption and marketing by religion and community.

TABLE—3.2

Crops production, consumption and marketing by religion and caste or tribe or community

Sl. No.	Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total No. of households	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	No. of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating households	Consumption per cultivating households	Marketing per cultivating households	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindu Bhumij	21	18	Paddy	18	1077 Kgs	909 Kgs	168 Kgs	
				Wheat	4	48 Kgs	48 Kgs	...	
				Potato	5	175 Kgs	125 Kgs	50 Kgs	
				Pulses (Harar)	1	7 Kgs	7 Kgs	...	
2	Hindu Barik	1	1	Paddy	1	600 Kgs	550 Kgs	50 Kgs	
3	Hindu Bindhani	2	2	Paddy	2	35 Kgs	35 Kgs	...	
4	Hindu Brahmin	3	2	Paddy	2	1010 Kgs	560 Kgs	450 Kgs	
				Potato	1	150 Kgs	150 Kgs	...	
5	Hindu Ghasi	2	2	Paddy	2	44 Kgs	44 Kgs	...	
6	Hindu Mahali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The survey was conducted in this village during the year 1973. It was revealed at that time that out of the total number of 177 households only 30 households were shown to draw the idea regarding production, consumption and marketing of the village. The religion of the members of these households is Hindu and they are stated to be having agricultural or horticultural land.

What is most striking feature of all these cultivators is the yield produced by the Brahmin households. While only 3 households of Brahmin community is engaged in cultivation, the net yield is comparatively higher than in case of 21 Bhumij households of Rangamatia. The superiority of Brahmins with regard to crop yield and marketing of these crops emerges out. The reason might be attributed to the social awareness and economic advantage of the Brahmins over rest of the communities of the village.

New types of skill and man-power :

Rangamatia gets impulse in all fields because of its closeness with Baripada. All sorts of knowledge and skill being quickly imported the residents are gradually wooing themselves to ever changing civilisation. They are socially much more

avare than any other natives of their counterparts who are away from 'Baripada—the district headquarters. The results of science, civilisation and culture moulds these residents effectively.

It has come to notice and in fact the residents are well aware of changes around them. They seem to have developed tastes for sophisticated and advanced economic life. With regard to agriculture and cultivation they are reported to be now resorting to scientific methods as well. The use of chemical fertilizers is now becoming popular in the village.

The village level agricultural worker, posted in this village conducts field demonstration of different crops. He also motivates them to adopt novel methods of agriculture, to use improved implements as well as to shift to various chemical fertilizers—instead of concentrating on age old agricultural methods. Because of his active involvement and his interest to accelerate the pace of development in agriculture quite often he conducts demonstrations of high yield variety of paddy and fertilizers etc.

Following is a details of one such demonstration in a crop field of a Bhumij of Rangamatia village...conducted in Rabi season of 1978.

Result of Parijat	Paddy	Demonstration of Rangamatia village Agricultural workers centre
	1. Name of Block	- Shyamakhunta
	2. Name of the vill.	- Rangamatia
	3. Name of cultivator	- Sri Sarat Ch. Singh
	4. Year and season of demonstration	- Rabi, 1978
	5. Type of scil	- Balia, Matal, Dorasa
	6. Irrigated or Non-irrigated	- Irrigated
	7. Area of demonsration	- 10 Cents (2-1/2 qunths)
	8. Seed quantity	- 2-1/2 Kg.
	9. Type of seed	- Parijata
	10. Date of transplantation	- 17.2.78
	11. Date of Utilisation of Pesticides	- 3.3.78 & 18.3.78
	12. Date of untillsation fertiliser	- 17.2.78
	13. Quantity of fertiliser applied	- (i) Urea-6 kg (ii) Mosure Phosphate-10 kg (iii) Murate of Potash-3 kg
	14. Method of application	Broadcasting
	15. Date of harvest	- 16.5.78
	16. Yield obtained	- 120 kg

During the field studies it has come to notice that the residents of other adjoining villages also take immense interest in these improved methods Tastes for cultivation of patato, wheat and onion are also developing. The high yield variety seeds are now preferred by them. Some have developed high skill in using these improved varieties of paddy seeds, namely, Jagannath, Indian sandow, T. 90 and 1242. Other improved varieties like Annapurna, 1,145 and palna are also cultivated by some. The local or 'Desi' varieties. popularly known as Desara Ganthi, Tikri, Narda and sri Ram and Kasiphal are most common in Rangamatia.

Tools and Implements :

The residents of Rangamatia are usually operating with their traditional implements. In this region where the undulating surface covers major portion, the use of sophisticated equipments as used in other plain regions, is quite uncommon. Yet, the developed skills and techniques are gradually pouring in. The village level Agricultural workers (VLAW) gradually teaches them the utility of the new agricultural implements.

The traditional implements of agricultural operation are quite common. The residents, mostly use the age old 'kadae' or 'Langda' (plough) and other equipments at the time of different operations like 'Bihida' or Beusana (Segregation), Babair (Harvesting) or 'Baba Dal' (Thrashing). 'Kurkam' or kodal (phowra) kori (Spade , Dao (sickle). sabala (crowbar and (Hoe) are the essential implements in use.

Recently the village Level Agricultural worker has introduced the use of iron plough, axe and pick-axe etc. They are also seen taking interest in sprayer for spraying insecticides etc.

The Bhumij community who are in majority iif Rangamatia appear to be well off than other communities. Bhumij's being affluent also are in possession of various equipments of their own. It has also been noticed during survey and subsequent field studies that they have developed a taste for improved equipments. The Brahmins also are shifting towards new equipments introduced by village level Agricultural worker.

The inset table 3.3 indicating a few important tools and equipments for Agricultural and Horticultural operation for all religious groups of Rangamatia shows that all the 65 households have been mainly using plough, spade, sickle etc. Other tools like Harrow, Forkhoe and pick-axe are used by some.

TABLE

Important Tools and Equipments for Agriculture, Horticulture as

Religion/Caste, Tribe/Community	No. of House-holds	Number of household				
		Tool 1 Plough	Tool 2 Spade	Tool 3 Sickle	Tool 4 Harrow	Tool 5 Plier (Sandasi)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	65	41	40	51	32	8
Hindu—Ghasi	5	1	1	3	...	...
Hindu—Bhumij	48	36	34	42	29	8
Hindu—Mahali	1	...	...	....	...	...
Hindu—Barik	2	1	2	1	1	...
Hindu—Bindhani	4	...	...	1	...	...
Hindu—Brahmin	5	3	3	4	2	...

3.3

Related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household.

Using						
Tool 6 Hoe.	Tool 7 Sabala (Crowbar)	Tool 8 Forkhoe	Tool 9 Bhara	Tool 10 Yoke	Tool 11 Pick-axe	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	22	37	19	34	1	
...	..	1	...	...	...	
9	19	31	19	32	1	
...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	1	2	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	3	...	1	...	

The priest and the Barik households are reported to be using plough for cultivation and other tools. The Ghasis who manufacture rope commonly use (i) Chhuri or Knife: (ii) Dhera; (iii) Charki and (iv) Guni Danga. While preparing rope 'Dhera' is used to pull the manufactured rope after which it is processed in 'Charki' for suitably twining the cord, The Mahali, for their basket weaving use 'Ghoda' or a Stand; 'Budia' or a small axe to split the bamboo and with 'Katu' or knife they make size and shape of the splitted bamboo pieces as per their requirements.

Land utilisation pattern :

It will be evident from the following statement that the area of Rangamatia village is 635 acres which includes 23 acres of land under forest. A vast land of 531 acres is unirrigated. This statement (1971 Census), however, does not present any figure about the land under irrigation. In fact Balidiha Canal,which flows through this village after 1971 Census irrigates about 144.40 hectares. of land of Rangamatia village as well as a number of other villages.

From the academic point of view a comparison of land use data of a few villages adjoining Rangamatia and a few lying at different distances from Baripada town has been done in the table 3.4. This reveals an interesting picture on land use data.

LABLE—3.4

Comparative study of land use data (1971 Census)

Sl. No.	Village	Population	Area in acres	Land use (i,e, area under different types of land use in acres rounded to the nearest unit					Remarks (distance from Baripada town in Kms.)
				Forest	Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Cultivable waste	Area not available for cultivation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	* Rangamatia	964	635	23	—	531	14	67	11 Kms.
2.	Salbani	508	284	—	14	243	8	19	11 Kms.
3.	Badasul	542	1003	2	—	955	23	23	9 Kms.
4.	Jaibilla	609	586	26	—	492	11	57	8 Kms.
5.	Shyamakhunta	374	311	5	5	226	24	51	11 Kms.
6.	*+Rangamatia	767	146	—	55	18	—	73	3 Kms.
7.	Jagannathpur	995	930	145	—	696	45	44	9 Kms.

*The village under present study (in Shyamakhunta C.D. Block.)

*+Lying in another C.D. Block (in Sankhabhanga C.D. Block)

The land use data presented in table 3.4 gives a glimpse of different types of land in the vicinity of Rangamatia and other villages. It is a fact that forests, the soil pattern and irrigation facility etc. put a greater impact on the economy. In other words these factors mould the economy of a place. In this statement the statistics reveal the availability of different types of land use around Rangamatia. Despite irrigation system, vast land of Rangamatia and quite a good number of adjoining villages stand out as unirrigated.

Distribution of households by nature of right over land.

The inset table 3.5 based on the survey statistics reveals that out of the total 171 households of entire village Rangamatia only 25 are possessing land.

TABLE—3.5

Distribution of Households by nature of right over land

Religion/Caste/Tribe	Households having land		Land owned		Land leased in occupied		Otherwise	
	No. of H. Hs	Acreage of land	No. of H. Hs	Acreagd of land	No. of H. Hs	Acreage of land	No. of H. Hs	Acreage of land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu								
Barik	1	10.00	1	10.00	...	...	...	...
Bhumij	18	85.14	18	80.98	1	2.00	2	2.16
Bindhani	2	0.35	2	0.35	..	...	...	...
Brahmin	2	15.33	2	15.33	...	...	...	...
Ghasi	2	1.22	2	1.22	...	...	...	...

This table with community—wise break up states that so far the acreage is concerned, the Bhumij community has a large share of the land with 85.14 acres. of these while 80.98 acres are own lands, the acreage of land held on lease comes to only 2.00. Balance 2.16 acres are occupied from other sources. Baring Bhumij community of Rangamatia, it is also revealed from this data that a total of 26.90 acres of land are owned by other communities also. While the 2 Brahmin households exclusively enjoying 15.33 acres of land the rest 3 communities, namely 1 Barik, 2 Bindhani and 3 Ghasi households together are in possession of only 11.57 acres.

TABLE—3.6

Distribution of households by Religion/Caste/Tribe possession and size group of cultivation holdings

Size group of land holdings		Total No. of households	Distribution of households by Religions/Caste/Tribe/ Communities	Remarks
1		2	3	4
1	Less than 1 acre	6	Hindu S.C. Ghasi = 1 S.T. Bhumij = 3 Bindhani = 2	
2.	1—4.9 acres	8	Hindu S.C, Ghasi = 1 S.T. Bhumij = 6 Brahmin = 1	
3.	2—54.9 acres	3	Hindu S.T. Bhumij = 3	
4.	5—9.9 acres	7	Hindu S.T, Bhumij = 6 Hindu Barik = 1	
5.	10—14.9 acres	1	Hindu Brahmin = 1	
6.	16—24.9 acres	...		
7.	25+ acres	...		
		25		

The table 3.6 reveals that the Bhumij - the dominating community of this village, are having maximum land at their disposal. Under 1 acre to 2.4 acres of land there are 6 households of the Bhumij followed by 3 households under 2.5 acres to 4.9 acres of land. Again under 5 to 9.9 acres of land comes 6 households of this community of the village. Another picturesque position stands out in case of the only Brahmin household which possess land between 10 to 14.9 acres. Further, it would be seen that the solitary Barik household of the village is also in possession of land under 5 to 9.9 acres group which is attained also by 6 Bhumij households. Both the Bindhani households do possess less than one acre of land each. Out of the two Ghasi families one have cultivated land amounting to 1 to 2.4 acres and the other have land less than an acre. The only Mahali household do not have any cultivating land

Size of holdings and tenancy :

So far the size for holdings of Rangamatia village is concerned the same has been shown with regard to number of households falling under size group of holdings. The Revenue Inspector for the Revenue Circle of Rangamatia maintains all such records relating to the size of holdings and class of land etc. Statistics in 3.7 table is also collected from Revenue Inspector which reveals that 11.49 per cent of households have got holdings less than 0.5 hcts. While 34.48 per cent or 60 honseholds are possessing holding up to 1-2 hcts. about 22.99 per cent or 40 households are in possession of holdings over 4 hcts. The table 3.7 gives glimpse of the size of holdings.

TABLE—3.7

Size of holdings

Size of Range	No. of households	Percentage
Below 1 hects,	20	11.49
1 to 2 hects,	64	53.48
2 to 3 hects,	37	21.27
3 to 4 hects,	17	9.77
4+hects,	40	22.99

The households mostly come under holdings of size range 1–2 hects. and 2–3 hects.

Detailed description of the occupations :
Agriculture :

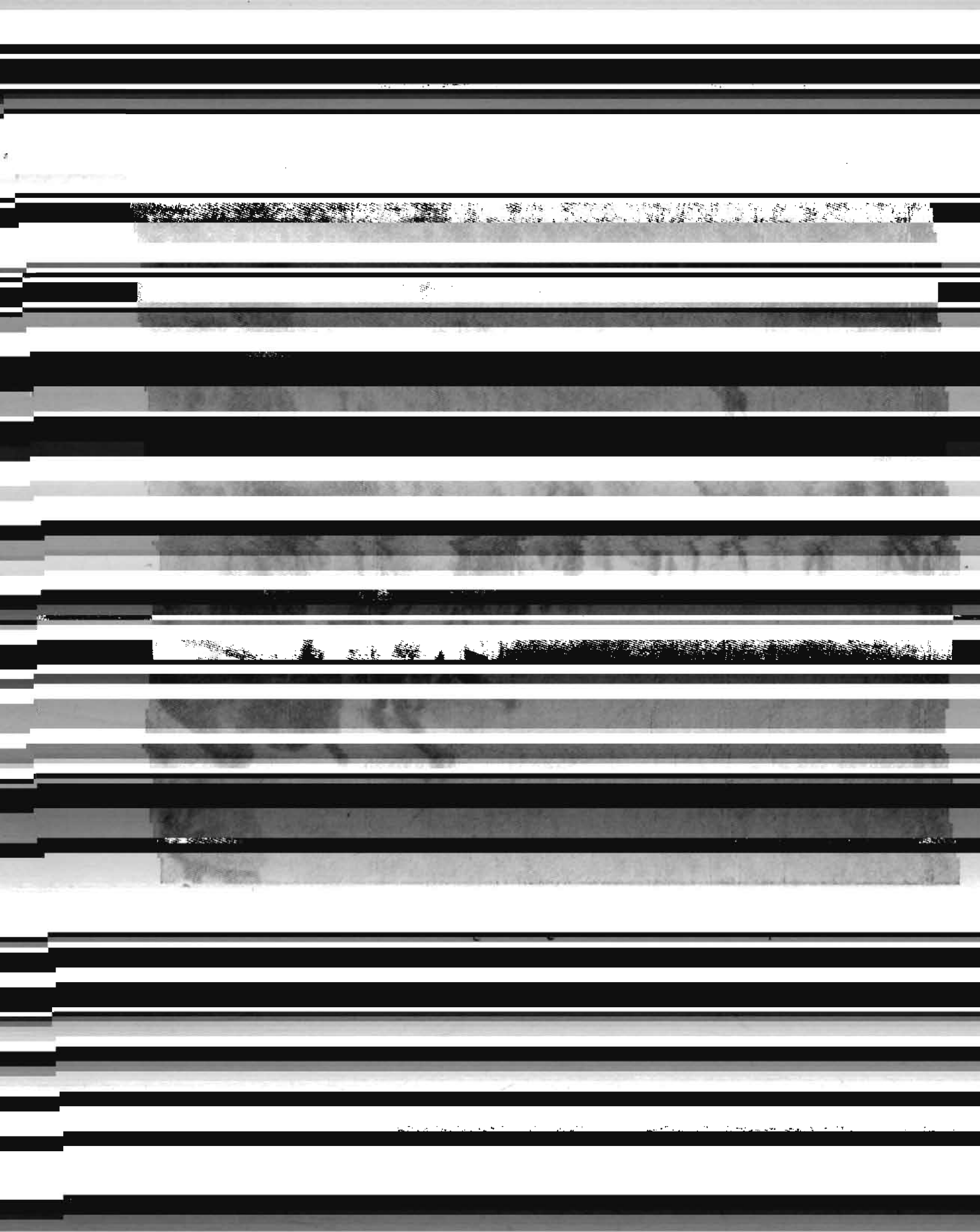
Agriculture is the mainstay of the villagers and it is not ruled out in case of residents of Rangamatia either. Agriculture usually bears all the features of backwardness and the fortunes of the poor and middle class peasants are usually dependant on the vagaries of season and the hide and seek of rainfall. In Rangamatia, besides the stream there is another water source that is Balidiha irrigation canal which irrigates the crop fields in the vicinity. On the other side of the stream only 'Asu' paddy and 'Bobai' grass are possible due to high altitude and dry patch of land.

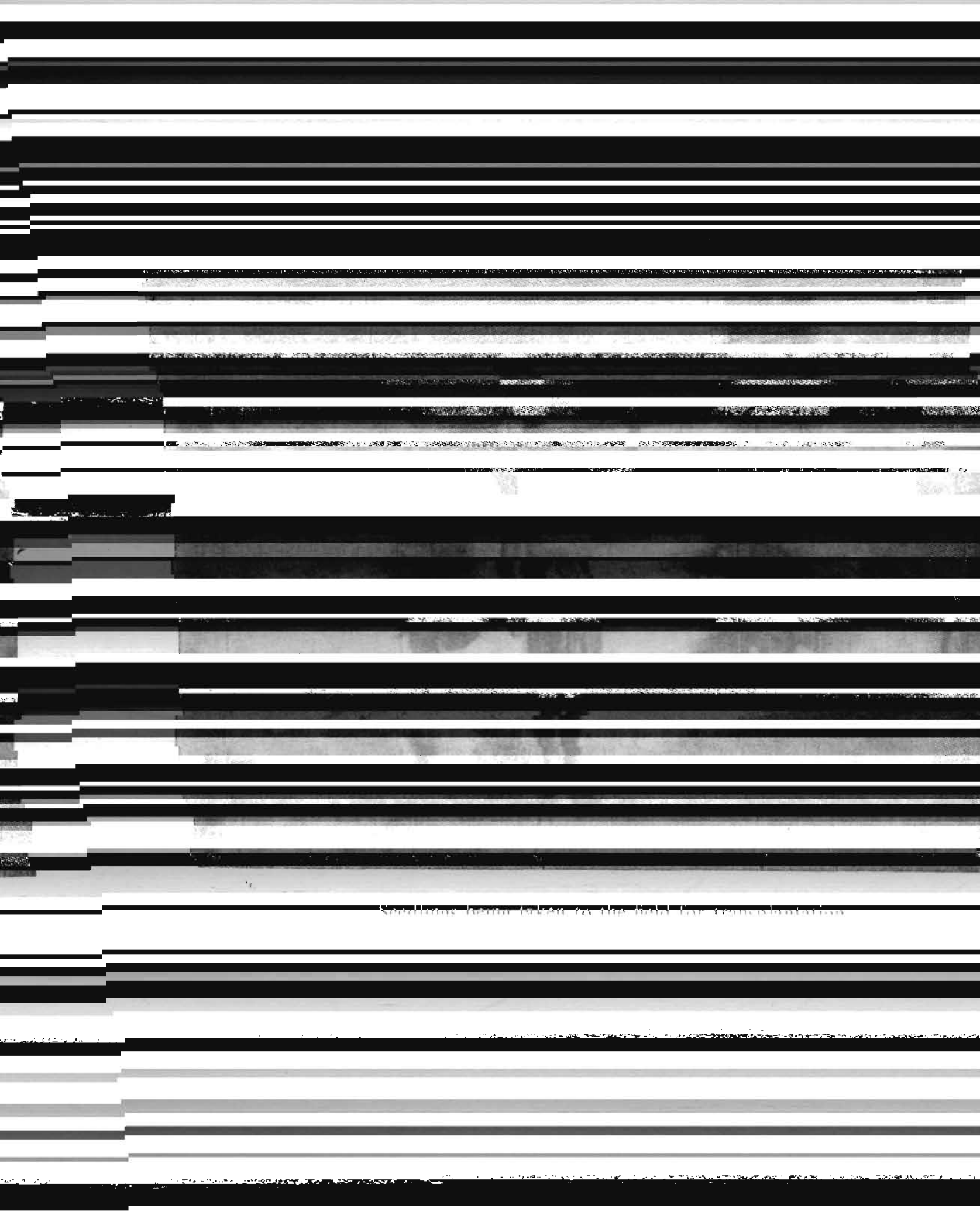
Besides paddy, wheat, maize, kada, gundulu bajra and gingelly are also grown. Vegetables such as brinjals, tomatoes, lady's finger, cucumbers, onions, chillies etc. are grown in small quantities by some cultivators specially in the backyards durring the rainy season and in winter. A few cash crops have been recently introduced. They are gradually adopting high breed quality seeds, manures, fertilisers and pesticides in order to get better yield from their field.

Nature of soil :

The soil which covers the greater part of the district is apparently derived from the underlying igneous metamorphic rocks and the difference in it is mainly due to classification and transformation effected by the surface drainage. The finer particles have been carried into the low lying areas along the drainage lines rendering the soil a clayey or silty texture and leaving the uplands light and sandy. The most usual classification of the soil in Mayurbhanj district is based on its position or level. The area is mainly undulating except along the few rivers where it comprises ridges, slopes and depressions.

The cultivators in the village recognise a few types of soil such as (1) Balimati (2 Dorasa mati (3) Matial or Chikita mati (4) Tilak mati and (5) Lal mati. Bali mati contains more than 2 3rd of sand and is very poor in fertility. Chikitamati is





sticky clay and gets water logged as water is poorly drained. Dorasa is a kind of mixed soil of sand and clay. It is retentive of moisture and easy to work. Tilakmati is grey in colour and has a very sticky texture. It shrinks and cracks when dried. Lalmati is sandy, red in colour and has the least fertility. In Rangamatia, *Dorasamati, Matial* or *Chikitamati* and *lalmati* types of soil are mainly found along the low lands, adjoining the main 'basti', the irrigation canal and near the stream. Lalmati is found extensively on the upland across the stream.

Crooping pattern :

Paddy is the principal crop of the district and accounts for 78 per cent of the cultivated area. Since the entire Mayurbhanj district is engulfed by chains of hills and uplands, the irrigation facilities are limited. Thus the cultivation of crops other than paddy is restricted because of climate. There main varieties of paddy are grown in the district (i) Aus or Asu, (ii) Aman winter) and (iii) Dalua. In Rangamatia, 'Aus, and 'Aman' varieties are mainly grown. Aus paddy is sown in May and is harvested in August. The yield varies from 6 to 7 quintals per acre. Because of its better result in high land, the cultivators concentrate in major portion of their holding under this category.

Paddy is generally grown in the superior or water logged wet lands. Both the methods of broadcasting and transplantation are taken recourse to: Broadcasting is done in uplands whereas transplantation is the practice in low lands. In cultivation of Kharif paddy, the following method is generally adopted. In (Pous.Magh), the plough ls taken to the field on the following day of 'Makar Parba'. The farmer returns from the field with ploughs hanging around his shoulders. Three girls wash the feet of oxen with water mixed with turmeric paste. Some water is sprinkled over the huts. Vermillion and powdered rice are also pasted on the ploughs kept on a raised plat form. Thereafter the field is ploughed, preferably thrice at the onset of rains.

Agricultural Operations :

At the onset of rains the sacred rites are performed to appease the God. In order to receive bumper crop the natives, particularly the Bhumij of Rangamatia observe 'Herpuna' or sacred rites are performed before sowing of seeds. This puja or worshipping is done by all the cultivators. Usually the elderly male does all the rituals out side the house after taking a bath. Handful of paddy is brought out from 'Tukuna' or the container thrice and is kept in a 'Gouni. (measuring basket). This is put over the 'Bedi' or raised platform. Water mixed with 'Tulsi' is sprinkled and vermilion is also pasted over. A spotted male fowl, preferably a chicken is sacrificed after it is worshipped. The chopped head is left over there.

Then with a 'Kurlam' or a Kodala (Powrah) the male members of the households proceed to 'Ishan Kono' or to the north eastern portion of the respective field. At this portion of the field three handful of seeds are sprinkled thrice and the remaining portions are brought to their home. After mixing it with the rest, it is preserved for the purpose of sowing. The entire seeds are sown after celebration of 'Bonga Oda'. A spotted female chick is sacrificed here after the puja is over. The fields for sowing are prepared brfore hand and during the first one or two rains it is sown in Baisakha, Jaistha which is locally known as 'herpuna,.

Sometimes before or after the Rath Jatra (Car Festival) in Asadh Sravana in July-August 'Bihida' or Biusana (segregation of plants) operation is done. in order to segregate the seed-lingss and plants this operation is adopted, through plough (Langala or Kadal). A brief Puja is also performed wherein a 'Jargisim' or a male chick is sacrificed. On its chopped head 'Rase' or the locally prepared liquor is poured. Raw rice etc., are kept in a 'Banga Pudu' or 'Banga Dana' or a leaf cup prepared out of sal leaves for offering it to the deity.

Till the harvesting is done they keep close watch of the crop fields. Small huts, locally known as 'Kumba' are erected for the purposed wherefrom they keep close which both during the day and night. Also on the three tops they erect 'Manam' or a small thatched structure to keep close vigil over the crops. The elderly male guards during the night while the children and females in particular keep close watch of the corn fields during the day time.

They are also vigilant against the pests and insects lest the crop, laden with flower is damaged.

'Kijujamlel' is the name given to the damage caused to the crops by pests and insects whereas retarded or undergrowth of the crop is ascribed as 'Rog-lel'. The use of pesticides and insecticides is now on vogue.

Harvesting :

Harvesting or 'Babair' generally follows a series of rituals. A 'Deuri' or priest of Shabar community usually cuts the first stalk after which he offers it to the 'Gram Thakurani' or village deity. He smears vermilion and offers sweets and condiments. After this ritual, harvesting work commences in respective plots of land. The yeild is allowed two to three days time to be dried up in the field itself. The crops are usually sown in Baisakha-Jaistha (May-June) and are harvested in the month of Sraban-Bhandra (August-September). All the crops including paddy, and other millets etc. like Bajara, Kada, Gundulu and Maize are also sown and harvested in same operational season. The vegetables like Brinjal, lady's finger, tomatoes and onion etc. are sown at a later stage in July-August and are harvested in September-October. Now a days the cultivation of wheat is also getting popular among the villagers of Rangamatia and other villages around.

Storing of grains involve usually some special arrangements. In the compound of the houses they erect heaps or 'Kalam' ('Khala') for storing grains. The heaps of grains are made before cleaning is undertaken. The place where the grains are meant to be stored is properly cleaned and washed with cowdung. The place is considered to be sanctified following certain rituals only after slaughtering a white fowl.

Thrashing or 'Baba Dal' is done by beating the locks of crop over the hard surface or a piece of stone. The bullocks are allowed to trod upon it in order to separate the paddy from its stalk. The straw and grains, so separated are gathered by the women who usually use winnowing fans to further clean the grains from chaffs and other rubbish After the final cleaning is done, the grains are stored in huge sized 'Dolli' or boxes made out of straw ropes.

Nawajam or Nua Khia :

The consumption of the (harvested) new crops is usually taken only after performance of some rituals. Taking of new crop as their food for 1st time is popularly known as 'Nawajam'. Any household, desirous of taking its new crop, has to ceremoneously consume it. It undergoes certain rituals. Both the household deity 'Buru Bonga' and the village deity 'Gram Thakurani' and 'Goro Mahadeb' are propitiated on this occassion.

Another important feature of this ceremony is to replace almost all material-equipments, which are in use by the household. 'Telei' cooking pots, 'Chatu' or the sticks used for cooking and other baskets, 'Changira' or the cover for cooking pots made of bamboo sticks are also replaced with the new ones. The members of household and others who also intend to observe the 'Nawajam' the same day, assemble at a distance where the 'Dinki' or the Dehusking pedals is installed. After this spot is cleaned and washed, the grains of new crops are brought for milling operations. The participants after their bath usually put on new clothes if they can afford to. The old apparel can also be used after washing. The person who takes up the operation of 'Dinki' must have a bath. 'Taben' or chura (Parched rice) as is commonly known, is prepared after which the portion of parched rice is cooked. The elderly household members who observe 'Upasa' or fasting must offer their reverence to the 'Buru Bonga' and 'Gram Thakurani' or the 'Goro Mahadeb'. This being over, they all take the cooked and parched rice and 'Jandra' (maize). 'Sasa Sakam' or leaf plates prepared out of cashewnut leaves are generally used for serving this food item on 'Nawajam' celebration. They also heavily consume 'Ili' and 'rasse' local drinks usually prepared within the family hearth.

Crops production, consumption and marketing :

In Rangamatia, the residents concentrate on cultivation of paddy, wheat, potato and other pulses. So far the production of these crops is concerned, paddy surpasses all other crops. Next to paddy the yield of potato which is higeher than wheat and other pulses. This fact is already shown in table 3.2.

Primary and Secondary Occupations

The working population is generally categorised into industrial categories, namely cultivation (Cat. I), Agricultural labourer (Cat. II), Mining, quarrying etc. (Cat. III) and all those industrial categories of workers, nine in number. Those are further broadly grouped into 3 Sectors, namely Primary, Secondary and tertiary.

Each sector comprises a number of industrial categories as mentioned below.

Primary Sector

i Cultivator

ii Agricultural labourer

iii Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

iv Mining and Quarrying

Secondary Sector

v (a) Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs etc. household industry

v (b) Manufacturing 'Processing' 'Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry.

vi Construction

Tertiary Sector

vii Trade and Commerce

viii Transport, Storage and communications

ix Other Services

In the present study we are concerned with only the first two sectors which reflect primary and secondary sector. As stated earlier the main work of the people in the region is cultivation or allied agricultural occupations. Majority of them get themselves engaged in these occupations while a few pursue other jobs. In the primary occupation 84.31 per cent of the residents of Rangamatia are found. The next sector i.e. the Secondary Sector attracts only attracts only 4.93 per cent while last group of Tertiary Sector claims 10.76 per cent. A comparative picture of involvement of the persons in various sectors in respect of Rangamatia and of adjoining villages is presented in Table 3.8.

TABLE—3.8

Workers in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors in 1961 and 1971 Censuses

Name of village	1971				1961			
	Total Worker	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total Workers	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
		Indnstrial Category				Industrial Category		
		I, II, III, IV	V(a), V(b), VI	VII, VIII, IX		I,II, III (excluding Mining & Quarrying only)	III (Mining Quarrying only) IV,V,VI IX (Gas and electricity supply only)	VII, VIII IX (excluding Gas & electricity supply only)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
*Rangamatia	223 (100.00)	188 (84.31)	11 (4.93)	24 (10.76)	455 (100.00)	416 (91.43)	...	39 (8.57)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Shyamakhunta	95	82	...	13	158	137	...	21
	(100.00)	(86.32)		(13.68)	(100.00)	(86.71)		(13.29)
Jaibila	188	157	18	13	264	201	29	34
	(100.00)	(83.51)	(9.57)	(6.92)	(100.00)	(76.14)	(10.98)	(12.88)
Badasul	203	200	2	1	295	295	...	...
	(100.00)	(98.52)	(0.99)	(0.49)	(100.00)	(100.00)	...	...
(.)Rangamatia	400	384	12	4	272	206	24	42
	(100.00)	(96.00)	(3.00)	(1.00)	(100.00)	(75.74)	(8.82)	(15.44)

* Village under study in Shyamakhunta C.D. Block

(.) Village is in Sankhabhanga C.D. Block

Above table reveals that in comparison to other two industrial sectors the primary sector claims proportionately more workers. This feature is also prevalent among the adjoining villages as well.

In case of Rangamatia the percentage of workers in primary sector has slightly gone down from the figure shown at the 1961 Census. While the same in case of tertiary sector shows slight improvement (10 76). The secondary sector indicates involvement of 4.93 per cent against nil report of 1961. When the figures of other adjoining villages are analysed they show an over all improvement on the figures of primary sector in the decade. The participation rate of workers in Secondary and the Tertiary sectors reflect on significant change.

Here it would not be out of place to mention that the primary sector of 1961 and 1971 Censuses have slightly undergone changes. This seetor while contained only three Industrial Categories., viz., Cat. I, Cat.II, Cat.III (excluding Mining and Quarrying) in 1961 Census, in the 1971 Census four Industrial Categories viz., Cat.I, Cat.II, Cat.III, Cat.IV find place. The secondary and tertiary sectors in 1971 have, however, undergone slight change over 1961 concept.' While Mining, Quarrying was treated under secondary sector in 1961 it has now been included under Primary Sector in 1971 Census.

