

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 11

PART X-B

MADHYA PRADESH

KORBA

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

The present report is the out-come of a study on Korba town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh. I am indebted to Shri M. L. Sharma Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

New Delhi,
the 1st of June, 1988.

V. S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

The Census organisation for the first ime undertook certain urban study projects as ancillary to the 1971 Census Operations. The same pattern continued in 1981 Census also The aim and objects and framework of these studies have been explained in the foreword by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India. In 1981 Census, 64 small and medium size towns were selected for the urban study from different parts of the country, having varying demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics. Madhya Pradesh has a share of 3 *town studies, I am glad to place before the readers this report on* Korba town, which is the first volume in this series.

Before the Zamindari abolition, Korba was the headquarters of the Zamindari of the same name in Bilaspur district. It was declared as a non-municipal town in 1961 for the first time. The town is located on the left bank of river Hasdeo and situated in an important coal belt known as lower Gondwana. The entire region is full of coal mines. For the development of this region the State Govt. has constituted Special Area Development Authority, Korba in June 7, 1973 and included 74 more villages besides Korba. Since then the Korba town is also under Special Area Development Authority, Korba. From 1982 Korba is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. The town lies at a road distance of about 110 Km. to the north-east of Bilaspur, the district headquarters and about 891 Km. from the state capital, Bhopal. The town is linked with all important cities of the country both by rail and road. Now the town is famous mostly as the biggest thermal power generation centre of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, National Thermal Power Corporation and also for the large scale production of basic aluminium and its products by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO). Due to large scale export of aluminium and its products to foreign countries and earning of foreign exchange by BALCO, Korba has got vital importance and has come to prominance not only within the country but also abroad.

According to 1981 Census, the population of Korba is 83,387 as against 12,424 in 1961 Census. The phenomenal increase in its population has been mainly due to large scale in-migration. Though the town is in the main region of Chhattisgarhi dialect (Hindi language) inhabited predominantly by Hindus but people of different caste, creed and religion are in sizable proportion. They all live in harmony.

This study had been completed by Shri S. R. Rai, Investigator, initially under the supervision and guidance of Shri Ram Singh, Dy. Director, Census Operations in 1985 and later under the supervision and guidance of Shri S. P. Grover, Deputy Director.

The field work of canvassing household schedule among 250 selected households of the town was commenced in August 1985 and completed in the month of December 1985, (in three rounds) by Shri Rai, Investigator & his team, comprising of Statistical Assistants (as shown in acknowledgement). The tabulation work relating to schedules canvassed in the town was done by Shri D. C. Raut, then Tabulation Officer under the guidance and planning of Shri Rai. Appendix tables have been prepared under the supervision of Shri R. K. Lamba, Investigator.

The first draft was prepared by Shri Rai, Investigator and edited by Shri S. P. Grover, Dy. Director. On the basis of the comments received from the Social Studies, Division, of the Registrar General India's office, Shri M. G. Mohril, Asstt. Director of Census Operations had edited the report and given it a final shape. Shri S. R. Rai, continued to show his unstinted interest in bringing out this volume even after his deputation to DDE unit. I am thankful to all of them.

The photographs relating to BALCO township have been supplied by BALCO Management and some photographs have also been arranged by Special Area Development Authority, Korba. The maps and diagrams have been prepared by the Map Section of this office under the supervision of Shri K. M. Dhawale, Sr. Geographer.

I am indebted to Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for his constant monitoring and encouragement to complete the report as per time schedule. I am also thankful to Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Dy. Registrar General, Social Studies Division, Shri M. K. Jain, Sr. Research Officer for their valuable guidance and suggestion. Also to Smt. Suman Prashar, Assistant Director of Census Operations and Investigators Shri R. K. Mehta and Smt. V. R. Khanna for scrutinising the report in a very short time.

I am grateful to the people of Korba town and officers and officials of BALCO, MPEB, SECL, SADA, Irrigation Department, Town and Country Planning and all other Central and State Government establishments for their whole hearted cooperation in conducting the survey and bringing out this report.

M. L. Sharma
Dy. Director of Census Operations
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Bhopal,
June, 1988

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Shri Ram Singh, Dy. Director Shri S. P. Grover, Dy. Director		Planning, monitoring, guidance and supervision.
Shri S. R. Rai, Investigator	:	Planning and supervision of sampling of household, field survey, collection of data, tabulation, photograph and diagrams.
Shri R. K. Lamba, Investigator Shri D. C. Raut, Statistical-Assistant		Supervision of tabulation and checking of tables.
Smt. Sunanda Ghosh, Stastical Assistant Shri D. P. Namdeo, S.A. Shri G. K. Kamdar, S.A.		Comparison of typed report and assistance in making correction in the draft as per scrutiny comments of S.S. Division and tabulation also.
Shri U. C. Jain, S.A.	:	Sampling, Field survey and tabulation.
Shri M. N. Wanjari, S.A. Shri J. C. Rao, S.A. Shri D. Thandleker, S.A. Shri J. N. Singh, S.A. Shri Mohd. Ather Beg, S.A. Shri P. L. Kureel, Computor		Field survey and tabulation.
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Shri D. G. Gadre, Computor Shri R. K. Mishra, A.C.		Typing in the primary stage.

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Shri V. S. Bahad, Sr. D'man	:	Preparation of cover and inner cover page.

PRINTING

Shri Sant Kumar Mishra, Printing Inspector

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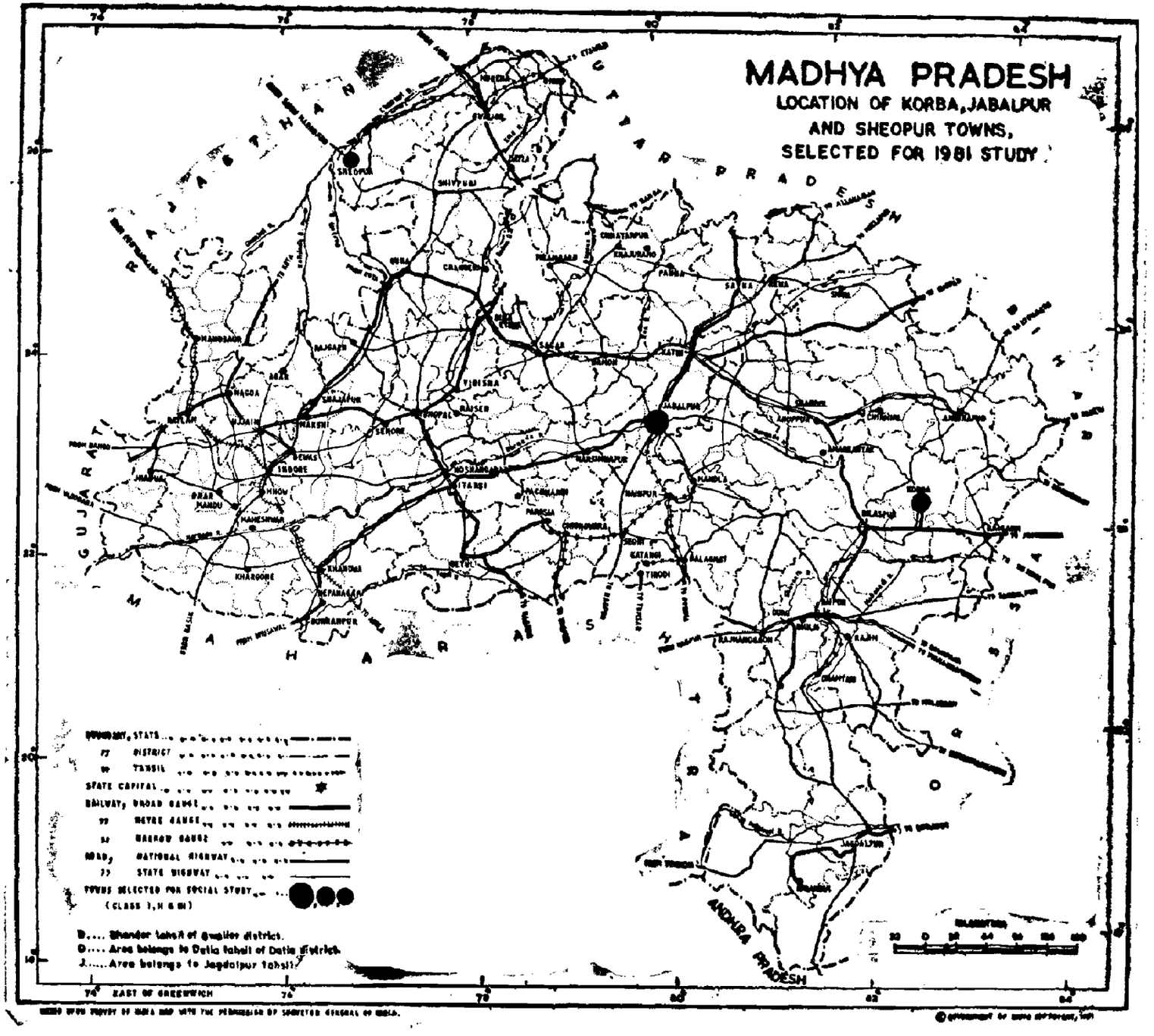
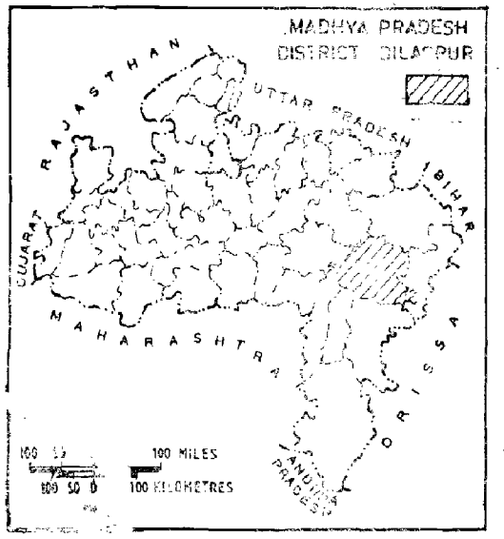
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MPSRTC	—	Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
HUDCO	—	Housing Urban Development Corporation
INTUC	—	Indian National Trade Union Congress
AITUC	—	All India Trade Union Congress
SADA	—	Special Area Development Authority
BALCO	—	Bharat Aluminium Company
MPEB	—	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board
NTPC	—	National Thermal Power Corporation
SECL	—	South East Coal Field Ltd.
CITU	—	Confederation of Indian Trade Unions
HMKP	—	Hind Mazdoor and Karmachari Parishad
NCDC	—	National Coal Development Corporation
MPHB	—	Madhya Pradesh Housing Board
WCL	—	Western Coal Field Ltd.
IBP	—	Indo Burmen Petroleum
FCI	—	Fertilizer Corporation of India
HMS	—	Hind Mazdoor Sabha
BMS	—	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh
CPI	—	Communist Party India
CPM	—	Communist Party Marxist
ITI	—	Industrial Training Institute
PHE	—	Public Health Engineering
IUD	—	Intra Uterus Divice
PHC	—	Primary Health Centre
MLA	—	Member of Legislative Assembly
SDO	—	Sub-divisional Officer
BDO	—	Block Development Officer
TD BLOCK	—	Tribal Development Block
PWD	—	Public Works Department
RTO	—	Regional Transport Office
LBC	—	Left Bank Canal
RBC	—	Right Bank Canal
ESP	—	Electro Static Precipitator
CCA	—	Culturable Command Area
HPO	—	Head Post Office
NIC	—	National Industrial Classification
NCO	—	National Classification of Occupation
TT	—	Tubectomy
VT	—	Vesectomy

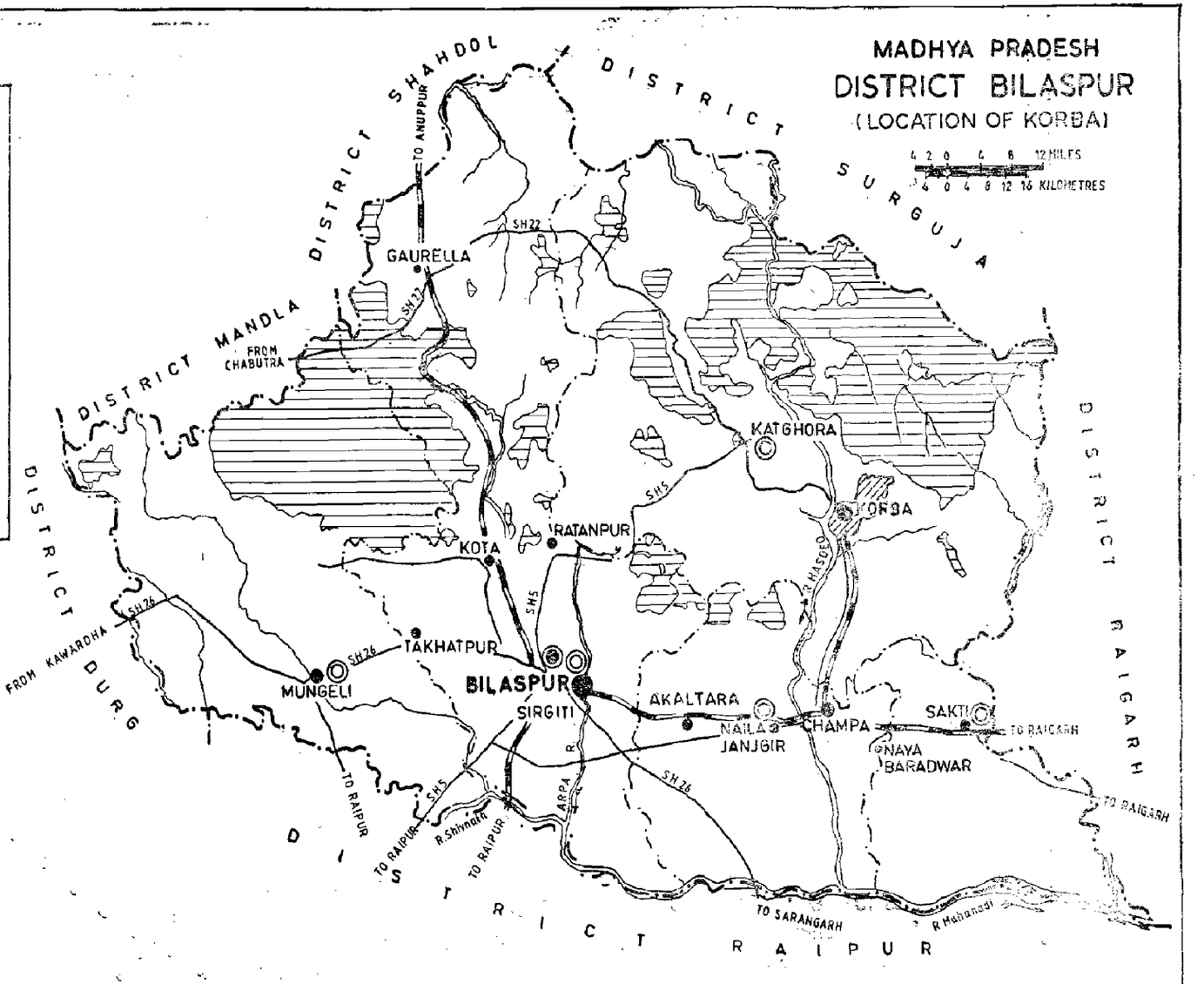
MP	—	Member of Parliament
NA	—	Notified Area
NM	—	Non-Municipal
UA	—	Urban Agglomeration
OG	—	Out Growth
SC	—	Scheduled Caste
ST	—	Scheduled Tribe
MW	—	Megawatt
KM	—	Kilometre
Ha	—	Hectare
T	—	Total
R	—	Rural
U	—	Urban

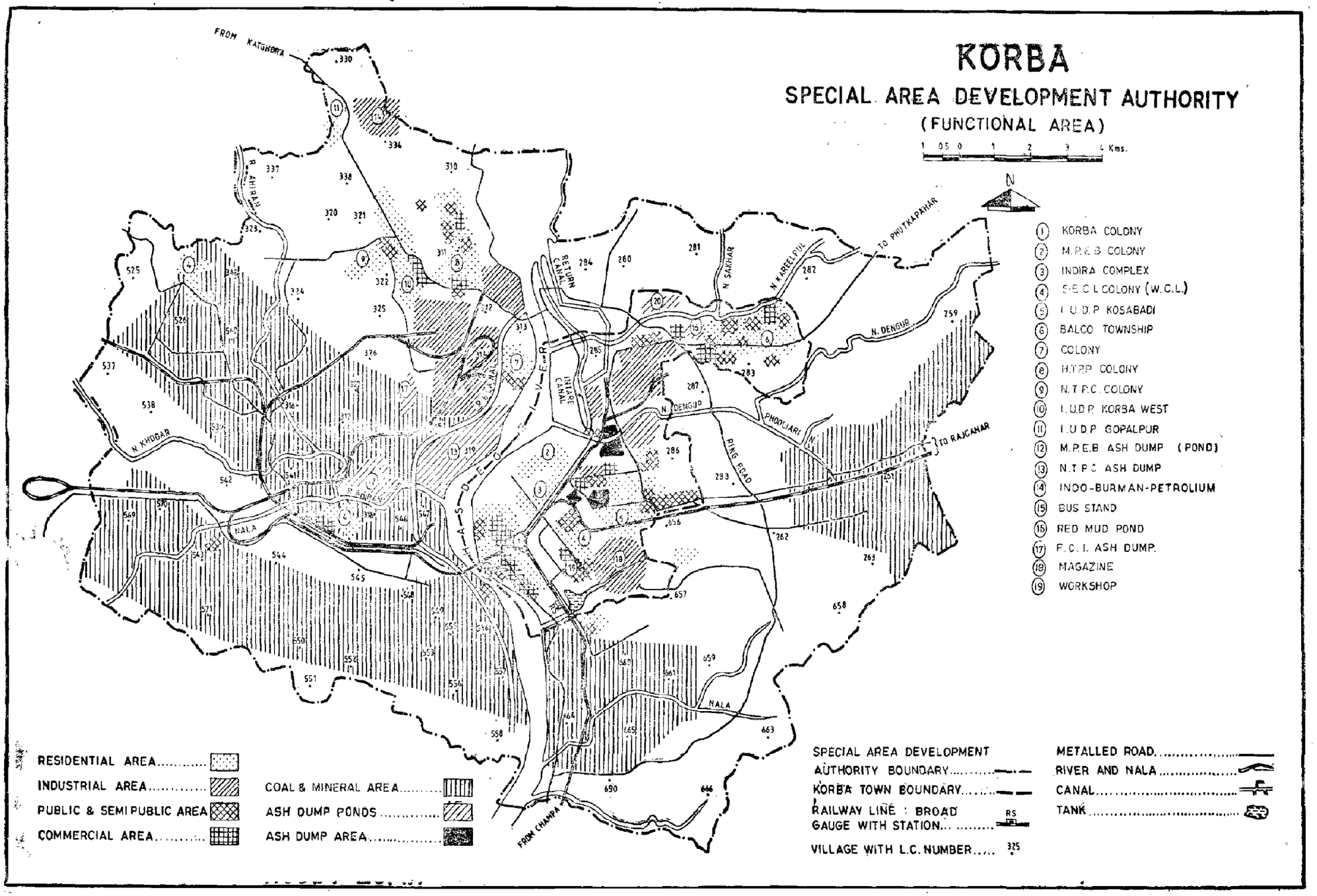

MADHYA PRADESH
LOCATION OF KORBA, JABALPUR
AND SHEOPUR TOWNS,
SELECTED FOR 1981 STUDY
CHHATTISGARH
GUJARAT
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
SHEOPUR
JABALPUR
KORBA
BHOPAL
INDORE
KHARGONE
BURHANPUR
BARWANI
SEHORE
RAISEN
SAGAR
DAMOH
KATNI
REWA
SATNA
SIDHI
SHAHDOL
RAJNANDGAON
BALAGHAT
CHHINDWARA
HOSHANGABAD
BETUL
MANDLA
BILASPUR
RAIPUR
DURG
SURGUJA
RAIGARH
BASTAR
STATE CAPITAL
RAILWAY, BROAD GAUGE
METRE GAUGE
NARROW GAUGE
ROAD, NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
TOWNS SELECTED FOR SOCIAL STUDY
(CLASS I, II & III)
D.... Bhander tahsil of Gwalior district.
D.... Area belongs to Datia tahsil of Datia district.
J.... Area belongs to Jagdalpur tahsil.
EAST OF GREENWICH

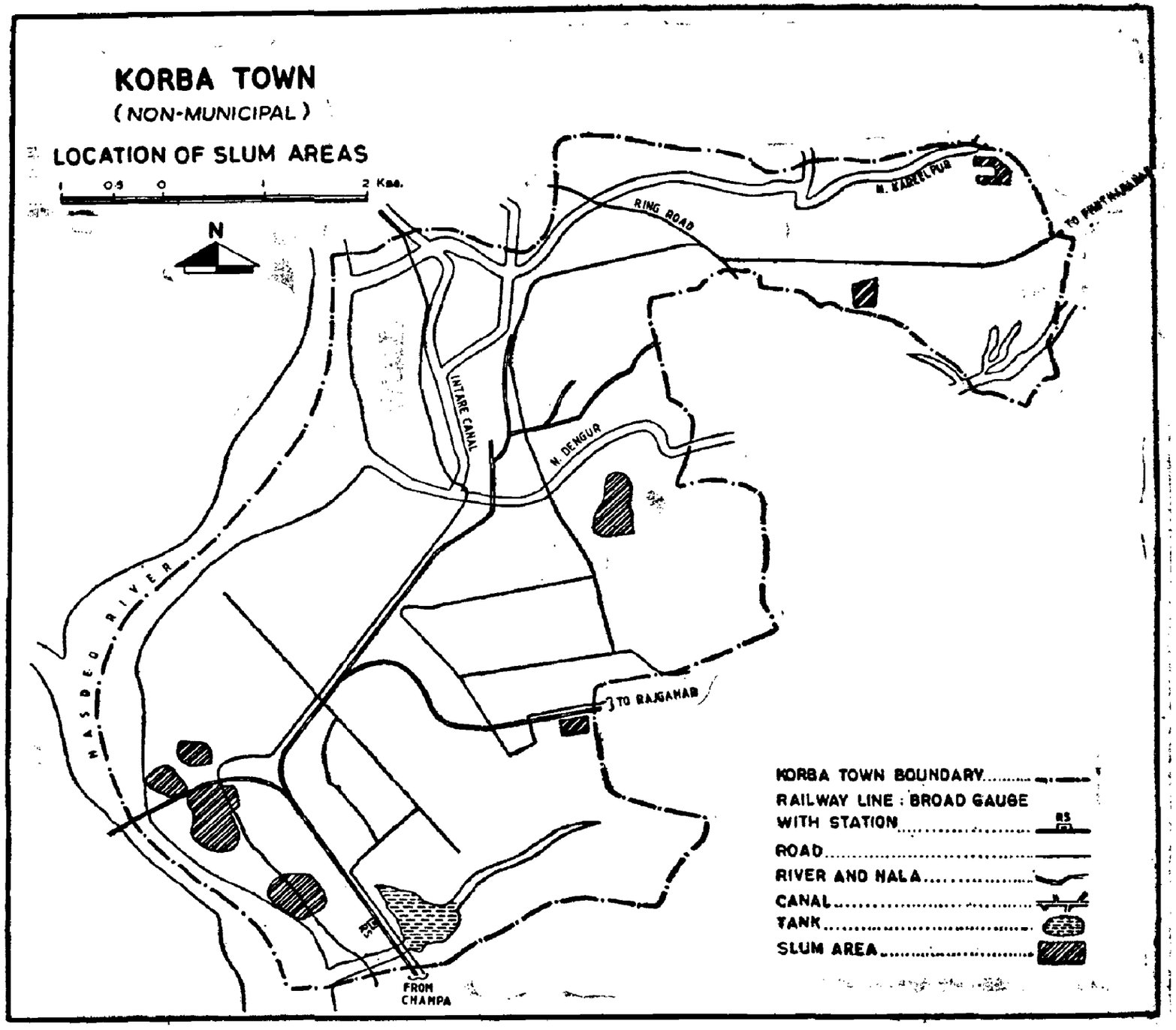


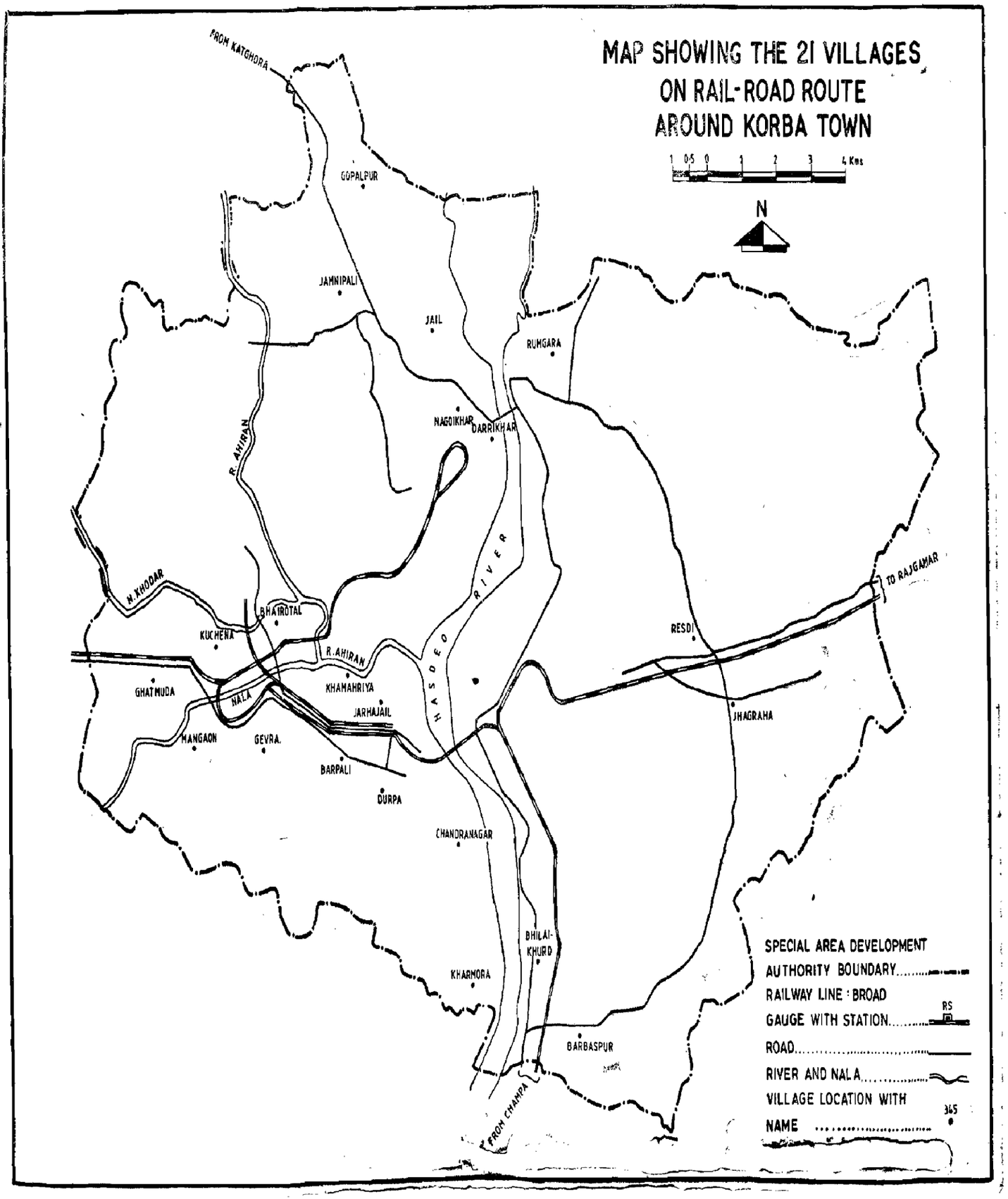
REFERENCE

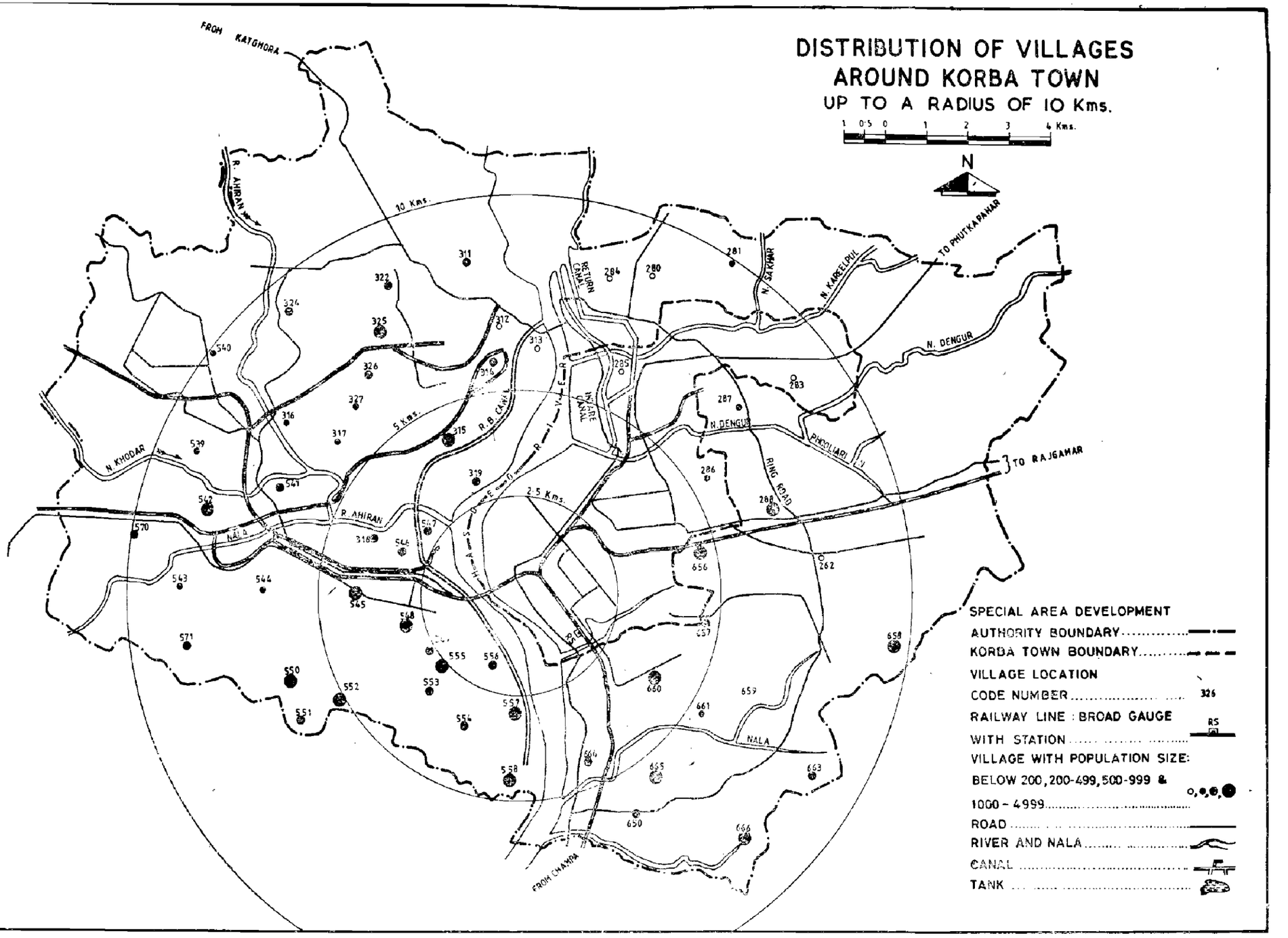
BOUNDARY, DISTRICT.....
" TAHSIL.....
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT.....
" TAHSIL.....
STATE HIGHWAY..... SH 26
METALLED ROAD.....
RIVER AND STREAM.....
TOWN WITH POPULATION SIZE:
CLASS. I,II,III,IV,V & VI.....
FOREST AREA.....
KORBA TOWN.....
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION :
BROAD GAUGE ..... RS



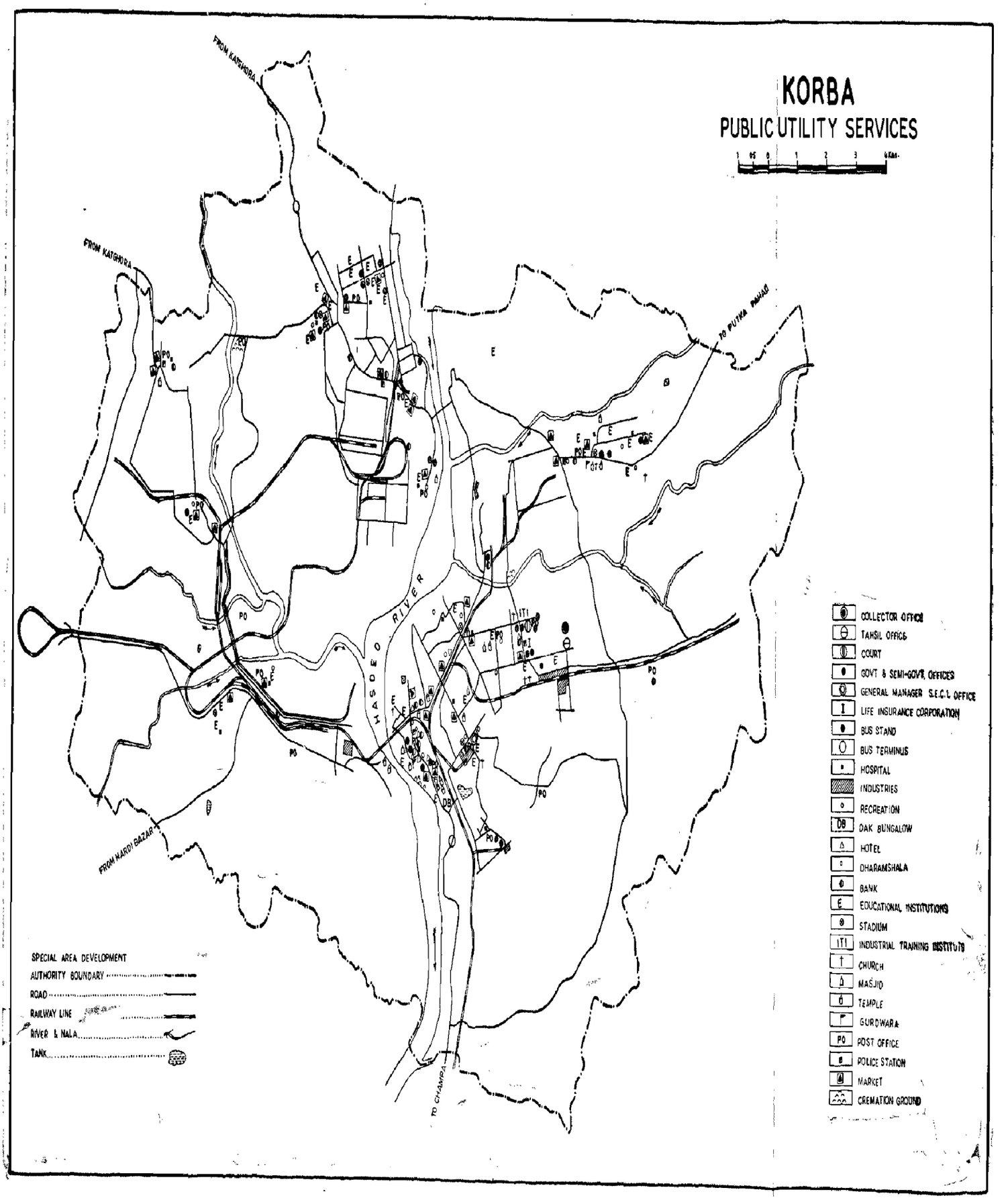

KORBA
SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
(FUNCTIONAL AREA)
1 0.5 0 1 2 3 4 Kms.
N
FROM KATGHORA
TO PHUTKAPAHAR
TO RAJGANAR
FROM CHAMPA
HASDEO RIVER
RETURN CANAL
INTAKE CANAL
N. SAKHAR
N. KARELIPALI
N. DENGUR
PHOOLJHARI N.
RING ROAD
N. KHODAR
NALA
1 KORBA COLONY
2 M.P.E.B. COLONY
3 INDIRA COMPLEX
4 S.E.C.L COLONY (W.C.L.)
5 H.U.D.P. KOSABADI
6 BALCO TOWNSHIP
7 COLONY
8 H.T.P.P. COLONY
9 N.T.P.C. COLONY
10 H.U.D.P. KORBA WEST
11 H.U.D.P. GOPALPUR
12 M.P.E.B ASH DUMP (POND)
13 N.T.P.C ASH DUMP
14 INDO-BURMAN-PETROLIUM
15 BUS STAND
16 RED MUD POND
17 F.C.I. ASH DUMP
18 MAGAZINE
19 WORKSHOP
RESIDENTIAL AREA
INDUSTRIAL AREA
PUBLIC & SEMI PUBLIC AREA
COMMERCIAL AREA
COAL & MINERAL AREA
ASH DUMP PONDS
ASH DUMP AREA
SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BOUNDARY
KORBA TOWN BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE : BROAD GAUGE WITH STATION
RS
VILLAGE WITH L.C. NUMBER
325
METALLED ROAD
RIVER AND NALA
CANAL
TANK


KORBA TOWN
(NON-MUNICIPAL)
LOCATION OF SLUM AREAS
1 0.5 0 1 2 Kms.
N
RING ROAD
TO PENDRAMARI
INTAKE CANAL
N. DEMGUR
HASDEO RIVER
TO RAJGAMAR
FROM CHAMPA
KORBA TOWN BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE : BROAD GAUGE
WITH STATION
ROAD
RIVER AND NALA
CANAL
TANK
SLUM AREA


MAP SHOWING THE 21 VILLAGES
ON RAIL-ROAD ROUTE
AROUND KORBA TOWN
1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4 Kms
N
FROM KATGHORA
GOPALPUR
JAMNIPALI
JAIL
RUHGARA
NAGOIKHAR
DARRIKHAR
R. AHIRAN
N.KHODAR
BHATIOTAL
KUCHENA
R.AHIRAN
HASDEO RIVER
TO RAJGAMAR
RESDI
GHATMUDA
NALA
KHAMARIYA
JARHAJAIL
JHAGRAHA
MANGAON
GEVRA.
BARPALI
DURPA
CHANDRANAGAR
BHILAI-KHURD
KHARMORA
BARBASPUR
FROM CHAMPA
SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE : BROAD GAUGE WITH STATION
RS
ROAD
RIVER AND NALA
VILLAGE LOCATION WITH NAME
345


DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES
AROUND KORBA TOWN
UP TO A RADIUS OF 10 Kms.
1 0·5 0 1 2 3 4 Kms.
N
FROM KATGHORA
TO PHUTKAPAHAR
TO RAJGAMAR
FROM CHAMPA
R. AHIRAN
10 Kms.
5 Kms.
2·5 Kms.
N. KHODAR
N. DENGUR
N. KARELPHL
N. SAKHAR
RETURN CANAL
INTAKE CANAL
R. B. CANAL
RING ROAD
PHOOLJARI NALA
NALA
SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BOUNDARY
KORBA TOWN BOUNDARY
VILLAGE LOCATION
CODE NUMBER 326
RAILWAY LINE : BROAD GAUGE
WITH STATION RS
VILLAGE WITH POPULATION SIZE:
BELOW 200, 200-499, 500-999 &
1000 - 4999
ROAD
RIVER AND NALA
CANAL
TANK

(xxx)



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Korba is one of the 13 towns of Bilaspur district. It has a population of 83,387 persons and an area of 35·07 sq. kms. according to 1981 Census. Earlier it was a part of Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district but in March 1982, Korba itself was declared as the tahsil headquarters of the tahsil of the same name. Korba is located on the left bank of Hasdeo river and is situated in an important coal belt known as lower Gondwana, at a distance of about 110 Kms. to the north-east of Bilaspur, the district headquarters and at a distance of 891 Kms. from state capital Bhopal. The physical location of Korba town can be seen in map No. 1 and 2. It is linked by road with Katghora. From Korba, buses ply to all important places in the state. The town is linked by rail, *via* Champa (situated about 37 Kms. to the south of Korba) with all the important cities of the country and capital towns of the states. Although Korba is itself a railway station, people prefer to go to Champa for boarding trains for different places. The town is not linked by air or by a water way. The nearest airport is Mana (Raipur District) at a distance of about 253 Kms. by road from Korba. There is an Air Strip at Rumgara village about 15 Kms. north. from the heart of Korba town only for the exclusive use of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

1.2 The Korba town is bounded closely in the north by villages Rumgara, Jambahar, Rogbehari, Dondro; in the east by Risda, Risdi, Kharmora and Dadar Khurd; in the south by Vishrampur and by the river Hasdeo in the West. There is a big hill range known as Phutka Pahar in the north of Korba town from where bauxite was provided to Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Alumina Plant through a ropeway (Photograph No. 15) in the initial stages. But this system has been discontinued due to non-availability of sufficient bauxite and uneconomical exploitation. Similarly in the south-east, there are big Dhoos of waste material from mines. These appear just like man made hillocks of clay and stone blocks removed from the coal mines by dumpers.

Topography and Physical Environment

1.3 As mentioned above, the town is situated on the left bank of the river Hasdeo. On the north and north-east, it is surrounded by Phutka Pahar, about 32 kms. away from Korba. On the north and north-east of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited township, Shakhar Nala flows in southern direction and joins Kareelpul Nala which after turning to west joins river Hasdeo. In the south of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Dengur Nala, after taking the water of Phooliari Nala flows from east to west and joins river Hasdeo. Thus Bharat Aluminium Company Limited township including its plants is sandwitched between both the Nalas—Dengur and Shakhar. The river Hasdeo near Korba is crossed by a railway bridge and at Darri by road bridge and the Hasdeo Barrage. (Photograph No. 1 and 13).

From the Hasdeo barrage, two canals emerge, one from each bank of the river. The canal which is taken from the left bank is known as Intare Canal, which leads to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board power house of 200 MW. (now 440 MW). It is linked with return canal from the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board power house 200 MW. The return canal after joining Kareelpul Nala gets submerged into Hasdeo river. The right bank canal is named as right bank canal. Direction of drainage is towards south. There are well-developed housing colonies of government undertakings such as Bharat Aluminium Company, Western Coal Field Limited (now named as South East Coal Field Ltd.), Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Special Area Development Authority colony and irrigation colony. These colonies are inter connected by streets and roads. Parks, play-grounds and religious places exist in good number in each of the colony. There is one main road which is connected to Champa and Katghora towards south and north respectively. There is another road originating from Bharat Aluminium Company petrol pump which goes to Barbaspur, its direction being from north-east to south-west, where it is linked with the Korba-Champa road. This road is locally known as Ring Road and it passes through the villages of Risda, Risdi, Jhagaraha, Nakatikhar and Dalwadih, all of which lie to the east of Korba. Through it is named as Ring Road it is not in the shape of a full ring. Its condition is also not good. Unlike other places situated on the bank of a river, Korba is not a plain country. There are so many Khohs (ditches) and small drains which are responsible for ups and downs and soil erosion. In the east of Korba railway station, there is a quarry which is full of water. There is a open mine (Manikpur) nearby from where waste material extracted (soil and stone blocks) have been dumped in the shape of Dhoos (hillocks) (Photograph No. 2).

Most important Characteristics of the town

1.4 Korba was the headquarters of the largest Zamindari of the same name in Bialaspur district, prior to abolition of Zamindari[1]. It was classified as town at the 1961 Census for the first time and also became the headquarters of a newly constituted tahsil of the same name w.e.f. March,1982. The reasons for its getting popularity, not only in the state but in the country and even abroad are prospecting of several coal mines by South East Coalfield Limited, its being a generation centre of huge thermal power by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and National Thermal Power Corporation, manufacturing of basic Aluminium products for Aluminium factories by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO). A good number of Government offices are also located here, due to its being tahsil headquarters.

1. Bilaspur District Gazetteer, first edition 1978, page 513.

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1.5 It seems to be an ancient place and is known for three rocks cut caves known as Sitamarhi. In one of the caves there is an inscription in old characters, which gives the name of a physician's son (Vaidhya Putra), Shrivardhan, resident of the district Astadwara. But nothing is known about Astadwara although there is a village by name Baradwar. In subsequent period, at a comparatively later date, Korba became a part of Ratanpur Kingdom.

1.6 Korba shot into news in early fifties when with the settling of steel plant at Bhilai, industrialization of Madhya Pradesh achieved a major breakthrough and M/s. Dunlop Brothers started prospecting at Korba in view of Coal mining. Before this time, Korba was a calm and isolated poorly linked place surrounded with forest and small villages at places. Suddenly in the later half of fifties Korba became prominent on the mining map of India. The main factors contributing to this sudden hitting the headlines of newspaper by Korba are Coal Mining by M/s. State Collieries/National Coal Development Corporation (NCDC), 100 M.W. Power House by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (M.P.E.B.) in 1959, Darri Barrage in 1967 and linking of Korba-Champa Railway branch line. In the meantime, a huge reserve of low grad. coal and a huge reserve of bauxite were discovered. The encouraging results of prospecting, availability of abundant water in Hasdeo river, and increasing demand for power led to setting up of another 200 M.W. Thermal Power Station in 1966 which was linked with Giant Open Cast Project at Manikpur. The detailed exploration conducted by M/s. National Coal Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) in sixties and early seventies have proved a vast reserve and presence of thickest seam of coal available in the country at a quarriable depth. This encouraged M.P.E.B. to expand its 200 M.W. Power Station into 440 M.W. by adding two more units of 120 M.W. each in Korba east and to install a new 840 M.W. Hasdeo Thermal Power Station in Korba west and National Thermal Power Corporation to set up a 2100 M.W. power plant. Two giant projects Kusmunda and Gewra in the west of Korba were also taken up by Coal India. An explosive plant has also been started at Gopalpur on the north-west of Korba by M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum. One more power station of 270 M.W. is under construction for the use of Bharat Aluminium Company. Many new projects are coming up and will continue to come up within the next decade. With all the qualities of a big city, Korba has now grown up into one of the biggest industrial centre of Madhya Pradesh and one of the biggest power generation centres of India. If this steady march continues, it would not be wrong to expect Korba to grow into one of the biggest industrial centres of India in the coming decade.