Occupational Mobility :

A change or a shift from one's own traditional occupation is generally known as occupational mobility. Non-availability of market for the products or scanty earnings on these occupations usually give rise to occupational mobility. At times the shift from the traditional occupation of the entire family is also involved. The villagers with their age old occupation of agriculture and allied works are generally not interested to give up and to accept new burden. In Rangamatia the economic resources from around the forests, such as the forest products, fuel and Sal leaves etc. have now become misnomers from the day the 'Tiger Project' came into being. The limited agricultural resources are available to them for only 4 to 5 months in a year. Hence the present generation is not happy with the limited earnings thrown to them from the traditional occupation. Under compulsion and also because of availability of new avenues of occupation there is shift from the age old traditional occupations. The Bhumij boys after attaining edueational distinctions leave for the urban areas, either to Baripada, Balesore or the nearby towns and some even go to Bhubaneswar the capital of the state. The illiterate ones have been moving out of the village in search of employment as labourers or menials to work on contract or on daily wages. A Bhumij girl of this village has passed intermediate and discontinued her studies in the B.A. level. Another girl also a Bhumij, after matriculation was functioning as

secretary of local Mahila Samity and was organising mid-day meals etc, of the children and the parturient women in Rangamatia village itself. Two girls have also taken-up teachership in local Primary Schools. The women of Mahali Community are found attending to their traditional work of basket making. They in the process assist their male counterparts in the job. The Barik and Bhumij women provide usual cssistance in agriculture and allied works.

Occupation, Occupational Depth and Diversity :

The survey table 3.9 depicts distribution of 100 households by type and type of occupation of head of households. Out of 100 selected households 36 are nuclear households, 23 supplimented nuclear, 9 sub-nuclear, 4 are single member households. While 14 households are lineal joint, 3 are supplimented sub-nuclear, 1 collateral joint, 3 supplimented collateral joint, 4 supplimented lineal joint and 3 come under other types. The members of these different types of households are engaged in different types of occupations whose heads of households have reported in column as teachership, priest, barber, cultivator, agricultural labourer, blacksmith, bamboo basket making and daily labourer. While occupation like cultivation engages the majority of family head, in other occupations only a handful are covered.

As Rangamatia village is a tribal village the inhabitants have multiferous choice in occupation. The diversity in occupation is described below.

8 households headed by husband are engaged in cultivation where as their wives are engaged in agricultural labourer. Similarly one household headed by husband is engaged in cultivation, but his wife prefers to act as daily labourar and in cases of 4 households the husbands are engaged as daily labourer where as their wives prefer to work as agricultural labourer. In most of the households headed by father try to maintain their traditional occupation i.e. cultivation where as their sons prefer to work either as teacher, peon, Sarpanch. truck helper, chowkidar or retail dealder, priest. It is also conspicous that some members of a household chooses to work one kind of job but other members prefer to work other than the job of head of the household.

TABLE —

Distribution of households by type

Occupation of head of households		Number of households					
		Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub nuclear	Single Person	Supplemented Sub-nuclear	Collateral joint
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		36	23	9	4	3	1
1 Teachership	(15)	1	1	...	1	...	...
2 Priest	(19)	1	1	...	...	...	...
3 Barber	(56)	1	...	..	...	...	...
4 Cultivator	(61)	22	15	3	...	3	1
5 Agricultural Labourer	(63)	3	...	3	1	...	...
6 Blacksmith	(83)	...	1	...	...	...	...
7 Bamboo Basket Making	(94)	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Daily Labourer	(99)	8	5	2	2	...	...
9 Non-Worker	(Beggar)	...	...	1	...	...	...

3.9

and type of occupation of head of households.

where type of households is						
Suppl. Collateral joint	Lineal joint	Suppl. Lineal joint	Lineal Collateral joint	Suppl. Lineal Collateral joint	Others	Total
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	14	4	...	...	3	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	10	4	—	...	2	63
...	1	...	...	...	1	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	—	18
...	...	...	...	...	—	1

Type of occupation

The above table shows that out of 100 sampie households majority of 63 households are cultivating households with head as cultivator. Another 9 households are engaged as agricultural labourers while 2 households are reported to be priests. The heads of 18 households are engaged as daily labouer while 2 Kamar households are engaged in black smithy work and 1 Mahali is engaged in Bomboo basket making. Of the remaining head of honseholds one is a Barber and the rest three are teachers.

Since Rangamatia throws limited scope for industrial or commercial occupations, the majority of the residents are engaged either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. There are stray cases of other occupations like grocerer, choukidar, helper, Peon and Baramasia (servant boy) also which keep a handful of the villager seegaged. Occupations like cycle repairing, preparation of parched rice, choukidar and retail dealer are also found there. It is futher revealed that the highest number 22 nuclear families are recorded only in the households whose head's occupation is cultivation.

Sex-wise division of labour :

Labaur force comprises all persons in the working age of 15-59 years. The table 3.10 gives a glimpse of workers and non-workers with their sex break up in three broed age groups i.e. O-14, 15-59 and 60+.

TABLE—

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers by Sex,

Caste/Tribe/ Community	All Ages					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	201	146	55	338	101	237
Ghasi (S.C)	13	10	3	30	12	18
Bhumij (S.T)	166	120	46	264	73	191
Mahali (S.T)	3	2	1	2	.	2
Barik	2	2		8	3	5
Bindhani	8	5	3	21	9	12
Brahmin	9	7	2	13	4	9

3.10

Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age Group.

0—14					
Workers			Non-workers		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13
6 (2.99)	4 (2.74)	2 (3.64)	209 (61.84)	89 (88.12)	120 (50.63)
2 (15.39)	2 (20.00)	...	19 (63.33)	10 (83.34)	9 (50.00)
4 (2.41)	2 (1.67)	2 (4.35)	162 (61.37)	64 (87.67)	98 (51.31)
...	...	...	1	... (50.00)	1 (50.00)
...	...	...	5 (62.50)	2 (66.67)	3 (60.00)
...	...	...	15 (71.43)	9 (100.00)	6 (50.00)
...	...	...	7 (59.85)	4 (100.00)	3 (33.33)

(Table 3.10—Concld)

Caste/Tribe/ Community	15 - 59					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	187	136	51	108	10	98
	(93.03)	(93.15)	(92.73)	(31.95)	(9.90)	(41.35)
Ghasi (S.C)	10	7	3	6	1	5
	(76.92)	(70.00)	(100.00)	(20.00)	(8.33)	(27.78)
Bhumij (S.T)	156	114	42	88	8	80
	(93.98)	(95.00)	(91.30)	(33.33)	(10.96)	(41.88)
Mahali (S.T)	2	1	1	...	...	...
	(66.67)	(50.00)	(100.00)			
Barik	2	2	...	3	1	2
	(100.00)	(100.00)		(37.50)	(33.33)	(40.00)
Bindhani	8	5	3	5	...	5
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(23.81)		(41.67)
Brahmin	9	7	2	6	...	6
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(46.15)		(66.67)

(Table 3.10 - Concld.)

60+						
Workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Remarks
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
8 (3.98)	6 (4.11)	2 (3.63)	21 (6.21)	2 (1.98)	19 (8.02)	
1 (7.69)	1 (10.00)	...	5 (16.67)	1 (8.33)	4 (22.22)	
6 (3.61)	4 (3.33)	2 (4.55)	14 (5.30)	1 (1.37)	13 (6.81)	
1 (33.33)	1 (50.00)	...	1 (50.00)	..	1 (50.00)	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1 (4.76)	...	1 (8.33)	
...	...	...	...	...	.	

Out of 100 surveyed households or 539 persons of those households majority persons (295) are enumerated under the working age group 15—59. As many as 215 children are recorded in the age group of 0—14. of which 6 were earmarked as workers. Only 29 persons are living in the age group of 60+ in the village of which 8 are active and recorded as workers. In the working age group 15 59, 187 are reported as workers and 108 as non-workers. Out of these non-workers 98 are females and only 10 are- males whereas among workers 136 are males and 51 are females. The percentage of male workers to male population under the working age group 15 59 in the village is 93.15 per cent whereas the percentage of female workers to female population is 34.23 per cent and that of worker to the population in that age group is 63.39 per cent. But dependency ratio in the village is 168 (non workers for every 100 workers).

Animal husbandry :

The cattles like buffaloes,cow, oxen, goat, sheep and poultry birds like hen and ducks are reared by the residents. While the cattles like buffaloes' oxen are used for agricultural operation, the goats sheep and poultry birds etc. mainly serve for domestic consumption. very few in case of poultry, goat or sheep are sold in weekly markets. It is ascertain from the group discussion that the approximate statistics on live stock of this village are as follows :- Cows 500, Bullocks- 700, Goats 1000, Sheep 1000 Hens 3000 and ducks 100. Rangamatia has got no separate stockman's centre of its own. It has to depend on the centre at Shyama-Khunta, Located near the block headquarters. The residents seek all necessary assistance here in regard to medicines and treatment for their cattle. This centre provides all necessary cattle treatment and diagnosis as such the residents of Rangamatia obviously depend on this centre at Shyamakhunta. The Villagrs of Kundalbani, Salbani, Badesul, Sansul and Jagannathpur mostly depend on this stockman Centre.

At this centre artificial insemination of (R.S.) or Red Sindhi breed is provided. The castration of he-goats, sheep and buffaloes are also done. This apart the common diseases of cattle are attended. It was reported during field studies that this centre had attended the following types of cattle diseases and had provided usual treatment.

Cattle Diseases :-

1. Parasytic diarrhoea and dysentery

2. Nasal systomeasys 3. F.M.D (Foot and Mouth Diseases)

4. Tail gangrene 5, Indigestion

6. Pyrexia 7. Pharingites etc.

Trade and Commerce :

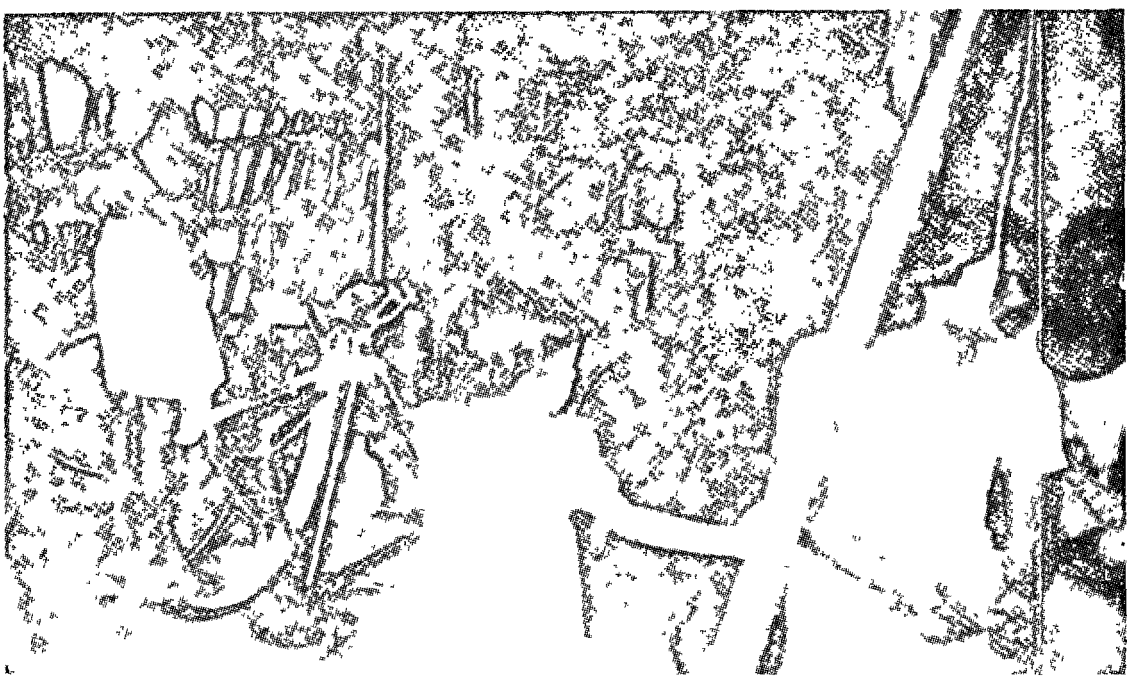
Neither the figures of 1961 nor that of 1971 Census reveal any statistics about the engagement of the persons of Rangamatia in the industry like Trade and Commerce.

During the survey it reveals that these three households, engaged in trade belong to Hindu religion of which 2 households belong to Bhumij Scheduled Tribes and 1 household is that of alone Barik Community. In one Bhumij household is engaged in grocery shop and another Bhumij household is engaged in selling of Kerosine oil and Barik household is engaged in selling of stationery articles in mobile basis. In all these cases only male persons are involved and none of the females of Rangamatia take up any trade or Commerce.

But on the weekly market days people belonging to difierent communities, also participate directly in the sale of some commodities or the other. They procure commodities from Baripada on whole sale rate and put them on sale in the market on retail basis.

Industry :

In this tribal pocket of the district, it was observed at the time of field study that three Bhumij households; one Bindhani household; one Brahmin and one Mahali household have been pursuing some industry. These are carried on small scales and cantherefore be categorised as household industry. Cycle repairing is the only work which



A cycle repairer at work

is done outside the household. This is located near the high school. The basketry work of the Mahali household and the tool workshop of Bindhani family are located in the premises of the household itself. Similarly rope making engages one household. of Bhumij, while Brahmin household numbering only one is engaged in manufacturing of 'Murhi' or fried rice. The details of production of each type of industry are depicted in the table 3.11.

TABLE—3.11

Household and Small Scale Industries by type of product, Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household.

Type of product	Total no. of households engaged in household and small scale industries	Hindu Bhumil		Hindu Bindhani		Hindu Brahmin		Hindu Mahali		Remarks
		Household engaged	No. manufacured	Household engaged	No. engaged	Household engaged	No. engaged	Household engaged	No. engaged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
i) Manufacture of Rope	1	1	150 Kg. per yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ii) Preparation of Murhi	1	...	...	...	...	1	200 Kg. per yr.	...	...	
iii) Manufacture of Winnowing fan, Bamboo, Umbrella, Mats, Doli	1	1	...	...	...	.	.	1	2800 Per yr.	
iv) Manufacture of chisel, Hoe, spade, sickle	1	...	...	1	100 equipments per yr.	..	...	...	...	
v) Umbrella repairing	1	1	60 nos. per yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
vi) Cycle repairing	1	1	700 per yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	

It is further revealed from survey data that only Bhumij residents of Rangamatia, pursuing small scale and household industry are in possession of agricultural land over 2.6 acres. All other communities, earning their livelihood through small scale industry are in poossession of land upto 2.5 acres or even below that.

These industries are being run within the households and are limited to involvement of a handful of households who generally collect their raw materials like paddy or sabai grass etc. from the village itself, while raw iron or cylce components and umbrella fittings etc. are procured from Baripada twon. In all these cases, only the family

members are engaged–no worker on wage basis or hired worker is engaged. In Rangamatia the industry in the real sense is almost absent. The activities which so engages these couple of households are being conducted just for the sake of supplementing' their income.

Erection of any industrial unit in or around Rangamatia is a far cry as there is no electricity in the village. The Panchayat may in future take up some small scale units but; for the present there seems no programme at the time of survey and subsequent field studies.

Source of income :

*"Mayurbhanj is mainly a land of agriculture and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. when the rainfall is copious and evenly balanced, people reap good harvest and are contended. otherwise poverty is widespread. Despite, dependence on hazards of the weather for the happiness of an agricultural population it can be said that generally the standard of living of the people of this tract is improving steadily from year to year.'

Amongst the residents of Rangamatia, quite a few are well off. It can be safely said that economic condition of the majority can just be termed as 'hand to mouth' living. The district of Mayurbhanj is potentially rich in economic resources. It has plenty of dense forests, fertile agricultural land, bountiful store of minerals, adequate water resources, energetic and active population, net work of roads and a good climate.' But, here in Rangamatia all facilities, through not available, yet it has patches of fertile lands, water resources and energetic and active population. The surroundings of Rangamatia abounds in rich forest resources–but its availability is restricted. The 'Project Tiger' scheme restrains the 'sons of the soil' even to gather the roots and fruits or the game birds or animals made available to them by Providence. Since this region is not being harnessed with even a single industrial unit there is obviously no other way to divert the substantial number of people from land to other occupations.

As in other parts of the country, agriculture is the most important and widely practised economic activity in the district.

It would be evident from the survey table 3.12 that average income of the households that cultivation, next to trade and commerce surpassess all other sources of income. A total number of 22 households are engaged in cultivation which have an average earning of Rs. 7209/–from agricultural occupation. The other occupations that keeps the residents mostly engaged-next to cultivation are Agricultural labourer, daily labour and Trade and Commerce.

* Orissa District Gazetteers. Mayurbhanj. 1967 P. 325.

TABLE—3.12

Distribution of Household with reference to Income group and average income from each source in each income group (for the last year)

Income group (In Rs,)	No. of house-holds	Source : 1		Source : 2		Source : 3	
		Agricultural Labour		Cultivation		Daily Labour	
		No of households receiving income from the source	Average income per H. H of the H. Hs deriving means from the source (in Rs,)	No. of H. Hs receiving income from the source	Average income per H. H of the H. Hs deriving means from the source (in Rs,)	No. of H. Hs receiving income from the source	Average income per H. H of the H. Hs deriving means from the source (in Rs,)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Up to 500	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2 521—1000	14	10	230	7	234	9	359
3 1001—1500	7	5	168	6	450	2	550
4 1501—2000	1	1	112	1	975	1	435
5 2001—3000	4	1	150	4	879	1	432
6 3003—4999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 5000+	4	1	100	4	4,671	...	...

Source : 4		Source : 5		Source : 6		Source : 7	
Dividend and profit		Fishery		Forestry		H H Industry	
No. of H. Hs receiving income from the source	Average income per H. H of the H. Hs deriving means from the source (in Rs.)	No. of H. Hs	Average income	No. of H. Hs	Average income	No. of H. Hs	Average income
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	15	12	56	4	415
...	...	...	...	5	107	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	85	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	57	1	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	59	...	...	4	...	...	...

TABLE 3.12 — Contd.

Source : 8		Source : 9		Source : 10		Source : 11	
Investment		Livestock		Profession		Remittance	
No. of H. Hs.	Average income	No. of H. Hs.	Average income	No. of H. Hs.	Average income	No. of H. Hs.	Average income
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
...	...	4	145	1	225	...	...
...	...	2	292	3	457	1	170
...	...	1	15	...	...	...	..
1	340	2	170	1	1,716	—	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..
...	...	1	250	2	580	...	...

TABLE 3.12 – Concld.

Source : 12		Source : 13		Source : 14		Average for all H. Hs. in the income group
Service		Sale of Utensils		Trade & Commerce		
No. of H. Hs.	Average income	No. of H. Hs.	Average income	No of H. Hs.	Average income	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	80	4	38	...	...	780
4	84	1	48	1	340	1,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,627
1	35	...	...	2	820	2,289
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	1,300	5,898

To conclude, the averages for all the households barring income groups up to 500/- and 3,001–4,999 rupees, are as under :

Imcome groups (in Rs.)	Averages for all households in the income group. (In Rs.)
1	2
(i) 501–1.000—	780
(ii) 1.001–1.500—	1,146
(iii) 1,501–2.000—	1,626
(iv) 2,001–3.000	2,289
(v) 3.001–5.000—	—
(vi) Above 5,000	5,898

Table 3.13 deals with the distribution of 30 households in different income groups by community and occupation.

TABLE—3.13

Distribution of household with reference to income group, occupation and caste or Tribe or community.

Income group	Total number of house-holds	Households belonging					
		Caste Ghasi (Hindu)		Tribe Bhumij (Hindu)			
		Agril. Labour	Daily Labour	Agril. Labour	Culti-Vation	Daily Labour	Teacher ship
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Up to 500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
501 - 1,000	14	1	1	1	4	3	...
1,001 - 1,500	7	...	...	...	4	1	...
1,501 - 2,000	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
2,201 - 3,300	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
1,301 - 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000+	4	...	...	...	3	...	...

Households belonging						
Caste Bindhani (Hindu)		Tribe Mahali (Hindu)	Other Brahmin (Hindu)		Other Barik (Hindu)	Ramarks
Black smith	Daily labourer	Industry	Cultivation	Priest	Culivation	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...

The Bhumij community has a total unmber of 15 households engaged in cultivation. They are distributed over all these 5 income groups. While 4 households of this community come under each income groups of 501–1,000 and 1,001–1,500 only 1 household is covered under income group 1,501–2,000. In the subsequent other two income groups 2,001–3,000 and above 5.000 the remaining 6 households are equidistributed. A single Bhumij household reporting teachership as profession has also come under income group 2,001–3.000 rupees. In other income groups, Bhumij households have reported agricultural labour and daily labour as their occupation. The Brahmin households, numbering 2 are covered in the income group 1,001–1.500 rupees and the other one is in the income group of 5000 and more.

Expenditure :

Rural people are generally backward and innocent. Their involvement in costlier and up-necessary luxuries is comparatively negligible. They do have craze for luxuries but their poverty does not permit them to acquire these luxuries. So called modern civilization has a bad impact on the majority poor which is now pouring in gradually to the nook and corner of the rural areas. The economic conditions of the rustics stand shattered-those of the Tribals has gone from bad to worse who like their non-tribal counter parts have become victims of the modern civilisation. The trabals, those are living in the urban areas or in the developed suburbs. have beconie easy prey to the modern civilisation. Their cultural contact with the urbanites now help remoulding their own age-old culture.

Urban impact and the closeness of this village to one industrial and commercially developed town has no doubt caused much harm to the residents of Rangamatia, still the sign of weariness has not been faded out. So far the expenditure of the households are concerned the items are not too many. Their expenditure is mainly on food, clothing, payment of loans or interest thereon, education. drinks and miscellaneous expenditure including for agriculture, recreation, fuel and ornaments etc. The crazy tribals now long for luxurious consumer goods. The youths crave for modern and fashionable clothings. The age old traditional and ceremonial dresses are a myth now. The sophisticated attire as worn by town people are now in use. The modernisation and urban traits have been greatly infuluencing the rural areas.

Indebtedness :

In Rangamatia and in other villages too the impact of ever changing culture is greatly marked. This has given rise to artificial wants, resulting in borrowing and indebtedness. Table 3.14 depicts the number of households in debt by occupation of the head of household and income groups.

TABLE—

Number of houshôlds in debt by occupation

Number of households

No. of households by occupation of head of household	Total Number of households in debt in the income group above 500	Purpose 1	Purpose 2	Purpose 3	Purpose 4	Purpose 5
		Clear the debt	Construction of the house	Cultivation	To meet household expenditure (Personal Consumption)	House repair-ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural Labourer	2	...	...	...	1	...
Basket Maker	1	...	...	1	...	...
Black Smith	1	—	...	...	1	...
Cultivation	15	1	...	8	10	1
Daily labourer	2	...	...	...	1	...
Priest	2	...	...	1	2	1
Teachership	1	...	1	...	...	...

3.14

of head of households, perpose and income group

in debt for				Ramarks
Purpose 6	Purpose 7	Purpose 8	Purpose 9	
Purchase of Medi-cine	Purchase of Clothing	To Perform Marriage Ceremony	Under go C. T. trainig	(No of hpuseholds taken loan for more than one purpose)
8	9	10	11	12
...	...	2	...	1 Marriage and Personal consumption 1 household (Agricultural labourer)
...	...	...	...	2 To clear debt and personal Consumption-1 households and Cultivation and personal Consumption-4-households (cultivation)
...	...	...	...	3 Purchase of medicine and personal Consumption-1 household (Daily labourer)
...	...	...	...	4 House Repairing and personal Consumption-2 household (Priest)
1	1	...	...	5 Training and Construction of house-1-household (Teacher)
...	...	...	...	
...	...	—	1	

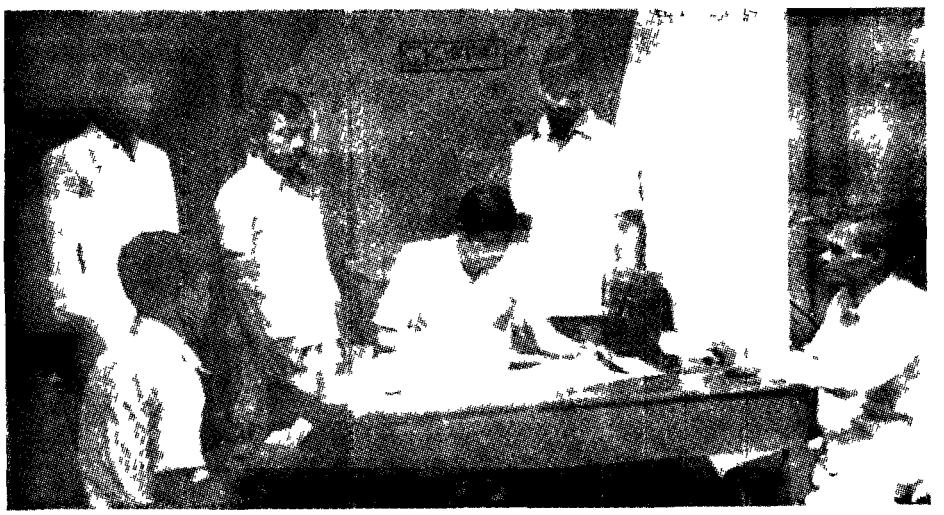
Table 3.14 reveals that a total number of 24 households mainly in the income group 500-|- are in debt. It has notted people from all categories of occupation, namely cultivators, agricultural labourers, daily labourers, basket makers, priest and the teacher. The purpose for indebtedness are varied in number. Majority, it seems are in debt to meet the personal and household consumptions. The number of households coming in this category of expenditure is 15. Other reasons of their indebtedness as recorded during field survey are (i) to clear the debt (1 household); (ii) house construction (1 household); (iii) cultivation (10 households); (iv) To meet household expenditure (personal consumption) (15 households); (v) house reparing (2 households); (vi) purchase of medicines (1 household); (vii) purchase of clothing (1 household); (viii) to perform marriage ceremony (2 households) and (ix) to undergo C.T. training (1 household).

Financing sources :

There was hardly any recognised source of financing like Bank etc. available in the vicinity. Residents, generally depended on the money lenders belonging to other villages and operating in this village in the matter of lending money to the people. Later on grain golla (Grain depot) and LAMPS (Large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Societies) started functioning and the residents got relieved from the clutches of money lenders.

Among a handful of sources available to the residents of Rangamatia, it is revealed from survey table that the Kabuliwallah has also been operating in this village. This Muslim old man who was contacted during field studies, reported that he hails from Arah district in Bihar but is very fondly called by the villagers of half a dozen villages as Kabuliwallahs. Actually, he does not have any affinity with the common 'Kabuliwallahs'–the money lending Pathans who usually swindle the poor debtor. Of course, this Muslim money lender credits against payment of interest. Other sources which help the residents are their own relatives who support them at the time of need.

The villagers usually go in for loans from various sources, on personal security with an agreement to pay the interest annually. In case of loans from Grain Golla, it is agreed upon to liquidate the loan amount within 8 years time. The cases of such conditions account for 2 households. The rate of interest is 15 per cent per annum. There are also instances of 13 households who have preconditions to liquidate loans within one year time. The quantam of interest with the 'Kabuliwallah' is 50 per cent and 3 households have borrowed under different mode of returning.



Sale Counter of Gram Golla

TABLE – 3.15

Households indebted by source, terms and conditions etc.

Source	Number of households taken loan (In Rs.)				Number of households have taken loan at the interest of						
					Rate						
	Upto 100	101-200	201-500	500+	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	50%	100%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(i) Kabuliwallah	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
(ii) Grain golla	1	6	6	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Neighbouring villagers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
(iv) Money lenders	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...
(v) Relatives	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
(vi) Villagers	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...

TABLE 3.15 Contd.

Source	No interest	No. of households who have taken loan on Terms and conditions			No. of households who have taken loan on security	
		Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	No such security	Personal security
		To repay the debt in 8 yrs. otherwise Govt. will collect the amount	No such terms and condition but to pay the interest annually	To clear the debt within a year		
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(i) Kabuliwallah	...	...	1	2	...	3	
(ii) Grain golla	...	2	...	13	1	14	
(iii) Neighbouring villagers	...	..	1	2	2	1	
(iv) Money lenders	...	...	3	1	1	3	
(v) Relatives	1	...	2	...	...	2	
(vi) Villagers	...	...	4	3	5	2	

Although above sources are available yet there are some problems encountered while going in for loans. Due to their financial unstability and hardship and inability to produce any surety, it becomes a problem to raise loan at the time of their need. The survey table depicting indebtedness of the residents of Rangamatia village reveals that comparatively very few people have been incurring loans. The total amount of loans incurred, it is also revealed from survey tables does not go beyond Rs. 500/-+ by two households.

The survey table also gives a glimpse (Table 3.16) that the residents who are well off, are also having their personal savings. For meeting the expenditure on construction of house, land development or for purchase of land and other productive assets they have their own financing resources.

TABLE - 3.16

Source of finance for Capital expenditure

Source	No. of house-holds	No of households who spent for							
		Construction & improvement of bldg. & other structure (money value)	No. of house-holds	Land Development (money value)	No. of house-holds	Capital goods (money value)	No. of house-holds	Purchase of land and other productive assets (money value)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Personal saving	29	Rs. 10,762.0	7	Rs. 2,850.0	...	...	4	Rs. 12,887.0	
Borrowing from friends & relatives.	1	Rs. 200.0	...	...	...	...	—		

CHAPTER—4

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Housing

"Housing is one of the basic needs of life. 'A roof over the head' is the most elementary need next to two square meals a day and a few clothes to cover one's body with"* It is applicable to non-tribal as well as to the tribals. The shape and size or the quality of the house may differ but so far the basic need is concerned, a house serves the purpose of a rich mill owner and a rustic tribal alike. A tribal hut of a couple of cubits will provide as much comfort to the dweller as a luxurious apartment may provide to a millionair city dweller.

Housing Census in India is usually taken up on the eve of the general population counting. This census of houses provides useful statistics partaining to various types of dwellings in the country. In the 1971 Census as well as in the earlier censuses such statistics were collected. The details about the number of houses as well as the varied informations relating to types of houses, houses made up of mud, bricks, stone or splitted bamboos or simply made up of leaves, grass, or tents etc were collected during the housing census.

Housing Census being the pre-requisite of actual census, it was conducted during 1971 Census in 1970—exactly a year prior to census taking. As per this counting, there exist a total number of 90,741, 9 4 occupied residential houses in the country. Likewise in case of our State (Orissa) the figure in 1971 stood at 248,587 occupied—residential houses. Again it was also reported that 261,310 households or families were living in these houses. A decade back the number of houses in the State was 219,655.

The growth in number of occupied residential houses from 1961 to 1971 is calculated at 13.32 per cent. The number of houses in Rangamatia was 157 in 1961 and in the last census in 1971 the number went up to 164, thus recording a growth of 4.46 per cent. It has been 8.62 per cent for the district.

Similarly, the growth in regard to number of households in the district has been 17.57 per cent while it has been 10.83 per cent in case of Rangamatia village during the decade. The houses are comparatively much crowded in Rangamatia.

The density of houses for the State is 24 houses per square kilometre. However in Mayurbhanj district the density is of the order of 23 houses per sq. km. Rangamatia village had 0.25 houses during 1961 Census and now it has been calculated at 0.26 houses per sq. km. in 1971 Census.

A cursory glance at the plan of houses gives an impression that the residents of Rangamatia have preference for small houses. They live mostly in one roomed kutcha houses with mud walls. Those who are economically well off, have spacious multi-roomed dwellings. Almost all the houses are kutcha type and are thatched with straw. The pucca dwellings have tiled roofs, cemented floors with outer pillars built of stones. The 'Bakul' is a common feature in which a square courtyard is covered from all sides alongwith the living room (Mela Ada): store (Baba Ada) and kitchen (Mandi Ada) and the Cattle shed.

House Type :

Entire structure of their dwellings generally comprises the main living room and a small store room. The kitchen with a place for hearth is earmarked in a corner of the living room. This portion of the living room in a Bhumij house is a sacred place as they worship their family deity or

*"A Portrait of Population", Orissa, 1971 census by B. Tripathi.

'Hadam Budi Bonga' at this spot. On all the ceremonial occasions their ancestors are worshipped at the kitchen. 'Birsa Bonga' is also installed near the hearth. It is in the shape of a small stone. 'Hadam Budi Bonga' is worshipped once a month while 'Birsa Bonga' is worshipped during the annual 'Saharai' festival.

The 'Dabua' or a structure under the roof is commonly found in each household. This structure is usually constructed with wooden beams with planks laid over it. For the sake of economy some families have constructed it with bamboo and allied construction material with an opening to go up and store the grains. Some spread the grains on the surface of this structure where it dries down.

A prominent but a common structure one notices is a 'Pindigi'. This place is usually meant for sitting or retiring purposes. This structure, built outside the main house usually remains open. Some put up cover and use it as drawing room.

In Rangamatia the houses are found in scattered patches in irregular manner. There appears to be no systematic pattern of distribution. The houses face no particular direction and in the absence of village streets, the view of the village does not look very prominent from outside. The bridle paths and foot paths connecting the various segments are not very distinct nor are regular in feature.

House construction, problem etc.

There are various types of houses – built of different materials. The houses of rural areas differ from that in the urban areas. The house of poor and the rich differ. The walls are usually made up of grass, leaves, mud, unburnt bricks etc. Now the proportion might be low but in the rural areas and particularly in the tribal concentration such materials are most prevalent.* "In the State as a whole the decrease in proportion of houses with grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks, weed as wall materials is to the extent of 3.1 points in the rural and 8.1 points in the urban areas". The change in the use of various materials and taste for better and improved materials for construction of walls or roof may be due to various factors. The tribal colonies and other houses built on subsidy, mainly prefer burnt bricks, CI sheets, Cement etc. The well off people usually go for this. The poor majority put up very inferior quality, depending on their resources.