1.7 Korba is now a modern township which has sprung up around the various Thermal Power Stations and has the amenities of good roads, protected water supply, sanitary arrangements and modern residential quarters. Educational facilities are available here from Kinder Garten classes to Post Graduate level. An allopathic hospital with medical facilities to the workers, clubs with recreational facilities and a veterinary hospital have also been provided in the township. There are several children's parks, four Cinema halls and two public libraries with attached reading rooms for recreation. In the region of old Korba Basti, on both the sides of Katghora-Champa road, there are a good number of shops dealing with all types of consumer articles. Town dwellers from all its localities come here for purchasing the articles of daily needs. Very good boarding and lodging facilities are also available in the town.

Total Population and Demographic Trend :

1.8. The town had a population of 12,424 (7,285 males and 5,139 females) persons living in 3,577 occupied houses and 3,591 households, in 1961 i.e. when it emerged as a census town it has an area of 1.45 sq. km. in 1961. In the 1971 census, Korba non-municipal town had a population of 30,963 persons registering a growth rate of 149.22 per cent. The area of Korba in 1971 remained the same as in 1961 i.e. 1.45 sq. km. In the 1971 census, Korba Urban Agglomeration including outgrowths comprised 32,654 persons living in 7,281 occupied residential houses constituting 7,984 households and covered an area of 14.91 Km.^{2}. Thus, within the period of 10 years (one decade) its population (which included its outgrowth) increased by 162.83%. During the same period extent of the town also increased substantially from 1.45 sq. km. in 1961 to 14.95 sq. km. in 1971. In 1981 census, 83,387 persons (45,104 males and 38,283 females) were enumerated in 19,655 households, sprung up in an area of 35.07 km.^{2}. It shows that population of the Korba town increased by 155.37% during 1981 and its area increased by about 2½ times during 1971—81. Accordingly, it is now classified as class II town and ranks 18th largest amongst the towns of the state. In the Korba Non-Municipal Town the sex-ratio was 705,818 and 849 in 1961,1971 and 1981 censuses, respectively. This shows that since 1961 census the sex-ratio is continuously increasing in the town. The density of population per sq. km. comes to 2,378 persons. Its administration *w.e.f.* 7th June, 73 is under the control of Special Area Development Authority (SADA).

1.9 As per 1981 census 9,107 persons (10.92%) belong to scheduled castes and 7,630 persons (9.15%) belong is Scheduled tribes. Out of total population, 42,625 persons (28,842 males and 13,783 females) were recorded as literates giving a literacy rate of 51·12%. There were 26,694 persons (23,956 males and 2,738 females) who were recorded as main workers and 622 persons (358 males and 264 females) as marginal workers. Thus, in all there were 27,316 total workers. In other words, we may say that the proportion of total workers is 32.76 per cent or about 1/3rd of the total population.

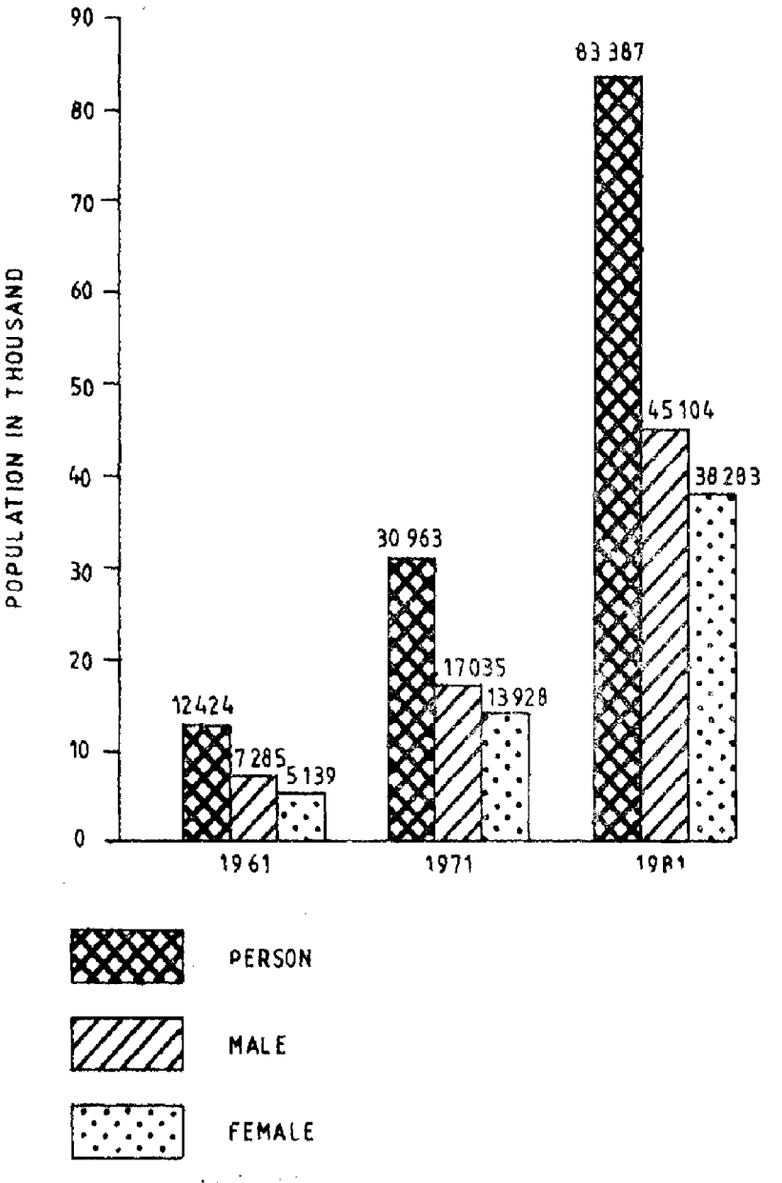
TABLE No. I·1

Area and Population of Korba (N.M.) sex and decadal variation

Census	Area in sq. km.	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961 .	1·45	12,424	7,285	5,139	+10,388	+510·22
1971 .	1·45	30,963	17,035	13,928	18,539	+149·22
1981 .	35·07	83,387	45,104	38,283	+52,424	+169·31

KORBA TOWN (NM)

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1961-81



1.10 The above table clearly reflects that during 20 years i.e. from 1961 to 1981, the population of Korba town has increased more than six-folds, which shows that immigration has played a vital role in this explosive growth of population. Many new projects (as already mentioned) came into existence at Korba within this period, creating economic opportunities leading to in-migration population from other parts of the state and even from other States into this rapidly progressing town.

Climate :

1.11 The climate of the town like that of the district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a good seasonal rainfall during the south-west monsoon. The cold season is from December to February. The hot season which follows the winter continues till about the middle of June. The south-west monsoon commences from the middle of June and continues till the end of September. October and November constitute the post monsoon or retreating monsoon months.

Rainfall :

1.12 Records of rainfall in the town (Korba) were not available. However, the statistics of annual and monthly average rainfall collected from the Katghora centre, which may be comparable to Korba also, is given in the Table No. I.2 and I.3 respectively. It is evident from the data shown in the Table No.I.2 that during 1980-1983 the average rainfall has declined from 2,041.2 mm to 1,515.9 mm. Similarly, Table No. I.3 reflects that August is the month of highest rainfall (693.0 mm) and November is the month of lowest rainfall (6.6 mm). December, January, March and April were the rainless months.

TABLE No. I·2

Annual Rainfall

(Katghora) Centre

Years	Average annual rainfall in mm
1	2
1980-81	2,041·2
1981-82	1,570·8
1982-83	1,515·9

SOURCE : District Statistical Book of Bilaspur.

TABLE NO. I·3

Monthly Rainfall in 82-83

(Katghora) Centre

Months	Average monthly rainfall in mm
1	2
June	124·4
July	192·6
August	693·0
September	128·4
October	118·0
November	6·6
December	..
January	..
February	23·0
March	..
April	..
May	30·6
TOTAL	1,316·6

SOURCE : District Statistical Book of Bilaspur.

Temperature :

1.13 There is no meteorological observatory in Korba town. However, the temperature recorded at Champa meteorological observatory given in the Table No. I.4, throw some light on the monthly average and minimum temperatures of the Korba town as well. The following table reflects that May and June are among the hottest months of the town when average temperature rises upto 45.9°C and 45.7° Centigrade. Similarly, January is the coolest month. The heat is intense and the dust raising scorching winds add to the discomforts.

TABLE NO. I·4

Monthwise Temperature, 1981

(At Champa Centre)

Months	Temperature in Centigrades	
	Average	Minimum
1	2	3
January	30·1	08·9
February	35·1	10·4
March	N.A.	N.A.
April	N.A.	N.A.
May	45·9	21·1
June	45·7	23·1
July	30·6	23·1
August	33·1	22·6
September	34·7	21·2
October	35·7	17·0
November	N.A.	N.A.
December	N.A.	N.A.

SOURCE : District Statistical Book of Bilaspur.

1.14 The relative humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season, it being generally over 75%. After the monsoon season, humidity decreases. The driest part of the year is summer season when humidity in the after-noon is generally about 25% or less. Skies are heavily clouded or overcast in the monsoon season. In the later half of the summer and post monsoon months, there is moderate cloudiness. But clouds forming out of the smoke from several chimnies can always be seen as coal is the main fuel for industrial and domestic use.

Flora :

1.15 The rapid pace of industrialisation in Korba gradually had its effect on its surroundings. Merciless

deforestation made Korba devoid of vegetation, otherwise this region was well covered with dense forest. As regards arboriculture or roadside plantations, it may be mentioned that even the important roads passing through the town have no arboriculture. However, some roads particularly in the township of undertakings have a sporadic distribution of mango, *Mahua*, *Jack fruit*, *Imli*, *Neem*, eucalyptus, *Pipal*, trees etc. Among the forest products, tussor silk cocoons is very important in this region. Government have started tussor seed farms at Katghora and Korba in the district. These seed farms arrange timely supply of better quality of seed to those engaged in the rearing of cocoons. In the forms, *Kosa* fly are maintained for breeding purpose. There is a *Kosa Badi* in which *Arjuni* trees are planted in large number on the leaves of which *Kosa* insects are being reared. Presently large scale plantations under each undertaking and SADA are going on.

Fauna

1.16. The wild elephants (*Elephas Indicus*) *Hathi* or *Hathia* have now completely disappeared not only from the region of Korba but also from the entire district of Bilaspur and even from the state too. The tiger, *Bagh* or *Sher* (*Felis Tigris*) is found in all the forest tracts of the district. Its favourite haunts are around the sal dahiyans of pendra, Kenda Matin and Uprora. It does not run to the great length of the Bengal tiger, but is generally a very heavily built animal. The largest male tiger shot in these parts was measured 10' 2" (3.10 meters) in length. The tigers are very destructive to goat and cattle. In the hot weather they keep close to a stream for water and often follow a herd of tame buffaloes for months killing every third or fourth day. As a rule tigers breed in February and March. The tigress generally bear two or three cubs. The cubs remain with mother for about 3 years when they are almost fully grown. Cases are known of tigers dying from wounds caused by porcupine quills. The panther or *tendua* (*Felis pardus*) is fairly common in all parts of the district. Its availability in the north Bilaspur forest division is wider. It is comparatively fearless of man and consequently very destructive to cattle, goats and dogs. Locally, these are believed to be two or three varieties. The common jungle cat or *ban bilaw* (*Felis chaus*) is fairly common in all parts of the district. It feeds on smaller game such as partiridge, hare and pea fowl. The lesser civet cat or *mushak billi* (*vivera malaccensis*) is known as *bignaori* in Chhatisgarhi. Generally it is found in forest living in the holes in the ground or trees. It feeds on small birds and animals. The Mangoose (*Herpestos pallidus*) locally called *newara* is very common. It is not a shy animal and often enters human dwellings in search of food. It is easily tamed if caught young. It is an agile animal. The striped hyaena (*hyaena striata*), *Lakarbaggha* or *rerue* is found in all parts of the district. It is cowardly brute, living chiefly on carrion. It is almost nocturnal and lives in burrows. The Indian wolf (*canis palliper*) or *bheria* locally known as *bigwa* or *hundra* is fairly common in the central and southern plains of the district and has sometimes done a great deal of damage, frequently attacking and carrying off children. It generally hunts in small packs. The jackal (*canis aureus*), *Cidar* or *koliha* is very common throughout the district except in dense forests. Jackals are frequently attached with rabies. The wild dog (*Canis srutilans*) or *sonkutta* locally called *Kogwa* destroys the some more particularly in the hot weather. It attacks almost any animal and is reported to attack even the tiger. It hunts in packs of ten to fifty. It is not considered menace in this district. The Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalnsis*) or *lomari* is called *lakhurri* in Chhatisgarh. It is very common in the open country. The Bengal langur (*semnopithecus entellus*) or *Karnuha* is called *bandar* in Chhattisgarhi. It is found in all parts of the district, being fairly common in the forests. The small common red faced monkey (*Maccacus rhesus*) or *lalmuha bandar* is also called *bendua* in Chhattisgarhi. It is not so common as the *langur*. The Indian sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) or *Bhalu*, is found in the hilly forests of the district. A large male will measure over 6 feet (183 cms.) from snout to root of tail. Females average about 5 feet 6 inches (167.00. cms.) in length. It damages the fruit trees as it lives on fruits, honey etc. Any bear if suddenly disturbed, especially she bears with cubs, attacks human being. It is easily tamed if caught young. The she-bear carries her cubs on her back. It is almost entirely nocturnal,s leeping nearly all day in caves or under trees in some shady spot. The Indian antilope (Antilope bezoartica) or *hiran* (*porlax picturs*) (*Boseliphas trago camelus*) or *nilgai*, the four horned antilope (*tetraceros quadricornis*) or *chausinga* are also found in the district. The wild dear (*sus Gristalus*) is plentiful and is found all over the forests particularly around grassy banks and agricultural tracts. The black buck and the *chinkara* are rare in the district. All the usual game birds are found in the district.[a]

Communication with other places :

1.17. The town is well connected with a number of important places within and outside the district both by road and by rail *via* Champa. It is connected with the district and divisional headquarters, Bilaspur and State headquarters, Bhopal, all other state capitals, important religious, historical, industrial and commercial places of the country (as reflected in the Map No.1). It is not connected by air ways. The nearest airport is at Mana in Raipur district at a distance of about 253 kms. But there is a private air strip at Rumgara belonging to MPEB.

1.18. The communication to and from the town offers no problem. One can reach the town either by rail or by bus or by own conveyance. Within the town taxi, tempo, auto rikshaw and cycle rikshaw are the means of transportation. From the town buses owned, by Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and private transports frequently ply to the places connected by road. The most important road passing through the town is Katghora-Champa road. Transport and communication in the town is further discussed in detail in chapter III. The present bus stand is in the old Korba on the west of main road. Photograph No. 48 Korba railway station is in the east of old Korba and in the west of South East Coalfield Limited (SECL). Between railway station and old Korba there is a left bank canal which is still under construction, its direction is from north to south. The town with an area of 35.07 sq. km. is divided in the sectors within the BALCO township and in other parts into colonies and mohallas. All colonies of the undertakings have their own roads and streets and they are maintaining them in the rest of the town area. Public Works Department and Special Area

[a] Bilaspur District Gazetteer first Edition, 1978, pages 40-41.

Development Authority (S.A.D.A.) are responsible for construction and maintenance of roads. The main road which is connected with Katghora and Champa is a metalled road. It is under P.W.D. The roads and streets under old Korba are being looked after by SADA. The SADA is responsible for maintenance of roads, lanes and streets falling in its jurisdiction and for rest of the town area cleanliness is depending upon the town dwellers. Due to its location at a height of 304.8 metres above mean sea level and direct connection with Hasdeo river and several Nalas, water does not accumulate, even though its lanes, streets and gutters are not clean. Roads, by-roads and streets are well connected with the main road.

1.19. In the BALCO township there are six sectors. House numbering is sector-wise. As per general lay out of the map provided by BALCO, construction of sector 7 is in progress. It may be worth mentioning that the residential quarters in BALCO have been given type and number as per government pattern i.e. smallest quarter (in carpet area) are marked as 'A' type and biggest in area is 'F' type (Photograph No. 23 to 26). There are large number of unauthorised hutments in each region of Korba. Houses in these areas are built with mud walls and roof with local tiles, without proper amenities like drinking water, latrines, approach streets and light. The inhabitants of these areas have to fetch water for drinking, bathing and washing, etc. either from public taps recently provided by S.A.D.A. or from the hand pump wherever available. In the locality like Sitamarhi which comprises mostly of unauthorised settlements, there is no amenity for the inhabitants of this area except some public taps. All houses are *Kutcha* and there are neither proper footpaths nor any street. It is very difficult to move in this area in the night. These houses are constructed without any planning and designing and do not have proper ventilation for fresh air and sunlight. As reported by them, most of them have not received *Patta* (Lease) from the Govt. so far.

Morphology including streets :

1.20. The map of the town, leaving BALCO township aside, gives an impression of an earless tiger sitting in such a position that its head appears towards north-east and back towards south-west, its folding paws and hind legs towards east. Its complete back is towards Hasdeo river. BALCO plant area appears to be its head. MPEB colonies and power stations, I.T.I., Kosa Badi localities seem to be its body near shoulder to paws. Similarly habitation of old Korba near crossing of Railway bridge on Hasdeo river gives the impression of its portion under tail and the area of W.C.L. now known as SECL Colony and Manikpur as its hind legs in folding position.

1.21. The town is dispersed in different prominent colonies viz., Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) township. South-East Coalfield Limited (SECL) township. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (M.P.E.B.) colonies, Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.), Irrigation colonies, Kosa Badi and old Korba (*Purani* and *New Basti*). The Katghora-Champa main road crosses Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) colonies and Korba old from north to south.

Land use Pattern :

1.22. The Separate land use pattern of Korba non-municidal town is not available. In Map No. 3 provided by Deputy Director, Town and Country Planning, Korba, existing land use pattern of entire SADA region, which includes non-municipal area also has been shown by different legends. The total area of Korba SADA covers 284·56 km². Out of which only 26·67 km² area is developed. The table given below throws some light on the functional areas and land use pattern of SADA Korba.

TABLE NO. 1·5

Existing land use pattern (area in km²) in SADA Korba

Sl. No.	Land use category	Total area including outgrowth (in km²)	Percentage to total area	Total developed area (km²)	Percentage to developed area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Residential . .	9·78	3·49	9·78	36·38
2.	Commercial . .	0·53	0·18	0·53	1·97
3.	Industrial . .	6·81	2·39	6·81	25·53
4.	Public and Semi public	1·27	0·44	1·28	4·78
5.	Recreation . .	0·70	0·24	0·70	2·95
6.	Transport and Communication.	7·57	2·66	7·57	28.39
7.	Forest . . .	28·99	10·18	..	..
8.	Mining area . .	66·47	23·35	..	..
9.	Agricultural . .	102·74	36·10	..	..
10.	Vacant . . .	34·25	12·03	..	..
11.	Water bodies . .	25·45	8·94	..	..
	TOTAL .	284·56	100%	26·67	100%

1.23. It may be observed from the above table, that 102.74 km² constituting 36·10% of total area of SADA region is still under agricultural use. Mining area comes next with 66·47 km² and constitute 23·35% of the total area. Vacant land occupies 34·25 km² and forest land 28·99 km² forming 12·03% and 10·18% of the total area respectively. Residential area comprises only 9·78 km² constituting 3·49 per cent of the total area. Industrial area is spread over 6·81 km² which forms 2·39% of the total area. Commercial sector has an extent of only 0·53 km² and forms 0·18% of the total area. Transport and communication which is one of the major economic activities occupied 7·57 km² and forms 2·66% of the total area. Coming to the developed area which has a total extent of 26·67% km², major portion 9·78 km² (comprises residential, 36·38% of the total developed area). Industrial area occupies 3rd rank with 6·81 km² forming 25·53%. Second rank is occupied by transport and communication with 7·57 km² and forming 28·39%. Public and Semi public offices come 4th with 1·28 km² forming 4·78%. Commercial area occupies only 0·53 km² with 1·97% and recreation 0·70 km² with 2·95%.

Functional Area :

1.24. As stated in preceding para and also shown in the map No. 3 the town is divided into five major divisions namely: (1) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited township and plant area (2) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board Staff Colony and Power Houses (3) I.T.I. Kosabadi, Irrigation colony and Special Area

Development Authority Colony (4) : South East Coalfield Limited township (5) Transport Nagar and old Korba Basti. Except for the old Korba Basti and unauthorised settlements in all the colonies, all residential colonies are well planned and designed with all amenities under their own management. Commercial areas are mostly in old Korba Basti on both sides of the Katghora-Champa main road. Residential and commercial areas are almost interlocked, whereas educational areas are scattered throughout the town. Areas with plants and projects and administrative areas have also sprung up in the entire Korba town and outside the boundary of the town like National Thermal Power Corporation (N.T.P.C.) Indo-Burma Petroleum (I.B.P). Kosmunda, Gebra, Rajgamar and Surakachhar mines Office of Additional Collector, SDO, Tahsildar, Court of II class Magistrate, Project Officer, Block Development Officer, Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Project Officer, Tribal Department Project, Sub-Divisional Officer, Agriculture, Labour Officer, Assistant Director of Industry, Chairman S.A.D.A. (Special Area Development Authority). Superintending Engineer Hasdeo Project Circle, Executive Engineer Hasdeo Barrage Division, canal divisions, Hasdeo Dam Division, Depot Manager, Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, (M.P.S.R.T.C.), City Superintendent of Police are located in the side of Rajgamar road in newly constructed building and Primary Health Centre, Police Station, C.S.P. Dy. Director, Town and Country Planning, Divisional Employment Exchange Office, SDO Forest, Excise store, Head Post Office, SDO Telephone, SDO Telegraph are located in old Korba along with the Korba-Champa main road.