It is also revealed from the data of 1971 Census that there has been a general increase in the proportion of houses with tiles, slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick/lime stone and RBC/RCC in all the districts – both in rural and urban areas.

In Mayurbhanj district this feature of improved materials of walls and roof is not uncommon. In Rangamatia majority of houses have mud as the predominant material of floor. During the survey it was also noticed that predominant materials of wall are mud (33 households); Bamboo and mud (1 household) and unburnt bricks in case of only 1 (household). All the households are having thatched roof. Now some households, namely, the Brahmin and a couple of Bhumij have gradually developed taste for erecting tiled and asbestos sheet roofings. The school building has been renovated. A portion of its roof now has galvanised sheet.

Besides predominant materials of floor and wall the materials of the ceiling or the inner layer (Aatoo) under the roof where household articles are stored are built of bamboo alone or in some cases mud with bamboo. It is evident from survey data that the well-to-do Bhumij household numbering 6 households and 1 Ghasi household have exclusively wooden ceiling. Others have Bamboo and mud mixed ceilings.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by religion and caste or tribe or community of head of household.

Source : *Housing Report 1971, Orissa, p. 42.

TABLE—4.1

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by religion and caste or tribe or community of head of household.

Religion and Caste and Tribe or Community	Predominant materials of floor	Predominant material of wall			Predominant material of roof	Predominant material of ceiling	Predominant material of door		Predominant material of window
	Mud	Mud	Bamboo and mud	Unburnt brick	Thatch	Bamboo	Bamboo and mud	Wood	Wood
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu Bhumij	27	25	1	1	27	6	13	14	3
Ghasi	3	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	1
Bindhani	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Barik	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Brahmin	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Total	35	33	1	1	35	7	19	16	4

In table 4.1 the predominant materials of wall floor, roof, ceiling, door and windows of 35 houses are recorded. In all cases predominant materials are mud, bamboo, thatch, wood or mixed bamboo and mud. In case of ceiling only 7 houses have ceiling made up of bamboo and 28 houses have no ceiling. Similarly in case of window only four houses have wooden windows and rest 31 houses have no windows whereas walls of burnt brick with tile or asbestos roofing are also coming up in Rangamatia. The school building, Panchayat Office and the Sub-Post Office are pucca structures.

Procedure of construction

Usually some rituals follow prior to construction of house. Selection of a site, suitable for house construction, the manners in which the construction work is to start and the day for starting construction etc. all form part of this ritual which must be observed. Thereafter the work is taken up. The works are done in phases.

The construction of wall is done in stages. since the walls are built mostly of mud, the layers of mud are raised at intervals. while a layer of 1 to 2 feet high is raised, it takes 4 to 5 days' time to be dried up after which another layer is put over it. No brick or bamboo frame is made prior to raising the mud walls. Usually the house is provided with two doors of wooden planks or split bamboos. Now the Bhumij houses have got small windows but previously there were no windows. The bamboo mats or 'Taati' are used as door-shutters by the poor while the affluent people use wooden planks as door and window shutters. The thatching ingredients available in the locality are used in construction of houses. The bamboo and the straw are collected loacally while for the tiles and other construction materials the residents mostly have to depend on the supply from Bariada town. The Ghasis, the Mahalis and the Bindhanis also adopt the same procedure but the weaker section of the people usually depend on the forest products available in the locality for construction of their dwelling houses. Normally one finds a compound wall with a spacious open space in the

front and a small kitchen garden on the back side of each house

On completion of the construction works a feast, according to one's capacity, is arranged by the richer section of the people on the day of first occupation of the house A brief ritual accompanied with feasting and drinks are arranged on this day

Dress and ornaments

Dress :

Next to housing the important need of the human beings is clothing A male or a female has a minimum requirement of coarse dhoti or a 'gamucha' and a sari respectively for his daily use The children aught to use a napkin-known as 'Koupin' etc In the recent past even the rural people living in the interior had no specific fancy for this 'Gamucha even They used to manage with a 'Koupin' or a napkin The changing civilisation is so brisk that urban culture penetrates into interior rural This in turn affects the manner social and cultural life In other words the rural phenomena gradually loses its entity

In recent years considerable change is perceptible in the dress of the inhabitants of Rangamatia 'Koupin', a short and scanty wear of men has increasing given place to Gamucha , a handloom piece of cloth of about 8' by 2 1/2' This 'Gamucha' suffices to some extent to cover up the bodies of males Some of the children especially the boys in the age group of 6 to 8 go naked while few of them wear languti or napkins The boys above this age group wear 'Gamucha or pants.

The villagers generally wear simple dress The girls generally put on frocks while little grown up girls wrap a piece of cloth or a towel over their bodies The females wear saris Now-a-days young females prefer coloured saris white the old women are still wearing white saris of coarse cloth measuring 15 × 3½' When a male visits the weekly markets or moves out to the town he wears a coarse dhoti baman and shirt A young women, also puts on a blouse The old women however, wear a piece of sari whereas the young women now-a day are fond of undergarments. During festive occasions or on social gatherings, the women adore themselves with coloured dresses plait their hair The married women put vermilion marks on their forehead, apply 'Alta', a coloured fluid, around their feet The young girls also prefer coloured frocks on the festive occasions The day-to-day dress of the males on the other hand, includes a 'Gamucha or a 'Dhoti' While going out to the town or to the weekly markets they usually put on a shirt and dhoti Some of them also use towels for wrapping round their heads. They rarely use a baman While working in the field or moving about, they put on dhoti only. The use and popularity of the dress, popularly known as 'Pate Bhagua is on the wane While the young do not prefer this variety of cloth there are a few older people who usually crave for the 'Pate Bhagua' a traditional apparel, on festive occasions Other residents, namely, the Ghasis and Mahalis are comparatively the poorly clad Of course, during festive occasions their women come out dressed with their out dated coloured sarees the males are seen using their torn and squeez-ed shirts having no buttons The youth of the well-to-do fmilies adore themselves with trousers, jerseys and 'hawai' shirts The Bhumij youths are now usag trousers with 'bell bottom' At the time of working in the field or going out to market a head-gear is used by the males Now some youths are sporting long hairs The males use sacred thruad or 'Paeta' Previously the use of 'Paeta' was compulsory for every grown up boy of the Bhumij community This wearing was so much insisted upon that nobody was allowed to take food without having the sacred thread over his shoulder

During survey it was noticed that 'Gamucha' 'Dhoti and Baman' are the prevailing dress of the male members The common dress of female is sari

Table 4 2 depicts male dress by religion and community of head of household and the state to which the head of household belongs

TABLE – 4.2

Male dress by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household of Orissa State

Religion and Caste/ Tribe or Community of head of household		No of households where adult male use;			No of household where minor males normally use.			Remarks
		Dress 1 Lungi & Banian	Dress 2 Gamuchha	Dress 3 Dhoti and Banian	Dress 1 Languti	Dress 2 Nicker (halfpant)	Dress 3 Dhoti	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total	2	14	18	9	7	2	
Hindu	Bhumij	2	8	16	4	7	2	1 In 1 (one) single case, head of the household is a female.
	Ghasi		2	1	3	..	...	
	Bindhani	.	2		2	..	...	2 In 5 cases the children are returned as naked.
	Barik	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Brahmin	...	2	...	...	...	...	

Similarly the females commonly use sari and the girls use frocks. No wadays colourful saries of varied designs are imported to the village through the Peddlers coming to weekly markets. These varieties range from cotton "Khadi", to common silk and terry-cot or rubiya voils of enchanting colour with exotic prints. The young girls are seen going mad for this sophisticated dress as their male counterparts adore themselves with the ever changing fashionable attire. The sari is usually worn by a grown up woman or when she attains about 20 years of age or above

Table 4.3 presents the female dress by religion and community of head of household and state to which head of household belongs.

TABLE—4.3

Female dress by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household and state to which head of household belongs.

Religion and Caste Tribe or Community of head of household		State to which head of household belongs	No. of households where adult females normally use	No. of households minor females normally use			Remarks
			Dress 1 Sari	Dress 2 Frock	Dress 3 Languti	Dress 4 Sari	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total		34	4	15	3	
Hindu	Bhumij	Orissa	26	3	10	3	One head of household in Bhumij Community is a
	Ghasi	Orissa	3	...	2	...	single man household where ther is no females and hence total Bhumij household for this table is 34.
	Bindhani	Orissa	2	...	2	...	In 3 cases the children are returned as naked.
	Barik	Orissa	1	1	...	...	
	Brahmin	Orissa	2	...	1	...	

Ornaments

By nature females go crazy for ornaments be it made up of gold, silver or even cheaper alloys and aluminium. In the past the poor tribals of Rangamatia were using ornaments, made up of brass, bell metal, lac or 'sankha'. In course of time the peddlers coming to the weekly markets, brought in with them a wide range of intricate varieties of ornaments made of silver and German gold. The common ornaments used by the villagers were 'Supiraba' for the hair knobs: 'Bitula' and Khab' for their ears and 'Mankidi' for the nose. Besides these ornaments the girls used to adore themselves and were bedecked with the 'Pohala Mali'; 'Suki Mali': 'Athana' and 'Taka Malis' round their neck.

During the last decade ornaments in German gold and in glittering bronze metals became much popular among the female folk of the village. Currently the well-to-do people greatly depend for their ornaments on the artisans at Baripada. The most popular among the gold ornaments are the 'Kanphasa' for ears; 'Fer pheri' also for ears and the 'Phuli' or the 'Naka Phuli' for the Nose. The rings made of gold and studded with stones are cnosidered as laxurious items by the educated males of this village who are coming in contact the people of near by town. Their women, too, obviously go a step further longing for these luxuries. On the whole, in Rangamatia the Bhumij of comparatively richer section and the Brahmins particularly the Sarpanch of the panchayat have recently developed a taste for more sophisticated dresses as well as the ornaments. On the special occassions like marriage, festivals, and other social gatherings, the youngmen and children are usually seen coming bedecked with the sophisticated attire. Even when visiting the town of Baripada a villager is usually seen in best of his dresses. The following table gives a detailed account of the ornaments worn by the villagers.

Ornaments

Local names	Material used	Description
1. Mudi (Ring)	Gold	Well to do males and females put on their finger.
2. (i) Suki Mudi (Ring) (ii) Adhuli Mudi (Ring)	Silver Silver	Rings, affixed with quarter rupee and half rupee coins and worn both by males and females
3. (i) Jiva Katri (ii) Hata bala (iii) Katari (iv) Sakam	Brass and bell metal	Usually worn by the females or their wrist, while old women regularly use it, the younger generation casually on festive occasions put on these out dated ornaments.
4. Ruli	Lac	Colourful lac bangles to be worn on the wrist of the young women and girls.
5. Sankha, Buta Phala Banka Kada	Silver	The traditional ornaments for wrist being worn by young and old alike.
6. Hata bela, Katari	Brass and Bell metal	—do—
7. (i) Bohala Mali	Pohala Beads.	Red beads-a kind of forest product is round the neck.
(ii) Suki Mali	Silver	These silver neck laces are worn round
(iii) Athana Mali	Silver	the neck on normal days and during
(iv) Taka Mali	Silver	festive occasions too.
(v) Champa Kadhi	Silver	
8. Kana Phasa	Gold	The well to do women wear it on their
9. Pher Pheri	Gold	ears. On the market days and while going to the fairs etc the old women also wear these ornaments.
10. Phuli or Naka Phuli	Gold	Worn on the nose-both day-to-day and
11. Mankadi	Silver	on festive occassions.
12. Bitula)) 13. Khab)	Silver	For decorating the ears both for regular use and during festive occasions.
14. (i) Supiraba) (ii) Kanta)	Silver	While Kanta' is used for fixing the decorated hair-do the Supiraba enhances the beauty when it is affixed on the 'Knob' of the hair-do.
15 Bazu	Silver	This arm-let, woven with coloured thread is put on the arms of the young and old alike during marriage and other festive occasions.

Hair dressing

Previously neither the males nor the females were taking so much interest in dressing of their hairs except on some special occasians. Gradually they developed a taste for combing and resorted to the use of 'Kuindi Sunum' or Kachada oil and 'Baru Sunum' or Kusum oil. The males after taking bath used to comb and dress their hair. The females were adopting both 'Rapat' and 'Tunki Supit' in which two separate plaits were made out of the lock of hairs. Further both these plaits used to be tied round like a knob. Now when mustard oil, coconut oil and various types of perfumed oils are pouring into the village, they naturally run after these cosmetics. Coloured ribbons and artificial coloured flowers are also used by young girls for braiding their hair.

Tattooing or Khada

Tattooing or Khada is no more considered as social obligation now There is some daviation from the traditional custom of getting ones' arm, chin or the nose tattooed. The so called sophisticated Bhumij girls and young women do not seem to be rigid about this general rule. They feel proud in decorating their nails with coloured polish and use coloured liquid 'Alata' around the sole of their feet. Tattooing in other sense is in the wane.

Household goods

Utensils

The study of material culture of the village reveals that the residents mostly use the earthen as well as aluminium utensils for cooking purposes. It is generally observed that they prefer cooking utensils made up of metal while the earthen pots are specivically used for the purpose of storing water and allied things. Similarly bell metal pots etc. are generally used for the purpose of serving food. The cups and pots made out of leaves are commonly used. The use of these leaf cups is more at the time of marriage and other social occasions while the food and drinks are ceremoniously preferred to be taken in these cups and plates. It is a common sight in the Bhumij households in Rangamatia that the sewn leaf cups tagged in long chains and are hung under the roofs. The table 4.4 gives the statistics of household possessing cooking materials and utensils.

TABLE—4.4

Materials of which utensils are made by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and migration status (Migrants or non-migrants) with reference to place of last residence of head of household.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/ community of head of household	Migration Status	Total number of household	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of			Number of household where utensils for serving food are made of				
			Material	Material	Material	Material	Material	Material	Material	Material
			Clay	Aluminium	Iron	Aluminium	Bell Metal	Glass	Stone	Iron
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu Bhumij	Migrant	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	—
	Non-Migrant	25	23	22	8	18	18	1	9	1
Hindu Ghasi	Migrant	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	2	2	2	1	2	2	..	...	...
Hindu Bindhani	Migrant	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	—	...
	Non-Migrant	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hindu Barik	Migrant	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Non-Migrant	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hindu Brahmin	Migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Non-Migrant	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...

An inside view of a sitting house - Furnishing drawing and design

Among the metal products 'Duba'. Gina 'Gilas' and 'Lota' are the articles of common use. The popular earthen pots are 'Telai'. 'Chatu' and 'Patra' made up of stone are also in use. The cooking utensils made up of aluminium are widely used by the Bhumij, the Mahali as well as a few Ghasi households. These products are now pouring into the village in bulk. The table 4.5 reveals the; item of utensils which an average sized Bhumij household possesses in the village.

TABLE—4.5

The Utensils in use

Utensils	Local name and its use	Make
1. Duba (Big bowl)	'Bati' For taking 'Pakhal' or watered rice	Bell Metal
2. Gina (Bowl)	'Gina' Used for taking curry	-do-
3. Gilas (Tumbler)	'Gilas' a tumbler used for drinking water	-do-
4. Lota (Waterpot)	'Lota' used for storing water	-do-
5. Thali (Big piate)	'Thali' used for taking food	-do-
6. Dubuli (Stone bowl)	'Pathuri' for eating curry	Stone
7. Dikchi (Aluminiumpot)	'Dikchi' for carrynig food to the field	Aluminium

Besides the above articles, some other vessels made of galvanised iron and tin plates, such as 'Karai' or frying pan and bucket etc are now in vogue. Big earthen post known as 'Handi' are also being used for brewing 'Eli', the popular drink. The earthen pitchers, 'Kadasa' or Kadasi for storing water are extensively used by the residents Big 'Doli' an important item of household articles is seen in almost all the households of the village. Small 'Dolis', prepared from ropes of straw are mostly used for preserving food grains. Another important and useful equipment is 'Dhenki' or the dehusking pedal. This is installed in the outer verandaha or within the courtyard.

Consumer goods

In Rangamatia, now the consumer goods like hurrican lamp, radio, wrist watch etc are getting prominence. The people of the younger generation generlly have a craze for possessing valuadle and portable radio sets or transistors. The wrist watches and bicycles are considered very much essential for the day-to-day use of the villagers. The details of these consumer goods and fashionable articles as collected at the time of field investigation is presented in table 4.6

TABLE—4.6

Presence of luxury and costly goods by religion and caste tribe community of head of household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total Number of households	Number of households possessing				
		Wrist watch	Sewing machine	Transistor/ Radio	Cycle	Number of household having no luxury goods
Total	35	3	1	1	7	27
Hindu Bhumij	27	3	1	1	7	19
Hindu Ghasi	3	...	...	...	...	3
Hindu Bindhani	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hindu Barik	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hindu Brahmin	2	...	...	...	...	2

Furniture

The old and traditional 'Parkom' or the stringed cot is considered as a must for every household. Every household, irrespective of religion, caste Tribe and community owns atleast a stringed cot. Now, a section of the well-to-do people of the village have brought in both wooden and iron chairs, tables and smaller racks etc for their use. The urge to possess dressing table, almirah, fashionable cots etc becomes evident when one visits the house of a few middle class Bhumij. The furniture of the middle class also include wooden seats (pidha) and palm-leaf (patia) mats. At the time of survey information relating to existence of furniture, reported by residents is presented in table 4.7.

TABLE—4.7

Existence of Furniture by Religion/Caste Tribe/Community and duration of present Residence of head of household.

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	Duration of present residence	Total Number of house-hold	'House hold with no furni ture	Number of households having					
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot (Rope)	Bench	Other furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total	35	1	1	1	1	33	1	3
Hindu Bhumij	Less than 1 yr.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1		1	1	1	...	...	1
	5+years	26		...	...	...	26	1	2

(Table 4.7—Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu Ghasi	Less than 1 yr.	...	...	...			...	...	...
	1—4 years	...					...	...	
	5+years	3	1	...			2	..	..
Hindu Bindhani	Less than 1 yr.	...	...	...			..		
	1—4 years	...	...	...			...		
	5+years	2	...	...			2		
Hindu Barik	Less than 1 yr.	...					...		
	1—4 years	...					...		
	5+years	1					1		
Hindu Brahmin	Less than 1 yr.	...					...		
	1—4 years	...					...		
	5+years	2					2		

Food and Drinks

Rice is the staple food of the people of the district. Different types of millets, maize and wheat constitute the food stuff for the villagers. About seven kinds of pulses are taken alongwith rice. Vegetables of different kinds from an essential item of the menu. Among the common varieties of vegetables mention may be made of brinjal, pumpkin, ribbed gourd, lady's fingers and other varieties of edible gourds. Fish and meat are rarely taken. Dried fish is also considered as an item of menu. Milk, butter, ghee and cheses are usually taken by the people belonging to middle class family. Spices of different kinds are considered as indispensable ingredients.

Among the food items wheat and its products like Chapati, Puri etc are the new food items, relished by the residents of Rangamatia. Consumption of Potato is also a change during the decade. It was revealed at the time of field studies that the residents are consuming now a days more Potatoes besides other vegetables and food grains.

The villagers or Rangamatia consume most of the aforesaid items of pulses and spices but they are quite unable to afford for milk, butter and ghee. They consume dried fish, 'Saag' or green leaves of various species of creepers as side dish to the usual menu. Normally a dish of meat, fish or egg is very much relished by them. Fish is available from the stream and the irrigation canal passing nearby. A Ghasi youth takes to slaughtering and selling of meat. He usually moves from market to market on fixed days and sells mutton in the weekly markets. Rich and poor consume mutton alike. The poor do not afford to consume it regularly. They, however, relish mutton very much on ceremonial accasions when slaughtering of atleast a he-goat or a cock is considered a must. The occasional hunting in the forests rewards them with the game birds and small animals like rabit etc. The fried rice or 'Mudhi' is greatly relished by children and old alike. This 'Mudhi' is sold in the weekly market and is also available in the tea shop.

Frequency of Meals

In the early morning most of the residents set out for work since various work in the field demands their presence quite early in the morning. Generally after washing their face and after attending to normal daily works, they take 'Pakhala' or rice added with water. This type of

watered rice alongwith a pinch of salt, chillies and 'Saaga' or cooked leafy foliages form the typical dish of the region. The working class has a general preference for this type of food which provides them with energy till noon. The children as well as other members of the household who do not work in fields, also take the same type of food in the morning at about 9 A.M. In the noon, on return from field 'Madida' (Torani) or the filtered liquid of the cooked rice is taken by a day labourer alongwith chillies and a pinch of salt. The women. take the left-over food alongwith a belly-full of 'Madida'.

The last food of the day is usually taken immediately after the sun set when they return home from the days toil. Both vegetarian and non vegetarian items of food are relished by the residents of Rangamatia. They, however, do not like beef or pork. Only the Ghasis, at times take beef and pork.

Like other aborigines the Bhumij of Rangamatia also indulge in drinks. The youth and old alike, sit together and consume 'Eli' or 'Handia' wchich are quite common varieties. Both these liquors are the common rice beer–brewed at home. Handia is a little bit more intoxicant than 'Eli' as a kind of powdered herb, known as 'Ranu' is diluted with it at the time of fermentation. 'Rase' and 'Arki' are yet two more varieties of drinks. While 'Rase' –the sediments of the 'handia' is collected after filteration, Arki is prepared out of 'Mahwa' flower. 'Arki' is manufactured by the Ghasi community males who usually sell it on weekly markets.

These drinks, quite often are consumed lavishly at the time of same festivals, rituals, or at the marriage feasts. These drinks are a must and not a single day is ever observed as a dry day. Now a days the youths are seen taking special fascination for foreign liquor which is extensively consumed by the near by urban residents. This addiction to sophisticated liquor is a new feature– and Baripada town, a town where there is no death of this kind of liquor.

A close study of the food habits of the residents indicates that there has been definitely a change during the period under review. The villagers who used to take 'Torani' or watery substance of rice before setting out for day's work are now seen taking fried rice ('Mudi') with 'Pokudi'–a condiment. Now-a-days most of them prefer tea with this condiments. Their frequent visits to the nearby twon have infuluenced their dietry habits. The condiments and cakes like 'Manda Pitha', 'Chitou' and 'Arisa Pitha, etc are relished by them during the festivals. Now a days the educated ones prefer the dishes prepared with ghee and spices. The proximity to the urban centre has considerably influenced the food habits of a larger section of the residents of Rangamatia. The chapatis of wheat bread and loaf are now being prefered as breakfast as well as considered to be light diet when they suffer from fever and other ailments.

The tabooed or the restricted items of food are eschewed. The Bhumij greatly honour their respective totems. No bird or aminal of one's totem will be killed for food. The entire population of the village is non-vegeterian.

Household composition

Usually the household or a family comprises one of more persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common hearth unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so In most of the cases, it has been found that a family constitutes husband, wife and their dependent children. Some instances are also there where the married brothers live together with their wife and children as well as their old and dependent parents. Rangamatia has got a number of joint family households. It will be evident from the table 4.8.



TABLE—4.8

Distribution of 100 Hhouseholds by number of members and Age of head of HouseLolds.

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 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—29 years	1	...	2	1	2	4	.	...	...	10
30—39 years	...	2	1	4	2	9	...	2	...	20
40—49 years	1	2	3	9	4	12	3	2	...	36
50—59 years	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	23
60 and above	...	...	2	...	4	3	...	1	1	11
Unspecified	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	6	11	17	15	32	7	6	2	100

The table 4 8 indicates that there exist a number of large sized households Out of the sample of 100 households of the village, over 50 households have 5 or more members The number of single member household and households with 2 persons is quite small Incidentally households with 4 and 5 members constitute respectively 17 and 1 , while the number of households with 6-7 members is as high as 32 In otherwords it suggests that the majority of the families in Rengamatia village are large sized Most of the families are, infact larger in size and the reason is attributed to the prevalence of the joint family system among the Bhumij residents Normally, members of a family prefer to stay jointly as long as their parents are alive.

Table 4.9 depicts distribution of households by migration status alongwith the composition of minor and adult members and place of birth of the head of household.

TABLE— 4.9

Distribution of households by Migration Status and place of birth of Head of Household and composition by sex and age status of members.

(minors upto 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of household where composition by sex and age							
		Adult male and female and minor male and female	adult male and female	Adult male/ male only	Adult female/ female only	Adult male and minor male/female	Adult female and minor male and/or female	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Non-migrant (Born in the same village)		49	8	...	1	1	3	62	
B. Migrant									
I. Born outside the village in the Tehsil	Rural	3	...	1	1	...	2	7	
	Urban	...		...					
II. Born within the Tehsil	Rural	1							
	Urban	...						1	
III. Born in other District of the State	Rural	...							
	Urban	...							
IV. Born in other State	Rural	..							
	Urban	...							
V. Other inclusive unspecified		...							

Table 4.9 further reveals that among the non-migrants in case of 49 households adult male and female and minor male and female members jointly live. Among the migrants who were born outside the village and are migrants within the district 4 households constitute both adult male and female and the minor male and female members. The instances of only adult male and female living together found in case of only 8 households. This table would also show that 1 non-migrant and 2 migrants constitute the single member household wherein the single household belongs to migrant adult male. Of the two adult female occupants one is a migrant and the other a non-migrant – born outside the village but from within the Tahsil.

Table 4.10 shows the distribution of Households by migration status of the head of household and by relationship to head.

TABLE—4 10

Household by Nature of Relation of Members to the 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	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5
	Total	62	8	70	
1	Self	1	2	3	
2	Self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters	26	2	28	
3	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	6	..	6	
4	Self, (Male) unmarried sons or daughters	2	.	2	
5	Self, spouse, without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	7	1	8	
6	Self (male) married sons, son,s wifes and son's son and daughter and wife's mother	.	1	1	
7	Self (female) unmarried daughters and sons	2	2	4	
8	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters with unmarried sisters and brothers and widowed mother	2	...	2	
9	Self (Female) with unmarried sister's daughter	1	.	1	
10	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters, brothers and sisters with married brother, brother's wife and widowed mother	1	...	1	
11	Self spouse, married sons, son's wife and children and servant	1	..	1	

TABLE 4.10—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5
12	Self (Male with married brothers, brother's wifes and brother's married sons and wives with brother's sons children	1	...	1	
13	Self, spouse, married sons and son's wives and son's children with unmarried sons and daughters	1	...	1	
14	Self, spouse with unmarried sons and daughter with unmarried sisters	1	...	1	
15	Self, spouse, unmarried daughters, sons and widowed mother	1	..	1	
16	Self, (Male) unmarried brothers and sisters with widowed mother	1	...	1	
17	Self, spouse with married sons and son's wives and son's children with wife's mother	1	...	1	
18	Self, spouse with unmarried sons and daughters sisters with widowed mother	1	...	1	
19	Self, (Female) married daughter and daughter's sons	1	...	1	
20	Self, spouse and father's widowed sisters	1	...	1	
21	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife, unmarried son with widowed mother	1	...	1	
22	Self (male) with widowed mother	2	...	2	
23	Self, spouse with widowed mother	1	...	1	

Table 4.10 further reveals that out of 70 households 62 -are non-migrant households and 8 are migrant households. Again of 62 non-migrant households 26 households have the members where relationship with head is self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters. Number of households with other types of members are less than 8 which can be studied from the table.

Table 4.11 shows the distribution of households by Caste/Tribe/Community of the head of household and by type of households.

TABLE- 4.11

Distribution of Households by Caste, Tribe, Community of head of household and type of household

Type of household	Number of households where head of household belongs to							Remarks
	Caste Ghasi	Tribe Bhumij	Tribe Mahali	Community Barik	Community Bindhani	Community Brahmin	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	7	79	1	2	5	6	100	
1. Nuclear	3	26	...	2	2	3	36	
2. Supplemented nuclear	2	19	...	...	1	1	23	
3. Sub-nuclear	...	7	...	...	1	1	9	
4. Single person	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	...	3	..	...	...	...	3	
6. Collateral joint	..	1	..	..	...	...	1	
7. Supplemented collateral joint	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
8. Lineal joint	2	9	1	...	1	1	14	
9. Supplemented lineal joint	...	4	...	...	...	.	4	
10. Lineal-Collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Others	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	

Of these Nuclear type, constituting a couple with or without unmarried children exceeds all other types. Bhumij community alone with 26 households stand out prominantly. Next type, supplemented nuclear also beloning to 19 Bhumij households are next in the heirarchy.

Life Cycle :

From cradle to grave the Bhumij of Rangamatia undergo rituals and rites. These events, no doubt, bring about a change in human life but each of these indicates a terilling experience on the life span of a tribal. These features from cradle to grave, though universal in nature yet differ from place to place and still greatly differ from community to community. An attempt, has been made to describe in detail the ceremonies connected with different aspects of life cycle as observed among the villagers of Rangamatia.

Pregnancy

After marriage a couple usually undertakes some pujas or ceremony etc, connected with pregnancy. Usually, prenatal period is considered as most hazardous period when a woman particularly a newly wed conceives. Lot of restrictions, do's and don'ts are imposed on the prospective mother as well as on the prospective father. In this village, however, in no community any specialy ritual is observed when a woman conceives for the first time or in her sub-sequent psegnancy.

Now a days, of course it is the Health Visitor of the Primary Health Centre who undertakes some

check up of the woman who has conceived. A routine check up starts thereafter and the woman is advised to take some regular does of vitamins and calcium tablets etc. While the educated ones and those who can afford to, take the assistance of the doctor at their residence or go to the clinics at Baripada town – the poor mainly depend on the local Health Visitor. Difficult cases are attended by the doctor while in normal cases of delivery the experienced lady in the neighbourhood assists all works related to child birth.

Restrictions and prohibitions

As a matter of fact no restriction as such is imposed on the intake of various food items by the parturient. There is no restriction whatsoever which thwarts her food habits. Some restrictions however, are imposed with regard to her movement and participation in social gatherings. As per the prevailing customs, the prospective father does not attend any funeral rite. Similarly participation in the feasts of 'Sudhikriya' relating to rituals after one's death is forbidden for the parturient. Taking food raw or cooked in the house of a deceased is considered a taboo both for the husband and the wife. Strict measures are taken to ensure that the prospective parents do not touch a dead body. The social customs also require either of them not to indulge in the killings of game birds or animals. The parturient should take precautions not to jump over a 'Pagha' or rope used for the cattle.

Birth

It may be mentioned here that the details about the life cycle, concerning the residents of Rangamatia are embodied in the survey report of 1961. There being hardly any change in this particular social item during the decade, it will perhaps be adequate to say that the social life is little affected during this interval of ten years. The doctor or the Health Visitor, stationed in Rangamatia Primary Health Centre are now attending to many difficult cases of pregnancy and child birth. The villagers are really indebted to the authorities for providing this service. Still, the well to do who can afford to and the literate rush to the specialists at Baripada Being aware of the hazards, they seldom bank on the ill equipped but qualified doctors in the Primary Health Centre at Rangamatia.

As regards food and drinks of the new mother it was reported that the diet is normally unchanged. In case of these mothers one certainly finds some change as regards food and drinks. The consumption of loaf, egg, tea and other drinks and beverages like Horlicks or Viva is also growing rampant as per the advice of town doctors and specialits. The poor maidens who can't afford, depend more or less on the usual gruel twice or thrice with one or two side dishes of fried 'Saag' (eatable leaves) or other vegetable preparations.

Apart from usual restrictions imposed on the visits to funeral ground or to the house of any relation, polluted with the death in that family there is no other restriction. The rituals are casual After child birth the ceremoney of 'ekusia' or twenty first day usually takes place amidst solemn celebration. The Puja and Homa and feast follows thereafter. This day the child is also given a name. The guests include the neighbours as well as the kinsmen including the maternal relations on the child. While the birth of the first child and the second is considered an important event in the family, the subsequent births are not of much importance.

Now a days, of course in the socially aware families - particularly among Bhumijs the events of pregnancy, its different stages and the child birth are given much importance. Like the upper middle class families in towns, these people show much concern from the day a lady shows signs of pregnancy. Consulation with doctors and the specialits follows with routine check up. They show utmost faithfulness in timely intake of food and medicines. Often the husband keeps close vigil and watches with much concern, While traditionally it was the elderly lady in the family or in the neighbourhood used to brief the young would be mothers with 'Do's' and Dont's', now the specialists or the attending nurse and health visitors, regularly tutor the young mothers. They are advised to ward off hazards of child birth from their mind. Unlike the poor parturient maidens who look sickly and agonising in pains and having constant psychological depressions, the sophisticated treatment keeps these 'would be' mothers cheerful and always in good humour. One notices this glaring diffence in two different families of Rangamatia. While the graduate sons of one family who are in

Government service can afford to consult a Gynaecologists at Baripada the economically backward and ill educated sons of another family have to depend on the advice of elderly lady. In the worst case they are taken to the Primary Health Centre where the Health Visitor or the doctor is consulted.

After the child birth the common people usually take care for the new born. The upper middle class and educated families of Bhumij as well as the Brahmins (witht means), take unspeakable care. The comfort of the child as well as that of the mother is looked with great concern. New clothings and 'Doli' a rocking craddle is provided by the middle class people while the old rags, used and torn clothings of the elderly members are usually provided for the comfort of the new born in poor and economically backward residents of Rangamatia.

The menu of the food items for the women in the post delivery period are now greatly changed. The traditional hardal drinks for 4 to 5 days, though not completely vanished, are restricted in the poor and socially backward families. The affluent residents have protinous food items including egg and mutton soup within their reach. The herbal drinks, thrice a day are not relished neither by woman nor by the new father. The old parents having outdated superstitions usually do not interfere nor do have their say over the matters concerning their sons or daughter & inlaw.

As regards pollution or removal of defilement after child birth, the same age old practices prevail among all the communities of the village. Celebration of 'Narta' rites on tde ninth day and the 'Ekusia' on the twenty first day of birth removes defilement of child birth respectively in Bhumij and Ghasi communities. Shaving of head, washing of house with cowdung and water and a Puja apeasing 'Dharam Debata' form part of purificatory ceremony by Gharis.

Marriage

The Hindus regard marriage as a sacred social obligation for every individual. So far the saying that 'Sanskara' is obligatory on the part of all individuals for stepping into the 'Grihastha Ashram' or in ather words into the second phase of ones life. The predominant faith in religion is faithfully followed by all the residents of this village. The Bhumij exclusively require the services of the Brahmin priest for solemnization of their marriages. Besides the Brahmin, other special functionary in the marriage is the 'Barik' or a barber. The services of Brahmin priest and Barber are considered imperative for solemnization of the marriages of the caste Hindus.

The Bhumij of this village are said to have been aware about four forms of marriage, viz., (i) the common type of marriage which is arranged through negotiation, (ii) 'Daw Dopa' or love marriage (iii) 'Apartipi' or marriage by capture and (iv) 'Sinduri Ghesa' or marriage by compulsion. Of these, the marriage of the first form is mostly salemnized in this village.

The sophisticated and polished manner of requesting the near and dear ones is to address in polite language and to request the presence in social occasions. The Bhumijes too have learnt from their cultured and more civilised caste - Hindus to invite their own kins and friends by distributing marriage cards, in printed form. Usually matters are composed in Mundari language with Oriya script. This is prevalent since 1974-75

Speciman of a marriage invitation card

ATAG DARMAK KAMINEDA

Chamu, Soma , Narsing
Raibari, Gagi

Ta. 4.5.88 NIDA 8 GHA' SAMAYRE-
BARSAMPAL
NIDA 12 GHA' SAMAYRE-
ANADI

Ta. 5.5.88 NIDA 9 GHA' JIM NUO

MARANG BURU SUGALA HIRILA TEY

Man Tan :

Hijutan Ta. 4.5.88 rikh Budhabar Bar Dilang Ghasiram Singh Aa Huding Hankala Dulal Sri GORACHAND- (Kanka) Aa Man Tan Sri Chandra Mohan Singh Aa-Huding Hankuli Dhani GOURI La Anadi Hayuah.

Inamante jigarad Aaing Aa Salbani Alate En Dilang Hi Seterkate Anadi Kaami lel Sangete Naoa Judi Jambali Kiri Sugala Asirbad Amakin-Tabupe. Eminange.

Neor Nih

SOMBARI BEWA (Maunsia)
(GOTPIDI)

Marriage day

On the marriage day both the groom and the bride put on new clothings. Usually the groom wears dhoti and a shirt with a 'Chaddar', tied across the body. The bride wears a new coloured Sari and another Sari known as 'Odni' wrapped on her. The groom usually comes with his friends and relations. A closed associate 'Lakad-dan', also in a dress similar to that of groom accompanies him throughout.

Usually the groom when all paraphernalia and rites are over in his own house, starts in a 'Sabari'. At times he is taken in a cart or cycle-rickshaw in the accompaniment of music and merry making of youth and children. At the end of the journey the young maidens with exotic and charming songs lead the groom to the house of bride. The ceremoney of feet washing 'Gala seka' and the 'Banda pana' are usually done near the 'Vedi'. The rituals connecting with marriage, namely, 'Homa' and 'Hasta Ganthi' amidst chanting of 'Mantras' by a 'Bamane' or Brahmin priest are done. 'Sindura Ghesa' or putting vermilion mark on the forehead of the bride concludes all religious rites ofmarriage Thereafter follows a feast, 'Sital tundi' or offering of sweetmeats to the newly-wed couple. Marriage feast includes 'Handia' or the rice beer, 'Bhuja' or fried rice.

Immediately after this feast the groom returns home with the bride. A small amount of presents which must include the pots like 'Duba,' 'Lota' and 'Gina' are commonly sent alongwith fried rice. The well to do families give presents who can afford to give 2 to 3 pairs of sarees and other cosmetics etc to their daughter Some costlier like radio, wrist watch are now being given by the rich parents. The educated Bhumij boys marrying, have now indulged in asking for cash or even requisitioning transistors and tape-recorder of foreign brand.

The return of the couple to their village is marked with great pleasure. The mother of the groom receives the newly wed in traditional manner and she fondly stamps kisses on both. After the guests are entertained in a feast and rites of 'Bandapana' etc are over, the couple is recognised thereafter as husband and wife.

Mobile fluoreseent tube-light processions with generator sets and music through amplifier sets during the entire stretch of the marriage procession is a novel thing imported from the urbanites, Coloured bulbs and bar light tubes adore the marriage pandals. Groom, now a days is taken in well decorated cart or rickshaw. Another noticeable thing is the distribution of printed invitation cards. In Rangamatia the residents now circulate, like others urban people coloured printed cards in Bhumij language. They also circulate specially composed verse in printed forms which is recited in the gathering.

Types of marriage

Among the Bhumij's the other forms of marriage, besides the arranged one, are 'Daw Dapa' or Love marriage; 'Sinduri Ghesa' or forced marriage and 'Apartipe' or marriage by capture. In the former type the boy and the girl stealthily escape from their homes for two to three days. On their return they live as husband and wife-though much to the resentment of the parents. Later on it is recognised after much hesitation and on payment of heavy amount of bride price. The villagers are usually entertained at the house of the boy.

In the 'Sinduri Ghesa' or forced type of marriage the boy usually takes a stern measure to forcefully apply 'Sindur' (vermilion) dospite refusal of the parents. The boy, atlast resorts to this becuase of his failure to get the appropriate match. When a boy puts vermilion in the forehead of a giral, she will not marry any other boy, Similarly no second boy will also marry this girl. Later, the parents consult each other and the 'Ganau Taka' or bride price is fixed up.

Another form of marriage is 'Apartipi' or marriage by capture. The boy usually elopes a girl when he intends to marry. Some amount of force is applied and the girl is made to agree despite her reluctance. After elopment the society recognises this marriage only after payments of bride price. The villagers are entertained in a feast thrown by the parents of the boy. An instance of this type of marriage occured in Rangamatia (Uppar Sahi) some time in the year 1977. 'Duhur Baha' or second maariage occurs in case of first

wife's barrenness and incapability to bear off spring. The widows, when they feel so, choose a partner and stay as 'Sanga'. Usually the younger brother or cousin of the deceased husband are prefered for 'Sanga' type marriages, In both these cases, no rituals are observed- but a formal assent of the society, is however, ascertained. Abandonement or divorce of the spouse is rare. In cases of disputes etc the decisions of tribal elders are sought. The person at fault is penalised.

Marriage payments :

Marriage payment or bride price or 'Kanya Pan' as popularly known, is a common practice prevailing in tribal and non-tribal communities. Almost all the communties in India have this kind of payment—though it is different community. Bhumij call it 'Ganan Taka' and among other tribals 'Kanya Pan' is a catch word which is a must on the part of the boy to pay up. Some used to pay it in kinds but now a days cash payment has become a fashion. Though the poor people seldom crave for cash, the attluent middle class widely press for it. It is spreading like fire as in case of other communities in the region The Bhumij and the other residents of Rangamatia are aware of payment of bride price or the 'Demand money' hence they do not hesitate to go in themselves for this prized money or the rich dowry.

Table 4 12 reveals some statistics pertaining to payments made at the time of marriage. The number of households receiving cash or value of property etc at the time of marriage of male are shown by religion/caste/tribe and by duration of marriage. In the former case 31 households have received marriage payment which range upto Rs. 1,000/-. Five (5) cases of this type of payment is reported to have occured in less than 5 years, seven (7) cases during 5-9 years, eight (8) cases during 10-19 years and instances eleven (11) cases were reported in case of male marriages held at 20-39 years.. Similarly, the survey table 4.13 also reveals that marriage payments were given by household in case of marriage of male by religion/caste/tribe and by duration of marriage.

TABLE—4.12

Amount of Marriage payment received by Household in case of marriage of Male by religion/caste/tribe and time of marriage

Religion and caste/tribe	Number of households receiving cash or cash								
	Less than 5 years			5 – 9 years			10—19 years		
	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 — 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Payment range 1000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religion	2	3	...	4	3	...	8	...	...
1. Hindu Ghasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...
2. Hindu Bhumij	1	3	...	4	3	...	6	...	...
3. Hindu Mahali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Hindu Barik	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hindu Bindhani	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6. Hindu Brahmin	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...

TABLE 4.12—concld.

Religion and caste/Tribe	Value during marriage of male held at					
	20—39 years			40+ years		
	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 —1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200—1000	Payment range 1000+
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religion	9	2	...	...	...	...
1. Hindu Ghasi	2	...	...	...	...	...
2. Hindu Bhumij	5	2	...	...	...	...
3. Hindu Mahali	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Hindu Barik	1	...	...	...	...	...
5. Hindu Bindhani	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hindu Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE — 4.13

Amount of Marriage payment given by Household in case of marriage of Male by religion/caste/tribe and time of marriage

Religion and caste/tribe	No of household which gave in cash or cash								
	Less than 5 years			5 — 9 years			10 19 years		
	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 - 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 — 1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 — 1000	Paymett range 1000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religion	5	.	..	7	1	...	8	...	...
Hindu Ghasi		.		...		.	1		..
Hindu Bhumij	4	...		7	1	...	6	...	
Hindu Barik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hindu Bindhani	1	.	.	...		...	1	...	...
Hindu Brahmin	..			..		..	...	...	.

TABLE 4 13— concld

Religion and caste/tribe	Value during marriage of male held at					
	20— 39 years			40+ years		
	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 —1000	Payment range 1000+	Payment range below 200	Payment range 200 1000	Payment range 1000+
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
All religion	14	1	...	...	...	...
Hindu Ghasi	2		...	...	...	...
Hindu Bhumij	9	1	...	...	...	..
Hindu Barik	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Bindhani	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu Brahmin	1	...	...	...	...	..

Table 4.13 further reveals that 36 households have given the marriage payment in case of male marriage. Of these 34 households have paid the value of less than Rs. 200/- at the time of male marriage. Only two households have paid in the range of Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1,000/-.

Role of service communities or Special functionaries

With regard to the role of the functionaries at the time of marriages of male and females, the survey data shows that services of Brahmin Priests are must in the marriages. Almost all the communities, barring Ghasis, take the assistances of a Brahmin Priest. Other two functionaries like Barber and washerman also have a lot to do at the time of the marriages, but their services are not considered so much essential. The services of the Brahmins are requisitioned by these residents because they consider 'Bamane'-a Brahmin to be a Divine functionary who can perform all such rituals in most appropriate manner.

While the Brahmins of Rangamatia act as the Priest in most of the marriages of the communities, the services of Washerman or Barber are not so much of importance. For the purpose of pertaining 'Homa' and other rites, the Brahmin usually charge ranging between an amount of Rs 4.50 to Rs. 8.00. In a handful of cases they are paid over Rs 10 00 or more. The Barbars and washermen have a meagre amount, ranging between Rs. 3.00 and Rs. 6.00.

Coming to the marriages in Ghasi community it is a striking feature to note that no functionary like Brahmin or Barber-even the Washerman ever act. All the rituals of Homa etc are conducted by one of the elderly members of own caste.

Participants in marriage feasts of Bhumij family of the village include the affiaial kins and lineage members of the same community along with the members of Brahmin and Barik community. For them Brahmins are treated as higher caste in the society. The members of other communities residing in the village, Bindhanis, Washerman, and Ghasis are not included in their feasts. The Bariks and the Bindhanis entertain their own kith and kins as well as Brahmins and Bhumijs who are treated as higher caste by them.

The items of food served include both non-vegetarian and vegetarian dishes. The non-vegetarian menu is usually Rice, Dal and Mutton while the vegetarians menu includes Rice, Dal, Vegetable Curry and Handia or rice beer. These are the most common items in a dish at a Bhumij marriage. The food items in a marriage of Brahmin resident are sure to be a vegetarian dish with rice, dal and vegetable curry.

Now a days the middle class Bhumij and the Brahmin residents who are mostly considered as the rich not restricted with rice and vegetable curry only. Superior quality of raw rice, ghee and other ingredient 'Kanika' and 'Payes'-a kind of milk pudding. Fish and Mutton, in some cases are requisitioned from Baripada Town. Even the services of good cook are also requisitioned.

Thus the marriages festivitics like in all other villages or towns are the social gatherings or a place of get-together. The relatives, community members, living in other villages even in distant places usually come to attend. The Kith and Kins and the near relatives usually come two to three days before hand and depart after all ceremonies and paraphernalias are over. Since it is a social gathering the relatives as well as the community memberss - locally known as 'Kutumb' or 'Bhai' are attended with great care and reverence. Instances of relations. staying away as far as in Tamad in Bihar are also invited and they come to attend. Such is the social bound among the Bhumij of Rangamatia, narrated by the residents.

Death

It is a common belief in Hindu religion as well as in other religions that immediatelly after one's death the soul takes its journey to other world. It is customary among Hindus to arrange certain rites for the safe journey of the soul as well as its vellfare hereafter in the Heaven. Some rituals and religious rites, traditionally binding upon the community are performed. Without performance of these rituals it is considered the dead may not de allowed entry in Heaven.

The dead, among the Boumij tribe are generally burried. In rare cases they are cremated. The procedure and practices concerning death and

disposal have already been discussed in the survey monograph of 1961. The Brahmins, Bindhanis and Bariks usually cremate their dead. The rituals to purify the pollution are performed with utmost sanctity. On the expiry of Tenth day, till which mourning continues, final cleaning ceremony is observed. They take up shaving of head, beard etc and the women members pare their nails. The community members, particularly belonging to same 'Gotra' also shave their head and put on new 'Gamucha' after a bath. The Brahmin priest as well as the Barbar and Washerman attending the purificatory ceremony are given pieces each of new clothings. The house is also cleaned after which all are entertained at a non-vegetarian feast.

Religion, Leisure and Recreation

Religion :

Barring the Christian residents of Rangamatia, all the villagers profess Hindu religion even though they worship their supreme Lord, "The Sing Bonga". During the past decade the Bhumij as well as the Bindhani, Mahalis, and Ghasis have developed a taste for observing the festivals of Hindus owing to their interwoven colture contact with the majority Hindu communities of the region. The Bhumij who constitute majority of the population of Rangamatia have greater affinity and reverence for the Hindu deities even though they worship the deities of their own community, namely "Hadam Budi Bonga" and "Birsa Bonga". 'Hadam Budi Bonga' and 'Birsa Bonga' are the two deities which are housed in a corner of the kitchen of every Bhumij household. While 'Hadam Budi' is worshipped once every month, 'Birsa Bonga' is worshipped at the time of 'Sahrai' during Kartik Margasir in November each year. The important deity worshipped by the Ghasi community is 'Mangala Thakurani' of the village. The religion of the Mahali residents as per Risley H.H., is a mixture of half-forgotten animisim and Hinduism and is little understood. Their supreme Deity is 'Marang Buru'. 'Huding Buru' is given second position to Marang Muru in order of importance. Rangamatia has got very few Christians who offer their regular prayers in the newly built church within this village. The Christian mission looks after the religious institution located in the periphery Occassional visits of the religious preachers from Bengal and Ranchi keep the missionary activities alive within this far flung village.

Leisure and recreation :

A decade ago, the village had no recreational centre worth the name. The schools were the only institutions which afforded opportunities to student for outdoor games. There was no community organisation nor any public place of entertainment. But now things have changed with the passage of time. A 'Yubak Sabha' or a youth organisation has since been organised in this village with the enthusiastic youths who have christened it as 'Balukeswar Kala Sangha'. The object of this organisation is reported to be the upliftment of the village as a whole with particular emphasis on activities pertaining to devlopment of art and culture of the region. With this end in view this institution of the village has been organising and staging at intervals plays, small drama, both in Oriya and Mundari languages. Over and above usual fairs and festivals are also organised.

Another media, providing facilities for recreation of the villager is the radio which is fast becoming popular among all sections of the population. The villagers, irrespective of the age and level of education are very fond of visiting fairs and festivals. The enlightened ones of this village also visit the Cinema and Circus shows in the neighbouring town of Baripada. At times the youth and students also rush to Baripada for attending to sports, football matches and other recreational activities including Republic Day parade etc. at Baripada town. 'Uda Parba' and 'Chhow' dance performances, organised in Baripada not only attract residents of Rangamatia village but also the residents of score of villages throng to Baripada.

Leisure time pastime also includes visits to relatives, attending to Cock-fights, folk dance and hunting etc. The younger generation normally concentrate on varied games and plays within the village limits while the elder residents have multifareous recreational activities within and outside the village. The survey table do not speak much about leisure time activities of the residents as it is quite common a feature that the town

nearby is the focus place of all their entertainments. Hence, the male residents normally frequent Baripada for the purpose of marketing, for consulting doctors desides visiting picture houses etc. The sight seeing around Baripada, Cock fights on the market days usually attracts the rural folks.

The village corners, seldom become the entertain mentcentres when some magicians or showmen visit the weekly market of Rangamatia.

Influential and prestigious persons in the village, sources of their power and prestige.

In this multi–ethnic village, members of the Bhumij community are found to be steadily acquiring prominence in different sphere of life. The progress and prosperity of the Bhumij are attributed to the industrious habits and perseverence of all the communities of the village. The Bhumij seem to have a very strong determination to come up the social ladder through strenuous efforts.

The Brahmins account for the lowest percentage of the total population of the viallage. One Sri Purna Chandra Pandey seems to be a very active and agile social worker. He has been elected Sarpanch of the Rangamatia Grampanchayat and in the capacity of a Sarapanch, he seems to have completely dedicated himself to different welfare activities undertaken within the jurisdiction of the panchayat. His sober nature and his knowledge in the tribal languages has helped him to be popular with the Bhumij, Mahalis, Kols, Santhals living in and around the village of Rangamatia. He is well off and has been having a good social contact. Being an influential person he also commands respect before the government officials and higher authorities.

The Bhumij of Rangamatia who are gradually developing a taste for the upliftment of their kinsmen and that of their community, are now greatly striving to educate themselves. In fact a number of youths belonging to this community are found to be educated. Some of them seem to be taking keen interest in the politics and in the machinary of government as well. One Sri Sarat Chandra Singh, a resident of Bholagadia (who is presently residing in Rangamatia) started his political career in 1967 when he was elected as the Chairman of Khunta Panchyat Samity. Subsequently in the year 1971 he contested from Khunta Assembly Constituency but he could not be elected to the Orissa Assembly. However, in 1974 he was elected to the Assembly from the re-constituted Kuliance Assembly Constituency and continued as such till 1977. Sri Singh, for his progressive attitude and intimate knowledge of tribal problems was choosen as a member in the tribal welfare committee of the Orissa Assembly. Even now quite a large number of people approach him with their problems although he has long since ceased to be a member of the Assembly, His contributions for the development of the village in general and the welfare of Bhumij and other tribals of the region in particular deserve recognition. With his sympathy and help one Kumari Savitri, a Bhumij girl of Rangamatia could go up to B.A. standard. It was learnt during field studies that Sri Singh has been functioning as a social worker and trying his utmost for the spread of education among the tribals in this region.

Among the prestigious persons mention may be made of Sarba Shree Budhan Singh, Baula Singh and Kishore Singh of this village. The residents of the locality seem to have high regard for them. One Dubaraj Singh was considered to be the chief among all. He commanded great respect among the people. He died on April, 1977.

Among the Ghasis, the only influential person is Sri Bansidhar Behera who is also an elected member of Rangamatia Gram Panchayat. This youth also appears to be an energetic and progressive social worker for whom the members of his own community as well as the tribals have great respect.

Range of contact with outside world.

Rangamatia by far is a tribal village constituting 85.36 per cent of Bhumij Schedulded Tribes of its population. A handful of Ghasi, Christians and the Brahmins also thrive in this tribal dominating village. The geographical situation greatly shape the culture as well as social behaviour of the residents. They are not very far off from the ever changing and bustle of the town life. The impact of sophisticated life style of the town

people has very much influenced these innocent country side folk. A close contact with the town nearby has rather contributed immensely so far their attitute, behaviour or the social activities are concerned. Frequent commutation to and from Baripada has no doubt affected their social awareness. The civilized and sophisticated urban characteristics and the artificial life style are very much at the threshold of this village. The range of contact with the outside world is obviously widened. A resident of Rrngamatia as well as of other adjoining villages assimilated with urban traits, stand out differently in different garb. Their manners and behaviours have greatly changed in course of time. The urban traits flowing from Baripada town have reached the nook and corners of Rangamatia village.

Similarly, the residents of Rangamatia, Jagannathpur, Badsul or Sanasul have in the past commuting to Baripada town frequently. Now this visit to this nearby town remains no more a myth. The youth and children have resources at their disposal to make frequent trips. Some visit to attend school or college or to attend job in offices at Baripada. Therefore, it can better be said that Baripada has been drawn nearer to Rangamatia. It has further come closer with the erection of the bridge over the river Burhabalang. Improvement in the communication facility, in other words has enriched this village and the residents with ample knowledge of day to day happenings round the world.

The illiterate mass are obviously backward. This category of people appear somewhat sensitive to various machinery of government, election or politics only at the time of electioneering. They are no doubt attracted by the publicity media and get somewhat involved. One finds the old and youth taking immense interest when prominent State or Central Leader visit the area. The flow of news papers and the news bulletins in the radio certainly capture their attention.

The educated residents whose number is not much, take keen interest in the important matters. Starting from development works of the village to the Panchayat election, the election to the State Assembly and Parliament or choosing the Country's Prime Minister are also their concern. A few years back a local Bhumij was elected to the State Legislative Assembly. This no doubt helped the residents awakening themselves in regard to choosing the right man to run the goverenment.

CHAPTER—5

CONCLUSION

As mentioned in the preceding chapters Mayurbhanj district was an old princely State and subsequent to India attaining independence was merged with the State of Orissa on the lst April. 1949. A Major portion about 48 per cent of the area of the district, lie in thickly wooded and inaccessible forest region. The remaining 52 per cent constitute other lands including the lands for agricultural purposes.

In the 1971 Census Mayurbhanj district has been returned with a total number of 3,982 villages including 270 un-inhabited villages, Where as in 1981 Census there are 3,989 villages which includes 260 un-inhabited villages. Out of 1,434,200 persons of the entire district recorded during 1971 Census a total number of 1,394,249 persons or as much as 97.21 per cent concentrate in the rural areas of the district. As per 1981 Census the population of the district is 1581,873 out of which 1491,335 persons are residing in rural areas. The rural population of Baripada Police Station increased from 55,696 in 1971 to 57,164 during 1981. Rangamatia is a revenue village having its own entity. It is largely a tribal village-the Bhumija are numerically the predominant community (85.36 per cent). Other communites include the Brahmins, the Ghasis, the Bindhanis, the Bariks and Mahalis.

It has also been revealed that the majority of the residents of Rangamatia are not immigrants. Mohammed Laeequiddin has stated in Mayurbhanj Census Report of 1931 that. In all. people belonging to some 85 Castes or Tribes have come in earlier generation to Mayurbhanj from Singhbhum. More prominent among them are kol (8,147) Gaura (1,768) and the Santals (1,363). He frrther stated that the Bhumij are next in order of number with 959 souls, enumerated in 1931 Census. Like the Santals the Bhumij are also confined to Sadar and Bamanghati sub-divisions where they number 452. It is also evident that 'there had been constant pressure of population from the north into the Orissa Feudatory States. The Adibasis having deforestid almost the whole of Singhbhum except Government forests have been pressing down south into Gangpur Bonai, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj which contain thickly forested areas adjoining Singhbhum. Because of this large scale influx there was steady inflation in the regional areas. Particularly Sadar Sub–division of Mayurbhanj district was the centre of great attraction. Baripada, the district headquarters and the only commrcial centre of the district with a net work of commercial facilities, was most suitable for the incoming migrants. They thus scattered well into the various directions. They invaded the Similipals and many other virgin lands and settled in with the occupation of cultivation and allied forest works. The Bhumij, Mundas, Kols and Santals and some of the scheduled caste people considered the hill tops, the forest and the plains of Mayurbhanj district to be ideal place for their habitation. The Sadar sub-division of the district and particularly the Similipals are the real abode of the immigrant aborigines.

The statistics further reveal that Rangamatia village had a population of 705 persons at the Census count of 1951. It had paltry 10 literates which accunted for 1.42 per cent of the population. In the subsequent Census in 1961 the population of the village no doubt registered a growth of 21.42 per cent yet the literacy rate had not inproved. Only 58 persons were recorded as literates which in other words was a meagre 6.78 per cent of the village population. This was perhaps due to their back-wardness and lack of sufficient implementation. The tribal communities did not show much interest in education. But, in the next decade i e. 1961-71 the Bhumij showed encouraging results. In the 1971 Census while

the decadal growth was recorded at 12.62 per cent, the literacy rate for Rangamatia touched almost 20 per cent of the village population. Rangamatia is now passing through transition. It has in its list of achievements, a couple of graduates. During the field study it was reported that a girl after completing intermediate in Arts had been admitted in a collage at Baripada for B.A.

The growth of population of the village Rangamatia during the decade 1971-81 is marked a trend of increase with the growth of literacy rate. It is evident that the growth of population has gone up from 12.62 per cent to 19.40 per cent whereas the literacy rate has changed from 19 19 per cent to 23.20 per cent which indicates their encouraging propensity towards education.

The construction of the bridge over river Budhabalang is a land mark in the development of Rangamatia. This really bridged the gap between urban culture prevailing in Baripada and the tribal culture across Budhabalang. The process of change is quite fast. The rustics. it appears are being swayed away with the social change around and particularly the impact of the nearby urban centre has greatly affected the life of the villagers. This process of change is greatly marked in the decade 1961 71 as the social awakening and their craze for fashionable costumes and other consumer goods went sky high. The frequent visits to the door steps of modern and fashionable departmental stores, dressers and clothers have enlightened the tribals and rural youths in making use of modern and sophistioated luxury articles. The mini bus service twice a day has resulted in more frequent visits by the villagers to Baripada town. Their constant commutation to Baripada town affords lot of opportunities of seeing and meeting varied types of people in their sophisticated attire. The import of urban culture as well as their frequent visit to Baripada town have not only raised the level of development but also braught about a good deal of social change. Visits to other nearby towns like Baleshwar and Udala also promote social awarenees.

A decade back, the Bhumij youth or a Mahali lad had hardly seen any radio set or had any idea about the use of cosmetics and luxury goods like photographic camera or a petromax. Now the picture in Rengamatia is entirely different. It now zooms with soft music from out of a 'Two in one' transistor set. The Bhumij youth puts on much sophisticated 'trousers' and 'safari' and also very commonly use transistors and wrist watches. The use of cosmetics and toilets by the residents is common. They youths go mad after the finer fabrics and the girls have great craze for art silk saris. The grown up males instead of their Traditional 'Pate- Bhagua', now prefer superior fabrics. Equally, the chemical fertilizer and pesticides are now at the very threshold of their doors. They now prefer high yield varieties of seeds for better crop. Cultivation of potato, onions and wheat is now being preferred by the Bhumij.

It can be asserted that the residents of Rangamatia are not very far away from the political arena. The influence of the leaders and politicians who occasionally pay visits to this village and the nearby town greatly aggravate their political temperament. Recently they revolted against the consolidation operation. Agitating against some defects in the consolidation operation the violent mob of Rangamatia were hushed up with bang of firing by the police authorities in 1974. There was lot of exploitation of the innocents by the politicians. There was also murmuring against the rastrictions imposed on free payment into the Similipal forest, now being taken up under 'Tiger Praoject'. Besides all these, there is not much exploitation of the innocent looking and backward communities of Rangamatia. However, the village Rangamatia is showing sings of change. Definitely they prefer to welcome the fast developing social change around them. Their culture contact and the impact of the urban influence greatly mould the residents in general and the middle class Bhumij tribes in particular. They are more forward looking Though various changes with impact of modern touch are marked during survey period they are yet to cast aside the traditional habits in connection with marriage and religious aspects. Their taste for sophisticated life, influenced by education and secondly by their better social status, has largely contributed to their social awakening.

APPENDIX–I

SURVEY TABLES

TABLE—

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Relationship to head of

Age	Number of persons who are										
	Head of the household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Father	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
All ages	88	80	112	13	26	2	106	8	1	1	21
0—9			49	2			67	2	..		
10—14	...	...	19	2			29	1		..	
15—24	2	8	25	5	17	1	8	2			
25—44	44	56	19	3	9	1	2	2	1		
45—59	34	12	.	1				1		1	11
60+	8	4	...	...	...	..					10
Age not stated			.								

household where the head is male—1973 survey

related to head of household

Daughter's son	Brother's son	Son's son	Brother's son's wife	Fother's sister	Son's daughter's	Wife's mother	Daughter's daughter	Brother's daughters	Unrelated servant female	Total	Remarks
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	5	14	1	1	18	4	1	1	1	505	
...	...	12	...	...	13	...	1	...	...	146	
...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	59	
1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	74	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	139	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	61	
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	26	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—2

Distribution of population by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is female—1973 survey

Age	Number of persons who are related to head of household									Remarks
	Head of the household	Household	Son	Sons wife	Daughter	Daughter's Son	Daughter's Son's wife	Sister's Daughter	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	12	1	5	1	7	6	1	1	94	
0—9	...	...	1	..	3	1	...	...	5	
10—14	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	5	
15—24	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	7	
25—44	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	8	
45—59	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
60—+	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE– 3

Distribution of Household and Population by Religion, Caste/Trile/Community and Sex—1973 survey

Religion	Caste/Tribe/Community Caste-Ghasi			Caste/Tribe/Community Tribe-Bhumij			Caste/Tribe Community Tribe-Mahali		
	House-hold	Male	Famale	House-hold	Male	Female	House-hold	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religion	7	22	21	79	193	273	1	2	3
Christian	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	...	...
Hindu	7	22	21	78	192	236	1	2	3

Caste/Tribe/Community Community-Barik			Caste-Tribe/Commnnity Community-Bindhani			Caste Tribe Community Community-Brahmin			Total		
Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female	Household	Male	Female
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	5	5	5	14	15	6	11	11	100	247	292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
2	5	5	5	14	15	6	11	11	99	246	291

TABLE—4

Distribution of Household by distance of place of Birth of Head of household—1973 survey

Same village	Other village in the Same Tahsil within Distance of			Same District but other Tahasil		Others District of the State		Other State		Other Country	Remarks
	Less than 5 kms.	5-9kms.	10+ kms.	Within 10 kms.	10+ and above	Within Distance of 20 kms.	20+ kms.	Within 50 kms.	50+kms.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
62	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—5

Distribution of Household by Number of Members and Age of head of household 1973 survey

Age of head of Household	Number of households having members									
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—29	1	...	2	1	2	4	...	...	...	10
30 39	...	2	1	4	2	9	...	2	...	20
40—49	1	2	3	9	4	12	3	2	...	36
50—59	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	23
60 and above	...	...	2	...	4	3	...	1	1	11
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4	6	11	17	15	32	7	6	2	100

TABLE—6

Distribution of household by number of members and by migration status and last residence of head of household—1973 survey

Migration Status and last residence of head of household		Number of household having members					
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 and above	Total	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A-Non-migrant-Born in the village including those who does not have place of last residence.		1	26	28	3	58	
B-Migrant-I-Last residence out Side the village but in the same Tahasil.	Rural	1	5	2	...	8	
	Urban	1	...	1	1	2	
II Other Tahasil of the District							
	Rural	...	...	1	...	1	
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	
III Other District of the State							
	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	
IV Other State							
	1. Bihar	...	1	...	...	1	
V Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—7

Distribution of households by Number of Members and Migration status of head of households and last residence and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the present residence—1973 survey

Number of members	Non-migrant	Migration status of head of household and duration of stay					
		Migrant					
		Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (Year)					
		Less then 1 Year	1—5 Years	6—10 Years	11—20 Years	21+ Years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2—5	26	...	...	1	2	3	6
6—10	28	...	...	...	...	3	3
11 and above	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	58	...	...	1	2	7	10

(Table 7—Concld.)

Migrants							
Last residance in urban area and duration of residance (Year)							
Less then 1 Year	1—5 Yeors	6—10 Years	11—20 Years	21+ Years	Total	Other Unspecified	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	2	...	

TABLE – 8

Distribution of households by type and Educational Level of head of household—1973 survey

Type of households	Number of households where educational level of head of household is										Remarks
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level*	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma and certificate not equal to degree	Degree and above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	70	10	11	2	5	1	...	...	1	100	
Nuclear	28	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	36	
Supplemented-nuclear	12	2	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	23	
Sub nuclear	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Single-Person	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	
Supplemented-Sub nuclear	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Collateral joint	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Supplemented Collateral joint	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Lineal joint	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Supplemented lineal joint	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Lineal Collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Supplemented lineal Collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Others	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

*Include figures for educational levels not classifiable.