1.25. The main market of Korba town is on the Korba-Champa main road, starting from Indira Commercial and residential complex going upto Sitamarhi. Commercial establishment dealing with wholesale and retail-sale of almost all essential commodities are located on both sides of the Korba-Champa main road. There are a good number of grocery, cloth, medicines hardware, furniture, Jwellary, electronic goods shops. Hotels and lodges, restaurants and Bars are also located in this area. Besides, small shops dealing in various articles of daily use are scattered throughout the town. Small tea stalls. betal shops. sweetmeat shops and small Eating houses are also found along the road side throughout the town

1.26. There is nothing like exclusive educational area in the town. Educational Institutions are scattered throughout the town. There are two Degree Colleges in the town, one of which is located on the side of Rajgamar road is under Government control and the other which is located in Rani Mahal, is under private control. There is a Central School located in BALCO township. There is also one I.T.I. which is located in the region of irrigation colony. Schools upto higher Secondary level are located in each prominent region. There is one Higher secondary school for boys and one for girls run by Tribal welfare department. All public undertakings located in Korba and its nearby areas have their own school buses. In addition, private religious and cultural institutions also run some schools like Saraswati Shishu Mandir. Gayatri Bal Mandir and Christian School etc. It is clear from the aforesaid description that the settlement pattern of the town is simple and is sprung in a far flung area. Most of the land within the town is used either as ash dump area or deposit of waste materials from coal mines or intake and out-take canals. Although residential and commercial areas are interlocked, yet there is some open space between the settlement of one colony to other colony.

Important Public places :

1.27. There are good number of temples, mosques, Churches and gurudwaras in the town. where town dwellers congregate without much references to their caste and creed.

Dussehra grounds are in the localities of each undertaking where large number of Hindu devotees gather during the Dussehra festival. Similarly in the region of all three prominent undertakings, there are play grounds and parks.

1.28. In Gitanjli building, there is one reading room-cum-library which is managed by S.A.D.A. Besides, facilities of this type are available in the township of each of the public undertakings. Membership of the library is open to all. This library provides important daily news-papers, weekly, fort-nightly and monthly magazines to the readers. Though this library is not too old, yet books on certain important subjects are available here.

Clubs :

1.29. The prominent club and cultural institutions in the town are Rotary Club, Lions club, BALCO ladies club, Maharashtra Mandal, Bundelkhand Samaj Mandal, Kerala Samaj Mandal, Saurabh Sahitya Samiti, BALCO Malayalli Association, Navyuwak Mandal BALCO; Bengali Cultural Association and Export Club BALCO.

Residential pattern .

1.30. According to 1981 census, percentage of religions are Hindus 73,641 (88·31%), Muslims 4,110 (4·93%), Cristians 3,642 (4·37%), Sikhs 1,352 (1·62%), Buddhists 151 (0·18%) and Jains 329 persons (0·3%) and others 162 (0·19%). Thus, it is clear from the aforesaid analysis that there is preponderance of Hindus followed by Muslims, Christians, Jains and Neo Buddhists.

1.31. In Korba old, there are mohalla like Mission para, Dewanganpara, Pathanpara, Thakurpara and Agrwal Mohalla, all these names of Mohallas start with the name of various castes which gives an impression that there may be majority of that caste. Though the locality-wise (Mohalla wise) information relating to different castes was not available but according to our investigation there was no preponderance of any of these aforesaid castes ir their Mohallas (locality).

1.32. There are some colonies after the names of freedom fighters in the South-east coalfield Ltd. area like Shaheed Bhagat Singh Colony, Subhash Block, Jay Prakash Colony etc. Similarly some localities and roads, are named with the name of tank, market, temple

like Ram Sagar Para, Budhwari Bazar, Kashinagar, Kosabadi, Sitamarhi, Gerwaghat, station road, power house road. There are few colonies with the name of concerned department also as Railway Colony. Irrigation Colony, BALCO Fire Colony, MPEB Colony and SADA Colony.

1.33. Korba town is situated in the Chhattisgarh region, but as a consequence of setting up of various projects, there are large scale immigration from various parts of the state and the country and thus the town has acquired a cosmopolitan nature. People of various linguistic affinity castes and creeds are found here. The nationality of most of them is Indian.

Location of Slums and other named area of the town :

1.34. As per information given by the special Area Development Authority Korba, there are 8 notified slums area in the town, namely: Pathanpara, Naya para, Dhanuharpara, Is ripara, (mission para) Ram Sagar para, Satnami para, Sitamarhi and Pondi bahar. The details of these slums are discussed in chapter (x) on slums. Besides, there are so many dwellings near each township/colony, these may be categorised as obligated, areas where sub-standard of housing and other amenities exist. Most of the slums are located in the Korba old locality.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myth, legend and history connected with the growth of the town :

The Korba zamindari in Bilaspur district was probably named after the Korwas "a Kolarian tribe of the Chota Nagpur plateau which is one of the wildest tribe about their physical appearance". R.V. Russell describes. "The hill Korwas are the most savage looking of all the Kolarian tribes. They are frightfully wild and uncouth in their appearance and have good humouredly accepted the following singular tradition to account for it. They say that the first human being that settled in Surguja, being very much troubled by the depredations of wild beasts on their crops, put up scare crows in their fields, figures made of bamboos dangling in the air, the most hideous caricatures of humanity that they could devise to frighten the animals. When the great spirit saw the scare crow he hit on an expedient to save his votaries the trouble of reconstructing them. He animated the dangling figures, thus bringing into existence creatures ugly enough to frighten all the birds and beasts in creation, and they were the ancestors of the wild Korwas".[1]

2.2. "The Korwas" Dalton continues. "are short of stature and dark brown in complexion, strongly built and active, with good muscular development, but as appeared to me, disproportionately short-legged. The average height of twenty Surguja Korwas that I measured was 5 feet 3 inches and of their women 4 feet 9 inches only."[2] (Photograph No. 9)

2.3. "In 1911 about, 34,000 Korwas were returned in the Central provinces, the great bulk of whom belong to the Surguja and Jashpur States and a few to the Bilaspur district"[3]

2.4. Korwas, as brought out in the article based on Colonel Dalten's account of the tribe, have been the first settlers in the fertile valleys that skirt the plateaus. In the last twenty years they were found as highland chiefs and holders of manors. Four Korwa notables, two in Surguja and two in Jashpur owned four valuable estates which comprised substantial villages in the fertile plains held by industrious cultivators and great tracts of hill country on which were scattered the hamlets of their more savage followers.[4]

2.5. The Surguja Korwa chiefs were always at fight with Surguja Raja and in this strife they lost all except one or two villages. The two Jashpur Chief remained loyal and are now prosperous gentlemen in full enjoyment of their estates.

2.6. According to Pyarelal Gupta author or Pracheen Chhattisgarh,[5] there were 341 villages, sprung in the area of 858 sq kms. under the Korba Zamindari. Thus Korba was the largest zamindari in Bilaspur district. As per Chijam sahib Bahar Sai the feudatory king of Ratanpur had captured Korba from the king of Surguja and merged with his kingdom. Probably Korba tract was for a long time a debatable land among the Raja of Ratanpur, Sambalpur and Surguja. Owing to being a distant place from Ratanpur Kingdom, Korba Zamindars became independent. They harrassed Marathas and stopped Takoli. So, when Bimbaji Bhonsle resumed this estate, his employees were dragged out. After receiving Rs. 2,000 as a gift, Bimbaji restored Korba Zamindari to Bharat Singh, with whom the Bhonsle reached an amicable settlement. After Bharat Singh, Jawahar Singh, Khem Singh, Jogeswar Prasad Singh and Smt. Dhanraj Kunwar became the Zamindars (Diwan) of Korba Zamindari. Smt. Dhanraj Kunwar who died in 1974, was the last Zamindar of Korba. She had no son. Her only daughter was late Smt. Bhogwati (1974). She was married to Shri Rudra Saran Pratap Singh. At present her son Joti Bhushan Pratap Singh the successor of erstwhile Korba Zamindari is residing in Bilaspur.

2.7. In an interview with Shri Joti Bhushan Pratap Singh, successor of erstwhile Korba Zamindari and Shri Tribhuwan Singh (82 years old man of Zamindar's family) it is noticed that their ancestors had come to Korba from Delhi side and they got Korba Zamindari in the award from the king of Ratanpur. They say that they are Tanwars by caste. Tanwar is the subtribe of Kawar tribe. (Photograph No. 8)

2.8. The Kawars trace their origin to the Kauravas of the Mahabharat who were defeated by the Pandavas at the great battle of Hastinapur. They say that only two pregnant women survived and fled to the hills of Central India, where they took refuge in the houses of a Rawat (grazier) and a Dhobi (Washerman) and the boy and girl child, who were born to them became ancestors of the Kawar tribe. And when a Kawar is put out of his caste for having maggots in a wound, a Dhobi is always employed to readmit him to social intercourse. The tribe have lost their own language, if they ever had one and now speak corrupt form of the Chhattisgarhi dialect of Hindi. It is probable that they belong to the Dravidian tribal family.

2.9. In old Korba basti, on the bank of Hasdeo river one ancient building is situated, named as Rani Mahal (Photograph No. 7). At present in its front portion Kamla Nehru Post Graduate Degree College is functioning (Photograph No. 38). Its rear portion is in the shape of ruins. It is said that its construction was based on the design of Chinese architect. In the

1. R.V. Russell Tribes and Castes of Central Provinces, Volume III, Page 572.
2. *Ibid.*
3. R.V. Russell Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces, Vol. III. Page 571-72.
4. *Ibid.*
5. Pyarelal Gupta—Prachin Chhattisgarh, p. 272 Published by R. S. Vishwavidyalaya, 1873.

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past this Ranimahal was surrounded by a boundry wall. Families of Shri Digpal Singh, Shri Tribhuwan Singh and Shri Kulbhushan Singh (connected with earstwhile Zamindars) are still residing in the vicinity of Ranimahal (Photograph No. 8) According to another legend as described by Shri D.N. Pandey, Principal Kamla Nehru Post Graduate Degree College, the present (Korba) name is simply a corruption of the word. "Korwa" meaning corner as in the map of Chhattisgarh. It lies on the north-east corner.

Pre-Urbanization Details of the Town :

2.10. Prior to 1961 Korba was a poorly linked peaceful place surrounded with dense forests and small villages. It was only linked with Champa by a fair weather road then and had least communications. According to Mr. B. Moitra presently a Survey Officer in Western Coal Field Ltd., first time in 1955 when he came to Korba to survey this virgin belt, for exploring the possibility of coal seams, at that time there was nothing of modern civilization. He had to cook his food in earthen pots. Except onions nothing was available in the name of vegetables. He says that for some days even he could not get tea . From Korba to Champa he had to travel by a private truck or jeep and some times even on bullock cart.

2.11. In 1951 Census, the total population of Korba village was 2,036 persons (1,015 males and 1,021 females) living in 476 occupied residential houses. The total area of this village was 17.23 sq kms. Out of 2,036 persons only 433 males and 96 females were literates giving a total literacy rate of 25.98%. The sex ratio of the village was 1,001 females per one thousand males

The table given below will throw some light on the jurisdictional changes in the boundary of town since its origin.

TABLE NO. II.1

Area and population of Korba town

Census Year	Total area in sq. Km	Population
1	2	3
1961 . .	1·45	12,424
1971 .	1·45	30,963
1981 .	35·07	83,387

2.12. Korba which was a small rural settlement till 1951 was declared as a census town for the first time in 1961 Census. The town was carved out of Korba village. Out of 17.23 sq. km. area of this village, only 1.45 sq. km. was taken in the jurisdiction of the Korba town. The town had a population of 12,424 as recorded at the 1961 census. The employment opportunities offered by initiation of industrial activities relating to coal mining by the National Coal Development Corporation, M.P.E.B., Alluminium Plant, Fertiliser, Indo Burma Petroleum and other allied activities contributed to the growth of this area, resulting in an abnormal growth of population from 2,036 of whole Korba village to 12,424 (giving a growth rate of 510.22 per cent for a part of Korba village which was declared as a census town in 1961. During 1961-71, the industrial activities as mentioned above were further accelerated which consequently provided much more economic opportunities resulting in more immigration not only from the various districts of the State but also from all parts of the country and contributed to the further rise in population from 12,424 in 1961 to 30,963 in 1971. There was no change in area of the town during 1961-71 and it remained at 1.45 sq. km. in 1971 as it was in 1961. However two adjoining villages namely Padimar with an area of 3.52 sq. km. and Dondro with an area of 9.97 sq. km. were treated as the outgrowths of the Korba town to meet the requirements of the space for the growing town. The area of Korba town alongwith its two outgrowths termed as urban agglomeration (D.A.) in Census terminology was 14.94 sq. km. and the population of the Korba urban agglomeration was 32,654. The population of Korba U.A. during 1961-71 increased by 2.63 times but its jurisdiction increased by more than 10 folds which was necessary to meet the space requirements of this mining-*cum*-industrially growing town. During 1971-81, jurisdiction of the Korba N.M. was further increased to 35.07 sq.km. Padimar and part of Dondro outgrowths were merged in Korba town during 1971-81. The following villages comprised Korba Census town during 1971-81.

Sl. No.	Village	Area (sq. km.)
1	2	3
1.	Korba	17·23
2.	Rampur	1·45
3.	Kohadia	5·92
4.	Risda	6·44
5.	Padimar	3·52
6.	Dondro	0·51
	TOTAL . .	35·07

2.13. Thus there have been large scale extensions in the limits of the fast growing Korba town during 1961-81, necessited by the growing mining-*cum*-industrial activities. Korba being a tahsil headquarters leading to establishment of administrative offices essential to a tahsil headquarters has also contributed to the growth of the town. The jurisdiction of the town increased to 2.35 times during 1971-81 and its population increased to 2.55 folds during the same period. When we consider 20 years growth period from 1961-81 the extent of the town has increased to about 24 times whereas population increased to 6.7 folds which gives a further scope for absorption of further growing population of the town.

Events connected with the Growth of Town :

2.14. In fact, the events connected with the growth of Korba town is the histroy of growth of Hasdeo barrage, prospecting of coal mines by M/s. Dunlop Brothers, M/s. State Collieries, National Coal Development Corporation, Western Coal Field Ltd. (N.C. D.C./W.C.L.), installation of power houses by M.P.E.B. Linking of Champa-Korba branch railway lines (20 Dec. 1956), installation of first public sector Alluminium plant by Bharat Alluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO), entry of National Building Construction Company and Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and Fertiliser Corporation of India, installation of giant power plant by National Thermal Power Corporation (N.T.P.C.) at Korba west and a Explosive

Plant by Indo-Burma Petroleum at Gopalpur. A brief description of the aforesaid projects is given below:

Coal Mines :

2.15. The credit of successful discovery of first seam goes to Shri W.T. Blanford in 1870. He succeeded in his objective and discovered coal (BLACK DIAMOND) outcroped on the river bed. During 1884-87 Shri Hiralal mapped the area systematically and brought Korba on the mineral map of India. However, the actual search of coal began during 1940's by Captain Considine and was completed by Shri C.S. Fox and Shri S.M. Mathur of Geological Survey of India. In early fifties starting of Steel Plant at Bhilai was a big landmark in the industrialization of M.P. and M/s. Dunlop Brothers started prospecting at Korba. The detailed survey conducted by M/s. National Coal Development Corporation, brought into focus a vast reserve and presence of thickest seam available in the country at a quarriable depth. The Korba Collieries office was opend on the 16th January 1956. Actual mining of coal started on the west bank of Hasdeo river in early sixties. The area of Korba coal mines is spread over (519.29 sq. kms). The working mines of this region are Korba, Manikpur, Banki (Jan. 16, 1963) and Surakachhar (April 15, 1963). These mines are located at about 38 kms. north of the Champa railway station on the South-Eastern Railway.

Bauxite :

2.16. During the course of regional search, a huge reserve of bauxite was discovered in the Phutka hills about 36 kms. north-east of Korba on the top of a hill 3,340 feet above sea level. Reserves of this mineral were estimated at four lakh tonnes. This encouraged BALCO to install aluminium plant at Korba.

Fire Clay :

2.17. Like bauxite, fire-clay occurs at many places in the Korba coal field. A bed of fire-clay more than 10 feet thick has been located to the north of Nanagaon near Korba.

Power Plants :

2.18. The construction work of 100 M.W. power station was taken up on the 25th of June 1957, the foundation stone of which was laid by the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. K.N. Katju. It was on the first of March 1959 that this power station started distribution of power. This 100 M.W. station initially had three sets of 30 M.W. each and a 10 M.W. set was added later in 1963. There after looking to endless demand of power and the availability of sufficient coal and abundance of water, the construction work on the 200 M.W. extension comprising 4 units of 50 M.W. each was started in 1963 with the collaboration of USSR. The first set of 50 M.W. was commissioned on the 5th September 1966 and second one on the 16th May 1967 and by 1968 all the four sets have been commissioned. By the end of 1981 two more sets of 120 M.W. each were added to this power house. Presently its power generating capacity is 540 M.W.

2.19. There are two more power stations namely Hasdeo Thermal Power Project by M.P.E.B. with installed capacity of 840 M.W. comprising 4 units of 210 M.W. each, and other giant power station by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) of which total installed capacity would be 2100 M.W. (comprising 3 sets of 200 M.W. each and 3 sets of 500 M.W. each) and the third one of 270 M.W. capacity is also under construction (to fulfil the power requirements of BALCO) with collaboration of General Electrical Company of United Kingdom under the technical supervision of N.T.P.C. All above mentioned power generating stations are connected with state grid. Total power generating capacity of all stations in this region would be 3,750 M.W.

Hasdeo Multipurpose Project :

2.20. During the third five year plan (1962-67) State Govt. has taken up a plan for construction of a major irrigation project for harnessing Hasdeo river as a multipurpose project. The construction of this project was taken up in three phases. In the first phase, a barrage across the Hasdeo river at Darri at Korba and about 4 kms. of left bank main canal (LBC) was constructed. The left bank canal taking off from the water reservoir of Hasdeo barrage, leads to 200 M.W. power station of M.P.E.B. The main objective of this phase of the project was to meet the water requirements of M.P.E.B., BALCO and Fertilizer Corporation of India and to meet a limited irrigation potential within the concerned area. This phase was completed in 1967. The total construction cost was 10.15 crores. The second phase comprised the construction of right bank main canal (RBC) taking off from the barrage to irrigate about 42,000 ha. (out of a culturable command of 1,34,000 ha.) through Janjgir branch canal. This system came into operation in 1976. Phase III is an on going project and is expected to be completed by 1992. It consists of the construction of the Bango dam (live storage 3,415 mm^3) at a distance of 42 kms. from the Hasdeo barrage, across the Hasdeo river. This is expected to be completed by 1988. The phase III also involves extension and remodelling of the existing left bank canal (50 kms.) and right bank canal (48 kms.) system which provide irrigation to a net Cultivable command area of about 93,000 ha. by 1986 and 2,55,000 ha. after the full development of the project. Due to adequate resources of water, it would be possible not only to irrigate paddy crops in 2,34,600 ha. but also wheat and other rabi crops in 1,27,500 ha. hot also whether crops in 51,000 ha. and perennial crops like sugar cane and banana in 20,400 ha. Total annual irrigation will be of the order of 4,33,500 ha. In addition to irrigation, the project would meet the water requirement of all the power stations including NTPC. Super Thermal Power Station of an aggregate capacity of 3,750 M.W. and other heavy industrial and municipal supplies. It is also planned to install 3 units of 45 M.W. each for generating hydle power from the irrigation and industrial water resources. The total estimated cost (including power-generation for this project) would be Rs. 434 crores.

2.21. To accommodate the staff and its office, a colony has been constructed near Rampur at a distance of 5 kms. from the Korba old habitation, namely; Hasdeo Project Irrigation colony. The present irrigation percentage of 18.8% in Bilaspur district shall increase to 44.8% with the completion of Hasdeo project.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited :

2.22. Proximity to sources of raw meterial like bauxite, coal and water, led Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. to locate its Aluminium project at Korba. The entire Korba Project, built at a cost of about Rs. 338/- crores, is the first ever to be built and commissioned in the public sector. It consist of four main divisions viz. (i) Bauxite mines (ii) Alumina plant (iii) Smelter Plant and (vi) Fabrication Plant. The Alumina plant is the biggest in the country, with a capacity to produce 2,00,000 tonnes of alumina per year and incorporates the latest technology. The 1st phase of Smelter Plant, with a capacity to produce 25,000 tonnes of metal was commissioned in May, 1975. The project was completed in all respects, with the formal inauguration of the 1,00,000 tonnes per year. Fabrication complex of Korba Aluminium plant of BALCO was completed in Jan., 1982. The project has new facilities to produce properzi Rods, rolled products, extensives, electrical grade and commercial grade ingots,. It employs over 6,000 persons, most of whom are local residents.

2.23. There was no urban body in Korba town but as stated earlier. Since June 7, 1973 State Govt. vide notification No. 1243, dt. 4-6-73 (Appendix I) and F-11-6/XXXIII/73, dated 7-6-73 (Appendix II) has constituted Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Korba for the development of Korba region which includes surrounding 74 villages (Appendix III) besides Korba Census town. The SADA has been empowered with the powers of Municipal Corporation vide notification No. 966/32/77, dated 18-3-77. (Appendix IV).

Changes in Land Use Pattern :

2.24. The Korba town as already mentioned, comprises the 5 localities of BALCO, MPEB, SECL, Kosa Badi area and old Korba (as shown in Map No. 3), the three of these are developed in a planned manner (excluding some unauthorised settlements in each locality without any amenity). Kosa Badi area including irrigation colony, is new one and is being developed in a planned way. Some administrative offices of State Govts. and SADA, are located in this area. Besides above offices, there is Kosa Badi where Kosa flies are reared for hatching purpose. Korba old basti which is the oldest settlement of Korba is bifurcated in to many localities namely Sitamarhi and Sitamarhi Station road, Ram Sagar Para, Dewangan Para etc. These localities have been settled without any proper planning. These are included in slum areas. Apart from above, in the power house road, Agarawal locality and on Korba main road there are big hotels, lodges, bars, cinemas, temples, churches, shoping centres, banks, post and telegraph offices, transport agencies, private medical practitioner's clinics and shops dealing with consumer articles. All these areas cover substantial inhabitated area of the town.

2.25. BALCO plants, MPEB power houses, ash dump area, water treatment plants are clearly demarcated from residential area. There are parks, play grounds, Dussehra maidans and grounds for weekly markets in each locality. In addition to these, there is sufficient vacant land in the town.

2.26. In addition to above at some distance in the north of Korba habitation, on the side of Korba-Katghora road, where road from the office of the G.M. South-East Coal Fields to 15 Block Colony crosses, there are new settlements known as Transport Nagar (Chimani Bhatta). In this area mostly transport agencies are established. At the same place a building for new bus stand and a commercial and residential complex are being constructed by SADA. This complex is locally named as Indira commercial and residential complex. It seems that in future this place will be the central place of the town.