TABLE — 9

Distribution of households by type and marital status of head of housenold - 1973 survey

Type of household	Number of households where marital status of head of household is							Remarks
	Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Deserted	Divarced	Unspecified	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	6	80	12	...	2	...	100	
1. Nuclear	...	36	...	...	...	...	36	
2. Supplemented nuclear	...	21	2	...	...	...	23	
3. Sub nuclear	1	2	4	...	2	...	9	
4. Single person	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	
5. Supplemented Sub nuclear	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	
6. Colloteral joint	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
7. Supplemented Collateral joint	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	
8. Leneal joint	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	
9. Supplemented lineal joint	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	
10. Lineal-Collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Others	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	

TABLE—10

Number of persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Others—1973 survey

Name of Caste or Tribe or Community Other Caste	Age	Total		Number studing		Number not studing		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total		139	173	27	9	112	164	
Ghasi (S.C.)	5—9	3	3	...	...	3	3	
	10—14	6	3	...	...	6	3	
	15—19	1	1	...	...	1	1	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	5	7	...	...	5	7	
Bhumij (S.T.)	5—9	16	21	11	4	5	17	
	10—14	14	23	9	5	5	18	
	15—19	15	8	6	...	9	8	
	20—24	7	14	...	...	7	14	
	25+	64	77	...	...	64	77	
Barik	5—9	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	1	1	...	...	1	1	
Bindhani	5—9	1	3	...	...	1	3	
	10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	15—19	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	20—24	1	1	...	...	1	1	
	25+	2	3	...	...	2	3	

TABLE 10—Concld.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmin	5—9	...		1	...	...	...	1	
	10—14	1		...	1	...	...	...	
	15—19	...		...	...	...	...	...	
	20—24	...		...	...	...	...	...	
	25+	2		3	...	...	2	3	

TABLE—

Distribution of Population by Age,

Educational level	Total number of males of all ages above 5	Total No. of females of all ages above 5	Age and Sex			
			5—9		10—14	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	216	247	34	41	28	36
Illiterate	112	225	18	33	11	30
Literate without educational level*	54	15	16	8	8	5
Primary	18	4	...	...	6	1
Middle	26	3	...	...	3	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	4	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	1	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

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Sex and Educational level—1973 survey

Age and Sex										Remarks
15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
26	22	13	20	38	39	49	46	28	43	
8	19	6	17	19	38	32	45	18	43	
4	...	2	...	4	1	13	1	7	...	
2	2	1	1	3	...	3	...	3	...	
11	1	3	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—

Distribution of population by Broad Age-group, Sex, Religion,

Religion	Caste/ tribe/ Community	Broad Age-group	Total		Educational level			
					Illiterate		*Leterate without educational level	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	-		216	247	112	225	54	15
Christian	Bhumij	5—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(S.T.)	15—59	1	1	1	1	...	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu	Bhumij	5—14	43	61	14	47	22	13
	(S.T.)	15—59	121	121	62	113	24	2
		60+	5	15	4	15	1	...
	Ghasi	5—14	11	7	10	7	...	...
	(S.C.)	15—59	8	8	7	8	1	...
		60+	2	4	1	4	...	...
	Bindhani	5—14	4	4	4	4	...	...
		15—59	5	8	4	8	...	...
		60+	...	1	...	1	...	...
	Mahali	5—14	...	1	...	1	...	...
	(S.T.)	15—59	1	1	1	1	...	...
		60+	1	1	1	1	...	...
	Brahmin	5—14	3	2	...	2	2	...
		15—59	7	8	1	8	3	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barik	5—14	1	2	1	2	...	...
		15—59	3	2	1	2	1	...
		60+	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes figures for educational level not classifiable

Caste or Tribe or Community and educational level—1973 survey

Educational Level												
Primary		Middle		Metriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		Graduate and above		Remarks
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18	4	26	3	4	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	3	19	3	4	..	1	...	...	...	1	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE--13

Distribution of Castes/Tribes/ by Average educational score per head [Age 5+]—1973 survey

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Average per Head educational score			Remarks
	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
Ghasi (S.C)	0.13	0.24	...	
Bhumij (S.T.)	0.46	0 82	0.15	
Mahali (S.T.)	...	...	...	
Barik	0.38	0.75	...	
Bindhani	0.09	0.22	...	
Brahmin	0.65	1.30	...	

TABLE– 14

Distribution of Households by occupation of Head of household and Average educational Score—1973 survey

Occupation of head of household N.C.O 2 digit	Number of households	Average educational Score								
		Population			Per head			per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	100	463	216	247	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cultivation-61	63	319	152	167	0.47	0.82	0.15	2.57	1.97	0.40
Daily labourer-99	18	71	31	40	0.15	0.29	0.05	0.61	0.50	0.11
Priest-19	2	9	5	4	0.78	1.40	...	3.50	3.50	...
Black Smith-83	2	14	7	7	0.14	0.29	...	1.00	1.00	...
Teacher Ship-15	3	9	5	4	1.89	3.20	0.25	5.67	5.33	0.33
Barber Hair Cutting-56	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture labourer-63	9	30	12	18	0.13	0.25	0.06	0.44	0.33	0.11
Basket Maker-94	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non worker (Beggar)	1	2	1	1	1.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...

TABLE -15

Distribution of households by Caste/Tribe/Community and Average educational score—1973 survey

Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of households	Average educational seore									
		Population			Per head			Per household			
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Tota	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ghasi (S.C.)	7	40	21	19	0.13	0.24	...	0.71	0.71	...	
Bhumij (S.T.)	79	368	170	198	0.46	0.82	0.15	2 14	1.77	0.37	
Mahali (S.T.)	1	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barika	2	8	4	4	0.38	0.75	...	1.50	1.50	..	
Bindhani	5	22	9	13	0.09	0.22	...	0.40	0.40	...	
Brahmin	6	20	10	10	0 65	1.90	..	2.17	2.17	...	
Total	100	463	216	247							

TABLE—16

Distribution of households by Type and Average educational score—1973 survey

Type of household	No. of household	Average educational score								
		Population			Per-head			Per household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	36	136	70	66	0.36	0.66	0.05	1.36	1.28	0.08
2. Supplemented nuclear	23	116	49	67	0.45	0.82	0.18	2.26	1.74	0.52
3. Sub nuclear	9	26	12	14	0.31	0.58	0.07	0.89	0.78	0.11
4. Single person	4	4	1	3	1.25	5.00	...	1.25	1.25	..
5. Suppelemented subnuclear	3	14	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Collateral joint	1	8	5	3	0.75	1.20	...	6.00	6.00	...
7. Supplemented collateral joint	3	23	11	12	0.78	1.09	0.50	6.00	4.00	2.00
8 Lineal joint	14	100	47	53	0.32	0 66	0.02	2.28	2.21	00.7
9. Supplemented lineal joint	4	26	11	15	0.73	1.18	0.40	4.75	3 25	1.50
10 Lineal-Collateral joint	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Others	3	10	4	6	0 30	0.75	...	1.00	1.00	...
Total	100	463	216	247						

TABLE– 17

Distribution of Households by Migration status by Place of Last Residence of head of housdholdsad Average Educational Score-1973 Survey.

Migration status by plaee of last residence		No of household	Population			Average educational score					
						Per head			Per household		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A-Non Migrant		58	270	119	151	0.31	0.62	0.07	1.45	1.28	0.17
B-Migrant-I-Last residence out side the village but in the same tahasil	R	8	27	12	15	0.33	0.67	0.07	1.13	1.00	0.13
	U	2	6	4	2.	2.00	3.00	...	6.00	6.00	...
II-Other tahasils of the District	R	1	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .	...
III-Other Districts of the State	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV-Other State	R	1	2	1	1	1.00	2.00	. .	2.00	2.00	...
(i) Bihar	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	..	...
Total		70	312	139	173						

TABLE—18

Distance of place of Birth of head of household from the village and Average per head Educational Score—1373 survey

Distance of place of birth from the Village (km.)	Average per head educational score			Remarks
	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
Same village	0.29	0.32	...	
0—4	1.25	2.50	...	
5—9	...	...	...	
10—14	...	...	...	
15—19	...	...	...	
20—29	...	..	. .	
30+	0.50	0.50	..	

TABLE-

Knowledge of subsidiary language and

Mother tongue	Total speaker			Speakers of Oriya		
				Number		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oriya	36	17	19	...	..	...
Hindi	1	1	...	1	1	...
Bengali	2	1	1	2	1	1
Mundari	262	117	145	177	108	69
Bindhani	11	3	8	3	..	3
Total	312	139	173			

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average educational seore—1373 survey

subsidiary languages

Oriya			Mundari						Remarks
Average educational score			Number			Average educational score			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	...		27	14	13	0.07	0.14		
2 00	2.00	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	
0 50	1 00					.	..	...	
0.54	0 80	0 16			. .	...	...	. .	
.	...	.	8	3	5	...	...	...	

TABLE—20

Distribution of student by Course level/Class and age—1973 survey

Course level/ Class	Age group Quartile division	Number of students			Remarks
		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pre-Primary	5—9	15	11	4	
	10—14	9	5	4	
	15—19	1	1	...	
	20+	...	...	...	
Primary	5—9	...	...	...	
	10—14	4	3	1	
	15—19	...	...	...	
	20+	...	..	...	
Middle	5—9	...	...	...	
	10—14	2	2	..	
	15—19	5	5	...	
	20+	...	...	...	

TABLE—

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

Migrant Status With reference to last residence		0–14						15–19		
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total		6	4	2	150	62	88	134	91	43
A-Non Migrant : —										
Born in the Village including those who do not have place of last residence	R	6	4	2	143	59	84	98	83	15
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
B-Migrant :—										
Last residence outside the village but in the same Tahasil	R	...	...	...	2	2	...	30	3	27
	U	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	4	..
II Other Tahasil of the District	R	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1
	U	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...
III Other District of the State	R	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
	U	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	.
IV Other State										
(i) Bihar	R	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(ii) West Bengal	R	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	U	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
V Unspecified		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...

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last residence, broad Age-group and Sex—1973 survey

15—19			60+						Remarks
Non-workers			workers			Non-workers			
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
69	6	63	4	2	2	10	—	10	
20	5	15	2	1	1	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42	1	41	2	1	1	7	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—

Workers and Non-workers by Mother-Tongue

Mother tongue	Educational Level											
	Total						Illiterate					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	144	97	47	229	68	161	108	62	46	197	45	152
1 Bengali	1	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
2 Bindhani	4	2	2	10	3	7	4	2	2	10	3	7
3 Mundari	123	85	38	183	51	132	89	52	37	152	29	123
4 Hindi	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Oriya	16	9	7	34	13	21	15	8	7	34	13	21

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Sex and Educational Level—1973 survey

Educational Level																		
Literate without educational level						Primary						Middle						
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
20	19	1	19	11	8	8	8	...	6	5	1	5	5	...	7	7	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	18	1	19	11	8	7	7	...	5	4	1	5	5	...	7	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—

Workers and Non-workers by Mother-Tongue

	Educational Level											
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary						Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree					
	Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Bengali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bindhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Mundari	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Hindi	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
5 Oriya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sex and Educational Level—1973 survey

Educational Level													
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree						Graduate and above						Remarks
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE

Employment status of workers by

Employments Status

Religion	Employer			Employee			Single Worker		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu	1	1	..	2	2	...	16	12	4

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Religion 1973 survey

Educational Status									
Family Worker			*Self employed* agriculturists			Employee of the *Self employed* agriculturists			Remarks
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	3	3	25	25	..	7	6	1	

TABLE—

Employment status of workers by Caste/

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Employment Status								
	Employer			Employee			Single Worker		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	1	1	...	2	2	...	16	12	4
Ghasi (S.C.)		...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bhumij (S.T.)	1	1	...	2	2	...	11	7	4
Mahali (S.T.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bindhani	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...

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Tribe or Community—1973 survey

Employment Status									Remarks
Family Worker			Self employed agriculturists			Employee of the Self employed agriculturists			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6	3	3	25	25	...	7	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	
...	..	...	22	22	...	4	3	1	
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	

TABLE 25

Occupation and distance from place of work—1973 survey.

Occupation N. C. O. 2 digits	Number of workers whose place of work: Less than 1 Km.	1—2 Kms.	3—5 Kms.	6—10 Kms	11—15 Kms.	16—25 Kms.	26 Kms.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	30	10	3	1	7	2	4	
1 Teacher U P. School 15	1	...	..	...	...	.		
2 Religious worwer (Priest) 19	2	...	...	...	...	...	.	
3 Sarpanch, Panchayat 20	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
4 Contractor 24	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	
5 Peon, R. I. Office 35	1	...	.	...	...	..	. .	
6 Kerosine Retail dealer 143	1	. .	...	...	...	. .	...	
7 Cultivation 61	13	9	2	...	1	...	...	
8 Agricultural labourer 63	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	
9 Muri Preparation 77	1	...	..	...	...	...	. .	
10 Black smith 83	1	...	.	...	..	...	..	
11 Cycle repair 84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Basket weaver 94	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	
13 Daily labourer	1	1	...	...	3	2	4	

TABLE—

Number of workers seeking employment by Nature of Occupation and

N.C.O. Occupation category	Total number of workers			Number Seeking employment					
				Employer			Employee		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	57	49	8	1	1	...	11	8	3
Sarapanch, Panchayat 20	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Kerosine, Retail dealer 43	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Muri perparation 77	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Smith 83	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Teachership (U.P. School) 152	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Priest 190	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Road Contractor 241	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...
Peon (R.G) 358	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cultivation 610	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Labourer 630	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cycle repairing 845	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboo Basket maker 942	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily Labourer 999	11	7	4	...	...	...	9	6	3

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by Employment Status of present work—1973 survey

by employment Status category

Single Workers			Family Workers			Self employed agriculturists			Employee of the self employed agriculturist			Remakers
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	2	...	4	2	2	6	6	...	5	4	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—

Number of workers seeking employment by

Nature of Industry N.I.C.	All workers						0—14						15 - 24					
	Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	25	18	7	18	13	5	1	1	...	1	1	....	2	2	...	2	2	...
Daily labourer	11	7	4	9	6	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Murli making	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black smith	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bicycle reparining	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of road	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sabai rope	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government service	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
Teachership	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Priest	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

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Nature of Establishment and age-group- 1973 survey

25—34						35—49						50+						Remarks
Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment			Workers			Seeking Employment			
P	M	T	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
12	10	2	8	7	1	8	4	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	
4	3	1	2	2	...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	..	...	...	..	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	
2	1	1	2	1	1	...	..	.	...	...	.	2	1	1	2	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	. .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—28

Household Default consistency by Sex in enrolling children in School as related to educational level Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household (if both male and female children of School going age are not enrolled in School it may be termed as default consistency)—1973 survey

Caste/Tribe Community of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of School going age	Number of households showing default consistency by Sex where educational level of head of household is								Remark
		Illiterate	Literate* without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matric or Higher Secondary	Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	20	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghasi (S.C)	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhumij (S.T)	15	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bindhani	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Note—*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

TABLE—29

Household Default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in School as related to educational level and Caste or Tribe or Community to head of household (if all male children of School going age enrolled in School but not female children it may be termed as default in consistency)—1973 survey.

Caste/Tribe Community of head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of School going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is								Remark
		Illiterate	Literate* without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondory	Non Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate Not equal to degree	Graduate and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	20	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ghasi (S,C)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bhumij (S.T)	15	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bindhani	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Includes figures for educational level not classifiable.

TABLE —

Reason for non-enrolment of children in school by

Occupation of head of house hold	Number of households where there are male and female children of school going age 5 — 14			No. of households where there are both male and female children and are both not sent to school		No. of households where there are both male and female children of school going age and male children are sent to school and not female children		
	Male children only	Female childred only	Both male and female children	Reason— 1 monetary problem	Reason—2 too young to attend the school	Reason— 1 poverty	Reason—2 too young to attend the school	Reason—3 difficult to get a bride groom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	14	16	20	10	1	2	1	3
Cultivators	12	10	13	4	1	2	1	3
Agricultural labourers	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Daily labourers	1	3	5	4	...	...	...	...
Hair cutting	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black smith	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

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Occupation of head of household—1973 survey

No. of households where there are both male and female children of school going age but only female children are sent to school and not male children for			Number of households where there are only male children of school going age and they are not sent to school because of				Number of households where there are only female children of school going age and they are not sent to school because of					
Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3	Reason - 1 financial trouble	Only to keep the cows and see the children	Cultivation	Not willing to attend the school	Financial problem	Not willing to go to school	Difficult to get a literate husband	Too young to attend the school	To look after the children	Demestic work
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	4	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—

Age at marriage as related to distance of place of

Distance of place of birth (in kms)	Average age at marriage of male/female		Number of males married at the age								
	Male	Female	Below 10 years	10—12 years	13—15 years	16—18 years	19—21 years	22—24 years	25—29 years	30—44 years	35+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—5	23	16	...	...	...	5	10	9	10	1	...
5—10	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11—20	18	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21—50	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51+	22	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	10	10	1	...

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Birth from the village – 1973 survey

Number of females married at the age								
Below 10 years	10—12 years	13– 15 years	16- 18 years	19- -21 years	22—24 years	25—29 years	30—34 years	35 +- years
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	9	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	19	8	...	...	...	...

TABLE—32

Households whose close family members are staying outside by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and State of Origin of head of household –1973 survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where the State of Origin of head of household belongs to	
		State 1 Orissa	State-2
1	2	3	4
Hindu Bhumija (ST)	14	14	
Hindu Bindhani	1	1	
Hindu Ghasi (SC)	1	1	
Christian Bhumija (ST)	1	1	
Total ..	17	17	

TABLE—33

Household whose close family members are staying outside by Religion and caste or tribe or community and place of last residence of head of household—1973 survey

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of households	Number of households whose family members are staying outside and where place of last residence of head of household is				Remarks
		Same Village	Within the District	Outside the District within the State	Outside the State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu, Bhumij (S T)	14	11	3		.	
Hindu, Bindhani	1	1			..	
Hindu, Ghasi (S C)	1	1			. .	
Christian, Bhumija (S.T)	1	1			..	
Total	17	14	3		...	

TABLE—34

Households whose family members are staying outside by Religion and caste/tribe/ community and whose head of households are in occupational Category N.C.O.2 digit—1973 survey.

Religion and Caste/ribe/ Community	Number of Households	Number of households whose member are staying outside and whose head belongs to			Remarks
		Occupation-1 Cultivators	Occupation-2 Agricultural Labourers	Occupation-3 Labouyrers n.e.c.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu Bhumij (S.T)	14	11	1	2	
Hindu Ghasi (S.C)	1	...	1	...	
Hindu Bindhani	1	...	1	...	
Christian Bhumij (S.T)	1	1	...	...	
	17	12	3	2	

TABLE—35

Particulars of family members staying outside by occupation of head of households and nature of relation with head of household—1973 survey.

Occupation of head of household (N.E.C.) 2 digit	Total number of households	Number of family members stuying outside who are related to head of households as						Remarks
		Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	Wife	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cultivators	12	...	1	11	1	3	...	
Agricultural labourer	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Labourer n.e.c	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	
	17	1	3	13	2	3	1	

TABLE—36

Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household—1973 survey

Age	Number of staying outside who are related to head of household as						Remarks
	Father	Mother	Wife	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	1	3	1	13	2	3	
0—9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10—14	...	...	...	1	1	...	
15—24	...	...	...	7	1	3	
25—34	...	...	...	4	...	...	
35—59	...	...	1	1	...	...	
60+	1	3	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—37

Particulars of family members staying outside by Educational level and relation to head of household—1973 survey

Educational level of Persons staying outside	Number of Persons staying outside who are related to head of household as						Remarks
	Father	Mother	Wife	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Illiterate	1	3	1	5	2	2	
Literate	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Middle	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	2	...	...	
Techenical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Graduate and Above	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Total	1	3	1	13	2	3	

TABLE 38

Particulars of Non-Workers family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relation ship to head of household—1973 survey.

Nature of activity non-workers family members staying outside	Number who are related to head of household as		Remarks
	Mother	Son	
1	2	3	4
Total non-working population	3	1	
Full time students	...	1	
Household duties	2	...	
Dependents and infants	...	...	
Retired, rentier and Person of independent means	...	...	
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	1	...	
Inmates of Penal, mental and Charitable institutions	...	...	

TABLE 39

Particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation (NCO 2 digit code) and relationship with head of household-1973 survey

Occupation (N. C. O 2 digit)	Number of family members staying outside who are related to head of household as					Remarks
	Father	Wife	Son	Unmarried daughter	Brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15 (U.P. School Teacher)	...	...	1	...	...	
35 (Graingola Peon)	...	...	4	...	...	
53 (Domestic Servants)	...	...	1	...	1	
61 (Cultivators)	...	...	...	...	1	
63 (Agricultural Labourers)	...	1	...	1	...	
99 (Daily Labourers)	1	...	6	1	1	
Total	1	1	12	2	3	

TABLE 40

Number of family members staying outside by marital status and relation to head of household-1973 survey

Relation to head of households	Number staying outside whose marital status is					
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Father	...	1	...	...	...	..
Mother	...	1	2	...	...	—
Son	8	5	...	...	...	...
Husband	..	...	...	...	...	...
Wife	...	1	...	...	...	...
Daughter	2	...	...	...	...	...
Brother	3	...	...	...	...	...
Sister	...	...	...	—	...	...
Other kin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	8	5	...	...	...

TABLE—41

Household classified by place of last residence of head of household and per capita floor space—1973 survey

Place of last residence	Households		Per capita floor space			
			1 or less than one sq. meter		2— 3 sq. meter	
	Total number	Number of members	No. of household	No. of members	No. of household	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Same village	29	168	...	...	...	...
Other village within the district	5	15	...	...	...	...
Other village outside the district	1	7	...	...	...	...
Total	35	190	...	...	..	...

THBLE 41— concld

per capita floor space								Remaiks
4— 5 sq. meter		6— 9 sq. meter		10— 15 sq. meter		16+sq. meter		
No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	8	45	7	35	13	86	
2	7	1	4	2	4	...	...	
...	—	1	7	...	...	...	...	
3	9	10	56	9	39	13	86	

TABLE—42

Household classified by duration of stay of head of Household in present residence and per capita floor space—1973 survey

Duration of stay	House-holds	Per capita Floor space					
		1 or less than one sq. meter		2—3 sq. meter		4—5 sq. meter	
		No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1 year	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9 year	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
10—19 year	2	...	...	—	...	...	...
20+	32	...	...	...	...	3	9
Total	35	...	...	...	...	3	9

TABLE 42—conclud

Per capita floor space					
6—9 sq. meter		10—15 sq. meter		16+sq. meter	
No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members	No. of house-hold	No. of members
9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	—	...	...	...
1	4	1	3	...	...
9	52	7	35	13	86
10	56	9	39	13	86

TABLE—

Household classified by occupation of head of

Occupation of head of Household N.C.O 2 digit	Household	Per capita floor space					
		1 or Less than 1 Sq. meter		2-3 Sq. meter		4-5 Sq. meter	
		No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No.of Mcwbers	No. of Household	No. of Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivators	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Labourers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourers, n.e.c	9	...	...	...	...	2	3
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine Tool operators	1	...	...	..	..	...	...
Hair Dressers, Barbers & Related Workers	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
Teachers	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
Tatal	35			...	...	3	9

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household and per capita floor space—1973 Survey

Per capita floor space					
6-9 Sq. meter		10-15 Sq. meter		16+ Sq meter	
No. of Houseeold	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members	No. of Household	No. of Members
9	10	11	12	13	14
4	20	7	34	11	74
1	4	...	...	...	...
4	22	1	4	2	12
1	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...
10	56	9	39	13	86

TABLE

Nature of right time and last of construction and valuation of house as related to

Religion/ Caste/Tribe of head of the household	Occupation of head of the household N C O 2 digit	Number of households as in col 1 and 2 whose nature of right over house is				Households as in col 1 and 2 whose house were constructed at	
						0—4 years	
		Right—1 owned	Right—2 alloted	Right—3 occupied	Right—4 rented	No	Average cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhumij	Cultivation 61	17	2	2	...	2	Rs 900/-
	Daily Labourer 99	3	..	2		2	Rs 225/-
	Teachership 15	...	—	—	1	...	—
Ghasi	Daily laboureer 99	3	...	—	...	...	...
Barik	Hair culting 56	1	...	—	...	...	...
Brahmin	Cultivation 61	1	...	—	...	—	...
	Daily laboureı 99	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bindhani	Agricultur labourer 63	1	...	—	...	...	...
	Black smith 83	1	...	...	...	1	Rs 100/-
Total	...	28	2	4	1	...	...

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Religion/Caste/Tribe and occupation of head of household-1973 survey

Households as in col. 1 and 2 whose house were constructed at.						No. of households in col. 1 and 2 whose houses currently valued				
5—9 years		10—19 years		20+		valuation 1	valuation 2	valuation 3	valuation 4	valuation 5
No.	Average cost	No.	Average cost	No.	Average cost	100—500	501/-1000	1001/-2000	2001/-5000	100000
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	Rs. 633/-	3	Rs. 300/-	13	Rs. 442/-	2	8	6	4	1
...	...	...	...	3	Rs. 183/-	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	1	Rs. 200/-	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	Rs. 20/-	...	...	2	Rs. 75/-	3	...	—	...	.
..	...	...	...	1	Rs. 80/-	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	Rs. 200/-	...	...	—	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	—	1	Rs. 50/-	...	—	...	...	...
..	..	1	Rs. 100/-	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	6	4	1

TABLE

Households classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and religion and

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of house-holds studied	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Household with one room		
					No. of house-hold	No. of members	
		Male	Female			Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhumij	27	60	85	39	19	35	50
Ghasi	3	11	8	4	2	8	4
Bindhani	2	5	9	2	2	5	9
Barik	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Barhmin	2	2	4	2	2	2	4
Total	35	80	110	48	26	52	71

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Caste or tribe or community of head of household-1973 survey

Household with two rooms			household with 3 rooms			household with 4 rooms		
	No. of members			No. of members			No. of members	
No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female	No. of household	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	10	18	2	8	9	1	7	8
1	3	4	—	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13	22	2	8	9	1	7	8

TABLE 46

Households classified by religion, Caste or Tribe or Community, duration of present residence and tenural status-1973 survey

Religion/Caste or Tribe or Community	Duration of Present residence	Total Number of households	Number of households living in the houses which are			
			Owned	Rented	Alloted	Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhumij Hindu	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	...	1	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
	10+years	26	20	...	2	4
Ghasi Hindu	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
	10+years	3	3	...	...	...
Bindhani Hindu	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...	...	..
	10+years	2	2	...	...	...
Barik Hindu	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4years	...	...	...	...	...
	5—9years	...	...	...	...	...
	10+years	1	1	...	...	...
Brahmin Hindu	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...
	5—9 years	...	...	...	...	...
	10+years	2	2	...	...	...
Total		35	28	1	2	4

TABLE—47

Use of light and fuel by religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and migration with reference to place of last residence of head of household—1973 survey

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of households	Migrant household					Non-migrant household				
		Number Using		Number Using			Number Using		Number Using		
		Fuel Wool	Fuel	Light Lantern	Light Wicklamp	Light Torch	Fuel Wood	Fuel Charcoal	Light Lantern	Light lamp	Light Torch
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bhumij Hindu	27	2	...	2	2	1	25	...	12	28	4
Ghasi Hindu	3	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...
Bindhani Hindu	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...
Barik Hindu	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	—	...	...
Brahmin Hindu	2	...	...	—	...	...	2	...	2	3	...

TABLE—48

Male Drass by Occupation and Marital Status of head of household—1973 survey

Occupation of head of household N.C O-2 digit	Marital Status	Number of household where Adult males normally use			Number of households where minor males normally use			Remarks
		Dress Lungi and Banian	Dress Gamuchha	Dress Dhoti and Banian	Dress Languti	Dress Necker (half pant)	Dress Dhoti	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	Unmarried	1	...	1	...	...	—	
	Married	1	13	16	9	5	1	
	Widowed	...	1	1	...	2	1	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teachers	Unmarried	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Married	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Widowed	...	...	—	...	...	...	In 5 Cases Children are naked
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related workers	Unmarried	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Married	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cultivators	Unmarried	...	...	...	...	—	...	
	Married	1	6	13	5	4	1	
	Widowed	...	1	1	..	2	1	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural Labourers	Unmarried	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Married	...	1	...	1	...	...	
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Divoreed	...	...	...	...	1	...	

TABLE—48 Concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Black Smiths, Tool makers and Machine Tool operators	Unmarried	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Married	...	1	...	1	...	....
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourers n.e.c	Unmarried	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Married	...	5	2	2	1	...
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE—49

Female Dress by place of Last Residence of head of household and Duration of present Residence—1973 survey

Place of last residence of head of household	Duration of Present residence by any member who has Stayed longest	Number of household where Adult Females normally use		Number of households where minor Female normally use		Remarks
		Dress—Sari	Dress—Forck	Dress—Languli	Dress—Sari	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rangamatia	Up to 4 Years	...	...	...	...	one of the head of the
	5—9 Years	...	...	..	...	household belongs
	10—19 Years	...	..	...	...	to malemember
	20+ Years	29	3	13	3	add no female
Jagannath Pur	Up to 4 Years	...	...	...	...	members. So
	5—9 Years	...	...	...	...	total household
	10—19 Years	1	...	...	...	is 34.
	20+ Years	...	..	..	—	
Pindra	Up to 4 Years	...	...	—	...	
	5—9 Years	...	...	...	...	In 3 Cases
	10—19 Years	...	.	...	...	Children are
	20+ Years	1	..	...	...	naked.
Amsika	Up to 4 Years	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 Years	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 Years	1	...	1	...	
	20+ Years	...	...	...	...	
Jasipur	Up to 4 Years	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 Years	...	...	...	...	
	10—19 Years	...	...	...	...	
	20+ Years	1	...	1	...	
Khabi	Up to 4 Years	...	...	...	...	
	5—9 Years	—	...	...	...	
	10—19 Years	...	...	...	...	
	20+ Years	1	1	...	...	
	Total	34	4	15	...	

TABLE—50

Female Dress by Occupation and morital Status of Head of households—1973 survey.

Occupation of head of household N.C.O. 2 digit	Marital Status	Number of households where adult female normally use.		Number of households Where minor female normally use		Remarks
		Dress—Sari	Dress Frcok	Dress Languhti	Dress Sari	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hair Dressers,	Un-married	...	...	...	...	In 6 Cases
Barbers, Beauti-	Married	1	1	...	...	Children
cians and Related	Widowed	...	...	...	...	are naked
workers.	Divorced	...	...	...	...	
Cultivators	Un-married	...	...	...	...	
	Married	19	2	8	1	
	Widowed	3	...	1	2	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural labourers	Un-married	...	...	--	...	
	Married	1	...	1	...	
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	
	Divorced	...	...	—	...	
Blacksmiths, Tool	Un-married	...	...	...	...	
makers and mach-	Married	1	...	1	...	
ine Tool operators	Widowed	...	...	...	...	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	
Labourers n.e.c.	Un-married	1	...	...	...	
	Married	8	1	4	...	
	Widowed	...	...	...	...	
	Divorced	...	...	...	...	
Total—		34	4	15	3	

TABLE—51

Presence of luxury and Costly goods by educational level of head of household-1973 Survey

Educational level of head of household	Total number of household	Number of households Possessing				
		Wrist watch	Sewing machine	Transistor/ radio	Cycle	Number of households having no luxury goods
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	26	1	...	...	2	24
Literate without educational level	8	1	1	1	5	3
Graduate and above B.A.	1	1	...	...	...	...
	35	3	1	1	7	27

TABLE-52

Presence of luxury and Costly goods by Occupation of head of household-1973 survey

Occuption of head of household N.C.O. 2 digit	Total number of household	Number of households Possessing				
		Wrist watch	Sewing machine	Transistor radio	Cycle	Number of house holds having no luxury goods
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Teachers	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hair Dressers Barbers Beauticians and Related Workers	1	...	...	...	...	1
Cultivators	22	2	1	1	7	15
Agricultural Labourers	1	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths, Tool-makers and maehine Tool operators	1	...	...	...	...	1
Labourers n.e.c.	9	...	...	...	...	9
Total	35	3	1	1	7	27

TABLE-53

Important tools and equipment for Agriculture Horticulture or related to educational level of head of household-1973 survey

Educational level of head of household	Number of household	Number of household using									
		Tool 1 plough	Tool 2 Spade	Tool 3 Sickle	Tool 4 Harrow	Tool 5 Plane	Tool 6 Hoe	Tool 7 Sabal (crowbar)	Tool 8 Fork-hoe	Tool 9 Bhara	Tool 10 Yoke
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	26	15	14	24	11	5	3	11	12	13	13
Literate without educational level	8	6	6	7	6	2	2	5	6	5	5
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to digree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35	21	20	31	17	7	5	16	18	18	18

TABLE 54

Important tools and equipment for agriculture/horticulture as related to occupation of head of household-1973 survey

Occupation of head of household N.C.O. 2 digit	Number of house-hold	Number of household using											Remarks
		Tool 1 Plough	Tool 2 Spade	Tool 3 Sickle	Tool 4 Harrow	Tool 5 Plier (san-dasi)	Tool 6 Hoe	Tool 7 Sapala (crow-bar)	Tool 8 Fork-hoe	Tool 9 Bhara	Tool 10 Yoke	Tool 11 Pick-age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All occupations	65	41	40	51	32	8	10	22	37	19	34	1	
Teacher 15	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Priest 19	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Hair cutting 56	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Cultivator 61	39	38	29	36	32	8	10	19	31	16	32	1	
Agriculture labourer 63	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Black smith 83	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Basketmaker 94	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Daily labourer 99	15	1	7	10	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	

TABLE 55

Particulars of special functionaries in marriage of person (male) By Caste/Tribe or religion of the household-973 survey

Religion/ Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of the household	Special functionary 1 Brahaman												Special functionary 2 Barbar					
	nature of ritual service & remuneration ranging performs the homarities in the marriage							number of functionaries coming from					nature of ritual services remuneration ranging shaves the groom and pares his nails					
								Same village	Other village		Town							
	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 9.00	Rs. 19.00	Rs. 25.00		within 5 kms	5+ kms.	within 5 kms	5+ kms	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 4.25	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 10.00
Hindu Bhumij Hindu	2	4	5	3	1	1	3	18	...	1	...	...	2	4	5	4	4	1
Bindhani Hindu	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Barik Hindu Brahmin Hindu Ghasi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

TABLE—55 Concld.