Population Characteristics :

2.27. The population of Korba town as recorded in 1981 census is 83,387 consisting of 45,104 males and 38,283 females. It has increased by 149.22% during 1971-81 as compared to the growth rate of 169.31% during 1961-71.

2.28. The sharp increase in population may be attributed to the immigration from other places of the state and the country. It may also be worth mentioning that since the origin of the town there are significant changes not only in the size of the population but even in the area of the town. The total area of the town which was only 1.45 sq. km. in 1961 increased to 35.07 sq. km. in 1981 census. Exploration of more and more coal seams in this region has attributed to the upward trend in growth of population and also in the jurisdiction of the town. Besides commissioning of several power houses, a large Aluminium plant has also played great role in the substantial growth of population. These major projects attracted population from other places of the state and country for livelihood. During the last 20 years, various projects, schools, colleges were opened and new offices have been set up to meet the local requirements. Initially this town was known as mining town but later on with the installation of additional units of thermal power stations and BALCO plant, and other activities it has now become a mining-cum-industrial town. After carving out of the Korba tahsil in March, 1982 and Korba tahsil headquarters, all the usual offices as connected with tahsil headquarters have also been established here. This has played its own role in simulating the growth of the town.

2.29. During 1981 census locality-wise population of the town was recorded as under :

TABLE NO. II. 2

Population of different localities

Sl. No.	Locality	Population			Percentage of Population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BALCO Township .	25,563	13,963	11,600	30·66
2.	M.P.E.B. Power House	13,547	7,358	6,189	16·25
3.	Kosa Badi . .	4,898	2,815	2,083	5·87
4.	W.C.L. (SECL) . .	13,394	7,208	6,186	16·06
5.	Korba Old . .	25,985	13,760	12,225	31·16
	TOTAL . .	83,387	45,104	38,283	100·00

It is evident from the above table that about 63 per cent population is in BALCO and old Korba region

M.P.E.B. (16.06%) and S.E.C.L. locality share almost identical percentage.

TABLE NO. II. 3

Sex-Ratio and literacy in each locality

Sl. No.	Locality	Percentage of literate	Sex-Ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company .	54·89	831
2.	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board .	53·41	841
3.	Kosa Badi Irrigation Colony .	55·84	740
4.	South-East Coal Field Ltd. . .	48·59	858
5.	Korba Old	46·62	888
	TOTAL Korba Town . . .	51·12	849

2.30. Korba old has highest sex-ratio while Kosa Badi has the lowest sex-ratio. The sex-ratio in the localities of BALCO, M.P.E.B. is comparatively lower than the sex-ratio of the Korba town as a whole.

Kosa Badi has the highest literacy rate of 55.84 and Korba old has the lowest literacy rate of 46.62. BALCO, MPEB and Kosa Badi have higher literacy rate as compared to Korba town literacy rate of 51.12, WCL & Korba old lagging behind.

Area and density of population :

2.31. As per Census 1981 the area figure of Korba N.M. as furnished by the office of the Charge Officer Korba town (sub-Divisional Officer, Katghora Camp, Korba, District Bilaspur) vide his memo No. K/Jangananaa/80 dated 12/1980, was 35.07 sq. km. The village-wise detailed information is given earlier on page No. 33.

2.32. The entire inhabitation in the area of 35.07 sq. km. has been classified as the Korba non-municipal town, which comprises the townships of BALCO, MPEB, SECL, Kosa Badi, Irrigation colony and old Korba. It has been observed that the area of SECL, Kosa-Badi, Irrigation colony, SADA Colony, Korba old and to some extent MPEB colony are not clearly demarcated as they are jointly spread over one or two neighbouring villages. So it seems neither proper nor easy to calculate and compare locality-wise of population. However, using the data given by the Dy. Director, town and country planning, Korba as shown in his report on master plan for SADA, Korba, we may mention here, that the existing residential density of different residential areas is varying from 122 to 773 persons per hectare. In the Korba N.M., the density of Korba old is highest followed by SECL and lowest is in SADA Colony. The highest density may be seen in the localities of unauthorised dwellings. The Government of India has already laid down density pattern for the colonies of Public undertakings which varies from 125 to 150 persons per hectare. Accordingly old Korba town needs a systematic and balanced distribution of residential density, while preparing development plan proposals, since most of its area comes under slums.

Rules and Regulations Framed for Control of Land use and Land speculation :

2.33. As stated in foregoing paras, this town is under the control of SADA since 1973. Prior to this, it was under village Panchayat. Thus, the rules and regulations which were framed and being framed by SADA are applicable to it together with all 74 villages included in its (SADA) jurisdiction.

Land Price :

2.34. The land which is under possession of BALCO, MPEB, and W.C.L. undertakings cannot be transacted for sale and purchase. The land under the control of Govt. and private parties, however is being transacted. The M.P. Housing Board, Korba is engaged in these transaction. Housing Board acquires land and constructs residential houses for sale purposes. But at present a large number of residential houses constructed by the Housing Board in the area of Kosa Badi have remained unsold due to their higher sale price as fixed by the Board. It is evident that there is not much craze for the purchase of land. However, the rate of purchase and sale of land, which is available for this purpose in various localities of the town is given in the table.

TABLE NO. II. 4

Rate of purchase and sale of plots in the different localities of Korba 1985-86

Name of area projects	Rate of purchase/ sale (per sq. ft.) in Rs.	Remarks
1	2	3
1. Indira Commercial and Residential Centre. . .	5·75	
2. Transport Nagar . .	5·00	
3. Integrated Urban Development Plan . . .		
A. Commercial plot .	8·00	
B. Plot for higher income groups (50′ x 80′)	6·50	In case of corner plots, relating to commercial, higher income group and middle income group additional of Rs. 0.50 paise is chargeable as lease rate.
C. Middle Income group plots (40′ x 50′)	6·00	
D. Lower Income group Plots (30′ x 50′)	5·00	
E. Economically weaker section Plots (20′ x 50′)	3·00	
4. Integrated urban development scheme Korba west Plots on 30 year lease.		
A. Commercial Plots .	7·50	
B. Higher Income Group Plot (40′ x 90′)	6·00	
C. Middle Income Group Plots (35′ x 70′)	5·50	
D. Lower Income group Plots (25′ x 60′) . .	4·50	
E. E.W.S. Plots (20′ x 40′)	3·00	

History of Immigration and out Migration :

2.35. Actual immigration to the town began from early fifties when the mining work and Thermal Power Generation Plant started functioning in Korba. The rate of immigration was intensified with the installation of a large number of plants and projects in the

region of Korba. Before 1955. Korba town was a small village surrounded by dense forests. At that time there was nothing which could attract immigration. The out migration for the town is comparatively very low. The details of immigration has been dealt with in Chapter VI.

Impact of topography and other Factors on the growth pattern and the growth history of the town :

2.36. The town is situated on the east bank of Hasdeo river on the average height of 304.8 meters from mean sea level. River Hasdeo flows from north to south. The river Ahiran joins it from the west and several nallas from the east also flow into the river. In the north at some distance there is Phutka Pahar, where bauxite is still found. In the initial stages bauxite was supplied by rope-way to BALCO Alumina Plant but at present its supply is restricted only by road. Near Korba railway station in the east direction there is a huge pond of a quarry which is full of water, stone blocks and soil, which were taken out from the mines as waste materials looks like Pahar (Dhoos) and these are several in number.

2.37. Major contributory factors to the growth of population and prosperity of the Korba town are discovery of first coal seam (Black Diamond) in the Hasdeo bed and thereafter, starting of several coal mines one after the other in the Korba region, installation of many thermal power generation centres, installation of a gigantic basic alumina plant, linkage of Korba by rail with Champa junction and also with road to Katghora and Champa both and installation of an explosive plant of Gopalpur by Indo-Burma Petroleum.

2.38. The tempo of growth of the town has been mainly due to large scale employment opportunities provided by the above mentioned establishments and simultaneously its effect on trade and commerce of this place. Large scale immigration on account of employment opportunities, has resulted into population explosion of the town. Besides, construction of planned residential colonies under each undertaking, there are several unauthorised habitations which have sprung up in the vicinity of each colony. The sky of Korba is overcast with smoke clouds emitted from various power plants. Atmosphere is full of ash (Rakhad) which is a curse of modern civilization.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

Introduction :

The amenities and services have kept pace with socio-political and economic growth of the town and conversely the growth of the town has provided an impetus to better amenities and services. Needs for amenities and services was imminently felt immediately after the discovery of coal (Black Diamond) in the bed of Hasdeo river. Consequently some coal mines and a thermal power generating station of 100 M.W. started functioning in Korba. Subsequently detailed prospecting had been conducted and a huge reserve of low grade coal discovered at Korba. The encouraging results of prospecting, spiralling demand of power and abundance of water in river Hasdeo prompted M.P.E.B. for setting up another 200 M.W. thermal power centre. A giant Aluminium Plant had been installed by Bharat Aluminium Company in the east of 200 M.W. power house. Ample employment opportunities were made available by the above establishments. It resulted in a massive immigration into Korba from the rural and urban parts of the Bilaspur district, other districts of the state and other states of the country. The momentum in the development of town got accelerated within a short time. Besides several technical projects, a good number of administrative, executive offices were established at Korba and consequently the demand for better amenities and services increased.

3.2 In recent past Korba was a part of Katghora tahsil but from March, 1982 Korba has been carved out as a separate tahsil, consequently all the offices associated with a tahsil headquarters, were set up and Korba became the seat of civil, judicial, administrative and executive offices. From 12 January 1981, an office of the Additional Collector came into being and this is located at Rajgamar road which is headed by an officer of the Indian Administrative Service. The Additional Collector looks after the general administration of the Korba tahsil. The Additional Collector's office has a strength of 6 employees belonging to different categories.

3.3. The office of sub-divisional officer is also located at Rajgamar road. The sub-divisional officer is responsible for maintaining law and order as also looking after the revenue and developmental aspects in the entire Korba sub division under the direct supervision of Additional Collector. The city Superintendent of Police's (C.S.P.) office at Korba started functioning w.e.f. 1-3-86 and is located in I.T.I. region. It is headed by a city superintendent of police. The C.S.P. Korba works under the additional superintendent of police who belongs to I.P.S. cadre. The office of additional superintendent of police is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crimes in the area. There are two police stations one in Korba old and another is in BALCO township. There is a police chowki in the I.T.I. (Rampura) region.

The strength of police force is detailed below :—

1.	Town Inspector	1
2.	Inspector	3
3.	Sub Inspector	1
4.	Head constable	8
5.	Constable	44

3.4. Korba, besides being a tahsil headquarter has grown up as one of the biggest industrial and mining areas of Madhya Pradesh and one of the biggest power generation centres of India. It accommodates many important government, semi-gorvernment undertaking offices. The following Table gives an idea about the network of the different offices located in Korba town.

TABLE NO. III.1

List of Government offices located in Korba town with their details

Name	Location	When established	Nature of functions	Jurisdiction	No. of employees	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dy. Director, Town & Country Planning, Korba	Near bus stand	26-4-73	Town & country planning SADA region, Korba.	SADA Area, Korba	28	Gazetted—3 Non-Gazetted—21 Peons—3 Chargemen—1
Divisional employment exchange, Korba.	Do.	July, 1970	To register the Un-employed applicants, provide them job against the vacancies notified by the different projects of this area.	Tahsil Korba, Sakti, Champa, Janjgir & Katghora.	16	Gazetted—1 Non-gazetted—15

TABLE NO. III.1—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer I Forest, Korba	Main Road Near Hotel Chandralok.	1977	1. Protection of Govt. Forest 2. Collection of foriest produ'ts e.g. Harra, Tendu Patta, Salseed	Whole Korba Tahsil and part of 1. Champa 2. Katghora 3. Sakti	5	Gazetted—1 Non-gazetted—1 Forest Guard—1 Orderly—1 Chowkidar—1
II Office of the Range Officer, Korba	Main road Near Hotel Chandralok.	1953	1. Protection of wild life 2. Plantation work	Within Korba Champa, Katghora, & Sakti tahsil	37	1. Rangers—2 2. Dy. Ranger—3 3. Forest Gaurd—24 4. Forster—6 5. Head Clerk—1 6. Chowkidar—1
Public Health Centre, Korba	Main Road, Korba	1960	Health Services	Korba Block	100	
Subedar Traffic Transport Department, Korba	Do.	1980	To execute traffic control rules & regulations	1. Darri 2. BALCO 3. Korba	18	
Area Organiser Tribal welfare.	Central Korba	July, 1960	1. Construction of T. W.D. Buildings 2. Distribution of Scholarships to SC/ST students 3. Administration of car unit and lower division teachers	1. Korba Block 2. Katghora Block	14	Gazetted—1 Non-Gazetted—13 1. Class III employees—6 2. Class IV employees—5 Vacant—2
Warehouse Officer Warehouse, Korba	Main Road, Korba	31-3-76	To supply country liquor, Ganja & Bhang	1. Korba 2. Darri 3. BALCO 4. Rampur.	10	
Block Development Officer, Korba	ITI Region, Rampur	1965	Development of Tribes by providing interest free loan	38 Panchyat pertaining to this block	25	Gazetted—1 Non-gazetted Class II—3 Class III—19 Class IV—2
Additional Collector, Korba	Do.	12-1-81	Administration of the region and expedition of revenue cases	1. Katghora 2. Shakti 3. Janjgir 4. Sub-division	6	Class I—1 Class III—3 Class IV—2
Labour Officer, Labour Sub-division, Korba	Do.	15-4-79	Industrial relation and labour rights	Katghora tahsil	8	Class II—1 Class III—5 Class IV—2
District-Sub-Industry Centre, Korba	Do.	1-7-84	To issue Licences to register new Industries and to recommend for financial aid	1. Korba 2. SADA	4	Gazetted—1 Non-gazetted—3 (Class III)
Tahsil's Office, Korba	Do.	March, 82	1. Collection of land revenue 2. Disposal of land and revenue cases	Korba, tahsil	40	Gazetted—3 Non-gazetted—16 Inspector—2 Patwaris—19
Project Officer, Integrated Tribal Project, Korba	I.T.I. region, Rampur, Korba	17-12-75	Development of tribals by providing interest free loans etc.	1. Korba 2. Kartala 3. Katghora 4. Darri	12	Gazetted—1 Non-gazetted 1. Class III—6 2. Class IV—5

Table No. III.1—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-Divisional Officer (Agri), Korba	I.T.I. region, Rampur, Korba	1-2-78	Development of Agriculture crops Fertilizer Programme by world bank scheme	1. Korba block 2. SADA	13	Gazetted—1 Non-Gazetted—10 Vacant—2
Superintending Engineer, Hasdeo Project Circle.	Do	23-3-62	Construction of canal for irrigation.	1. Korba 2. Champa 3. Janjgir	33	Gazetted—6 Class I—2 Class II—4 Non-Gazetted—27 1. Class III—21 2. Class IV—6
Executive Engineer, Hasdeo Barrage Division, Rampur.	Do	28-2-62	Do	Korba Tahsil	98	Gazetted :— Class I—1 Class II—11 Non-Gazetted :— Class III—70 Class IV—16
Executive Enginer, Hasdeo Canal, Rampur.	Do	15-10-82	Do	1. Korba 2. Champa Tahsils	74	Gazetted :— Class I—1 Class II—11 Non-Gazetted :— Class III—49 Class IV—13
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES:—						
Telegraph Master, Telegraph, Korba	Main Road, Korba	9-7-84	Telegraph and Public telephones	1. Katghora 2. NTPC 3. BALCO 4. SADA 5. Darri	14	Non-Gazetted—14 Class III—6 Class IV—8
Post Master, Head Post Office, Korba	Do	28-2-77	Postal Communication	1. Korba 2. BALCO 3. Darri 4. MPEB	40	Class III—30 Class IV—10
Sub-Divisional Office, Phones	Do	August, 81	Phone Connections and telex operation	1. Korba 2. MPEBP/H 3. BALCO 4. WCL	61	Gazetted—1 Non-Gazetted :— Class III—44 Class IV—16
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS :—						
Branch Manager, L.I.C., Korba	Near bus Stand Korba	Feb. 1973	Life Insurance	Korba	41	Non-Gazetted :— Class II—34 Class IV—7
Aluminium Complex, BALCO	BALCO, Korba	27-11-65	Administration of BALCO Plant Korba and Bauxite mines	Korba	7,251	..
Office of the Chief Engineer, MPEB, Korba (East)	Korba Thermal Power Station (East bank)	1959	Generation of Electricity	Supply energy to M.P.	2,974	Class I & II C.E.—1 Dy CE—1 S.E.—6 D E. 40 A.E. 93 Others—2,835
General Manager, South East Coal Field Ltd., Korba	Korba	1956	Administration of Coal mines	1. Banki 2. Surakachar 3. Gewra 4. Kusmunda 5. Manikpur	13,846	..
Office of Local Self Govt. Special Area Development Authority, Korba	Rampur, Korba	1973	Construction Planning issue of Licences for shops, hotels & lodges street lighting and water supply etc.	SADA area	264	..

3.5 Municipal and other statutory bodies of local self Government :

Korba being only a census town has no municipality. In connection with its local administration and management and for provision of civic and other amenities there is a Special Area Development Authority (SADA) which was established vide notification No. 1243 dated 4-6-73 and notification No. 11-6/XXXIII/73 dated 7-6-73 (Appendix 1&2). SADA has been vested with the powers of Municipal Corporation and is responsible for providing civic amenities and as well as development of the region under its control vide notification No 966/thirty two/77 (Appendix-IV). dated 18-3-1977. This region comprises Korba Census town and surrounding 74 villages as shown in the Appendix. (Chapter 2).

3.6 As per notification of 4th June 73 the Additional Collector Bilaspur was appointed as the Chairman of the Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Korba. But SADA was reconstituted vide notification No. 2728/M-340/32-1/86 dated 28-6-86 (Appendix-V) whence Commissioner, Bilapsur Division was appointed as its Chairman and to assist him 11 members as listed below were also appointed.

1. Commissioner, Bilaspur Division, Bilaspur . Chairman
2. MLA, Rampur . . . . . Member
3. MLA, Katghora". . . . . Member
4. Chief Engineer, MPEB, Korba . . . Member
5. General Manager, BALCO, Korba . . Member
6. General Manager, N.T.P.C., Korba . . Member
7. General Manager, SECL, Korba . . Member
8. Superintending Engineer, Irrigation . . Member
9. Conservator of Forests I/C, Korba area . Member
10. Additional Collector, Korba . . . Member
11. Dy. Director, Town and Country Planning, Korba . . . . . Member
12. Dy. Commissioner, M.P.H. Board, Korba . Member

3.7 It may be worth mentioning that the study is only concentrated to Korba Non-Municipal town instead of entire Korba SADA area which covers the total area and population of 75 villages including Korba with an area of 284.56 Km² and SADA Population of 2,05,000 comprising rural and urban areas both. SADA since 1973 looks after rural and urban areas of specific Korba region under its jurisdiction. The whole urban area comprising BALCO, M.P.E.B., SECL Kosa Badi, Irrigation colony is named as Korba Non-Municipal town. The rest is rural area comprising of villages. It may be worth mentioning that though the entire region of Korba (N.M.) is under the control of SADA, even then the civic administration of the colonies of South-East Coal Fields M.P.E.B. and township of BALCO are under their direct control. Accordingly all civic amenities related to each colony such as water supply, conservancy, power, road lighting, fire fighting are being managed by each undertaking themselves. In the rest of the area, the above amenities are being provided by SADA. Therefore the description of aforesaid amenities are being given locality wise.

SADA Budget—sources of finance Expenditure :

3.8. The separate budget estimates for Korba N.M. town is not available. The budget estimates of Korba, Special Area Development Authority for its entir SADA region for the year 85-86 and 87 is given in the appendix VI at the end of the chapter. Besides the budgetary arrangements of SADA all the undertakings in Korba (N.M.) such as BALCO, MPEB, SECL are maintaining all amenities and services under their own budgetary provisions.

3.9. During the financial year 1985-86 an income of Rs. 415.80 lakhs accrued to SADA, as against expenditure of Rs. 363.53 lakhs. Thus SADA has a surplus budget. The major sources of receipts were taxes (Rs. 168.60 lakhs), subsidies/grant in aid (Rs. 86.99 lakhs), premium/outrights self financing (Rs. 24.14 lakhs) these together contributing Rs. 279.73 lakhs or 67.28 per cent of the expected receipts during 1985-86. The main items of expenditure during 1985-86 are on going projects (Rs. 196.36 lakhs) municipal services (Rs. 24.98 lakhs), pay and allowances (Rs. 24.02 lakhs), park and garden (10.80 lakhs), payment of interest (11.70 lakhs) these together forming Rs. 267.86 lakhs i e. 73.68% of the toatal expenditure. The major on-going projects are constructions of roads (Rs. 22.97 lakhs), commercial complex at SECL Chowk (Rs. 44.12 lakhs), construction of REC quarters at SECL Chowk (18.5 lakhs) REC quarters at Kosabadi (23.24 lakhs), rural development (Rs. 7.42 lakhs), office building (Rs. 15.92 lakhs), REC quarters at BALCO (Rs. 11.18 lakhs), hotel complex at SECL Chowk, D type bunglows (Rs. 8.0 lakhs), Rest house (7.00 lakhs) on environment improvement which is a must for the town an amount of Rs. 4.02 lakhs was spent. As shown by expenditure on various on-going projects, the most of these projects relate to Korba town. Thus a good part of the SADA budget is being utilised for the development of Korba town.

Water Supply :

3.10. **BALCO :** There is protected water supply, in BALCO township. The source of water supply is Hasdeo Barrage through left bank canal and water treatment plant. Total supply of water per day is 52.28 lakh litres. There is storage arrangement of protected water in overhead tanks. These tanks are five in numbers. These overhead tanks are connected with pipes of different sizes. Total length of pipe line is about 43 km. There are 14,175 water connections to residential houses, 3 connections to public taps and 11 for offices. Duration of water supply is 2.15 hours divided in 3 supplies each of 45 minutes duration within a day, first at 6.30 A.M. second at 1.00 P.M. and the third at 6.30 P.M. But in the public buildings there is a regular water supply for 24 hours. Residential houses are free from water meters. However, there is a meter for the water supply to Madhya Pradesh Housing Board Colony. In view of above details, it may be said that there is a very good arrangement of 100% coverage of treated water supply in BALCO township (Photograph No. 10). But even then the settlements which are not covered in the BALCO township such as Padimar, Parsabhata, Lalghat, Ringroad and Bhadrapara are facing acute scarcity of protected water.

3.11. **M.P.E.B.:** In the township of M.P.E.B. 100% population is served with protected water supply. Total supply per day is 22.27 lakh litres. Source of water supply is through canal from Hasdeo barrage and also from tubewells. For storage arrangement, there are overhead tanks of different capacity. Total

length of net work of pipes laid is about 20 kms. Residential houses in the township of M.P.E.B.are not connected with water meters. There are three supplies each of an hour duration at different time for different zones.

3.12 **South East Coal Field (SECL)** : Like BALCO and M.P.E.B., South-East Coal Field has also its own protected water supply for 100% population living in its township excluding unauthorised habitations. The total per day supply of water is 90.92 lakh Litres and source of water supply is Hasdeo river at a distance of 2 kms. There is storage arrangement in overhead tanks of 1 lakh gallon capacity. Its water treatment plants also covers Manikpur Korba, Banki and Surakachhar mining area . Total number of water connections are 6000 for residential, 20 for offices and 5 for industrial plants.

3.13. **Other Areas** : Prior to November 1984 from which date the water supply scheme (limited to stand post only) was started by the Public Health Engineering Department. Korba, there was no provision for protected water supply in the areas other than aforesaid undertakings. Town dwellers have to arrange for water either from hand pump/well/river/tanks whichever was convenient to them for drinking, taking bath and washing clothes. From July 85 private connections have been provided by Public Health Engineering (P.H.E.) Korba. As per their report only 15% area and population is being covered by treated water from the left bank canal of Hasdeo river through the overhead tanks. (Photograph No. 11). The area covered by P.H.E. is insufficient. Generally inhabitants of Korba old and unauthorised settlements have to depend on handpumps, river and to some extent on public taps provided by S.A.D.A.

3.14. Besides above Irrigation colony and Railway colony have their own water supply. In the irrigation colony, there was same arrangement as mentioned in para 3 above but now this colony is also being covered with tap water by SADA.

3.15. **Conservancy** : As stated earlier, like water supply, provision of sanitation of the town is also looked after by the respective undertaking. In BALCO the method of disposal of night soil is through underground sewerage disposal and the effluents through natural oxidation. The garbage of the BALCO township is being disposed off in the trenching ground. There are 4,352 water borne laterines of different types (4,347 private and 5 public). The total length of open drainage is about 73 kms. which is in a clear condition (Photograph No. 5). The special cleaning is done every year as a routine and also as and when required. The drainage are well suited for draining out rainwater. BALCO has employed one Sanitary Inspector, 2 Sanitary Mates, 66 Sweepers (47 males and 19 females) for conservancy work.

3.16. In the M.P.E.B. and S.E.C.L. localities both sewerage systems are that of water carriage and almost covers 100% of their township. They have employed their own sanitary staff for the conservancy purposes.

3.17. In the area other than stated earlier responsibility of general sanitation lies solely on SADA, Korba but till now SADA is responsible for only cleanliness of roads, streets, lanes and common drainage. For this purpose there is conservancy staff of 88 of different categories under SADA. Among them, there is one Senior Sanitary Inspector, one Sanitary Inspector, four Safai Darogas—all males and 82 sweepers (54 males and 28 females) in the scale of pay Rs. 740, Rs. 655, Rs. 400 and Rs. 380 respectively.

3.18. On the whole the sanitary condition of the town excluding some localities of old Korba is good. BALCO township, South East Coal Fields colonies and M.P.E.B. colonies, Irrigation colony have very good sanitary arrangements. However, in a few localities like Ram Sagarpara, Sitmarhi, Dhanuharpara, Nayapara, Isaipara, Satnamipara, Pathanpara, Pondibahar, the arrangement of sanitation is very poor and needs improvement (Phogtograph No. 6).

3.19. **Power** : The town has been electrified since its inception. The first electrification was completed in 1959 when the 100 M.W. thermal power station started power generation in Korba. The date of electrification of BALCO area is 20-5-1971. The nature of power is thermal which is connected with the state grid. The agency responsible for providing power is M.P.E.B., Korba. Only A.C. current is available in the town. Almost all the houses (excluding some unauthorised settlements of the town) have electric connections. As such about 100 per cent of population of the town is served with this facility.

3.20. **Road Lighting** : Road lighting is being provided by the various undertakings. There are, tube lights and mercury vapour lamps on the road. The norm of distance between the poles is 100 to 150 feet and hours of lighting is. 11 hours per day. There were 1200 points in the area under their control at the time of survey and in the rest of the locality the road lighting is provided by SADA, Korba. In the BALCO township there are 800 points of 4 × 40 watts, tubes. These points are providing light for 10 hours per day. The total consumption comes to 320 units per day at an expenditure of Rs. 250 per day. Similarly in MPEB area there are arrangements of tube lights in each street. The norm of distance between two poles is about 40 meters and hours of street lighting is about 10-12 hours per day. The volume of consumption is 73,841 units per day. The expenditure involved is Rs. 31,013.22 per day. Similarly in the locality of South-East Coal Field, there are 100 points of 40 Watt tube lights working from 6.00 P.M. to 6.00 AM. per day. In this way the total consuption comes to 1,440 K.W.H. (Rs. 1,000 per day).

3.21. **Transport/Communication** : Bicycles, cycles-rickshaws, mopeds, motor cycles, scooters, autotempos taxies, jeeps and cars are used as mode of transport in the town. Bus facility (M.P.S.R.T.C. and private both) is available only on two routes, one from Korba bus stand to BALCO bus stand and another from Korba bus stand to Darri towards Katghora. The services of these buses cannot be categoriesed as city bus service. The frequency of local bus service is more than thirty minutes on Korba to BALCO (excluding buses of long distance). These are also used for going to BALCO bus stand and start from, BALCO to distant places of the district and state Bicycle in the town are free from licence fee. Ther

are cycle rikshwas registered in the town. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been charged as licence fee from 150 rickshaws owners. Three weeled pedal propelling rikshaws are plying within the town. The exact number of persons in the town, those have moped/ motor cycles/scooters/cars/jeeps for private uses are not available. It is very important to mention here that the charges of autorikshaws, taxies and even of cycle rikshaws in Korba is exorbitantly high. Tney do not like to go on meter basis and generally bargain and demand very high charges. For example auto riksha drivers bargain Rs. 25 to 30 for the office of G.M., SECL, and Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 for BALCO from the Korba bus stand, a distance of about 16 kms.

3.22. **Buses** : As already stated in the earlier chapter that the town is connected not only with big towns of the district and the state but also connected with some important religious and historical, rural and urban places of the district and the states (as shown in the map on page No. 1). The table given below shows the details of buses plying from the town and arriving in the town from other places.

TABLE NO. III . 2

TRANSPORT :— A. City Bus Service — Nil

B. Buses. — 34

(i) Fleet Strength . . . . — 34

(ii) Effective strength . . . — 28

(iii) Routes (referrent year—1984-85).

Name of Routes	Length in kms.	Frequency of bus service on the route	No. of buses plying	Agency running the service	No. of passengers during 1984-1985	Remarks including whether crowding is little much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Very much crowding during :—
BALCO-Jashpur	320	2	2	MPSRTC.	112,032	6 to 11.00 A.M.
BALCO-Raipur	251	4	3	,,	108,144	16·00 to 20·00 Hrs.
Korba-Raipur	235	2	1	,,	109,224	,,
BALCO-Pondriya	219	2	1	,,	102,492	,,
Korba-Bilaspur (Via-Pamgarh) . . .	123	2	1	,,	61,440	,,
Korba-Bilaspur (Via-Nariyaru) . . .	119	2	1	,,	75,456	,,
Korba-Shivri Narayan (Exp.) . . .	114	2	1	,,	63,120	,,
Kora-Shivri Narayan (Ord.) . . .	118	2	1	,,	9,744	,,
Korba-Birra	80	2	1	,,	72,264	,,
BALCO-Birra	96	2	1	,,	58,740	,,
BALCO-Baloda	101	2	1	,,	23,064	,,
Korba-Champa	41	6	1	,,	91,260	,,
Korba-BALCO	16	20	2	,,	838,176	,,
BALCO-Champa (Sup.)	57	6	1	,,	163,780	,,
BALCO-Bilaspur (Deluxe)	135	2	1	,,	37,404	,,
Jamnipali-Bilaspur (Exp.) . . .	141	2	1	,,	61,296	,,
Jamnipali-Champa	60	4	1	,,	108,528	,,
Korba-Jamnipali	19	2	1	,,	8,424	,,
Korba-Katghora (Ord.) . . .	39	2	1	,,	7,908	,,
BALCO-Champa	559	2	1	,,	66,720	,,
Korba-Beacon School	15	2	1	,,	(contact services)	
BALCO-Champa-Balco	37	6	1	,,	189,720	,,
Jamnipali-Shivri Narayan . . .	126	2	1	,,	60,180	,,
Korba-Shivri Narayan	126	2	1	,,	79,680	
BALCO-Shivri Narayan	134	2	1	,,	66,960	,,
BALCO-Rajnandgaon (exp.) . . .	321	2	1	,,	85,440	,,
BALCO-Raipur (Su-Exp.)	251	2	1	,,	74,536	,,
BALCO-Champa (Night Exp.) . . .	57	2	1	,,	33,780	,,

Source :—Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C., Korba Depot.

D:— RURAL AREAS CONNECTED BY BUS SERVICE :

(referrent year 84-85)

Name of the terminus of the routes	Distance from the periphery of the town (Kms.)	Frequency of Service	Approximate No. of passengers to and from the town/ during 84-85	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5
1. Korba to Shivri Narayan Via Akaltara	118	To and fro (4 times)	63,120 incoming passengers and 90,744 outgoing passengers	Originating from the town
2. BALCO to Shivri Narayan . .	134	To and fro (2 times)	66,960	Do.
3. Jamanipali to Shivri Narayan . .	136	To and fro	60,180	Passing through the town
4. Korba to Birra.	80	To and fro	72,264	Do.
5. BALCO to Birra. . . .	96	To and fro	58,740	Do.
6. BALCO to Baloda. . . .	101	To and fro	47,112	Do.

E:— DISTANT TOWNS CONNECTED BY BUS SERVICE

(Mention the referrent Year 1984-85)

Name of the terminus of the routes	Distance (Kms)	Frequency of service	Approximate No. of passengers to & from the town during 1984-85	Remarks including whether the route is originating from the town or passing through the town and whether crowding is little/much/very much during the different hours of the day
1	2	3	4	5
1. BALCO-Rajnandgaon . . .	321	To and fro.	85,440	Originating from the town
2. BALCO-Jashpur	320	To and fro.	There is no figure of passengers available because the bus started plying from April 1985	Do.
3. Korba-Raipur	235	To and fro.	109,224	Do.
4. EALCO-Raipur	251	To and fro twice.	109,224 108,144	Do.
5. BALCO-Pandriya	219	To and fro (once)	102,492	
6 Korba-Bilaspur	119	To and fro (twice)	61,440	Do.
7. Korba-Champa	41	To and fro (thrice)	91,260	Do.
8. Koba-BALCO	16	To and fro.	838,176	Do.
9. BALCO-Champa (Sup. Exp.) . .	57	To and fro.	197,760	Do.
10. BALCO-Champa (ord) . . .	57	To and fro (twice)	66,720	Do.
11. BALCO-Bilaspur (Delux) . . .	135	To and fro.	37,404	Do.
12. Jamanipali-Bilaspur . . .	141	To and fro.	61,296	Passing through the town
13. Korba-Katghora	39	To and fro.	7,908	Originating from the town
14. Jamanipali-Champa	60	To and fro.	108,528	Passing through the town

3.23. **Railway** : The town is located on broad gauge branch line connected with Champa railway station, which is named as Howrah-Bombay main line. This is a single railway line extended up to Gewra-Road, (terminating railway station) (Photograph No. 46). On this branch line frequency of local train is (to and fro) thrice per day. On an average 485 passengers travel daily towards Champa and 325 from Champa to Korba. As per information given by Station Superintendent South-Eastern Railway Korba, number of accidents so far is nil on this route. Almost all the trains of long distance to all directions are available from Champa. There is neither air nor water way facility in the town. Persons, who desires to travel by air, have to go to Mana Air port in Raipur district.

3.24. **Transportation of Goods** : So far as transportation of goods is concerned, the facilities of rail and other public transport both are easily available in the town. During 1984-85 the five important commodities, exported from the Korba town, through goods trains are timber (1966 tonnes), Iron & steel (256 tonnes), explosives (435 tonnes), bidi leaves (589 tonnes) and coal (138,463 tonnes). Among above commodities the highest proportion of transportation by rail is of coal followed by timber. The five important commodities imported into the town are oil (58,610 tonnes) from Vishakhapattnam, Coal (18,316 tonnes) from Gevra Road, iron and steel from Nagpur Durgapur, Burapur etc., Machinery, (11,587 tonnes) from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Vadodra, Pune and Hyderabad and electrical goods from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pune, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad.

3.25. Besides, there are 43 public transport agencies, most of which are located in transport nagar (Photograph No. 42). These agencies transport aluminium products, coal, timber, Coal ash etc. from Korba and bring grain and grocery, electrical goods, merchandise and other commercial goods and articles, construction materials etc. to Korba. Fruit, vegetables and eggs are also transported by truck from the places of their production, such as banana and orange from Nagpur, apple from Simla, Jammu and Kashmir, and mango from Raipur and Bilaspur.

3.26. **Communication** : The communication facilities in Korba town are quite good. Besides Head post office (H.P.O) there are several branch post offices in each locality. The head post office is situated on the east side of Korba-Champa main road near bus stand. The sale proceeds of postal stationary in Korba town during the year 1984 85 was as given in the following statement.

TABLE NO. III. 3

The sale proceeds of postal stationaries (1984-85)

Sl. No.	Postal Stationary	Number sold during last one year	Total sale proceeds during last one year
1	2	3	4
1.	Post Card	475,017	29,189·55
2.	Inland cover . . .	247,557	134,548·95
3.	Envelops	154,537	84,845·35
4.	Stamps	..	297,433·75

3.27. There is only one telegraph office which is located in old Korba near hotel Samrat, on Korba, Champa main road. 16,338 telegrams were received and 51,378 telegrams were issued from this telegraph office during the year 1984-85. In the same period, 7,160 money orders amounting to Rs. 402,931.43 were received and 35,615 money orders amounting to Rs. 4,699,295.66 were issued. The above situation clearly reflects that the money received through money orders in town is lesser than the amount of the money orders sent from the town. This is an indication of economic dependency to certain extent only of the people (living out side the town) who are closely related to town dwellers. This also reveals the general economic condition of its inhabitants with regard to their economic prosperity.

3.28. Although, undertaking like BALCO, MPEB, SECL have their own telephone exchanges for their internal uses yet for better communication facilities and making general coordination, there is a telephone exchange under the S.D.O. Telephone located near Korba bus stand. There are 689 telephone connections in the town. During 1984-85 the total calls and trunk-calls were 8.50 lakhs and 7 lakh respectively. There were 100 applications for obtaining telephone connections in waiting list till 31-3-85. This telephone exchange is mannually operated. There are three public telephone booths. The total revenue during 1984-85 was 11.5 lakhs.

3.29. There were 10,311 domestic and 144 commercial radio and transistors for which licences were issued during the year 1984-85. Besides 345 domestic and 119 commercial licence for T.V. were issued.

3.30. **Akashwani and Doordarshan Centre** : The town has no Akashwani Centre. The nearest Radio station is at Bilaspur. A lower power television relay Centre located in the south-west of 100 M.W. Thermal Power Station (MPEB chowk) has been in operation since 13th September, 1985, Its areal jurisdiction is approximately within the radius of 25 Kms. It broadcasts programme in Hindi and English from 09.45 to 10.30 , 12.45 to 13.45, 16.00 to 17.00 and 18.00 to 23.50 hours, for entertainment, educational and primary services, national programme etc. relayed from New Delhi.

3.31. **Fire Fighting Services** : There is no fire brigade service available under Special Area Development Authority, Korba. However, BALCO, NTPC, SECL and MPEB have maintained their fire brigades for their own safety. Of above fire brigade units, only BALCO has the modern equipments. This fire station was established in 1974. During 1984 this fire brigade has attended 106 fire calls, out of that 22 were from neighbouring areas. It has been reported that BALCO fire brigade in emergency cases attends the fire of even distant places upto Bilaspur. According to Asstt. Manager (Fire), BALCO, in view of heavy losses of life and wealth every year due to devastating fire, there should be well organised fire fighting services like police service under state Govt. and its location should be at least at every Police station so that the huge national losses due to outburst of fire in forests could be prevented from devastation . Also grain yards and riped crop fields could be saved from fire losses.

3.32. **Educational Institutions** : Korba town has a good number of pre-primary, middle and higher secondary schools (Photograph No. 32 to 38). Besides above schools there are two degree colleges and one I.T.I. Out of two degree colleges, one is under Govt. and other is under private control. There is one central school, located in the BALCO township. The tribal department also runs some schools. In all there are 2 degree colleges, 9 higher secondary schools, 12 middle schools, 25 primary schools and 12 nursary schools located in the entire town. Both degree colleges are under Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur. Most of these schools are located in the township of Govt. undertaking. Detailed information in the prescribed formate is given in table No. III.4.

3.33. **Kamla Nehru College** : This college was established in 1971. Formely this institution was founded by Kamla Nehru Mahavidyalaya Shikshan Samiti as a degree college but at present it is post graduate degree college. Post graduation classes are held in two subjects namely Hindi and Economics. During the year 1984-85 it had a staff of 24. For administration, there is one principal and 4 male workers. For teaching, there were 7 male and 4 female teachers. The total No. of students were 431 (324 males and 107 females). Besides there were 4 males and 2 females research workers on role at the time of survey. According to University Act, there is students union for which no separate registration is essential.

3.34. **Govt. College** : Under the management and control of M.P. State Government this college has been established in July 1981. It is situated on the Korba, Rajgamar road. It is a post graduate degree college. During 1981-82, 1st year classes in Arts, Science and Commerce faculties were started. Accordingly in 1984-85, 3rd year classes in all the above faculties and additional classes of 1st year in art and geography and post graduate 1st year classes in economics and M. Com. were also opened. There were 17 (all males) administrative staff 25 teaching (13 males and 12 females) staff during 1984-85. In all 544 students (341 males and 203 females) were on the roll in the same period. The number of research workers was nil. As per university Act a student union is also functioning.

3.35. **Industrial Training Institute** : One Industrial Training Institute is also functioning. It is located near irrigation colony area. As on 31-3-85, 302 trainees (300 males and 2 females) and 33 (32 males and 1 female) instructors were on rolls. Two types of courses are being organised in the institute. The trade of carpenter, moulder, welder, diesel mechanic and stenography are of one year and courses for electrical wireman, fitter, motor mechanic, turner machinist, radio and television etc. are of two years duration.

3.36. Information in respect of educational institutions together with the number of students and number of teachers in respective Institutes are as given in the sub joined table III.4.

TABLE NO. III.4

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (as on 1985)

Type	Location	Management and control	Number	Number of students		Number of teachers		Number of research workers		Remarks including indication of the no. of Institutions having co-education and other exclusively meant for females.
				M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Colleges										
Govt. Degree College, Korba	Rajgamar Road, Korba	M.P. Govt.	1	341	203	13	12	..	..	Co-education and there is a student union as per university rules
Kamla Nehru College, Korba	Rani Mahal. Old Korba	Kamla Nehru Shikshan samittee, Korba	1	324	107	7	4	4	2	,,
TOTAL			2	665	310	20	16	4	2	
Higher Secondary Schools										
1. Kendriya Vidyalaya	BALCO Township	Kendriya Vidyalaya sanghathan	1	128	93	4	1	..	..	Co-education
2. Govt. H.S. School	BALCO Township	M.P. Govt.	2	377	164	4	7	..	..	Boys and Girls Study in separate shift
3. BALCO H.S. School (private)	BALCO Sector-6	BALCO-shikshan Samiti.	1	23	13	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Co-education
4. Govt. H.S. School (only boys)	Old Korba	M.P. Govt.	1	728	..	38	20	Nil	Nil	Only boys
5. Govt. H.S. School (only girls)	Do.	Do.	1	..	190	..	..	..	..	Only girls

Table No. III.4—*Contd.*

Type	Location	Management and control	Number	Number of Students		Number of teachers		Number of Research workers		Remarks including indication of the number of Institutions having Co-education and other exclusively meant for females.
				M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Govt. H.S. School W.C.L.	S.E.C.L. Korba	M. P. Govt.	1	242	43	..	..	..	..	only boys
7. Beacon English Medium H.S. School	M.P.E.B. colony	Mission	1	610	355	14	21	Nil	Nil	Co-education
8. Vidut Grih H.S. School.	Do.	Private organised by commitee	1	352	139	17	9	Nil	Nil	Do.
TOTAL			9	2,460	997	77	58	..	..	..
Middle Schools										
1. Kendriya Vidyalaya	BALCO Township	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghthan.	1	175	122	15	6	Nil	Nil	Co-education
2. Govt. Middle School	BALCO T/s	M.P. Govt.	1	..	356	4	2	Nil	Nil	Only Girls
(a) (Only Girls)	Sector-5.									
(b) (Only Boys)	BALCO T/s Sector-3	Do.	1	537	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Only Boys
3. Middle School Private	BALCO T/s Sector-3	Kalyan Shikshan Samiti	1	26	11	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Co-education
4. Middle School .	BALCO T/s Sector-6	BALCO Shikshan Samiti	1	173	106	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Do.
5. Middle School .	BALCO T/s Sector-2	Parents Association BALCO	1	16	5	..	5	Nil	Nil	Do.
6. Govt. Middle School	Old Korba	M.P. Govt.	1	358	..	Teacher 58 in H.S.S are		Nil	Nil	Boys only
1. Only Boys. .	Do.	M.P. Govt.	1	..	284	teaching in				Boys only
2. Only Girls .		Tribal				these three middle				Girls only
3. Boys and Girls .	SECL.	Do.	1	255	173	schools as well				Co-education
7. Saraswati Middle School	Old Korba near bus stand	Saraswati Siksha Parishad	1	120	106	3	7	N.A	N.A.	Co-education
8. Govt. Middle School	MPEB Colony, Korba	M.P. Govt.	1	404	200	10	1	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
9. Mission School .	Mission Mohalla, Korba	Mission	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	The information has not been received for the schoo.
TOTAL			12	2,064	1,363	32	79	N.A.	N.A.	
Primary Schools :										
1. Kendriya Vidyalaya .	BALCO Township	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghthan	1	302	218	3	8	N.A.	N.A.	Co-education
2. Govt. Primary School	BALCO T/s Sector-4	M.P. Govt.	1	298	356	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
3. Govt. Primary School	BALCO T/s Sector-5	M.P. Govt.	1	556	557	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
4. Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector -6	BALCO Shikshan Samiti	1	402	387	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
5. Primary School -	BALCO T/s Sector-3	Kalyan Shikshan Samiti	1	183	145	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
6. Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-2	Parents Association	1	113	74	6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
7. Primary School .	Behind Sector-6	Malyaly Association	1	26	9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
8. Primary School .	BALCO, Near Gurudwara	M.C.T.M.	1	72	53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	Do.
9. Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-5	Mala Samaj Vikas Samiti	1	63	Combined	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Do.