Special functionary 2 Barbar				Special functionary 3 washerman									
Number of functionaries coming from				Nature of ritual service & remuneration ranging washes the clothes of the groom and his relatives						Number of functanaries coming from			
Same village	Other village		Town with in							Same village	Others		Town
	With in 5 kms	5 kms +	5 kms	Rs. 3.00	Rs. 4.25	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 5.00	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 11.00		with in 5 kms	5 kms +	with in	5 kms +
19	...	1	...	3	3	5	4	4	1	...	1	19	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...

No. Special Functionary

No. Special Functionary

TABLE

Item of food served to different categories of participants at the marriage feast by Religion/Caste/Tribe of the

Category of Participant	Number of marriages during less than 5 years where		5—9 years	
	Vegetarian food 1 rice dal, curry handia	Non-vegetarian food 1 rice dal, matton	Vegetarian food 1 rice dal, carry	Non-vegetarian food 1 rice dal, curry mutton
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu-Bhumij				
Lineage member	1	4	1	6
Affinal kin	1	4	1	6
Caste fellow	1	4	1	6
So called higher caste	...	4	...	5
Others	1	4	...	6
Hindu-Barik				
Lineage member	...	...	...	...
Affinal kin	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Bindhani				
Lineage member	...	...	...	1
Affinal kin	...	...	...	1
Caste fellow	...	...	...	1
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	1

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Head of household and time of marriage of person married (males) 1973 survey.

10—19 years		20 - 39 years		40+ years		
Vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, mutton curry	Non-vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, mutton	Vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, curry	Non-vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, mutton	Vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, curry	Non-Vegetarian food 1 rice, dal, mutton	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	6	...	1	...	...	
2	6	...	1	...	...	
2	6	...	1	...	...	
1	4	...	1	...	...	
...	4	...	1	..	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—56 Concld.

1	2	3	4	5
Hindu-Brahmin				
Lineage member	...	...	...	...
Affinal kin	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...
Hindu-Ghasi				
Lineage member	...	...	...	...
Affinal kin	...	...	...	...
Caste fellow	...	...	...	...
So called higher caste	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...

TABLE—56 Concld.

6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 57

Ownership of Agricultural or horticultural land inside village or within 2 kms from outer periphery of village by Religion/Caste or Tribe or Community where the household is situated-1973 survey

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number house-holds	Number of households having agricultural or horti-culture land in side or adjoining the village	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land					
			Adjoining the house	Within a dis-tance of 5 kms	Within a distance of 2-3 kms	More than 4 kms	Average size acre of agri-cultural land per house hold	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Bhumij	21	18	7	15	9	9	4.76	
Hindu Barik	1	1	...	1	...	1	10.00	
Hindu Bindhani	2	2	2	...	...	...	0.17	
Hindu Brahmin	3	2	1	1	1	1	7.66	
Hindu Ghasi	2	2	2	...	...	...	0.61	
Hindu Mahali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—58

Crops—Production, Consumption and Marketing by Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community—1973 survey.

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of household	Number of Household having agricultural or horticultural land	Crops Cultivated	Number households Cultivating	Yield for Cultivating household	Consumption Per Cultivating household	Marketing Cultivating household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu Bhumij	51	18	Paddy	18	1077 kgs	909 kgs	168 kgs	
			Wheat	4	48 kgs	48 kgs	...	
			Potato	5	175 kgs	125 kgs	50 kgs	
			Pulsus (Harada)	1	7 kgs	7 kgs	...	
Hindu (Barik)	1	1	Paddy	1	600 kgs	550 kgs	50 kgs	
Hindu (Bindhani)	2	2	Paddy	2	35 kgs	35 kgs	...	
Hindu (Brahmin)	3	2	Paddy	2	1010 kgs	560 kgs	450 kgs	
Hindu			Potato	1	150 kgs	150 kgs	...	
Ghasi	2	2	Paddy	2	44 kgs	44 kgs	...	
Hindu (Mahali)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE—59

Animal Husbandry by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problems and Prospect—1973 survey

Description of livestoc and Oultry	Purpose	Number of households rearing and following in respect of feeding					Number of households rearing and reperting			
		Practice Tradi-tional	Practice Tradi-tional	Practice Tradi-tional	Practice Tradi-tional	Pratice Tradi-tional	Problem Medicine is not available	Problem Proper food is not available	Problem	Problem
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bullock	(a) Domestic consumption	14	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)									
Buffalo	(a) Domestic consumption									
	(b) Use as draught power	7	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	(c) Sale locally of									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)									
Calf	(a) Domestic consumption									
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cow	(a) Domestic consumption	7	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	..
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)									
Goat	(a) Domestic consumption	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	(d) Sale export	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
	(e) Others (specify									

TABLE—59 Concluded

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goose	(a) Domestic consumption	.	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	..
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	...	..
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)									
Hen	(a) Domestic consumption	.		..	7	...	5	1	.	.
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally	...	...	..	1	...	1	...		..
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)	...	..	...	12	...	7	...	.	.
Ox	(a) Domestic consumption									
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)	1	...	...	...	.	1	.	...	..
Pigeon	(a) Domestic consumption	.	...	..	2	...	...	...	..	...
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally									
	(d) Sale export									
	(e) Others (specify)	...	..	...	2	...	..	...		..
Sheep	(a) Domestic consumption	..	1	...	...	.	...	1	...	...
	(b) Use as draught power									
	(c) Sale locally	..	2	...	...	...	1	1	..	.
	(d) Sale expart									
	(e) Others (specify)									

TABLE—60

Household and small scale Industry by ownership of agricultural land in and around the Village—1973 survey

Households owning agricultural land		Number of households engaged in household and small scale Industry by type of Product					
Size holding	Number	Manufacture of rope	Preparation of Murhi	Manufacture of Winnowing fan, Bamboo, umbrella, Dala, Tati	Manufacture of Chisel, Hoe Adaze, spade Sickle, Harrow	Umbrella Repairing	Cycle Repairing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Owing no land	1	..		1	. .	...	...
Up to 2.5 acres	3	1	1	. .	1	...	...
2.6-5 acres		.			. .		...
6 acres+	2		.		...	1	1

TABLE—61

Household and small scale Industry by type of workers by type of product and fuel or power—1973 survey

Industry by type of product	Type of fuel or power	Number of households running the industry by			Remarks
		Family workers alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacture of rope	(a) Manpower	1	...	...	
	(b)				
	(c)				
Preparation of Murhi	(a)				
	(b) Firewood	1	...	...	
	(c)				
Manufacture of winnowing	(a) Manpower	1	...	...	
fan, Bamboo ,Umbrella	(b)				
sieve, Bamboo Baskets etc. grain container.	(c)				
Manufacture of chised	(a)				
kitchen Knife, sickle, Nail	(b)				
spade, Amger	(c) Charcoal	1	...	...	
Cycle Repairing	(a) Manpower	1	...	...	
	(b)				
	(c)				
Umbrella Repairing	(a) Manpower	1	...	...	
	(b)				
	(c)				

TABLE—

Household and mall scale Industry by type of product and type of

Type of Product	Number of households using					
	Material Sabai Grass Source Ownland	Material Paddy Source From Rangamatia Village	Material Firewood Source Forest	Material Spokes, bal, Solution source Baripada Market	Material Iron Source Baripada Market	Material Charcoal Source Forest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sabai rope	1	...	...	...	...	.
Murhi	...	1	1	...	...	.
Cycle repairing	...	...	...	1	...	...
Umbrella repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoe, Adze, Spade Sickle	...	...	..	...	1	1
Bamboo, umbrella, winnowing fan, Sieve, bamboo Screen	...	. .	.	.	...	..

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main raw material by source and Implements Tools e.t.c—1973 survey

main raw materials		Nnmber of households using					
Material Umbrella Cloth Source Baripada Market	Material Bamboo Souree Rangamatia Village	Tool-1 Ghardiri An ironrod fixed with wooden frame known as Ghardiri which is used for manufacturing rope	Tool-2 A bundle of Coconut leavestick Earthen potis Winnowing fan, sieve	Tool-3 Wrench, plier and Hammer	Tool-4 Hammer, Chisel, Budkin, file	Tool 5 Hammer, plier, knife and Needle	Tool 6 Axe Bill-hook knife
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE—

Number of households in debt by Occupation of head of

No. of household by occupation of head of the household	Total Number of households in debt	No. of households in debted in the income group (in Rs.)				No. of Household in debt for		
		Up to 100	101—200	201—500	500+	Purpose-1 Clear the debt	Purpose-2 Construction of the house	Purpose-3 Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture-Labourer	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Basket maker	1	...	.	...	1	..	...	1
Blacksmith	1	...	...	...	1	.	...	...
Cultivation	15	...	...	...	15	1	...	8
Daily Labourer	2	...	...	...	2	...	..	.
Priest	2	...	...	...	2	. .	...	1
Teachership	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..

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households Purpose and Income group—1973 survey

No. of household in debt for						
Purpose-4 To meet Household Expenditure (Personal Consumption)	Purpose-5 House repairing	Purpose-6 Purchase of Medicine	Purpose-7 Purchase of Clothing	Purpose-8 To perform marriage Ceremony	Purpose-9 Under go C.T training	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
10	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	
2	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	

TABLE—

Indebted Households by source, Amount purpose and

Source	Number of Households Who						
	Purpose-1 Clear the debt	Purpose-2 Construction of the house	Purpose-3 Cultivation		Purpose-4 Household Expenditure	Purpose-5 House repairing	Purpyse-6 Purchase of Medicine
	To clear the debt With in a Year	No terms and Condition	No terms and Condition	To clear the debt With in Year	No terms and Condition	Clear the debt Within a Year	To clear the debt Within a Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Up to Rs. 100				
Rangamatia Graingolla	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
Kabuliwallah	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Money Lender	...	...	...	1	.	. .	...
Neighbouring Villagers	...	...	1	...	.	. .	.
Relatives	..	1	...	...	.	..	..
Villagers	1	...	...	1	..	..	1
			Rs. 101 to 200				
Graingolla of Rangamatia	. .	...	. .	1	...	...	..
Kabuliwallah	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Money lander	...	...	1	...	...	...	.
Neighouring Villagers	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Relatives	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villagers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rs. 201 to 500				
Graingolla Rangamatia	...	...	...	3	..	2	..
Kabuliwallah	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
Money lender	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Neighbouring Villagers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relatives	...	...	...	...	..	...	. .
Villagers	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

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Terms and conditions—1973 survey

obtained Loan for the

Purpose-7 Personal Consumption and Cultivation		Purpose-8 Personal Consumption		Purpose-9 Purchase of Clothing	Purpose-10 Perform marriage Ceremony		Purpose-11 Uuder,go C.T. Training
To clear the debt within a Year	No. terms and condition	Clear the debt Within a Year	No terms and candition	Clearthe debt Within a Year	No terms and condition	Clear the debt Within a Year	No terms and condition
9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16
			Up to Rs. 100				
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
			Rs. 101 to 200				
...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rs. 201 to 500				
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 64 —concld

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Repay debt Rs 500— Within 8 Years				
Graingolla Rangamatia							
Kabulwallah							
Money lender							
Neighbouring Villagers							
Relatives							
Villagers							

TABLE 64—concld.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Repay debt Rs. 500+ Within 8 Years							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...		...

TABLE—

Sale of Valuable assets during last five years by

Occupation of head of household	Number of household reporting Sale during	Households reporting Sale of Asset (Specify)			
		No. of households	Type 1 Livestock	No. of households	Type 2 Utensils
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural	Within 6 month	...	...	1	Rs. 10
Labourer	Within 1 year	1	Rs. 295	1	Rs. 70
(2)	1-2 Years	...	...	...	..
	2 Years +	1	Rs. 50	..	...
Basket Maker	Within 6 months	...	...	..	...
	Within 1 Year	..	..	..	..
	1-2 Years	.		...	..
	2 Years+	...	..	..	...
Black smith	Within 6 months	...	...	...	..
	Within 1 Year	...	.	..	..
	1-2 Years	...	...	...	..
	2 Years+	...	...	...	...
Cultivation	Within 6 months	2	Rs. 520	..	...
	Within 1 Year	5	Rs. 645	1	Rs. 28
(9)	1-2 Years	1	Rs. 500	1	Rs. 10
	2 Years+	1	Rs. 600	..	...
Daihy labourer	Within 6 months	..	...		..
	Within 1 Year	1	Rs. 30	3	Rs. 126
(4)	1-2 Years	.	...	...	..
	2 Years+	1	Rs. 80	...	...
Priest	Within 6 months	...	..	1	Rs. 8
	Within 1 Year	...	...	.	..
	1-2 Years	..			
	2 Years+	...	..	..	
Teachership	Within 6 months	..	.	...	..
	Within 1 Year	...	...	...	...
	1-2 Years	...	...	...	..
	2 Years+	...	...	...	..

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Occupation of head of household—1973 survey

Households reporting Sale of Asset (Specify)					
No. of households	Type 3 Machinery and Tools	No. of households	Type 4 Lands	No. of households	Type 5 Jewellery
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	.
..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1	Rs. 60
2	Rs. 260	1	Rs. 2250	1	Rs. 20
...	...	...	...	1	Rs. 60
...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	1	Rs. 22
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II

SPECIAL TABLES

ST—

Census house, household, houseless and

Hamlet	No. of census Houses	No. of census households	Total population		
			person	males	females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village Rangamatia					
No. hamlet	174	174	964	480	484

Institutional population

Houseless population				Institutional population			Remarks : (In the light of the studies in the village or from house list particulars of the institutional population should be noted after the tabulation is over.)
Persons	Males	Females	No. of household	Persons	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	..	...	1	19	19	...	One institutional households having population of 19. The institutional household is a M. E. school hostel.

ST—

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Relationship to

Age	Head	Son	Brother	Number of persons who are										
				Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Sister's Husband	Father	Mother	Father's brothers	Mother's brother	Sans son
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All ages	153	199	25	42	9	177	13	5		2	35		. .	24
0 9		94	3			98								18
10—24	5	78	14	30	7	67	11	1						6
25—44	77	27	8	12	2	7		4			3			
45—59	59						2			1	16			
60-	12									1	16			
Unspecified														

head of household where the head is male

Related to head of household														
Brother's son	Daughter's son	Wife's sister son	Wife's brother's son	Unrelated males	Wife	Wife's mother	Brother's daughters	San's daughters	Sister's daughters	Brother's son's wife	Daughter's daughters	Father's sister	Total	Remarks
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
12	2	1	1	31	128	3	10	25	1	1	2	2	898	
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	1	...	2	...	252	
7	...	...	1	28	14	...	2	4	...	1	..	...	276	
...	..	1	..	1	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	
...	...	...	...	2	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Distribution of population by Age Sex and

Age	Head	Son	Brother	Number of persons who are						
				Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Daughter's husband	Sister's husband	Father
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	21	11	...	1	...	12	...	3	...	...
0—9	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
10—24	...	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...
25—44	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...
45—59	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60+	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Relationship to head of household where head is female

Related to head of household										
Mother	Father's Brother	Mother brother	Brother son	Son's son	Daugh-ter's son	Daugh-ters daughters	Son's daugh-ters	Brother's daughter	Total daughters	Remarks
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	...	...	1	5	5	3	1	1	66	
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	12	
..	...	...	1	5	2	1	1	1	23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST

Populatiou by Age, Sex

Age group	Total Population			Never Married			Married		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	964	480	484	495	266	229	397	203	194
0—9	264	129	135	264	129	135	...	...	...
10—24	299	154	145	216	130	86	80	24	56
25—44	251	122	129	12	7	5	232	113	119
45—59	111	62	49	3	...	3	74	56	18
60+	39	13	26	...	...	...	11	10	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Marital Status

Widowed			Divorced or separated			Un-specified			Remarks
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femares	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
66	11	55	6	...	6	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
5	2	3	2	...	2	...	..	...	
33	6	27	1	...	1	...	.	...	
28	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	

ST—

Currently married Women by Age-group

Age group	Total	Number, married at				
		0—4	5—9	10—12	13—14	15—17
1	1	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	194	...	2	31	23	76
0—14	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	18	...	...	6	7	5
20—24	37	...	2	7	2	14
25—34	74	...	...	12	4	30
35—49	54	...	...	5	9	21
50—64	9	...	...	1	...	6
65+	1	...	...	...	1	...
Un-specified	...	...	...	...	...	...

and Age at Marriage

the age-group						
18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	U S	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
42	17			.	3	
				...	1	
	.		...	..	.	
10	2			...		
15	11			.	2	
16	3		. .	...		
1	1	.	. .	...	.	
		. .	..	...	.	
.	..	...	...	...	...	

Correntlv married Women by Age, Place of

Number whose present

Place of Birth		Total	0 19 who were married when in the age group			
			0-9	10-14	15-19	U.S
1		2	3	4	5	6
Total		194		13	5	1
Same village		34		1	1	
Other villages of the same District		153		12	4	1
Town of the same District (Baripada Town)		2	...	...	...	..
Other District of the State	Rural	...	...	...	...	.
(Name of the District)	Urban	...	...	...	...	..
Other State of India						
(i) West Bengal	Rural	1		.	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	.
(ii) Bihar	Rural	4	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...

Birth and Age at Marrige

age is						
20—34 who were married when in the age-group						
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	U. S.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	25	69	13	...	...	2
...	...	13	3	...	...	2
2	23	54	10	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sf—

Currently married Women by Age, Place of

Place of Birth		Number whose present 35—49 who were married when in the age group						
		0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total			14	37	3			
Same village			2	10				
Other village of the same District			12	24	3			
Town of the Same District (Baripada Town)		...	..		...	...		...
Other District of the State	Rural	...	...		...	..		
(Name of the District)	Urban	.	.		...	...		
Other State of India								
(i) West Bangal	Rural			1				
	Urban							
(ii) Bihar	Rural	..	..	2	.	..	..	...
	Urban	.	..		.		...	

Birth and Age at Marriage

age is... ... ...

50-64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							Remarks
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Currently married women by Age, place of

Please of last residence		Total	Number whose present age is			
			0—19 who were married when in the age-group			
			0—9	10—14	15—19	U-S
1		2	3	4	5	6
Total		194	.	13	5	1
Same Village		33	.	1	1	..
Other Village of the same District		154	. .	12	4	1
Town of the same District (Baripada town)		2	...	.	.	
Other District of the State	Rural	...	. .	.	...	.
	Urban	.	. .			..
Other state of India						
(i) West Bengal	Rural	1	..	.	.	.
	Urban	. .	.	.	.	.
(ii) Bihar	Rural	4	...	...	..	.
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...

Last Residence and Age at Marriage

Number whose present age is						
20—34 who were married when in the age-group						
0—9	10- 14	15- 19	20 24	25—29	30—34	U-S
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	25	69	13	...	...	2
...	...	13	3	...	...	2
2	23	54	10	.	.	...
.	1	1	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...

ST—

Currently Married women by Age, place of

	Number whose present age is						
				35—49 who were married when in the age-group			
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	...	14	37	3	...	...	...
Same Village	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
Other Village of the same District	...	13	24	3	...	...	...
Town of the same District (Baripada town)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other state of India							
(i) West Bengal Rural	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Bihar Rural	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Last Residence and Age at Marriage

Number whose present age is														
50—64 who where married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							Remarks
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	5	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...

ST—

Currently Married Women by Age, Duration of

Duration of present residence	Total	Number whose present 0—19 who were married when in the age-group			
		0—9	10—14	15—19	U. S.
1	2	3	4	5	6
All duration	194	...	13	5	1
Less then 1 year	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 Years	36	...	10	4	1
5—9 Years	25	...	2	...	...
10—19 Years	65	...	1	1	...
20—39 Years	59	..	..	...	...
40+ Years	9	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	..	...	...	...	...

present Residence and Ageat Marriage

age is						
			20—34 who were married when in the age-graup			
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	U. S.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2	25	69	13	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	14	4		.	...
...	3	17	2			. .
2	17	25	4			...
	2	13	3	.		2
				. .		.
.			...	...	...	...

ST —

Currently Married Women by Age, Duration of

Duration of present	Number whose present 35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25 29	30—34	35+
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
All duration	.	14	37	3		.	
Less then 1 year		.					
1—4 Years		.					
5—9 Years		..	1			. .	
10 –19 Years	.	4	9	2		...	..
20 39 Years	. .	10	21	1		..	...
40 Years	. .	...	6	..		..	...
Unspecified	..	...	...	.		.	.

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present Residence and age at Marriage

age is ... ...

50—64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							Remarks
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	0-9	10-1S	15-19	2024	25-29	30-34	35+	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	1	7	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	5	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Currently married women by Religion.

Religion	Number of Whose Present			
	0-19 Who Were married when in the age-group			
	0-9	10-14	15-19	U.S.
1	2	3	4	5
Total	...	13	5	1
Christian	...	...	...	...
Hindu	...	13	5	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...

9

Age and Age at marriage

age is...						
20-34 Who were married when in the age-group						
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	U.S.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	25	69	13	...	...	2
1	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	23	68	13	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Currently married women by Religion,

Religion	Number Whose Present 35-49 Who were married when in the age group						
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total		14	37	3			
Christian		.	1				
Hindu		14	36	3			
Unspecified		.	. .				

9

Age and Age at marriage

age is...														
50-64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-graup							Remarks
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	1	7	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Currently married Women by Literacy and

Educational Level	Number whose present age is			
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			
	0-9	10-14	15-19	U.S.
1	3	4	5	6
Total	...	13	5	1
I Illiterate	...	10	4	1
II Literate without Educational level	...	...	...	...
III Primary	...	1	1	...
IV Middle	...	2	...	...
V Matriculation or Higher secondary	...	...	...	...
VI Non-techenical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...
VII Techenical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...
VIII Graduate & above	...	...	...	...

educational Level, Age and Age at Marriage

Number whose present as is...						
			20—34 who were married when in the age-group			
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	U. S.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	25	69	13	...	...	2
2	25	68	13	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	. .	...	...	. .	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	1	..	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Currently married women by Literacy and

Educational Level	Number whose present age is						
			35—49 who were married when in the age-group				
	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	...	14	37	3	...	...	...
I Illiterate	...	14	35	3	...	...	...
II Literate without Ebucational level	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
III Primary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
IV Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V Matriculation or Higher secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI Non-techenical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII Techenical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII Graduate & above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Educational Level, Age and Age at Marriage

Number whose present age is														
50-64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							Remarks
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—11

Currently married Working women by Occupation, Age and Age at marriage

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digit)	Number Whose Present age is ...			
	0-19 Who were married when in the age-group			
	0-9	10-14	15-19	U.S.
1	2	3	4	5
Total	...	...	...	...
942 (Bamboo basket maker)	...	...	...	...

ST—11

Number Whose Present age is...						
20-34 Who were married when in the age-group						
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	U.S.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...

ST—11

Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digit)	Number Whose Present age is...						
	35-49 Who were married when in the age-group						
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	...	14	37	3	...	...	...
942 (Bamboo bas7et maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST 11— concld.

Number Whose present age is ...							Number whose Present age is...							Remarks
50—64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							
0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Currently married Non-working women by

Nature of activity	Number whose present age is...			
	0—19 who were married the age-group when in			
	0—9	10—14	15—19	U-S
1	2	3	4	5
Total	...	13	5	1
Student	...	...	...	...
Hnusenold Duty	...	13	5	1
Dependents & Infants	...	...	...	...
Retired, Rentier and persons of indepndent means	...	...	...	...
Begger and Vagrants etc.	...	...	...	...
Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...

12

Nature of activity, Age and Age at Marriage

Number whose present age is						
			20—34 who were married when in the age-group			
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	U-S
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	24	68	13	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	24	68	13	...	...	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST

Currently Married Non-working Women by

Neture of activited	Number whose present age is... 35--49 who were married when in the age-group						
	0 9	10- 14	15 -19	20--24	25 -29	30--34	35
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	...	14	37	3	...	...	..
Student	..	..	..	...	...	...	..
Household Duty	...	14	37	3	..	...	...
Dependents & Infants	...	...	...		...	..	...
Retired, Rentier and Persons of independent means	...	...	..	. .	...	...	...
Beggar and Vagrants etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inmates of Penel, Mental and Charitable Institutions	...	...	..	...	...	...	..

12

Nature of Activity, Age and Age at Marriage

Number whose present age is...														
50—64-who where married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							Remarks
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Sf—13

Currently married Non-working Women by Secondary work, Age and Age at Marriage

Secondary work	Number whose present age is			
	0—19 who were married when in the age-group			
	0—9	10—14	15—19	U. S.
1	2	3	4	5
Total		9	1	1
Agricultural labourers		9	1	1
Other work (Blacksmith)				

ST—13 Contd

Number whose present age is						
20—34 who were married when in the age-graup						
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	U. S
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	20	27	4			2
1	20	27	4			2

ST—13 contd.

Place of Birth	Number whose present age is...						
	35—49 who were married when in the age-group						
	0-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35+
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	...	10	20	1	...	...	...
Agricultural labourers	...	10	20	1	...	...	...
Other work (Blacksmith)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—13 Concld.

Number whose present age is...														
50—64 who were married when in the age-group							65+ who were married when in the age-group							
0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	Remarks
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—14

Currently Married Women by Age, Religion and Number to whom Children were born during the last year

Age	All Religion		Religion-1 (Christian)		Religion-2 (Hindu)		Remarks
	Total number	Number to whom Children were born	Total number	Number to whom Children were born	Total number	Number to whom Children were born	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
All ages	194	29	5	...	189	29	
Lass than 13	1	...	...	...	1	...	
13-17	10	2	...	...	10	2	
18-22	38	8	2	...	36	8	
23-27	36	4	1	...	35	4	
28-32	45	12	1	...	44	12	
33-37	21	2	1	...	20	2	
38-42	23	...	...	...	23	...	
43-47	10	...	...	...	10	...	
48+	10	1	...	...	10	1	

ST

Currently married women by age, Literacy and

Age	Married Women with					
	Totol Population		Level-1 Illiterate		Level-2 Literate without Educational livel*	
	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	194	29	187	27	1	...
Less than 13	1	...	1	...	...	...
13-17	10	2	8	1	...	...
18-22	38	8	35	7	...	...
23-27	36	4	36	4	...	...
28-32	45	12	45	12	...	...
33-37	21	2	19	2	1	...
38-42	23	...	23	...	...	...
43-47	10	...	10	...	...	...
48+	10	1	10	1	...	...

*Footnote : Includes Figures for Educational levels not classifiable.

Educational Level and Number to whom Children were born during the last year

Educational level						Remarks
Level-3 Primary		Level-4 Middle		Level-5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary		
Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the year	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	2	2	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	
1	1	1	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—16

Currently Married Women by Age, Mother-tongue and Number to whom Children were born during last Year.

Age	Married women speaking								Remarks
	Total		Language-1 (Bengali)		Language-2 (Mundari)		Language-3 (Oriya)		
	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Tolal number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	194	29	8	2	166	23	20	4	
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13—17	10	2	1	1	8	1	1	...	
18—22	38	8	...	...	34	6	4	2	
23—27	36	4	...	...	32	3	4	1	
28—32	45	12	2	1	40	10	3	1	
33—37	21	2	1	..	16	2	4	...	
38—42	23	...	2	...	18	...	3	...	
43—47	10	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	
48+	10	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	

ST—17

Currently married Women by age, number of subsidiary languages spoken and number to whom Children were born during the last year.

Age	Total	Number of speaking subsidiary languages numbering one	Remarks
		Mumber to Whom Children were born during the year	
1	2	3	4
All ages	95	11	
Less than 13	1	...	
13—17	7	2	No Currently married Women can speak more than one subsidiary language.
18—22	18	3	
23—27	20	3	
38—32	17	1	
33—37	12	2	
38—42	11	...	
43—47	4	...	
48+	5	...	

ST 18

Cu rently married women by Age, Scheduled Caste and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age	All scheduled caste		Number belonging to...		
			Caste 1 (Ghasi)		
	Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	13	4	13	4	
Less than 13	...	.	.	.	
13- 17	1	.		.	
18- 22	2	2	2	2	
23- 27	3	1	3	1	
28- 32	2	1	2	1	
33 3	2	.	2	...	
38- -42	3	. .	3	...	
43 -47	...	...	...	...	
48+	...	...	...	...	

ST —19

Currently married women by Age, Scheduled Tribe and number to whom children were born during last year

Age	All scheduled Tribe- 1		Number belonging to						Remarks
	Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	Tribe 1 (Bhumij)		Tribe- 2 (Mahali)		Tribe- 3 (Munda)		
			Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total	Number to whom children were born during the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	159	22	153	22	2	...	4	...	
Less than 13	1		1	..	..	..	...	...	
13 17	8	1	8	1	...	..	...	...	
18—22	32	6	30	6	.	...	2	...	
23- 27	30	2	28	2	1	...	1	...	
28—32	39	10	38	10	1	...	.	.	
33- 37	15	2	15	2	.	...	..	..	
38 42	17	.	16	...	..	.	1	..	
43- 47	8	.	8	..	...	...	...	...	
48 L	9	1	9	1	...	...	...	..	

ST -20

Currently married women by Age, main activity and number to whom children were born during the last year

Age	Married women who are non-workers		Married women who are workers		Remarks
	Total number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	192	29	2	...	
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	
13—17	10	2	...	...	
18—22	38	8	...	...	
23—27	35	4	1	..	
28—32	44	12	1	...	
33—37	21	2	...	...	
38—42	23	...	...	...	
43—47	10	...	...	...	
48+	10	1	...	...	

ST—21

Currently married working women by Age, and Employment status to whom children were born during the last year

Age	Married working women who are								Remarks
	Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		
	Total number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total number	Number to whom children were born during the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All ages	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	
Less than 13	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
13- 17	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
18—22	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
23- 27	..	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	
28—32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
33—37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38—42	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	
43—47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Married Working Women by Age and Occupation and

Number of Married

Occupation N. C. O. 3 digits	Below 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32	
	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b	4 (a)	4 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)	6 (a)	6 (b)
942										
Bamboo Basket maker)	..	..	..	...	...	.	1	...	1	...

22

Number to whom Children were born during the last years

Women age								
33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		
Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Remerks
7 (a)	7 (b)	8 (a)	8 (b)	9 (a)	9 (b)	10 (a)	10 (b)	11
...	..	...	...	...	...	...		

ST—

Currently Married non-Working Women by Age and nature of Main Activity and

Number of married

Nature of Main Activity	Below 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32	
	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)	6 (a)	6 (b)
Students	.	..	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housahold duties	1	...	10	2	38	8	35	4	44	12
Dependents and Infants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Retired rentier and persons of independent means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beggars, Vagrants etc.	...	...	. .	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
Iamates of penal mental & charitable institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	...
Others	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

23

number to whom Children were Born during the last year

Women aged								
33—37		38—42		43—47		48-		
Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Total Number	Number to whom children were born during the year	Remerks
7 (a)	7 (b)	8 (a)	8 (b)	9 (a)	9 (b)	10 (a)	10 (b)	11
...	.	. .	...	..	...	...	..	
21	2	23	.	10	...	10	1	
.	...	...	. .	...	...	...	.	
...	..	.	. .	...	...	...	.	
.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	.	
...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	

ST—

Currently Married Non-Working Women by Age and Secondary work and

Secondary work	Number of married Women aged							
	Below 13		13-17.		18-22		23-27	
	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total Number	Number to whom Children were born during Year
1	2 (a)	2 (b)	3 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)	4 (b)	5 (a)	5 (b)
Total	1	...	6	...	16	3	23	2
Cultivator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Labourer	1	...	6	...	16	3	23	2
Blaeksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-household Industry Trade, Business or Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

24

Number to whom Children were born during the last Year

Number of married Women aged										
28-32		33-37		38-42		43-47		48+		
Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Total number	Number to whom Children were born during the Year	Remarks
6 (a)	6 (b)	7 (a)	7 (b)	8 (a)	8 (b)	9 (a)	9 (b)	10 (a)	10 (b)	
19	4	12	2	16	...	3	...	4	...	
..	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	4	12	2	16	...	3	...	3	...	
...	...	...	..	....	...	...	...	1	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births during the

Age at Marriage	Present Age									
	All ages		Less then 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					All Religions					
All ages	194	29	1	...	10	2	38	8	36	4
Less then 13	33	6	...	...	4	...	11	3	7	1
13—17	99	16	...	...	6	2	17	2	14	3
18—22	58	7	...	...	...	...	10	3	12	...
23—27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
					Hinduism					
All ages	189	29	1	...	10	2	36	8	35	4
Less then 13	30	6	...	...	4	...	9	3	6	1
13—17	98	16	...	...	6	2	17	2	14	3
18—22	57	7	...	...	...	...	10	3	12	...
23—27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
					Christianity					
All ages	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Less then 13	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Last year by Religion Present Age and Age at marriage

Present Age									
28 -32		33—37		38—42		43 47		48	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				All Religions					
45	12	21	2	23	...	10	...	10	1
5	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...
25	8	10	1	15	...	5	...	7	...
15	3	9	..	7	...	3	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Hinduism					
44	12	20	2	23	...	10	...	10	1
5	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	...
24	8	10	1	15	...	5	...	7	...
15	3	8	...	7	...	3	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Christianity					
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the related Births during the

Age at Married	Present Age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				All Scheduled Castes						
All ages	13	4	..	.	1	...	2	2	3	1
Less than 13	5	2	...	—	...	...	2	2	1	...
13—17	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
18—22	2	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	1	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 +	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				All Scheduled Tribes						
All ages	159	22	1	...	8	1	32	6	30	2
Less than 13	18	2	..	:	4	...	6	1	4	...
13— 17	84	13	...	...	4	1	16	2	12	2
18—22	53	7	...	...	...	...	10	3	11	...
23—27	1	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	1	...
28 +	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	

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last year by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Present Age											
28- 32		33- -37		38- -42		43- 47		48		Unspecified	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All Scheduced Caste											
2	1	2	.	3	.	.	...	..	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...
1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	....	.	...	-	..
...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	. .
All Scheduled Tribes											
39	10	15	2	17	...	8	...	9	1	...	...
2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	..
23	7	7	1	11	.	4	...	7	.	..	. .
14	3	7	...	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	.
...	. .	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	. .	...	..	..	...