Table No. III.4

Type	Location	Management and Control	Number	Number of Students		No. of Teachers		No. of research workers		Remarks including indication of the number of Institution having Co-education and others exclusively meant for females
				M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Primary School .	BALCO Township Sector-6	B.A.M.S. (Intus)	1	59	37	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	Co-education
11. Govt. Primary School	Old Korba	M.P. Govt. (Tribal)	5	1,152	610	22	12	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
12. Sarswati School .	Near Bus Stand Korba	Sarswati Siksha Parishad	1	204	194	3	11	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
13. Primary School .	MPEB, Colony	M.P. Govt. (Education)	2	747	743	15	5	N.A.	N.A.	Boys Girls Study separate
14. Beacon English Medium School	MPEB, Colony	Private by Mission	1	150	137	2	11	N.A.	N.A.	Co-education.
15. Govt. Primary School	SE. Coal Field Korba	M.P. Govt. (Tribal)	6	3,167	1,646	51	16	N.A.	N.A.	Do.
TOTAL			25	7,494	5,166 & 63 combined)	102	63	N.A.	N.A.	
Pre-Primary School										
1. Sarswati School .	1 Near Bus Stand Korba 2. S.W. Coal Field 3. MPEB Colony	Saraswati Siksha Parisad	3	295	272	8	11	N.A.	N.A.	..
2. Shishu Mandir Junior Club	MPEB, Colony	Organised by employees Club	1	42	52	..	2	N.A.	N.A.	..
3. Shishu Mandir .	Mission Mohalla old Korba	Mission	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-1	BALCO Ladies Club	1	142	116	..	7	N.A.	N.A.	..
5. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-6	BALCO Shikshan Samiti	1	96	75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
6. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-3	Kalyan Shikshan Samiti	1	99	72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
7. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-2	Parents Association	1	36	40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
8. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Behind Sector-2	Arya Samaj	1	31	21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
9. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/s Sector-6	Malyali Association	1	29	20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
10. Pre-Primary School .	BALCO T/S Sector-6	B.A.M.S. (Intu)	1	51	25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
TOTAL			12	821	693	8	20	N.A.	N.A.	..
Industrial Training Institute	Rampur Korba	M.P. Govt. Tribal Department	1	300	2	32	1	N.A.	N.A.	Description of Staff. 1. Principal—1 (Vacant) 2. Foreman—1 3. Group Instructor —3 4. Sr. Instructor—4 5. Jr. Instructor—25 6. U.D.T.—2 7. Work Shop Asstt.—4. 8. H.S.P. Supdt.—2 9. P.T.I.—1
TOTAL			1	300	2	32	1	N.A.	N.A.	42+ 1=43

T/s = Township.

DETAILS OF TRADES

One year Course Name of trade	No. of Students		*Two years Course* Name of trade	No. of Students			
				1st year		IInd year	
	M	F		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Carpenter . . .	5	..	1. Electrician	19	..	19	..
2. Molder . . .	11	..	2. Fitter	61	..	41	..
3. Welder . . .	22	..	3. Wireman	20	..	Nil	..
4. Diesel Mechanic . .	18	..	4. Motor Mechanic	21	..	16	..
5. English Stenography .	2	2	5. Turner	13	..	Nil	..
6. Hindi Stenography .	10	..	6. Machinist	13	..	Nil	..
			7. Draftsman	9	..	Nil	..
			8. Radio & T.V.	Nil	..	Nil	..
TOTAL	68	2		156	..	76	..

As shown in the above tables, higher secondary schools have 2,460 boys and 997 girls students i.e. a total of 3,457 students. The number of teachers in these institution is 135 (excluding teacher for one of these schools for which data is not available) of whom 76 are males and 77 are females. The number of students to be taken care of per teacher works out to 25 which is quite satisfactory, and which supports the view that Korba has sufficient number of higher seconday schools to meet the educational needs of its population.

3.37. It can be further observed from the tables that the twelve middle schools have a total of 3,427 students (2,064 boys and 1,363 girls) being looked after by 111 teachers, including teachers for three schools for which information on teaching staff is not available. The number of students per teacher in middle schools works out to 52 which is not satisfactory and shows that there is more requirement of middle school teachers in Korba. The town has 12,660 primary school students studying in 25 primary schools. The information on teaching staff for 3 schools is not available, and the remaining 21 schools have 165 teachers, (102 males and 63 females). The number of primary students per teacher works out to 66. This shows that the town needs more primary school teachers to meet the basic educational needs of its population.

3.38. **Medical Facilities** : Over all there are 3 hospitals in the town. Besides, there is one Public Health Centre which is located in old Korba, working under the State Govt. The above three hospitals are in BALCO, SECL, and MPEB, Korba east, one in each locality. In addition to these hospitals there are several private clinics in the town. One ayurvedic, Govt. dispensary is also there which is being run by tribal department. Generally in the hospitals/dispensaries of BALCO, MPEB and SECL only the officers and employees of the respective undertaking are being treated Govt. P.H.C. and private clinics are for the treatment of common town dwellares.

3.39. The descriptive particulars of each medical institution together with their functions during 1984-85, are given below :—

3.40. **Primary Health Centre Korba** : This P. H. C. had been established in 1960 under State Govt. It is located on the east side of Korba Champa main road near bus stand Korba. Its jurisdiction is entire Korba block. There are 4 doctors, 14 nurses, 2 medical social workers and 42 para medical staff. The total number of employees including doctors and nurses etc. is 100.

3.41. There are 6 beds for in-door patients. During 1984-85 a total of 27,347 out door patients were treated. All of them were from within the town. Similarly 644 were treated as in-door patient during same period and all of them were from within the town.

3.42. **Medical Hospital Balco** : In the Balco township there is a hospital having a staff of 20 doctors, 30 nurses and 24 para medical staff and with 75 beds for in-door patients (Photograph No. 12) . During the year 1984-85, a total of 230,986 patients were treated in this hospital as out door patients. Out of that only 263 were from out side the town. Besides a total of 2,817 patients were treated as in-door patients and among them only 235 were from out side and the remaining belonged to the town.

3.43. **M.P.E.B. Main Hospital Korba East** : In the M.P.E.B. locality, near 100 M.W. power generation centre, there is one hospital with 30 beds. This hospital has 5 doctors and 13 nurses. It is equipted with a clinical lab and X-Ray Apparatus but there is no specialisation facility available in this hospital. 1,39,184 out door and 1965 in-door patients were treated during 1984-85 in this hospital.

3.44. **South-East Coal Field Hospital** : There is one hospital with 35 beds in the locality of south-east

coal field, Korba. It is under the SECL. It has 9 doctors, 10 nurses and 24 para medical staff. As per information given by the personnel Manager, SECL Korba during 1985, a total of 66,443 out door patients from within the town have been treated in this hospital. Besides, 1844 indoor patients have also been treated and all of them were from within the town. This hospital generally looks after the staff and their family members relating to SECL Korba. Hence the number of patients treated from out side the town is nil.

3.45. **Family Welfare Centres Clinics etc.** : The population of town is well conversant with the needs of family welfare and family planning. Almost all the hospitals and Primary Health Centre (P.H.C.) are providing family planning devices as well as motivation and conduct different type of sterilisation and also distribute oral pills and condoms to the productive age-group population. During the year 1984-85, a total of 2,007 persons, (690 males and 1,317 females) have been sterilised in the hospitals, PHC. and F.P.W.C. In all 25,300 condoms, 760 packets of oral pills and 777 (IUD) (Intra Uterus Device) were distributed to the productive age-group population during 1984-85. The statistics shown above reflect that the sterilisation in respect of females is more popular in comparison to males in the town.

3.46. **Incidence of Diseases Treated in the Medical Institutions** : The information as per standard category of diseases in the prescribed format could not be collected as the same has not been maintained in the required form in some of the medical institutions of the town. However on the basis of information received, a statement as given below has been prepared.

TABLE No. III.5

Incidence of diseases treated in Medical Institutions of Korba town during the year, 1984-85

Sl.No.	Category of Disease	Number treated			Percentage distribution of total cases treated
		Indoor	Out door	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Infective and parasitic diseases	25	3,254	3,279	22.14
2.	Neoplasms	..	8	8	0.05
3.	Allergic Endocrine system metabolic and nutritional Diseases	9	1,365	1,374	9.28
4.	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	10	71	81	0.55
5.	Mental psy-choneuretic and personality disorders	2	14	16	0,11
6.	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	17	47	64	0.43
7.	Diseases of the circulatory system	29	1,020	1,049	7,08
8.	Diseases of the respiratory system	27	1,330	1,357	9.16
9.	Diseases of digestive system	57	4,863	4,920	33.21
10.	Diseases of the genitourinary system	16	190	206	1,39
11.	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy	385	119	504	3.40
12.	Diseases of skin and cellular tissue	14	1,390	1,404	9.48
13.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..
14.	Diseases of bones and organs of movements	..	50	50	0.34
15.	Certain diseases of early infancy	..	15	15	0.10
16.	Symptoms, senility and ill defined conditions.	..	50	50	0.34
17.	Accidents poisoning & violence	182	254	436	2.94
	Total	773	14,040	14,813	100

3.47. The above statement reveals that in all, during the year 1984-85, there were 14,813 (773 Indoor and 14,040 out door cases treated in the town. Out of that 4,920 or 33.2% cases were treated and categorised under that of digestive system. Again as per data shown in the above statement it appears that the incidence of digestive system diseases in the town is highest and ranks first. Next comes the incidence of infective and parasitic diseases. This covers 3,279 of the total cases or 22.14%. Third position is occupied by the skin and cellular diseases having (1,404) cases of 9.48% of total cases, treated during the year. The above three types of diseases constitute 64.41% of the total cases in the medical institutions of the town.

3.48. **Veterinary Hospital** : For the treatment of animals, there is a veterinary hospital run by state Govt. It is situated near Ranimahal in Old Korba. It is functioning under the veterinary Extension Officer Tribal Development Block Korba. The number of different category of animals that were treated during 1984-85 in the hospital from within the town and from out side the town are given in the sub joined table III.6.

TABLE No. III.6

Incidence of diseases among different animals treated during 1984-85 in veterinary hospital Korba

Animal	Disease	Number treated		Remarks
		From within the town	From out side the town	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cow, Bull, She-buffalo, he-buffalo .	Wound Diarrhoea Pneumonia pyrexea	1,849	1,989	The medicines are supplied by the DDV (SFAP) Bilaspur to this Hospital.
2. Horse	Wound	3	..	..
3. Dogs, Goats, Sheeps etc. . .	Diarrhoea, Pneumonia, wound	548	40	..

Source : DDVS-Dy. Director Veterinary Services, Korba .
SFAP—Small Farmer Animal Project.

3.49. The information given by the veterinary extension officer tribal Development Block Korba in the prescribed proforma is not disease-wise so it is very difficult to interpret the incidence of any particular disease. However from the above statement, one important point may be viewed that the diseases of cattle, buffaloes, goats, and sheeps are very common. These are mainly diarrhoea, pneumonia and pyrexea. The number of cattle and buffaloes treated during 1984- 85 from within the town 1849 is lesser than the number of cattle and buffaloes treated from out side the town (1989). But in case of dogs, goats and sheep, the number of animal treated from within the town i.e. 548 is significantly higher than the number treated from out side the town which is 40 only. During this period no horse had been treated from out side the town, only 3 horses were treated for wound from within the town.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Introduction :

For study of the economic life of the town, two sets of data are available. These are :

(i) Tables based on 1981 Census

(ii) Data collected in different types of schedules in the course of this survey.

The 1981 Census tabulation plan does not furnish the various census tables for each and every town. Most of the tables have district or a tahsil as a unit of presentation with further break up into urban and rural sectors. Even the tables based on individual slips have been prepared for the larger states like Madhya Pradesh by processing individual slips of 20% blocks of area sample. Therefore analysis of the economic life of the town is based on the second set of data collected in 1985 from 250 randomly selected households, during the course of survey. The survey data comprises tables generated from the selected household schedules canvassed during the survey.

4.2. **Working Force.** Before setting on the analysis of the economy of the town, it appears proper to discuss the concept of the comparative working force as adopted in 1961, 1971 and 1981 census. In 1961 census, all persons who worked (i.e. were 'economically active') including family workers who were not in receipt of any income, and working children who did not earn enough for their maintenance were treated as workers. The basis of work was held to be satisfied in the case of seasonal work i.e. work at cultivation, livestock, dairying or household industry if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business, the basis of work was satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which he was visited by the census enumerator. Work included not only actual physical work but also effective supervision and direction of work. On the other hand such persons as receiver rents on immovable property or of interest on securities deposited in a bank and doing no other work, were treated as non-workers. Persons professionally engaged in anti-social activities (i.e. thieves robbery, prostitutes, beggars etc.) were however not treated as workers. In 1971 census the working force consisted of all persons whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work. By main activity is meant that activity in which the person engages himself mostly. Normally the reference period is the week preceding the date of enumeration but the emphasis is on the usual activity of the person concerned. In the case of activities of a seasonal character the year preceding the date of enumeration is to be reckoned as the reference period. Further all such persons who are primarily non-workers (being engaged mostly in household duties, studies etc.) but are assisting in some economic activity or the other during their spare time (i.e. not as full time workers) are excluded from the purview of the definition of working force. In 1981 Census, dichotomy of workers and non-workers of 1961 and 1971 census is discarded and instead a trichotomy of division of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers has been adopted. Those who have worked for major part of the year (more than 183 days) have been treated as main workers. Those who have engaged themselves in work for some part of the last year but not for the major part, have been considered as marginal workers. Those who have never worked during the last year are non-workers.

4.3. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 census data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 census and the main and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961. Thus keeping in view the above mentioned criterion of workers and non-workers it would be easy to understand the economic characteristics of population statistics.

4.4. **Workers and Non-Workers.** As per 1981 census, out of a total population of 83,387 in the town, only 26,694 persons (23,956 males, 2,738 females) are enumerated as main workers and 622 persons (358 males and 264 females) as marginal workers as compared to 11,464 workers (10,198 males 1,266 females) in 1971 census out of total population of 32,654 and 6,296 workers in 1961 Census out of total population of 12,424. While analysing the above mentioned data in percentage and compare with each other it is observed that there were 51.48% workers in 1961, 35.10% workers in 1971 and 32·01 percent main workers and 0.75% marginal workers in 1981 census. Since 1961 the town has witnessed drastic changes due to its socio-economic development but even then the participation of workers in the entire population of the town has been adversely affected and its percentage declined from 51.48% in 1961 to 32·76 (32.01 main and 0.75 marginal workers) in 1981 census. The reason for this down fall is mainly attributed to the too liberal concept of workers in 1961 census as already stated in the previous para, by which house wives and students etc. have been included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal.

4.5. The workers in 1981 census were divided in four broad industrial categories of cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry and other workers.

4.6 The non-workers were categorised under 7 heads ; household duties, students, dependents retired, rentier, beggar or vagrant, inmates of charitable or

penal institutions and others. As per 1981 census, a comparative percentage of population of workers, marginal workers and non-workers for the state(U) District (U) and town is furnished below :—

TABLE NO. IV. I

Percentage distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex, 1981

Region	Percentage to total population											
	Main Workers			Marginal workers			Total workers			Non workers		
	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
Madhya Pradesh (Urban) .	28.74	46.80	8.31	0.88	0.49	1.32	29.62	47.29	9.63	70.38	52.71	90.37
Bilaspur Distt. (Urban .	30.44	48.24	10.99	0.54	0.36	0.74	30.98	48.60	11.73	69.02	51.40	88.27
Korba (N.M.) (Urban) .	32.01	53.11	7.15	0 75	0.79	0.69	32.76	53.90	7.84	67.24	46.10	92.16

4.7. The figures shown in the above table clearly reflects that the participation of total workers (32.76) and main workers (32.01%) both of the town (Korba N.M.) are higher than the participation of workers and main workers in the population of district urban (30.98% and 30.44%) and state urban 29.62 and 28.74 per cent, Accordingly, the participation of non-workers is Korba (N.M.) is much lower than the district Urban and State Urban, Percentage of marginal male workers is Korba (N.M.) is also higher than that of the district and state urban, but at the same time the percentage of females marginal workers (0.69%) of the town is lower than that of the district (0.74%) and state (1.32%). Accordingly, percentage of females non-workers in Korba is 92.16% which is much higher in comparison to district (88.27%) and state (90.37%) female non-workers.

4.8. The reason for lower percentage of female workers is mainly attributed to the rigidity of customs and tradition which forbids the females to come out of the sphere of household duties. While comparing the percentage figures of non-workers of 1971 census by sex with the non-workers of 1981 census, it is observed that there is over all increase in the proportion of non-workers over 1971 census. In 1971 census, there were 43.31% male and 91.37% female non workers while in 1981 census the corresponding figures are 46.10% and 92.16 per cent respectively.

4.9 A table showing the working force of 1971 and 1981 censuses engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, household industry and other activities of economy of the town is given below :—

TABLE NO. IV 2

Working population of different industrial categories by sex and percentage variation over 1971 census

Industrial Categories	Working Population as per						% variation of 1981 over 1971 increase (+) decrease (—)		
	1971			1981					
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	698	623	75	448	332	116	—35.82	—46.71	+54.67
Agricultural labourers . .	705	362	343	367	268	99	—42.94	—25.97	—71.14
Household Industry . . .	256	211	45	896	767	129	+250.00	+263.51	+186.67
Other workers	9,805	9,002	803	24,983	22,589	2,394	+154.80	+150.93	+198.13
All Categories . . .	11,464	10,198	1,266	26,694	23,956	2,738	+132.85	+134.91	+116.27

4.10. It is evident from the table shown above that there is considerable decline in the working force engaged in the field of cultivation and agricultural labour. This decrease comes to 35.82% for persons and 46.71% in males as cultivators and 47.94% in agricultural labourers (25.97% in males and 71.14% in females) of the town but there is an increase of + 54.67% in female cultivators. At the same time, there is a noticeable increase over 1971 census, in the working force engaged in household industries. This increase comes to +263.51% among males and +186.67% among females. Likewise, there is increase in working population of those engaged in occupations other than cultivation, agricultural labourer and household industry. This increase works out to 150.93% in case of males and 198.13% in case of females. Thus, there is over all increase of 134.91% in male workers and 116.27% in female workers. Percentage distribution of persons

engaged in above mentioned categories is also given below :—

TABLE NO. IV. 3

Percentage distribution of workers engaged in various categories

Industrial Category	Percentage distribution in	
	1971 Census	1981 Census
1	2	3
Cultivators and agricultural labourers .	12·24	3·05
Household Industry	2·23	3·36
Other workers	85·53	93·59
TOTAL	100·00	100·00

4.11 As a general phenomenon in the urban population, participation of cultivatiors and agricultural labourers has declined steeply in the case of Korba town also. At the same time there is significant increase in the household industry and other industries and services. The proportion of activities in primary sector (Cultivators and agricultural labourers) has declined by 9.19 per cent in 1981 over 1971 and has recorded a corresponding increase of 9.19 per cent in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy which is an indicator of economic development of the town during the last decade and availability of increasing job opportunities in these sectors of economy.

Industrial distribution of workers :

4.12 The subjoined table No.IV.4 shows the distribution of the surveyed population in various industrial categories by age-group and sex. Among all categories of workers, the largest number of 107 workers (88 males and 19 females) is shared by other services. Constituting 31.85 per cent of the total workers followed by the category of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, other than house hold industry 86 workers (all males) with 25.60 per cent. Transports storage and communications occupies 3rd rank with 45 workers (43 males and 2 females) with 13.39 per cent. The above three industrial categories of workers together constitute 70.84% of the total working force in the surveyed population. There are 16 workers (14 males and 2 females) forming 4·76 per cent of the total workers in the household industry sector, 31 workers are found engaged in mining and quarrying and they constitute 9.23 per cent of the total workers. Construction engages 28 workers (all males) with 8.33 per cent and trade and commerce 19 workers with 6.65% of the total 26 female workers the majority of them (19) are found in other services: 3 in transport 2 each in household industry and construction. The workers are distributed in all the working age groups in all the industrial categories.

TABLE NO. IV. 4

Distribution of workers in different industrial categories and non-workers by age-group and sex

Age-Group	Total Population			Total workers			I		II		III		IV	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Age-Group	1,271	652	619	336	310	26	1	..	..	..	3	..	31	..
0—14	521	251	270	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	114	66	48	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	102	44	58	36	31	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
25—29	108	54	54	57	53	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
30—34	112	57	55	59	57	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
35—39	85	49	36	59	49	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
40—49	116	68	48	69	66	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
50—59	70	40	30	35	33	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
60+	43	23	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table No. IV.4—*Concld.*

Age-Group	V(a)		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
All Age-group	14	2	86	..	25	3	43	2	19	..	88	19	342	593
0—14	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	248	270
15—19	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	58	48
20—24	3	..	4	..	4	..	9	1	3	..	7	4	13	53
25—29	2	..	10	..	4	1	7	..	6	..	17	3	1	50
30—34	1	..	25	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	17	2	..	53
35—39	1	2	17	..	4	..	3	1	5	..	15	7	..	26
40—49	4	..	18	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	19	3	2	45
50—59	3	..	8	..	2	2	4	..	1	..	9	..	7	28
60+	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	13	20

Industrial Classification of Working Population :

4.13 The information in this respect, on the basis of 1981 census is not available, hence we have to depend on the survey data for the analysis of industrial classification. The table given below based on National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1968 may be useful for highlighting the distribution of workers in various industrial categories other than those engaged in cultivation, and agricultural labour.

TABLE NO. IV. 5

Industrial classification of workers by sex (Survey Data)

Single digit code of NIC (Division)	Description of the NIC division code	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5
0	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4	4	..
1	Mining & quarrying . . .	30	30	..
2 & 3	Manufacturing & repairs .	103	101	2
4	Electricity, gas, water . .	50	49	1
5	Construction . . .	28	25	3
6	Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels.	39	37	2
7	Transport, storage & communication.	19	19	..
8	Financing, Insurance, real estate and business services.	6	6	..
9	Community, social & personnel services.	57	39	18
	TOTAL . . .	336	310	26

4.14 As it can be observed from the above table, Division of the National Industrial Classification corresponds to the Census industrial category III of the workers engaged in live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards. Four persons—all males fall in this division. Division 1 corresponds to census category IV of persons working in the field of mining and quarrying. Accordingly, at the time of survey 30 persons, all males are reported in category IV. This category constituted basic category of Korba town on account of which the town was previously known as Korba mining town. The entire area of Korba is full of coal mines. Division 2 & 3 represent for manufacturing and repairs., We find 103 persons (101 males and 2 females) engaged in this category. It would be worth mentioning that division 2 & 3 represent for the Census industrial categories V(a) and V(b) both. Category V(a) is the category of household industry.