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births during the

Age at Marriage	Present Age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate										
All ages	187	27	1	...	8	1	35	7	36	4
Less than 13	32	6	..	..	3	..	11	3	7	1
13—17	96	14	...	...	5	1	15	1	14	3
18—22	55	7	..	..	...	...	9	3	12	...
23—27	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Literate but less than Matriculate										
All ages	6	2	..	..	2	1	2	1	...	...
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
18—22	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Foot note : - Education not classified elsewhere is included in the group "Literate but less than Matriculate".

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last year by Education, Present Age and Age at Marriage

Present age												
28- 32		33- 37		38— 42		43- 47		48-		Un-Specified	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Illiterate											
45	12	19	2	23	..	10	...	10	1	...	...
5	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
25	8	10	1	15	...	5	...	7	...	...	...
15	3	7	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate but less than Matriculate											
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST -27Conclud

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Matriculate & above but less than graduate						
All ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	. .	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...
13- 17	...		...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Graduate and above						
All ages	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13- 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—27 Concluded

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Matriculate & above but less than graduate											
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..		..
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
.	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
—	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	—	—	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births during the

Age at Marriage	Duration of Marrige									
	All duration		Less then 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				All Religions						
All ages	194	29	...	...	34	6	33	5	44	10
Less then 13	33	6	...	...	3	...	6	2	10	1
13—17	99	16	...	...	19	4	14	2	20	6
18—22	58	7	...	...	11	2	13	1	14	3
23—27	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Hinduism						
All ages	189	29	...	..	34	6	33	5	41	10
Less then 13	30	6	...	...	3	...	6	2	8	1
13—17	98	16	...	...	19	4	14	2	19	6
18—22	57	7	...	...	11	2	13	1	14	3
23—27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
				Christianity						
All ages	5	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	3	..
Less then 13	3	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	2	...
13—17	1	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Last year by Religion Duration of Marriage and Age at Marriage.

Duration of Marrige									
15—19		20—24		25 -29		30 -		Unspecified	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				All Religions					
28	5	27	2	10	...	15	1	3	...
6	1	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
14	4	16	...	7	...	9	...	...	...
8	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	3	..
				Hinduism					
26	5	27	2	10	...	15	1	3	...
5	1	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
14	4	16	...	7	...	9	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
				Christianity					
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Distribution of Currently Married Women and the related Births during the Least year

Age at Marriage	Duration of Marriage									
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Scheduled Castes										
All ages	13	4	..	...	2	..	3	3	2	1
Less than 13	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
13—17	6	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1
18—22	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Scheduled Tribes										
All ages	159	22	..	...	31	6	29	1	35	9
Less than 13	18	2	..	..	3	..	4	...	6	1
13—17	84	13	...	...	17	3	12	1	17	5
18—22	53	7	...	...	10	3	13	...	12	3
23—27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	

29

by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Duration of marriage and Age at marriage.

Duration of Marriage									
15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				All Scheduled Tribes					
2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	....	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
				All Scheduled Tribes					
23	4	20	1	6	...	12	1	3	...
3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
13	4	13	...	3	...	9	...	...	...
7	...	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...

ST—

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the related Births during the Last year

Age at Marriage	Duration of Marriage									
	All duration		Less than 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Illiterate					
All ages	187	27	..	...	29	4	33	5	44	10
Less than 13	32	6	..	...	2	...	6	2	10	1
13—17	96	14	...	...	16	2	14	2	20	6
18—22	55	7	...	...	10	2	13	1	14	3
23—27	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
					Literate but less than Matriculate					
All ages	6	2	...	...	4	2	...	...		.
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	3	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	....
18—22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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by Education, Duration of marriage and Age at Marriage

Duration of Marriage										Remarks
15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified		
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
				Illiterate						
26	5	27	2	10	.	15	1	3	...	
6	1	4	2	.		4	..	...		
14	4	16	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	
6	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	
.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
.	..	..			..	..	...	...	...	
	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	...	
				Literate but less than Matriculate						
2	...	...	..	..		...		..	.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		.			..	.	...	...	..	
...					..	..	..	..		

ST—

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births during the Last year

Age at Marriage	Duration of Marrige									
	All duration		Less then 1		1—4		5—9		10—14	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Birth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Matriculate & above but less than graduate										
All ages	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Less then 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18—22	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above										
All ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less then 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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by Education, Duration of marriage and Age at Marriage.

Duration of Marrige										
15--19		20--24		25—29		30+		Unspecified		Remarks
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Matriculate & above but less than graduate										
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Graduate and above										
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Distribution of Currently Married Women and the Related Births during the

Age at Marriage	Present Age									
	All ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu Illiterate										
All ages	183	27	1	...	8	1	33	7	35	4
Less than 13	29	6	...	...	3	...	9	3	6	1
13—17	95	14	...	...	5	1	15	1	14	3
18—22	55	7	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...
23—27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hindu literate but less than Matriculate										
All ages	5	2	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	3	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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last year by Religion, Education Groups, Present Age and Age at Marriage of the Women

Present age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48 +		Unspecified	
Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births	Women	Births
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hindu Illiterate											
44	12	19	2	23	...	10	...	10	1	...	...
5	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
24	8	10	1	15	...	5	...	7	...	...	
15	3	7	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu literate but less than Matriculate											
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—31 Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Hindu Matriculate and above but less than Graduate						
All ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
Less than 13	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
13—17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Un-Specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Christian Illiterate						
All ages	4	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	1	...
Less than 13	3	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	1	...
13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...
Un-Specified	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Christian Literate but less than Matriculate						
All ages	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Less then 13	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
28+	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
Unspecified	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

ST—31 Concld.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Hindu Matriculate and above but less than Graduate							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Chrirtian Illiterate							
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Christian Literate but less than Matriculate							
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex,

Place of Birth		Sex	Age 0—14				
			Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	192	1	...	...	...
		Female	192	1	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	184	1	...	...	...
		Female	190	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District.		Male	7	...	...	...	...
		Female	2	1	...	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	..	...	...	...	
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State (Name of the District)							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	..	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Age and Marital Status.

15—24					25—34				
Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Un-specified	Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Un-specified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
67	23	...	...	...	5	61	...	...	...
29	55	...	3	...	1	74	...	1	...
44	21	...	...	...	5	54	...	...	...
27	5	...	3	...	1	15	...	1	...
23	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
2	47	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex,

Place of Birth		Sex	35—44				
			Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	2	52	2	...	...
		Female	4	45	3	1	...
Same Village		Male	1	46	2	...	...
		Female	4	10	2	1	...
Other Villages of the same District.		Male	1	5	...	...	...
		Female	...	32	1	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other District of the State (Name of the District)							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	2	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	1	...	...	..
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Pakistan	Rural	Male		...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Age and Marital Status.

45—59					60+					
Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Un-specified	Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Un-specifid	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	56	6	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	
3	18	27	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	
...	46	6	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	
3	4	7	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	
...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	14	19	...	...	...	1	19	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex and

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose Place				
			Same village	Other villages of the same district	Town in same district (Name of the) town baripada	Other District of the state (Name of the district) Cuttack	
						Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	421	52	2	1	...
		Female	278	198	2	...	...
Same Village		Male	421	1	...	...	...
		Female	278	2	...	...	...
Other Villages of the Same District		Male	...	51	2	...	...
		Female	...	196	...	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the Town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	2	...	...
Other Districts of the State (Name of the District)							
Cuttck	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Place of last Residence

of last Residence is					
Other states of the country (Name of the state)					
(1) Bihar		(2) West Bengal		Other country	Remarks
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
8	9	10	11	12	13
4	...	...	...	...	
5	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		
...		...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	
...	..		..	...	
..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

ST -

Place of Birth, Sex, Duration of

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose of present residence is 0—4 years and who are Un-married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	88	8	...	...	...
		Female	57	36	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	58	...	...	...	...
		Female	55	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	30	5	...	..	...
		Female	2	35	...	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	..
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	1	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State (Name of the District)							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	2	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Present Residence and Marital Status

Number whose duration of present residence is									
5—9 years and who are					10—19 years and who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
71	5	...	...	...	87	11	...	...	...
88	25	4	..	...	73	65	1	1	...
70	...	...	...	...	86	6	...	...	...
86	1	1	...	...	73	2	...	1	...
...	4	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
2	22	3	...	...	...	60	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex, Duration of

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose duration of present residence is: 20—40 years and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	20	121	...	...	...
		Female	7	63	20	4	...
Same Village		Male	20	115	...	...	...
		Female	7	27	2	4	...
Other Villages of the same District.		Male	...	6	...	...	...
		Female	...	35	17	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Present Residence and Marital Status

Number whose duration of present residence is										
41 + years and who are					Unspecified and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	5	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	56	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex,

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who profess All Religions who are Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Males	266	203	11	...	...
		Female	229	194	55	6	...
Same Village		Male	234	177	11	...	...
		Females	225	34	15	6	...
Other Village of the		Male	31	22	...	...	...
Same District		Female	4	153	39	...	...
Town is the Same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
Name of the Town Baripada		Female	...	2	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	1	...	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
Other States of the Cuntry							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	4	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	....	...	—	...	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Religion and Marital Status

Number who profess										
Religion-1 Christion who are					Religion, Hindu who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	6	...	...	...	263	197	11	...	...	
5	5	2	...	...	224	189	53	6	...	
2	5	...	...	...	232	172	11	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	220	34	15	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	31	22	...	...	...	
...	3	2	...	...	4	150	37	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex, Educational

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose Literacy and educational level is				
			Illiterate and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	197	127	11	...	...
		Female	196	187	55	6	...
Same Village		Male	183	116	11	...	...
		Female	195	32	15	6	...
Other Villages of the		Male	13	11	...	...	...
Same District		Female	1	149	39	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
Name of the Town Baripada		Female	...	2	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	3	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Literate without educational level & who are					Primary & who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24	40	...	...	...	15	11	...	...	...
26	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
24	32	...	...	...	12	11	...	...	...
26	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex, Educational

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose literacy and educational level is Middle and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	26	15	...	...	...
		Female	5	2	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	12	11	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	14	3	...	...	...
		Female	3	2	...	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Matric or Higher Secondary and who are					Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree & who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex, Educational

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose literacy and educational level is: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	33	34	35	36	37
Total		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is					
		Graduate and above and who are			
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	.	
...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Place of Birth, Sex, Mother

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose mother-tongue is Language-Bengali and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Males	12	10	...	...	...
		Female	10	8	2	...	...
Same Village		Male	7	8	...	...	...
		Females	10	...	1	...	...
Other Village of the		Male	5	1	.	..	.
Same District		Female	.	8	1	.	.
Town in the Same District		Male	..	...	...	...	.
Name of the Town Baripada		Female	.	.	.		.
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	..	..		..
		Female	...	.	..	.	
	Urban	Male	...	. .	..	..	..
		Female	...	...	.	...	. .
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	1	...	. .	.
		Female	...	...	...		..
	Urban	Male	...	...	. .	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	..	.
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	..	...	
		Female	...	...	...	...	.
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other Countries		Male	...	..	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

Tongue & Marital Status

Number whose mother-tongue is Language-Hindi and who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12
..	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
	..	.	..	
	...	...		..
.	-	.		.
	.	...	..	.
		..	...	...
	-	...	..	..
	...	...	..	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	..	...
.			-	
	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	—	...
.	...	...	...	....
	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	—
.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

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Place of Birth, Sex, Mother

Place of Birth		Sex	Number whose mother-tongue is Language-Mundari and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	13	14	15	16	17
Total		Male	230	170	11	...	...
		Female	200	166	50	6	...
Same Village		Male	205	152	11	...	..
		Female	196	30	13	6	.
Other Villages of the same District		Male	24	17	...	...	...
		Female	4	132	37	..	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	..
Name of the Town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	.	..	..
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	..	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	1	...	...	..
		Female	...	4	...	..	..
	Urban	Male	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
West Bengal	Rural	Male	..	...	.	..	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	.
	Urban	Male	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..

Tongue & Marital Status

Number whose mother-tongue is					
Language-Oriya and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	22	...	...	...	
19	20	3	...	...	
22	17	...	...	...	
19	4	1	...	...	
2	4	...	...	...	
...	13	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
—	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
..	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	—	

Place of Birth, Sex, Working Status

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are Non-Workers and who are Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	235	28	1	...	...
		Female	228	192	51	6	...
Same Village		Male	216	25	1	...	...
		Female	224	34	15	6	...
Other Villages of the		Male	18	2	..	...	
Same District		Female	4	151	35	.	..
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	.	.	...
Name of the Town-Baripada		Female	...	2	...	.	...
Other District of the state							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	..	..	.	...	.
		Female	. .	...	...	..	.
	Urban	Male	...	. .	...	..	...
		Femal	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	4	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	..	...	..	.	..
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	. .	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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and Marital Status

Number who are					
Workers and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13
31	175	10	...	...	
1	2	4	...	...	
18	152	10	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
13	20	...	...	...	
...	2	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of birth, Sex, Industrial Category of

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are workers and are				
				I Cultivators			
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	5	82	5	...	...
		Femal	...	...	4	...	...
Same Village		Male	5	79	5	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	...	3	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	4	...	...
Town in the same District. Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	—	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Workers and Marital Status.

Number who were workers and are									
II Agricultural Labourers					III Livestock Forestry Fishing Hunting plantations, Orchards and allied activities				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	74	5	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
1	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
11	64	5	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
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Place of Birth, Sex, Industrial Category of

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are workers and are IV Mining and Quarrying				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	...	..	..	.	...
		Female	...	..		.	.
Same Village		Male	..	..	.	...	..
		Female	..	. .	...	...	..
Other Village of the same District		Male	...	.	..	..	..
		Female	..	.	..	.	.
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	..	..	..	...	.
		Female	..	..	.	.	.
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	.	.		..
		Female	...	.	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	.	...	. .
		Female	...	..	...	. .	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	.	. .	. .	...
		Female	...	.	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	.	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	..	..
		Female	. .	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	.	..	..	. .	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	..

Workers and Marital Status

Number who are workers and are									
V									
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs									
(a) Household Industry					(b) Non-household Industry				
nmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	8		..	...	..	...	...	...	
.	2	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	6	. .	...	...	..			..	...
...		..	. .	...	...	..	.	...	...
1	2	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	2		...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	. .

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Place of The Birth. Sex, Industrial Category of

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are workers and are									
			VI Construction					VII Trade and Commrce				
			Unmarr-ied	Mar-ried	Wido-wed	Divorced or separated	Unspeci-fied	Unmarr-ied	Marr-ied	Wido-wed	Divorced or separated	Unspeci-fied
1		2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Total		Male	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		...	..
Same Village		Male	...	...	...	....	...	—	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Village of the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	..	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	—
Other District of the State												
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	..	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..
Other State of the Country												
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	—	..	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Workers and Marital Status

Number who are workers and are

VIII Transport, storage and Communications					IX Other Service					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	58	52	53
...	...	. .	...	...	13	11	...	...	..	
..	...	.	. .	...	...	.	..	..	...	
	..	.	.	...	2	3	..	. .	...	
.	.	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	
.	...	..	.	..	11	5	. .	.	...	
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.	.	..	...	...	. .	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Birth, Sex, Non-workers

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are non-workers and are Students: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	57	4	..	...	..
		Female	9	...	...	..	.
Same Village		Male	41	3	...	..	..
		Female	6	...	...	..	.
Other Villages of the same District		Male	16	..	...	.	...
		Female	3	..	...	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	..	...	...	...	. .
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	. .
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	..	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	. .	..
		Female	...	...	...	.	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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by Activity and Marital Status

Number who are non-workers and are									
Household Duties					Dependents and Infants				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divarced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	22	1	...	...	165	2	...	...	...
23	192	45	6	...	196	...	5	...	...
13	20	1	...	...	162	2	...	...	...
23	34	12	6	...	195	...	2	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	151	33	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Place of Birth, Sex, Non-workers

Place of Birth		Sex	Number who are Non-workers and are				
			Retired, Rentier and presons of Indipendent means				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Males	...	.	.	...	...
		Female				...	...
Same Village		Male				...	...
		Females					
Other Village of the Same District		Male					
		Female					
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	.				
		Female		...			
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male				. .	...
		Female					
	Urban	Male	.			.	.
		Female			..	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male		..		...	
		Female	. .		...		...
	Urban	Male	.	...	. .	...	...
		Female		..	. .	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male		.	...	...	...
		Female	...	. .	...	...	...
	Uiban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	.	...	...	...	...
Othef Countries		Male	.		...	...	...
		Female	.	...	...	...	..

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by Activity and Marital Status

Number who are non-workers and are										
Beggars, Vagrants etc.					Inmates of penal mental & choritable institutions					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
23	24	25	29	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Age 0—14				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	192	4	...	...	...
		Female	102	1	...	..	...
Same Village		Male	183	1	...	...	...
		Female	190	1	...	...	..
Other Villages of the same District		Male	8		...	...	..
		Female	2	...	..	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	1	..	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	..
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...		...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1		...	..	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	..	..	....	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Age and Marital Status

15—24					25—34				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
67	23	...	...	...	5	61	...	...	...
29	55	...	3	...	1	74	...	1	...
44	21	...	...	...	5	54	...	...	...
27	5	...	3	...	1	15	...	1	...
22	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
2	47	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of Last Residence		Sex	35—44				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	2	52	2	...	...
		Female	4	45	3	1	...
Same Village		Male	1	46	2	...	...
		Female	4	10	2	1	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	1	5	...	...	...
		Female	...	32	1	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...
Name of the Town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	2	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...

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Age and Marital Status

45—59					60+					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	56	6	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	
3	18	27	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	
	46	6	..	...	...	9	3	...	...	
3	3	7	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	
...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	15	19	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Same village	Other villages of the same District	Town in the same district (Name of the Town) Baripada	Number whose Place of Birth is: Other district of the State (Name of the district) Cuttack	
						Rural	Urban
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	422	53	..	1	...
		Female	280	196	2	...	...
Same Village		Male	421	...	...	...	...
		Female	278	...	...	..	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	1	51	..	...	...
		Female	2	196	...	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	2	...	...	...
Name of the town-Baripada		Female	...	...	2	...	...
Other District of the state							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	1	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Femal	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	.	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	..	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

and Place of Birth

Number whose place of birth is					
Others state of the Country (Name of the state)					
Bihar		West Bengal			
Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Other Country	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13
4	...	..	.	...	
5	...	1	.	...	
...	...	.	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	..	. .	...	
...	...	...		...	
...	...	..	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	.	
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.	..	.	..	..	
4	..	...	..	...	
5	...	...	...	..	
...	..	...	...	...	
...	..	.	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	
...	.	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

Place of last residence, Sex, duration of

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose duration of present residence is 0- -4 years and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	88	8	...	...	...
		Femal	57	36	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	57	...	...	...	...
		Female	55	..	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	30	5	..	. .	..
		Female	2	35	...	...	. .
Town in the same District. Name of the town Baripada		Male	1	...	..	..	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	..	1	...	...	...
		Female	..	.	...	..	...
	Urban	Male	..	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	. .	...	...	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	2	...	...	...
		Female	.	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	—	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	. .	..	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Present residence and Marital Status.

Number whose duration of present residence is									
5 —9 years and who are					10 — 19 years and who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
71	5	...	...	...	87	11	..	...	.
88	25	4	...	...	73	65	1	1	...
70	...	...	...	...	86	6	...	...	...
86	...	...	..	...	73	2	...	1	...
...	3	.	...	...	1	5	...	..	...
2	23	...	...	...	...	60	1	..	...
...	1	4	..	..	...	..	.	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .
...	2	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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ST-

Place of last residence, Sex. duration of

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose duration of present residence is 20 -40 years and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	20	121	...	...	...
		Female	7	63	20	4	...
Same Village		Male	20	115	..	...	...
		Female	7	27	2	4	...
Other Village of the same District		Male	...	6	...	...	...
		Female	...	35	17	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	..	...	.
		Female	..	. .	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	..	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	.	...	...	...	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	..	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	..	...	...	...	...
		Female	..	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	1	..	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Present Residence and Marital Status

Number whose duration of present residence is										
41 years and who are					Unspecified and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
23	24	25	29	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	58	11	...	.	...	...	..	...	. .	
4	5	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	56	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	
4	4	12	1	...	.	...	...	.	...	
. .	2	. .	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	
..	1	18	.	...	..	...	...	..	...	
..	. .	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	
..	...	..	..	..	. .	...	...	...	..	
...	...	.	...	...		...	..	...	..	
...	. .	..	. .	...	..	...	. .	...	...	
. .	.	...	.	..	..	...	.	..	..	
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...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	. .	...	...	. .	..	..	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	..	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST

Place of Last Residence, Sex

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Number who profess All Religions who are Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	4	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	266	203	11	..	..
		Female	229	194	55	6	...
Same Village		Male	233	177	11	.	...
		Female	225	33	14	6	...
Other Villages of the		Male	31	21			. .
same District		Female	4	154	40	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	1	1	.	...	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	.	2	.	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	.	1	.	...	..
		Female	...	...	.	..	...
	Urban	Male	.	..	...	...	...
		Female	. .	. .	..	..	..
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	3	...		...
		Female	...	4	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	. .	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	.	.	..	..	...
		Female	.	1	..	. .	...
	Urban	Male	..	.	...	...	...
		Female	. .	.		...	...
Other Countries		Male	..	.	.	. .	...
		Female	..	. .		...	...

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Religion and Marital Status

Number who profess										
Religion Christion who are					Religion Hindu who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	6	..	...	...	263	197	11	..	...	
5	5	2	.	...	224	189	53	6	...	
2	5	...	..	...	231	172	11	...	...	
5	.	.	...	...	220	33	14	6	...	
...	...	..	..	...	31	21	...	. .	. .	
...	3	2	...	...	4	151	38	...	...	
..	..	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	
.	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	
...	2	.	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST —

Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose literacy and educational level is: Illitrate and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	
Total		Males	197	127	11	...	...
		Female	196	187	55	6	...
Same Village		Male	183	116	11	...	...
		Females	195	31	14	6	..
Other Village of the		Male	13	11	...	...	...
same District		Female	1	150	40	...	. .
Town in the same District		Male	...	..	.	..	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	2	..	...	.
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	..	...	.	..
		Female	...	...	...	. .	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	..	...
		Female	...	..	..	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	3	1	..	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	.	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	..	...	. .	.	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	..	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	..

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Educational level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Literate without educational level and who are					Primary and who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24	40	. .	. .	...	15	11	...	...	...
26	1	...	..	..	2	3	...	...	...
24	32	...	...	...	11	11	..	. .	...
26	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
...	7	..	...	..	4	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

ST-

Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose literacy and educational level is Middle and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male	26	15	...	...	...
		Female	5	2	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	12	11	...	...	...
		Female	2	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District.		Male	14	3	...	...	...
		Female	3	2	...	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	.	...	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	.	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Educational level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is									
Matric or Higher Secondary and who are					Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree & who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
3	7					1			.
...	1						..	...	.
3	6					..	...		.
						...			
		...				.	...		
	1							.	
						1			
								.	
.	1						.	—	...
	.				.				...
							-		...
...	...		...	..	.			—	
			..	.		...	—	...	..
...					.		...	.	...
...	..	...	...		..			...	...
...		...			...	..		...	..
	...	...		...		...			—
...	...	.	...	...			...		...
	..	...		...		...		...	.
			. .	...	...		...	...	
...	.	...	...					...	

ST–

Place of Last Residence, Sex

Place of Last Residence			Number whose literacy and educational level is: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and who are: Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	33	34	35	36	37
Total		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	.	...	...	. .	. .
		Female	..	...	..	...	..
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	.	...
Name of the town-Baripada		Female	...	...	...	..	...
Other District of the state							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	..	...
		Femal	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	. .	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	..	...	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Educational Level and Marital Status

Number whose literacy and educational level is					
Graduate and above and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
38	39	40	41	42	43
1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	
1	...	—	...	...	
..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

ST .

Place of Last residence. Sex. Mother-

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose mother-tongue is Language-Bengali and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	12	10	.	...	...
		Female	10	8	2	.	...
Same Village		Male	7	8	...	.	...
		Female	10	...	1	...	...
Other Village of the same District		Male	5	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	8	1	.	...
Town in the same District		Male	..	.	. .	...	.
Name of the town Baripada		Female	..	..	.	..	.
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	. .	..	. .
		Female	..	...	..	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	. .	...	..	...
		Female	..	..	..	...	..
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	..	1	...	...	...
		Female	..	...	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	..	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	..	...	...	...	..
		Female	.	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	..	...

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Tongue & Marital Status

Number whose mother-tongue is				
Language-Hindi and who are				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12
...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	.	...
—	—	...	.	...
...	..	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...
.	...	...	..	...
..	...	...	..	...
...	1	...	...	..
...	...	...	—	...
..	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Last Residence, Sex, Mother-

Place of last residence		Sex	Number whose mother-tongue is Langue-Mundari and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	13	14	15	16	17
Total		Males	230	170	11	...	...
		Female	200	166	50	6	..
Same Village		Male	204	152	11	...	...
		Females	196	29	12	6	..
Other Village of the same District		Male	24	16	...	...	...
		Female	4	133	38	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	1	1	...	...	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	..	...	..	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	1	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	4	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	..	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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Tongue & Marital Status

Number whose mother-tongue is					
Language-Oriya and who are					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	22	...	...	...	
19	20	3	...	...	
22	17	...	...	...	
19	4	1	...	...	
2	4	...	...	...	
...	13	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...		
...	...	.	...		
...	...	..	...		
..	...	1	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	
—	...	...	...	...	
...			...	...	
...	1	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	
...	...		...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Last Residence, Sex,

Place of Last Residence		Sex	Number who are				
			Non-workers and who are				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	235	28	1	...	...
		Female	228	192	51	6	...
Same Village		Male	215	25	1	...	...
		Female	224	33	14	6	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	19	2	...	...	...
		Female	4	152	36	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	..	...	...	..
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	2	...	...	...
Other Districts of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	**Rural**	Male	1	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	4	1	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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working Status and Marital Status

Number who are workers and who are					
Unmaried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13
31	175	10	..	...	
1	2	4	...	...	
18	152	10	...	...	
1	...	..	...		
12	19	.	. .	...	
...	2	4	...	...	
1	1	..	...	...	
...	...	.	..	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	..	...	
...	2	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Last residence, Sex, Industrial

Place of last residence		Sex	Number who are workers and are				
			I Cultivators				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	5	82	5	...	...
		Female	..	.	4	...	...
Same Village		Male	5	79	5	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Village of the same District		Male	...	3	..	...	...
		Female	...	...	4	...	...
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	..	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	..	. .	..	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	. .	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	. .	...	..	...	...
		Female	...	. .	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	..	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	.	...	...	...

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Category of workers and Marital Status

Number who are workers and are									
II Agricultural Labourers					III Livestock Forestry Fishing Hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	74	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
11	64	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...

Place of Last Residence, Sex, Industrial

Place of last residence		Sex	Number who are workers and are IV Mining and Quarrying				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Males	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	.	..	..	...	...
		Females	...	...	...	...	...
Other Village of the same District		Male	..		...	...	...
		Female		..	...	...	...
Town in the same District		Male	...	..	...	...	.
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...		...	...	...
		Female	...	..	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	.	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	..	...	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	. .	...	...
		Female	...	.	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	..	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female		...	...	...	...

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Category of workers and Marital Status

Number who are workers and are									
V									
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs									
(a) Household Industry					(b) Other than household Industry				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Last Residence, Sex, Industrial

Place of last residence		Sex	Number who are workers and are									
			VI Construction					VII Trade and Commerce				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1		2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Total		Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...
Same Village		Male	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Other Village of the same District		Male	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Town in the same District		Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Name of the town Baripada		Female	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..
Other District of the State												
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Female	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	..
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other State of the Country												
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...			—	..	...	...	...	..
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	.
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .

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Category of workers and Marital Status

Number who are workers and are										
VIII Transport, storage and Communications					IX Other Service					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
...	...	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Place of Last Residence, Sex, Non-workers

Place of last residence		Sex	Number who are non-workers and are Students				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		Male	57	4	...	...	...
		Femal	9	...	...	...	...
Same Village		Male	41	3	...	...	...
		Female	6	...	...	...	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male	16	...	...	...	...
		Female	3	...	...	...	...
Town in the same District. Name of the town Baripada		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other State of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male	...	1	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	—	...	...	...	...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries		Male	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...

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by Activity and Marital Status

Number who are non-workers and are									
Household duties					Dependents and Infants				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13	22	1	...	...	165	2	...	...	...
23	192	45	6	...	196	...	5	...	...
13	20	1	...	...	161	2	...	...	...
23	33	12	6	...	195	...	1	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	152	33	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Place of Last Residence, Sex, Non-workers

Place of last residence		Sex	Number who are non-workers and are: Retired, Rentier and presons of Indipendent means — Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1		2	18	19	20	21	22
Total		Male					...
		Female			.	...	...
Same Village		Male					...
		Female				.	...
Other Villages of the same District		Male					...
		Female			.	..	.
Town in the same District Name of the town Baripada		Male					.
		Female	.			..	...
Other District of the State							
Cuttack	Rural	Male				..	...
		Female	.			.	...
	Urban	Male	.	..			...
		Female	..	.		..	...
Other States of the Country							
Bihar	Rural	Male			.	.	...
		Female			...	...	...
	Urban	Male		..			
		Female	.	.			...
West Bangal	Rural	Male	.	...	...	.	...
		Female	...	. .	...	...	...
	Urban	Male	.	. .	...	...	...
		Female	...	.	.	..	...
Other Countries		Male	..	.	...	...	...
		Female	. .	. .	.	...	

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by Activity and Marital Status

Number who are non-workers and are										
Beggars, vagrants etc.					Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ST—

Duration of residance in the Village and distribution

Duration of residence		Total Number	Number aged up to 14				
			Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separased	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All durations	Male	480	192	1	...	...	...
	Female	484	192	1	...	...	...
Less than 1 year	Male	3	1	...	...	...	...
	Female	6	6	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	Male	93	64	...	...	...	...
	Female	87	50	1	...	...	...
5—9 years	Male	76	71	...	...	...	...
	Female	117	87	...	...	...	...
10—14 years	Male	60	56	1	...	...	...
	Female	88	49	...	...	...	...
15—19 years	Male	38	...	...	...	...	...
	Femal	52	...	...	...	...	...
20+ years	Male	210	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	134	...	...	...	...	...

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by age, Sex and Marital Status

Number aged 15—34					Number aged 35—44				
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
72	84	...	...	...	2	52	2	...	...
30	129	...	4	...	4	45	3	1	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	34	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
29	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
24	16	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
19	71	...	...	...	1	47	2	...	...
4	20	...	3	...	4	30	3	1	...

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and dristribution

Place of last residence	Sex	Number aged 45—59				
		Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified
1	2	19	20	21	22	23
All duration	Male	...	56	6	...	...
	Female	3	18	27	1	...
Less then 1 Year	Male	...	1	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
1-4 Years	Male	...	1	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
5-9 Years	Male	...	2	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	1	...	...
10-14 Years	Male	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	1	...	...
15-19 Years	Male	...	1	...	...	...
	Female	...	1	...	...	...
20+	Male	...	51	6	...	...
	Female	3	17	25	1	...

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by age, Sex, and Marital Status

Number aged 60+					
Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29
...	10	3	...	...	
...	1	25	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	3	...	...	
...	1	22	...	...	

ST—

Dnration of Residence in the Village and

Duration of residence in the Village	Sex	Total Number	Number of professsig All religion who are aged 0-14	15-34	35-44	45-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All durations	Male	480	193	156	56	62	13
	Female	484	193	163	53	49	26
Laess than 1 Year	Male	3	1	1	...	1	...
	Females	6	6	...	...	...	...
1-4 Years	Male	93	64	26	2	1	...
	Female	87	51	36	...	...	...
5-9 Years	Male	76	71	2	1	2	...
	Female	117	87	25	1	1	3
10-14 Years	Male	60	57	1	5	...	...
	Female	88	49	34	4	1	...
15-19 Years	Male	38	...	36	1	1	...
	Female	52	...	41	10	1	...
20+ Years	Male	210	...	90	50	57	13
	Female	134	...	27	38	46	23

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distribution of population by Religion, age and sex

Number of Professing										
Religion-Christian Who are aged					Rrligion-Hlndu Who are aged					Remarks
0-14	15-34	35-44	45-59	60+	0-14	15-34	35-44	45-59	60+	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	6	1	1	...	192	150	55	61	13	
4	4	2	1	1	189	159	51	48	25	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	64	26	2	1	...	
1	...	...	...	...	50	36	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	...	70	2	1	1	...	
...	...	1	...	...	87	25	...	1	3	
...	...	...	...	...	57	1	2	...	...	
3	3	...	...	...	46	31	4	1	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	35	1	1	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	40	10	1	...	
...	5	1	...	...	...	85	49	57	13	
...	...	1	1	1	...	27	37	45	22	

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and distribution of population by Scheduled Caste

Duration of residence in the vitlage	Sex	Total Number	All Castes	Number who are Scheduled Castes and aged Dhoba 0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All durations	Male	434	23	...	2	...	...	...
	Female	443	23	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 year	Male	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	Male	81	6	...	2	...	...	...
	Female	88	4	...	...	...	...	...
5—9 years	Male	72	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	102	5	...	...	...	...	...
10—14 years	Male	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	74	4	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 years	Male	37	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	49	2	...	...	...	...	...
20+ years	Male	193	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	125	7	...	...	...	...	...

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(Individual Caste) or Scheduled Tribe (Individual Tribe), Age and Sex

Number who are				
Scheduled Caste and aged				
Ghasi				
0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+
10	11	12	13	14
10	4	4	3	...
7	8	6	...	2
...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	...
...	1	1	...	...
...	3	4	2	...
...	1	4	...	2

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and distribution of population by Scheduled Caste

Duration of residence in the village	Sex	All Tribes	Number who are Scheduled Tribe and aged Bhumij				
			0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
All duration	Male	411	161	136	46	50	12
	Female	420	163	141	41	44	22
Less than 1 year	Male	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Female	4	4	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	Male	75	52	20	...	1	...
	Female	84	46	35	...	...	...
5—9 years	Male	66	61	2	1	1	...
	Female	97	71	19	...	1	2
10—14 years	Male	50	47	1	2	...	...
	Female	70	42	25	2	1	...
1—19 years	Male	35	...	33	1	...	...
	Female	47	...	37	9	1	...
20+ years	Male	184	...	80	42	48	12
	Female	118	...	25	30	41	20

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(Individual Caste) or Scheduled Tribe (Individual Tribe), Age and Sex

Number who are										
Scheduled Tribe and aged										
Mahali					Munda					
0—14	15—34	35—44	45—59	60+	0—14	15—34	35—44	44—59	60+	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	...	1	1	—	1	1	1	...	...	
1	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	—	—	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and distribution of

Duration of residence in the viliage	Sex	Total Number	Number having Mother-tongue—Bengali and aged				
			0 – 9	10—14	15—24	25 – 59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All durations	Male	480	5	3	7	6	1
	Female	484	5	4	2	7	2
Less than 1 year	Male	3	...	...	...	1	...
	Female	6	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	Male	93	3	1	4	...	...
	Female	87	2	1	1	...	...
5—9 years	Male	76	2	...	...	...	...
	Female	117	3	...	...	...	1
10—14 years	Male	60	...	2	...	...	...
	Female	88	...	3	...	...	...
15—19 years	Male	38	...	...	1	...	...
	Female	52	...	...	1	2	...
20+ years	Male	210	...	...	2	5	1
	Female	134	...	...	...	5	1

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population by Mother-Tongue, Age and Sex

Number having				
Mother-tongue--Hindi and aged				
0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+
9	10	11	12	13
...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	...
...	...	.		...
...	...	...	-	...
—	—	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and distribution

Duration of residence in the village	Sex	Number having Mother-tongue, Mundari and aged				
		0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+
1	2	14	15	16	17	18
All duration	Male	110	53	79	157	12
	Female	121	45	77	157	22
Less then 1 year	Male	1	...	...	...	...
	Female	4	—	...	...	...
1-4 years	Male	48	5	17	4	...
	Female	44	2	29	4	...
5-9 years	Male	61	1	...	4	...
	Female	73	...	9	16	2
10-14 years	Male	...	47	1	2	...
	Female	...	43	4	28	...
15-19 years	Male	...	...	33	2	...
	Female	...	...	27	20	...
20+ years	Male	...	...	28	145	12
	Female	..	...	8	89	20

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bf Population by Mother Tongue, Age and Sex

Number having Mother-tongue, Oriya and aged					
0—9	10—14	15—24	25—59	60+	Remarks
19	20	21	22	23	24
14	8	3	21	...	
15	8	7	15	2	
...	3	...	1	...	
2	...	...	...	...	
7	...	2	1	...	
2	...	2	...	...	
7	...	-	1	...	
11	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	2	5	...	
...	3	1	1	...	
...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	17	...	
...	...	...	9	2	

ST—

Duration of residence in the Village and distribution of Population

Duration of Residence	Persons Males Females	Total Number	Number having				
			Mother-tongue-Bengali			Mother-tongu-Hindi	
			Aged 0-9 Who speak Subsidiary language	Aged 10+ Who speak Subsidiary languages		Aged 0-9 Who speak Subsidiary languages	Aged 10+ Who speak Subsidiary language
			Oriya	Hindi	Oriya		Oriya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All durations	Person	964	6	1	28	...	1
	Male	480	3	1	16	...	1
	Females	484	3	...	12	...	...
Less than 1 year	Peysons	9	...	1	...	...	...
	Males	3	...	1	...	...	..
	Females	6	...	..	...	...	...
1-4 years	Persons	180	3	...	7	...	1
	Males	93	2	...	5	...	1
	Females	87	1	...	2	...	...
5-9 years	Persons	193	3	...	...	...	...
	Males	76	1	...	.	...	...
	Females	117	2	...	...	...	...
10-14 years	Persons	148	...	...	4	...	...
	Males	60	...	...	2	...	...
	Females	88	...	...	2	...	...
15-19 years	Persons	90	...	...	3	...	...
	Males	38	...	...	1	...	...
	Females	52	...	...	2	...	...
20+ years	Persons	344	...	...	14	...	...
	Males	210	..	...	8	...	...
	Females	134	...	...	6	...	...

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by Mother-tongue, number of subsidiary languages spoken and age

Number having										
Mother-tongue-Mundari					Mother-tongue Oriya					
Aged 0-9 who speak Subsidiary language		Aged 10+ who speak Subsidiary language			Aged 0-9 Who speak Subsidiary language	Aged 10+ who speak-Subsidiary language				Remarks
Hindi	Oriya	English	Hindi	Oriya		Bengali	English	Hindi	Sanskrit	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	64	1	3	277	...	14	2	1	1	
1	29	1	1	226	.	8	2	1	1	
...	35	...	2	151	...	6	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	23	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	
..	14	...	...	26	...	...	2	...	1	
...	9	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	1	
1	41	...	3	14	...	1	...	1	...	
1	15	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	
...	26	...	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	71	...	3	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	36	...	2	...	...	...	
..	..	1	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	
..	..	1	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	194	...	10	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	135	...	7	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	59	...	3	...	...	...	

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Duration of Residence in the Village by nature of activity and place of Work of the Workers

Duration Residance	Persons Male Female	Total Number	Number who are				Remarks
			Non-Workers	Workers Working			
				In the Village	Other Village	Town (Name)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All duration	Persons	964	741	220	3	...	
	Male	480	264	213	3	...	
	Female	484	477	7	..	...	
Less than 1 Year	Persons	9	7	2	...	...	
	Males	3	1	2	...	...	
	Female	6	6	...	...	...	
1-4 Years	Persons	180	164	16	...	...	
	Males	93	78	15	...	...	
	Females	87	86	1	...	...	
5-9 Years	Persons	193	187	5	1	...	
	Males	76	71	4	1	...	
	Females	117	116	1	...	...	
10-14 Years	Persons	148	143	5	...	...	
	Males	60	55	5	...	...	
	Females	78	88	...	...	...	
15-90 Years	Persons	90	77	13	...	...	
	Males	38	25	13	...	...	
	Females	52	52	...	...	...	
20+Years	Persons	344	163	179	2	...	
	Males	210	34	174	2	...	
	Females	134	129	5	...	...	

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Duration of residence of workers in

Duration of residence	Persons Males Females	Total number	Number in Occupation 037 Surveyers	Occupation 137 Social worker	Occupation 151 Teacher high school	Occupation 152 Teacher middle school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All duration	Persons	223	1	1	3	1
	Male	216	1	1	3	1
	Female	7	...	...	...	...
Less than 1 year	Persons	2	...	...	1	...
	Male	2	...	...	1	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
1—4 years	Persons	16	...	...	...	...
	Male	15	...	...	2	...
	Female	1	...	...	2	...
5—9 years	Persons	6	1	1	...	...
	Male	5	1	1	...	...
	Female	1	...	...	...	...
10—14 years	Persons	5	...	...	...	...
	Male	5	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...
15—19 years	Persons	13	...	...	...	...
	Male	13	...	...	...	...
	Female	..	...	...	...	...
20+ years	Persons	181	...	...	...	1
	Male	176	...	...	...	1
	Female	5	...	...	...	...

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the village and occupation

Number in										
Occupation 153	Occupation 191	Occupation 526	Occupation 531	Occupation 560	Occupation 670	Occupation 630	Occupation 831	Occupation 845	Occupation 942	
Teacher Primary school	Non-ordained of religious workers	Cook Institutional	Domestic servant	Barber	Cultivator	Agricultral labourer	Black smith	Filter Bi-cycle	Bamboo basket marker	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	1	1	13	1	96	92	6	1	4	
2	1	1	13	1	92	91	6	1	2	
...	...	...	.	.	4	1	...	...	2	
. –	. .	1		.	. .	...	...	...	...	
	...	1				.	...	...	...	
...	..	.		.	...	...	...	...	...	
.	..	..	11	.	.	1	...	..	2	
.	..	.	11		.	1	.	...	1	
	. .	..	..			.	.		1	
...	1		.			2	...	...	1	
	1				...	2	...	...	...	
	. .	..			.		..	...	1	
.			1	.	1	3	..	...	...	
	..	.	1		1	3	.	...	...	
. .	...				.	.	. .	...	...	
...	...	...	1	.	3	8	.	1	...	
...	...	..	1	. .	3	8	..	1	...	
. .	..	. .	.	..	.	...	...	. .	...	
2	...	..		1	92	78	6	...	1	
2	...	...	..	1	88	77	6	...	1	
. .	.	..	.	.	4	1	...	...	...	

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Distribution of Population by Religion,

Age	Sex	Total Popultion	Educatjonal levels				
			Illiterate	Literate (Without Educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			All Religions				
	Male	480	335	64	26	41	10
	Female	484	444	27	5	7	1
			Christian				
0—14	Male	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Female	4	4	...	...	...	...
15—24	Male	2	1	...	1	...	...
	Female	2	2	...	...	...	...
25—34	Male	4	2	2	...	...	...
	Female	2	2	...	...	...	...
35+	Male	2	...	1	...	1	...
	Female	4	3	...	1	...	...
			Hindu				
0—14	Male	192	158	18	9	7	...
	Female	189	161	26	...	2	...
15—24	Male	88	42	8	8	22	6
	Female	85	75	1	3	5	1
25—34	Male	62	36	8	6	7	3
	Female	74	74	...	...	...	...
35+	Male	129	95	27	2	4	1
	Female	124	123	...	1	...	...

Foot Note :-Includes Figures for Educational levels not Classifiable,

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Age group, Sex, Literacy and Educational level

Educational levels								
				Technical degree diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree				
Non-technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Agriculture Veterinary and Diarying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			All Religions					
1	...	3	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...
			Christian					
. .	..			.			...	...
.							. .	.
...	. .						. .	...
...	.						.	...
					.	...	...	...
...	..			...	...	.	...	...
. .	...	.	..				...	...
...		..				..	...	...
			Hindu					
..	.		..	..		...	...	...
.	.		..	.		.	...	..
		2	...		.	...	..	..
..	.				.		..	...
1	. .	1	.	...	.	. .	...	...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...

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Religion, mother tongue and subsidiary languages

Religion	Mother-tongue in	Sex	Total number	Number having language at Col. 2 as mother tongue who speakes subsidiary language				
				Bengali	Eeglish	Hindi	Oriya	Sanskrit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			All Religion					
		Male	480	8	3	4	275	1
		Female	484	6	...	2	201	...
			Christian					
	Bangali	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Eemale	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindi	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundari	Male	9	...	...	1	8	...
		Female	12	...	...	1	10	...
	Oriya	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hindu					
	Bengali	Male	22	...	...	1	19	...
		Female	20	...	...	...	15	...
	Hindi	Male	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Femame	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundari	Male	402	...	1	1	247	...
		Female	410	...	...	1	176	...
	Oriya	Male	46	8	2	1	...	1
		Female	42	6	...	...	...	...

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Religion by Main activity and Age Group and

Age-groups	Population		Non-Workers		Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		All Religions				
	480	484	264	477	216	7
		Christian				
0—14	1	1	1	1	...	...
15—19	1	...	1	..	...	...
20+	7	8	...	8	7	...
		Hindu				
0—14	192	189	188	189	4	...
15—19	55	45	37	45	18	..
23+	224	238	37	231	187	7

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Industrial category of Workers

Industrial category of Workers					
I Cultivators		II Agriculture labourers		III Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Humting & plantations orchards & allied activities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions					
9	4	91	1	...	...
Christion					
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	...	...
Hindu					
1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	7	...	...	...
85	4	81	1	...	...

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Religion by Main activity and Age group and

Age-groups	Industrial category of Workers					
	IV Mining and Quarrying		VI Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
			(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
	All Religions					
	...	..	9	2	...	...
	Christian					
0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Hindu					
0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20+	..	...	9	2		

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Industrial category of workers

Industrial Category of Workers							
VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
All Religions							
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Christian							
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
Hindu							
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...

ST—

Religion by Educational Levels Main activity

Religion	Educational level	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8
			All Religion				
Total		480	484	264	477	216	7
			Christian				
Illiterate		4	11	1	11	3	...
Literate without educational level		3	...	...	...	3	...
Primary		1	1	1	1	...	...
Middle		1	...	...	...	1	...
Matric or Higher Seconday		...	...	...	..	...	...
Non-technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree		...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above		..	...	...	...	...	...
			Hindu				
Illiterate		331	433	183	426	148	7
Literate without educational level		61	27	25	27	36	...
Primary		25	4	17	4	8	...
Middle		40	7	29	7	11	...
Matric or Higher Secondary		10	1	7	1	3	...
Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		1	...	...	...	1	...
Techuical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree		...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above		3	..	1	...	2	...

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and Industrial Category of Workers

Industrial Category of workers					
I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labaurer		III Livestock, Forestry Fishing Hunting & Plantations Orchards and AlliedActivities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14
		All Religion			
92	4	91	1	...	...
		Christian			
2	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindu			
50	4	78	1	...	...
24	...	9	...	..	...
6	...	2	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Religion by Educational Levels main aetivity.

Educational level	Industrial Category of workers					
	IV Maning and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Respairs			
			(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	All Religion					
Total	...	...	9	2	...	...
	Christian					
Illiterate	..	..	..	...	...	...
Literate without educational level	...	..	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	.	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matric or Higher Seconday	...	...	..	...	...	...
Non-technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	..
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindu					
Illiterate	...	...	8	2	...	...
Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	...	...	1	...	...	...
Matric or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical Diplóma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	...	...	...	...

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and Industrial Category of workers

Industrial Category of workers							
VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, storage and Communications		IX Other Service	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			All Religion				
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
			Christian				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...		...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hindu				
.	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..

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Religion and Secondary

Religion	Primary activity	Number having the Primary activity as in: No. having Primary activity		
		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
All Religion				
	Cultivators	96	92	4
	Agricultural Labourer	92	91	1
	Household Industry	11	9	2
	Other workers	24	24	...
	Non-workers	741	264	477
Christian				
	Cultivators	4	4	...
	Agricultural Labourer	2	2	...
	Household Industry	...	...	...
	Other Workers	1	1	...
	Non-workers	14	2	12
Hindu				
	Cultivators	92	88	4
	Agricultural Labourer	90	89	1
	Household Industry	11	9	2
	Other workers	23	23	..
	Non-workers	727	262	465

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Work by Primary activity

Col. 2 Who are engaged in

Secondary activity as cultivator		Secondary activity as agricultural labourer		Secondary activity as Household Industry	
M	F	M	F	M	F
6	7	8	9	10	11
...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	135	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	130	...	1

Religion and employment status of

Religion	Occupation (N.C.O. 3 digit)	Total		Number who are: Employer		Employee	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religion		216	7	...	..	22	..
	191 (Non-ordained religious workes)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Christianity	610 (Cultivator)	4	...	...	...	...	...
	630 (Agricultural labourer)	2	...	...	...	...	...
	037 (Surveyor)	1	...	..	...	1	...
	137 (Social Worker)	1	...	..	...	...	...
	151 (Teacher, High School)	3	...	...	.	3	...
	152 (Teacher, Middle School)	1	...	...	...	1	...
Hinduism	153 (Teacher, primary School)	2	...	..	...	2	...
	520 (Cook, Institutional)	1	...	...	..	1	...
	531 (Domestic Servant)	13	...	.	...	13	...
	560 (Barber)	1	...	...	...	...	...
	610 (Cultivator)	88	4	.	...	...	...
	630 (Agricultural labourer)	89	1	...	...	...	...
	831 (Black Smith)	6	..		...	...	...
	845 (Fitter, Bi-cycle)	1	...	...	...	. .	...
	942 (Bamboo Basketmaker)	2	2	...	...	..	.

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Workers by Occupation

Number who are							
Single worker		Family worker		Self employed agriculturists		Employee of the self employed agricultrists	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	...	8	2	92	4	91	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	—	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	88	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	1
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

ST—

Religion and Non-workers by

Age-group	Persons Males Females	Non-workers	Number of non-workers whose main activity is	
			Students	Household duties
1	2	3	4	5
		All Religion		
	Persons	741	70	302
	Male	264	61	36
	Female	477	9	266
		Christian		
0 -14	Persons	5	...	...
	Male	1	...	...
	Female	4	...	...
15—34	Persons	5	1	4
	Male	1	1	...
	Female	4	...	4
35—59	Persons	3	...	3
	Male	...	...	...
	Female	3	...	3
60+	Persons	1	...	1
	Male	...	...	...
	Female	1	...	1
		Hindu		
0—14	Persons	377	37	2
	Male	188	31	...
	Female	189	6	2
15—34	Persons	229	32	178
	Male	71	29	33
	Female	158	3	145
35—59	Persons	95	...	93
	Male	3	...	3
	Female	92	...	90
60+	Persons	26	...	21
	Male	...	...	...
	Female	26	...	21

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Main activity and Age-group

Number of Non-workers whose main activity is				
Dependants and infants	Retired, Rentier and persons of independent means	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	Others
7	8	9	10	11
		All Religion		
368	...	1	...	
167	...	...	...	
201	...	1	...	
		Christian		
5	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
		Hindu		
338	...	...	...	
157	...	...	...	
181	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	
4	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	
4	...	1	...	

ST—

Scheduled Caste by Literacy and

Scheduled Caste	Sex	Age-group 5-9			Age-group 10-24				
		Illiterate	Literate without educational level*	Primary	Illiterate	Literate without educational level*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Scheduled Caste	Male	6	...	...	3	1	...	2	...
	Female	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Dhoba	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghasi	Male	6	...	...	3	1	...	...	...
	Female	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...

NOTE : figures for Educational Level not classifiable.

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Educational level and age-group

Age group 10-24					Age-group 25-+					
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Techenical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above	Illiterate	Literate with out educational level*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Scheduled Caste by Main Activity and Age-group

Scheduled Caste	Age-group	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Scheduled Castes	0—14	10	7	10	7	...	...
	15—19	2	8	1	8	1	...
	20+	11	8	1	8	10	...
Dhoba	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	1	...	...	...
	20+	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ghasi	0—14	10	7	10	7	...	...
	15—19	1	8	...	8	1	...
	20+	10	8	...	8	10	...

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and Industrial Category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers					
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations Orchards & allied activities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	10	...	...	...

ST—

Scheduled Caste by Main Activity and Age-group

Scheduled Caste	Age-group	Industrial category of workers					
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
All Scheduled Castes	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhoba	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghasi	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...

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and Industrial category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers							
VI Cunstructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, Storage		IX Other	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Scheduled Caste Category as a whole by Educational level, age-group, Main

Educational level	Age-group	Population		Non-workers	
		male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	0—14	10	7	10	7
	15—19	2	8	1	8
	20+	11	8	1	8
Illiterate	0—14	9	7	9	7
	15—19	1	8	...	8
	20+	9	8	...	8
Literate without Educational level	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	1	...	...	...
Primary	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...
Middle	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	1	...
	20+	1	...	1	...
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree and above	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...

Note :—Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

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Activity and Industrial category in case of workers

Workers		Industrial category of workers					
		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourer		III Livestock, Forestery, Fishing Hunting & Plantations Orchards & allied activities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	..	.	..		.	.	.
1		.		1		.	..
10	..	...		10		.	
...	...	...	.	..			...
1		..		1	...	...	...
9	...	..	...	9	..	...	
...	...	..	.		.	...	.
.	..	..	...	...	...		...
1	...		...	1	.	..	
..	...	..			...		...
..	..	...	...	.		..	...
..		...	..		...	...	...
..	.	...	..		...	...	.
...	..	...	..	.	..	.	..
...	...	...	...	...		.	...
...	...	...	..				..
..	...	...		..	.		...
...	...	...	...	.	.		...
...	...	...	...		...	...	...
..	...	..	.	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...		...	—	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..
...	.	...	.	...	.	...	...
.	...	..	...	...	..	...	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	..	..	...	.	

ST—

Scheduled Caste Category as a whole by Educational level, Age-group Main,

Scheduled Caste	Age-group	Industrial category of workers					
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illiterate	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate without	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Educational level	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Secondary	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate not epual	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
to degrec	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or certifi-	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
cate not equal to degree	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree and	0—14	..	...	...	...	...	...
above	15—19	..	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	..	...	...	...	...	...

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Activity and Industrial Category in case of workers

Industrial category of workers							
VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communications		IX Other services	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Scheduled Caste, Occupation of workers and place of work

Scheduled Caste	Place of work a) Inside Village b) Othervillage c) Town (Name)	Sex	Number engaged in Occupation—1 Agricultural Labourer
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Caste	a) Inside Village	M	11
		F	...
	b) Other Village	M	...
	c) Town (Name)	F	...
		M	...
		F	...
Scheduled Caste—1 Ghasi	a) Inside Village	M	11
		F	...
	b) Other Village	M	...
		F	...
	c) Town (Name)	M	...
		F	

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Scheduled Caste and Secondary work by Primary activity

Scheduled Caste	Primary activity	Number having Primary activity			Number having the Primary activity as in col 2 and who are engaged in	
					Secondary activity as	Agricultural labourer
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Scheduled Caste	Agricultural labourers	11	11	...	...	...
	Non-workers	35	12	23	...	12
Dhoba	Agricultural labourers	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-workers	2	2	..	...	...
Ghasi	Agricultural labourers	11	11	—	—	...
	Non-workers	33	10	23	...	12

ST—

Scheduled Castes as Non-workers by Main activity

Scheduled Caste	Age-groups	Number of Non workers whose main activity is: Total non-working Population			Students		Household duties	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Scheduled Castes	0—14	17	10	7	1	...	...	...
	15—34	10	2	8	2	...	...	8
	35—59	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
	60+	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Dhoba	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—34	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghasi	0—14	17	10	7	1	...	...	...
	15—34	8	...	8	...	...	...	8
	35—59	6	...	6	...	...	...	6
	60+	2	...	2	...	...	...	...

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Cross classified by Sex and Age groups

Number of Non-workers whose main activity is									
Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and person of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc		Inmates of Penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Scheduled Tribe by Main Activity and Age-group

Scheduled Tribe	Age-group	Population		Non-workers		Workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Scheduled Tribes	0—04	163	165	159	165	4	...
	15—19	48	39	31	39	17	...
	20+	200	216	36	209	164	7
Bhumij	0—14	161	163	157	163	4	...
	15—19	47	38	31	38	16	...
	20+	197	210	36	205	161	5
Mahali	0—14	1	1	1	1	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	2	2	...	...	2	2
Munda	0—14	1	1	1	1	...	...
	15—19	1	1	...	1	1	...
	20+	1	4	...	4	1	...

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and Industrial Category in case of workers

Industrial Category of workers					
I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourer		III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing Hunting & Plantations Orchards and AlliedActivities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14
1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	6	...	...	...
85	4	67	1	...	...
1	..	1	..	. .	. .
2	..	5	...	...	...
85	4	66	1	...	...
.	...	.	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
..	..	1	...	...	...

S1—

Scheduled Tribe by Main Activity and Age-group

Scheduled Tribe	Age-group	Industrial Category of workers					
		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
				(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than Household Industry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		15	16	17	18	19	20
All Scheduled Tribes	0—14		..	..	...	...	...
	15—19		.	..	..		
	20+		..	4	2	...	.
Bhumij	0—14	...		.		...	...
	15—19	.	..		..	.	
	20+	...	...	2	...	..	...
Mahali	0—14	.	...			.	
	15—19	.		...	..	..	...
	20+		..	2	2	...	..
Munda	0—14		..				...
	15—19	..	...	...	...	...	...
	22+	...	.	...	...	...	

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and Industrial Category in case of workers

Industrial Category of workers							
VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport, storage and Communications		IX Other Service	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Scheduled Tribe Category as a whole by Educational level, Age-group,

Educational level	Age-groups	Population		Non-Workers		Workers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	0—14	163	165	159	165	4	...
	15—19	48	39	31	39	17	...
	20+	200	216	36	209	164	7
Illiterate	0—14	135	158	131	158	4	...
	15—19	24	30	10	30	14	...
	20+	133	204	20	197	113	7
Literate without	0—14	14	5	14	5	...	...
educational level	15—19	4	1	2	1	2	...
	20+	36	11	4	11	32	...
Primary	0—14	9	..	9	...	...	...
	15—19	4	3	4	3	...	...
	20+	9	...	4	...	5	...
Middle	0—14	5	2	5	2	...	...
	15—15	14	5	13	5	1	...
	20+	12	...	2	...	10	...
Matriculation or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Seconday	15—19	2	...	2	...	...	...
	20+	7	1	5	1	2	...
Non-technical diploma or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
certificate not equal to degree	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20—+	1	...	...	...	1	...
Technical diploma or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate not equal to degree	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate degree and above	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 +	2	..	1	...	1	...

Note :—Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

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Main activity and Industrial Category in case of workers

Industrial category of Workers					
I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & plantations orchards & allied activities	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14
1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	6	...	...	...
85	4	67	1	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	5	...	...	...
50	4	58	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
24	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

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Scheduled Tribe Category as a whole by Educational, Level Age-group,

Educationa level	Age-groups	Industrial category of Workers IV Mining and Quarrying		VI Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household Industry	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	4	2	...	...
Illiterate	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	3	2	...	...
Literate without	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
educational level	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	1	...	...	...
Matriculation or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Secondary	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-technical diploma or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate not equal to degree	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical diploma or	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Certificate not equal to degree	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20+	...	...	...	...	..	...

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Main activity and Industrial Category in case of workrs

Industrial Category of Workers							
VI Constructions		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	
Male	Female	Mate	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

ST—

Scheduled Tribe, Occupation of

Scheduled Tribe	Place of work (a) Inside Village (b) Other Village (c) Town (Name)	Sex	Number Engaged in Occupation-1 137 (Social worker)	Occupation-2 151 Teacher high (School)	Occupation-3 152 Teacher middle (School)	Occupation-4 153 Teacher Primery (School)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Scheduled Tribe	(a) Inside Village	Male	...	1	1	...
		Female	...	...	...	..
	(b) Other Village	Male	1	...	...	2
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(c) Town (Name)	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
Bhumij	(a) Inside Village	Male	...	1	1	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other Village	Male	1	..	...	2
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(c) Town (Name)	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
Mahali	(a) Inside Village	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other Village	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(c) Town (Name)	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
Munda	(a) Inside Village	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...
	(b) Other Village	Male	...	...	...	...
		Pemale	...	...	...	...
	(c) Town Village	Male	...	...	...	...
		Female	...	...	...	...

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Workers and place of Work

Number Engaged in

Occupation-5 191 Non-ordained of religious workers	Occupation-6 531 Domestic Servant	Occupation-7 610 Cultivator	Occupation-8 630 Agricultural labourer	Occupation-9 831 Black smith	Occupation-10 845 Fitter Bi-cycle	Occupation-11 942 Bamboo, basket maker
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	13	88	74	1	1	2
...	...	4	1	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	13	88	72	1	1	...
...	...	4	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Scheduled Tribe and Secondary Work by Primary Activity

Scheduled Tribes	Primary activity	Number having primary activity			Number having the primary activity as in Col 2 and who are engaged in			
					Secondary activity as Cultivator		Secondary activity as Agricultural Labourer	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Scheduled Tribe	Cultivators	92	88	4	...	...	3	...
	Agricultural labourers	75	74	1	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	6	4	2	...	...	2	2
	Other Workers	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Workers	639	226	413	3	...	27	128
Bhumij	Cultivators	92	88	4	...	...	3	...
	Agricultural labourers	73	72	1	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Workers	19	19	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Workers	630	224	406	3	...	27	124
Mahali	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultral labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	4	2	2	...	...	2	2
	Other Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Workers	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Munda	Cultivators	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural labourers	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Household Industry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Workers	7	1	6	...	...	...	4

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Scheduled Tribe as Non-workers by Main activity

Scheduled Tribe	Age group	Number of Non-workers whose main acivity is						
		Total Non-working Population			Student		Household duties	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Scheduled Tribe	0—14	324	159	165	28	6	...	1
	15—34	209	64	145	22	3	32	128
	35—59	84	3	81	...	...	3	79
	60+	22	...	22	...	...	...	21
Bhumij	0—14	320	157	163	27	6	...	1
	15—34	206	64	142	22	3	32	125
	35—59	82	3	79	...	...	3	77
	60+	22	...	22	...	...	...	21
Mahali	0—14	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
	15—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35—59	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munda	0—14	2	1	1	1	...	...	...
	15—34	3	...	3	...	...	...	3
	35—59	2	...	2	...	...	...	2
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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cross classified by Sex and age-groups

Number of Non-workers whose main activity is									
Dependents and infants		Retired, Rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7		8		9		10		11	
131	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Scheduled tribe by religion

Scheduled Tribe	Religion	Total Population	Educational level			
			Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Tribes	Chriatianity	16	4	7	3	...
	Hinduism	815	288	385	51	17
Bhumij	Christianity	16	4	7	3	...
	Hinduism	800	283	376	50	17
Mahali	Hinduism	6	3	3	...	...
Munda	Hinduism	9	2	6	1	...

Note :-Includes Figures for Educational level not cassifiable,

and educational level

Educatianal level							
Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher Secondary		Non-technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
21	3	30	7	9	1	1	..
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	3	30	7	9	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scheduled tribe by religion

Scheduled Tribe	Religion	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Feamle
1	2	16	17	18	19		21
All tribes	Christianity	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hinduism	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bhumij	Christianity	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hinduism	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mahali	Hinduism	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munda	Hinduism	...	...	...	...	...	...

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and educational level

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary and Dairying		Teaching		Others	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Scheduled Tribes by Mother-Tongue,

Scheduled Tribe	Mother Tongue	Total speakers		*Number in the age-group 0—9 speaking subsidiary language*			
				Hindi		Oriya	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Scheduled Tribe	Mundari	411	420	1	...	29	34
Bhumij	Mundari	405	411	1	...	27	33
Mahali	Mundari	3	3	...	...	1	1
Mundari	Mundari	3	6	...	...	1	...

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Subsidiary language and age

Number in the age-group 10—14 speaking subsidiary language				Number in the age-group 15+ speaking subsidiary language			
Oriya		English		Hindi		Oriya	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Mele	Female	Male	Female
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38	22	1	...	1	1	188	124
38	22	1	...	1	1	184	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2

Mother tongue and Subsidiary languages spoken

Mother-Tongue	Educational level	Age 0—14					
		Number speaking subsidiary Language					
		Bengali		Hindi		Oriya	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All mother tongues		1	..	1	...	73	73
Bengali	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	5	6
	Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Middle	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma 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 post graduate degree	...	...	..	...	..	...
	Engineering & Technology	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note :—Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable

by literacy and educational level

Age 15+

Number speaking subsidiary language									
Bengali		English		Hindi		Oriya		Sanskrit	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	6	3	...	3	2	202	147	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mother tongue and Subsidiary languages spoken

Mother-Tongue	Educational level	Age 0—14					
		Number spaking Subsidiary languages					
		Bengali		Hindi		Oriya	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindi	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma 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 veterinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

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by literacy and educational level

Age 15+									
Number speaking subsidiary language									
Bengali		English		Hindi		Oriya		Sanskrit	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Mother tongue and Subsidiary languages spoken

Mother-Tongue	Educational level	Age 0—14					
		Number speaking subsidiary Language					
		Bengali		Hindi		Oriya	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mundari	Illiterate	...	...	1	...	39	50
	Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	14	15
	Primary	...	...	...	...	9	...
	Middle	...	...	...	...	5	2
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma 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, Veterinary and Dairing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

by literacy and educational

Age 15+									
Number speaking subsidiary language									
Bengali		English		Hindi		Oriya		Sanskrit	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	99	117	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	13	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	25	5	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ST—

Mother tongue and Subsidiary languages spoken

Mother-Tongue	Educational level	Age 0 – 14					
		Number speaking Subsidiary languages					
		Bengali		Hindi		Oriya	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oriya	Illiterate	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Literate without educational level	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meddle	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Graduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Postgraduate degree other than technical degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture, Vetrinary and Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

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by literacy and educational level

Age 15+									
Number speaking subsidiary language									
Bengali		English		Hindi		Oriya		Sanskrit	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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