Division 4 is ascribed to electricity, gas and water. This includes generation and distribution of electricity, gas and water supply e.g., collection, purificatin and distribution of water. 50 persons (49 males and 1 female) fall in this division. This corresponds to the industrial category IX. Construction workers have been classified under division 5 in which only 28 persons (25 males and 3 females) are found employed in the town. This NIC division is represented by category VI, persons engaged in this category generally do the construction (maintenance of building, roads, railways, bridges and pipelines). Trade and commerce have been put under division 6 which together with division 8 represents the workers engaged in financing, insurance, real estate, business and services, represent category VIII. There are 45 persons, 39 in division 6 and 6 in division 8. Transport, storage and communication have been classified under division 7. This division corresponds the category VII. There are 19 persons all males engaged in transport, storage and communication services.

Community, social and personal services are classified under division 9. There are 57 persons—39 males and 18 females, those are working in division 9, which together with division 4 in which 50 persons are employed, represents industrial category IX. Comparatively, the largest number of workers are found in category V(b) mainly because of the country's largest Aluminium plant of (BALCO) has been installed in the town. Similar is the position of division 4 and 1 due to thermal power station of M.P.E.B. and N.T.P.C. located at Korba and in its vicinity and South East Coal field Ltd. formerly (WCL), mines at Korba and its near by localities, respectively.

4.15 Table 4.6 depicts data on distribution of woker, non--workers by age and sex. It is observed from the above table that out of 1,271 persons (652 males and 619 females, 336 persons (26.44 per cent) are workers and the rest 935 persons (73.56 per cent) are non-workers. Further, out of 652 males, 310 (47.55%) and out of 619 females only 26 females (4.20%) are workers. It clearly reflects a significant difference in the participation of males and females in the economic activities of the town. The wide disparity in the participation rates of males and females should not be taken to be an unusual phenomenon. This is very much in confirmity with the general pattern of the district and state as a whole. Social forces are found to be responsible for this disparity between the two sexes. As it will be seen from further analysis of non-workers, most of the females in the age-group 15-59 years which constitute the working age-group in economic activities were found to be married and mainly engaged in household duties.

4.16 When agewise distribution of workers and non-workers is considered there are only 3 workers (all males) in the age-group 10-14 and 10 workers (all males) in age-group 60+ and the remaining 323 (workers belong to the working age-group 15-59. In the age-group 15-59 there are only 8 workers (all males). The proportion of non-workers to total non-workers in the age-group 0-14 is 55.40 per cent and that in the age-group 60+ is 3.53 per cent. The working age-group 15-59 has 384 non-workers (41.07 per cent) of which 81 are males and 303 are females. Of the 81 male non-workers, 58 are of the age-group 15-59 and 13 of the age-group 20-24 most of whom are expected to be students. The remaining 10 belong to working age-group 25-59.

Non-Workers by type of activity :

4.17 As already defined, persons those are not engaged, physically or mentally in any ecomonic activity are non-workers. These non-workers are further classified into 11 heads such as (1) Full time Students, (2) Household duties, (3) Dependents, (4) Infants, (5) Disabled persons, (6) Retired, (7) Rentier having, independent means, (8) Beggars, (9) Vagrants, (10)

Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, and (11) Others. The table 4.7 given below which is based on the data collected during the field survey would reveal the position of non-workers of the town

TABLE NO. IV. 6

Workers and non-workers in sample households by age group and sex (Survey Data)

Age-Group	Total population			Total workers			Total Non-workers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 10	885	184	201	..	..	..	385	184	201
10—14	136	67	69	3	3	..	133	64	69
15—19	114	66	48	8	8	..	106	58	48
20—24	102	44	58	36	31	5	66	13	53
25—29	108	54	54	57	53	4	51	1	50
30—34	112	57	55	59	57	2	53	..	53
35—39	85	49	36	59	49	10	26	..	26
40—49	116	68	48	69	66	3	47	2	45
50—59	70	40	30	35	33	2	35	7	28
60—64	22	14	8	8	8	..	14	6	8
65+	21	9	12	2	2	..	19	7	12
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,271	652	619	336	310	26	935	342	593

TABLE NO. IV. 7

Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity

Age-Group	Number of non-workers			Full time student			Household duty			Dependent			Infant			Retired			Others		
	Total	Male	Female	T	M	F	T	M	F	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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Below 10	385	184	201	165	85	80	..	..	..	189	80	109	31	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	133	64	69	118	63	55	4	..	4	11	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	106	58	48	73	51	22	21	..	21	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
20—24	66	13	53	11	7	4	46	..	46	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1
25—29	51	1	50	..	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
30—34	53	..	53	..	..	..	53	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	26	..	26	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	47	2	45	..	..	..	45	..	45	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
50—59	35	7	28	..	..	..	21	..	21	13	6	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
60—64	14	6	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	10	4	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
65+	19	7	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	18	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	935	342	593	367	206	161	269	..	269	252	102	150	31	19	12	4	4	..	12	11	1

Note — Categories of non-workers having nil figure have been detailed.

4.18 There is not a single person in the group of disabled, rentier having independent means, beggars, vagrants, inmate of institutions and others. There are only 31 infants (19 males and 12 females) and 4 retired (all males) remaining 900 persons are engaged as full time students, in household duties as dependent and others. Out of 935 non-workers, 385 persons are in the age-group below 10 years. The proportion of students among non-workers is 39.25 per cent.

Occupational Classification of Workers :

4.19 Table no. IV. 8 provides the occupational division wise total number of workers (excluding C & AL) by sex for the sample population.

TABLE NO. IV. 8

Classification of workers excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers by occupational division & sex

With percentage distribution in brackets
(SURVEY—DATA)

Occupational division (NCO)		Total Workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
0—1	Professional, technical and related workers	32 (9·52)	23 (7·42)	9 (34·62)
2	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	24 (7·14)	24 (7·74)	..
3	Clerical and related workers	25 (7·44)	25 (8·06)	..
4	Sales Workers . .	25 (7·44)	23 (7·42)	2 (7·69)
5	Service Workers . .	32 (9.53)	29 (9.36)	3 (11.54)
6	Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	5 (1·49)	5 (1·61)	..
7, 8, 9	Production and related workers, transport equipment, operators and related workers	193 (57·44)	181 (58·39)	12 (46·15)
	TOTAL . . .	336 (100·00)	310 (100·00)	26 (100·00)

4.20 If the N.C.O. (National Classification of Occupation) Division group and number of workers in each be analysed it would reflect that the largest number of workers is in the 7-8-9 which has 57.44 of the field workers. This is the clear indication that the town is largest centre of production and power generation.

4.21 Table no. IV. 9 given below shows the occupational classification of workers by age-groups and sex. According to this table the largest number of workers in the NCO Division 7-8-9 is found in the age-group 30-59 followed by age-group 15-29. Age-group 0-14 has only 3 male workers of occupational Divison 7-8-9.

Occupation and average distance from place of work :

4.22 The table no. IV. 10 given below depicts the type of occupation by average distance from place of work in each locality of the town. The lowest average distance from the place of work and residence of the worker is covered by the workers residing in the locality of Kosabadi Irrigation colony is 2.43 kms and the longest distance for the workers of Korba old Basti is 4.20 kms. The rest of workers who are residing in localities of M.P.E.B., W.C.L. and BALCO have to cover average distances of 4.12 kms. 2.88 kms. and 3.29 kms. respectively. Similarly, when we study occupationwise distance from place of work to the residence of workers, we observe that the longest average distance (4.59km.) has to be covered by unskilled mannual worker, followed by average distance of 4.42 km. by highly skilled and supervisory mannual and 4.09 km. by clerks and shop assistants and the lowest average distance by lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary teachers) 2.50 kms. and workers and workers engaged in small business 2.73 kms. It is also worth mentioning that certain persons who very freqeuntly change their place of work, have reported neither any fixed place of work nor the distance from their place of work.

TABLE NO. IV. 9

Occupational Classification of person at work (excluding C & AL) by age-group and sex

(SURVEY DATA)

Age-Group	All Occupational divisions			Division															
				0—1		2		3		4		5		6		7-8-9			
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
0—14 . . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		
15—29 . . .	103	94	9	5	5	6	..	5	..	11	1	8	1	2	..	57	2		
30—59 . . .	221	204	17	18	4	16	..	18	..	10	1	19	2	3	..	120	10		
60+ . . .	9	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..		
TOTAL . .	336	310	26	23	9	24	..	25	..	23	2	29	3	5	..	181	12		

TABLE NO. IV. 10

Type of Occupation and distance from place of work by locality

Type of Occupation	Average distance from place of work (kms.)						Remarks
	Irrigation	M.P.E.B.	W.C.L.	Korba Basti	BALCO	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Unskilled Manual	..	5.38 (8)	3.60 (5)	5.01 (20)	*33.75 (12)	4.59 (45)	..
2. Skilled manual	2.33 (10)	3.85 (27)	3.35 (17)	*14.43 (53)	*32.92 (51)	3.60 (158)	* Place of work and its distance have not been shown for these workers.
3. Lowest professional & administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	..	..	2.50 (27)	0.00 (1)	5.00 (1)	2.50 (4)	..
4. Small business	..	3.56 (4)	0.50 (8)	*23.87 (17)	*11.00 (3)	2.73 (32)	..
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	..	6.00 (4)	4.00 (1)	..	3.96 (13)	4.42 (18)	..
6. Clerks and shop assistants	4.20 (5)	2.20 (5)	4.25 (6)	5.63 (4)	4.67 (3)	4.09 (23)	..
7. Intermediate Professional / and related posts, secondary teachers etc.	0.33 (3)	7.50 (3)	2.00 (1)	1.00 (2)	4.36 (7)	3.37 (15)	..
8. Medium business	..	6.00 (1)	4.00 (27)	*12.86 (19)	2.00 (17)	3.05 (23)	..
9. Higher professional and salaried posts (e.g. Doctors, Engineers)	1.00 (1)	2.60 (5)	0.50 (1)	6.50 (4)	3.25 (6)	3.53 (17)	..
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cultivators	..	..	..	1.00 (1)	..	1.00 (1)	..
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Beggars & Prostitutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified, priest, Pujari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2.43 (19)	4.12 (56)	2.88 (43)	4.20 (121)	3:29 (97)	3.65 (336)	..

NOTE .– Number of workers have been shown in bracket below average distance.

Occupation Mode of transport to place of work and Time taken :

4.23 Table No.IV.11 given below reveals the occupation-wise mode of transport to place of work and time taken. The most common mode of transport is bicycle by which 146 workers (43.45 per cent) travelled. Of these 122 workers reach their places of work within 30 minutes, 18 workers take 30 minutes to 1 hour, 5 workers take 1 hour 30 minutes to reach at their place of work and one worker takes more than 1 hour and 30 minutes to reach. The second popular mode of transport is on foot. In this category in all there are 117 workers engaged in various occupations. Among these 96 workers are in the time range of less then 30 minutes, 12 in the range of 30 minutes to 1.00 hour, 2 workers in the time range of 1 to 1½ hours and 7 workers are in the range of more than 1½ hour. Similary 39 workers use their scooter and only 23 take the bus/car and Jeep.

TABLE NO. IV. 11

Type of Occupation, mode of transport to place of work and time taken to reach

Type of Occupation	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach							
	Bus/Car/Jeep				Scooter			
	33 minutes or less	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	30 minutes 1 Hour to 1½ hour		more than 1½ hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Unskilled manual	1	..	..	..	..	..		..
2. Skilled manual	4	3	..	..	11	..	..	..
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary Teacher)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Small business	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Highly skilled & supervisory manual	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
6. Clerks and shop assistant	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
7. Intermediate professional and related posts (secondary teachers etc.)	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
8. Medium business	1 jeep	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
9. Higher professional & salaried posts.	4 (3 jeeps, 1 Car)	1	..	..	7	..	..	..
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cultivators	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12. Pensioners & retired personnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Beggars and prostitutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	18	5	..	..	38	1	..	..

Type of Occupation	Bicycle				On foot				Remarks
	30 minutes or less	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	30 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Unskilled manual	11	3	1	1	16	5	2	2	* 3
2. Skilled manual	79	11	1	..	39	4	..	2	* 4
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. primary Teacher)	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Small business	2	1	3	..	18	1	..	3	*3
5. Highly skilled & supervisory manual	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Clerks and shop assistant	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
7. Intermediate professional and related posts (Secondary teachers etc.)	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
8. Medium business	3	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	*1
9. Higher professional & salaries posts	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Pensioners & retired personnels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Beggars and prostitutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-workers	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	
TOTAL	122	18	5	1	96	12	2	7	11

* Certain place of work and it's time have not been shown for these workers.

Employment Status of Workers by Locality :

4.24 The table No. IV.12 prepared on the basis of survey data collected during field investigation depicts the distribution of workers by employment status.

4.25 Of the total 336 workers. the majority of 66.67 per cent are employees, which includes 211 males and 13 female employees. Out of 23 (6.85%) employer, none is a female. The number of family workers is also 23 (21 males and 2 females). Like wise there are 65 (19.35% single workers (54 males and 11 females) and one male was reported to be cultivator. None is found working as agricultural labourer. The highest proportion of employees among workers may be attributed to the fact that the town is an industrial cum-Service centre where many prominent undertaking such as South Eastern Coalfield Ltd. BALCO, N.T.P.C, M.P.E.B. and I.B.P. have installed their plants. Besides the town is the tahsil headquarters, Serveral Govt. Offices and private business establishments have been shifted there. These offer more employment opportunities. Single workers in the town comes next having 19.35% of total workers of the town. These are the workers mostly engaged in small trade and retail business, in the town.

TABLE NO. IV.12

Employment status of workers by locality and sex

Locality	Total workers			Employment status by sex														
				Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator		
	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
1. BALCO . .	97	89	8	1	1	..	76	70	6	19	17	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. MPEB . .	56	52	4	..	..	..	46	44	2	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. W.C.L. . .	43	41	2	2	2	..	33	32	1	7	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
4. Irrigation colony	19	18	1	..	..	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
5. Korba Basti .	121	110	11	20	20	..	54	50	4	27	21	6	19	18	1	1	1	..
TOTAL . .	336	310	26	23	23	..	224	211	13	65	54	11	23	21	2	1	1	..

4.26 Table No. IV. 12 shows the locality-wise employment status of workers by sex. Out of 23 employers most of them (20) are in the locality of Korba Old Basti. The rest of 2 are in W.C.L. (SECL) and 1 in BALCO. No employer is reported in the locality of MPEB and Irrigation colony area. All employees are males. Similarly the highest number (76) of employees are in BALCO followed by 54 of Korba old Basti. In MPEB, SECL. and Irrigation colony localities, there are 46.33 and 15 employees respectively. Out of total of 224 employees, 13 are only female employees. In respect of single workers and family workers, Korba old basti locality ranks first having 27 and 19 single and family workers respectively. while BALCO locality gets second rank in relation to single workers, but in case of family workers second position is occupied by irrigation colony having 2 workers of this status.

TABLE NO. IV.13

Distribution of households by employment depth (i.e. number of workers in the households)

Number of Workers in the household	All house-holds	Number of households by size and number of adults, having no. of workers noted in col. 1			
		1—3	4—6	7—10	11+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil . . .	2 (7)	..	2 (7)	..	..
1 . . .	180 (445)	58 (117)	98 (245)	23 (78)	1 (5)
2 . . .	51 (193)	8 (18)	26 (94)	17 (81)	.. ..
3 . . .	13 (81)	1 (3)	2 (8)	5 (31)	5 (39)
4 . . .	3 (17)	..	..	2 (8)	1 (9)
5 . . .	1 (7)	..	..	..	1 (7)
TOTAL . .	250 (750)	67 (138)	128 (354)	47 (198)	8 (60)

NOTE : Number of adult have been shown in bracket.

Employment Depth :

4.27 The table No. IV. 13 prepared on the basis of survey data reflects the distribution of households by size and number of adults cross classified by number of workers in the households. Out of total 250 households, there was not even a single working member in 2 households, though there were 7 adult members. It is also observed that the majority of households have single workers. There are 180 households which account for 72.00% of the total households having a total of 445 adult members. The ratio of adult members to worker is 2.24:1 households have 2 working members in each. The ratio of adult members to workers in these households is 3.78:1. The number of 3 workers household is 13 where as only one household is such in which 5 working members are found. Further out of 250 households, the size of 67 households was 1 to 3 members. 128 households were in the size of 4 to 6 members, 47 households were in size of 7-10 members and 8 households comprised of 11 and more members. Accordingly more than 50% households have 4 to 6 members family and the ratio of adult members to total households comes to 3:1. In other words it may be mentioned that over all there are an average of 3 adult members in each household. The ratio of adult members to workers is 2.23: i.e. against more than two adults, there is only one worker.

Unemployment Depth :

4.28 Unemployment depth may be defined as number of unemployed persons in proportion to size of the household. During the survey, as table No. IV. 14 given below reveals that out of 250 households, 29 have reported unemployed persons. There are 33 unemployed persons (24 males and 9 females). 25 household have one unemployed member in each household and the rest 4 households have 2 unemployed persons in each. There are 6 households of 1 to 3 members having one unemployed in each household. In the size of 4 to 6 members households 10 households have one unemployed person in each while there are 35 adult members. In the size of 7 to 10 member households 7 households have one unemployed in each though the total number of adult members are 33. Likewise in 2 households of size 11 and above members also have one unemployed in each. Only 4 households with two unemployed comprise household size 4-6 members (3 households and 7 to 10 members one household). The largest proportion of households those have unemployed members fall in the household size of 4 to 6 members and these number 13, followed by 7 to 10 members household. With 8 in number.

TABLE NO. IV·14

Distribution of households by unemployment depth (Number of Unemployed in the household)

Number of unemployed-including who are seeking work	Number of households by size and no. of adults, having no. of non-workers noted in col .1				
	All households	1—3	4—6	7—10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil . . .	..	..	..	..	..
1 . . .	25 (101)	6 (17)	10 (35)	7 (33)	2 (16)
2 . . .	4 (21)	..	3 (15)	1 (6)	..
3 . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4 . . .	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	29 (122)	6 (17)	13 (50)	8 (39)	2 (16)

NOTE : Number of adults have been shown in the brakets.

Persons seeking Employement :

4.29 The table No. IV.15 given below shows the number of households (locality-wise) with unemployed persons seeking employment has been prepared on the basis of survey data. It reflects that 28 persons (22 male & 6 females) out of the total 33 of such non-workers fall in the age-group 15-24 years. 3 persons (1 male and 2 females) are in the age-group 25-34 years and 2 persons (1male and 1 female) are in the age-group 35-49. There is none in the age-group 50-59 and 60+ and above. Similarly none of the unemployed is in the age-group below 14 years.

4.30 Out of total 33 unemployed persons the highest number i.e. 11 persons, are reported in the locality of Korba old Basti, 8 in MPEB locality, 7 in W.C.L. (SECL) locality, 6 in BALCO township and only one was found in the locality of Irrigation Colony. Among the unemployed there are 24 males and 9 famales the ratio of unemployed seeking work among females and males is 1:2.67. All unemployed were reported in the age-group 15 to 49 years but majority of them are in the age-group 15-24 years.

Religion and Duration of Stay of unemployed persons, in the town :

4.31 Survey data reveals that barring one unemployed male belonging to Muslim religion all the 23 males and 9 females are related to Hinduism. Duration of stay in the town for unemployed 17 persons is 10-19 years and for 7 such persons is 20+years. The rest 9 unemployed persons are in the duration ranges of less than 1 year, 1 to 3 years, 4 to 5 years and 6 to 9 years with 1,3,3 and 2 persons respectively.

TABLE NO. IV.15.

Locality wise number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age group & sex

(SURVEY DATA)

Locality	Total House holds	Total population			Number of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment by age-group											
						15–24			25–34			35–49			Total		
		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
BALCO . . .	84	390	199	191	6	4	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	6	5	1
M.P.E.B. . .	43	206	106	100	6	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	4
Irrigation Colony .	16	69	36	33	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
W.C.L. . . .	37	168	92	76	6	6	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	3
Korba Basti .	70	438	219	219	10	9	9	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	11	10	1
TOTAL . .	250	1,271	652	619	29	28	22	6	3	1	2	2	1	1	33	24	9

TABLE NO. IV. 16

Persons seeking employment by Caste/Tribe/Community and duration of stay in one town

Caste/Tribe/Community	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																				
	Less than 1 Year			1– 3 years			4– 5 Years			6– 9 Years			10– 19 years			20+years			Total		
	P	M	F	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	21	22
cheduled Castes																					
1. Ganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
2. Satnami	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1
3· Surjyabanshi	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	7	5	2
Community																					
4. Agrawal	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
5. Panika	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
6. Koshta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
7 Patel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
8. Sambra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
9. Baniya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
10. Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Kayasthya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
12. Soni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
13. Rajput	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
14. Dhobi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
15. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	5	3	2
16. Kalar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
17. Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
18. Vaishanav	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
19. Rathor	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
20. Sahu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
21. Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	..	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	..	17	11	6	7	7	..	33	24	9

Caste and Tribes and Community of nemployed persons :

4.32 Table No. IV. 16 reveals that, out of 33 unemployed persons found in field survey, 7 persons (5 males & 2 females) belong to scheduled castes and out of these, 4 males belong to Ganda Caste. One male and one female is of Satnami Caste while one female belongs to Suryabansi Caste. There is no Scheduled Tribe as unemployed found in the survey. Rest of the unemployed 26 persons (19 males & 7 females) relate to communities of Hindus other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

State of origin of unemployed persons :

4.33 Table No. IV. 17 given below shows the State of origin of un-employed persons together with duration of stay in the town. The highest number i.e. 24 persons belong to the M.P. The remaining 9 persons are one each from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, 2 each from Punjab, U.P. and West Bengal. Out of these unemployed persons, 13 were reported from the rural areas and 20 from the urban area.

TABLE NO. IV. 17

Persons seeking employment by state of origin sex and duration of stay in the town

State to which the person belongs	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																				
	Less than 1 year			1-3 years			4—5 years			6—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Total		
	P	M	F	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	21	22
Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	..	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	..	10	8	2	6	6	..	24	19	5
Maharashtra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Rajasthan	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
TOTAL	1	1	..	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	..	17	11	6	7	7	..	33	24	9

Non-Workers Seeking employment by main activity :

4.34 It will be observed from the Table No. IV. 18 given below that out of 33 unemployed, main activity of 4 persons was household duty. Sixteen persons were reported as students, one retired person and for 12, the main activity was not specified. Thus the largest number of unemployed persons come from students followed by unspecified category of non-workers.

TABLE NO. IV. 18

Number of non-workers seeking employment by Broad age-group, sex and nature of activity

Nature of activity of Non-workers	Total no. of Non-workers			Number of Non-workers seeking employment by the age-group and sex											
				0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49		
	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
Household duties	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1
Student	16	12	4	..	..	..	16	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retired	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Others	12	11	1	..	..	..	11	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	33	24	9	..	..	..	28	22	6	3	1	2	2	1	1

Persons seeking employment for the First Time by Age, Sex and Educational level :

4.35 It is very much evident from the table no. 1 appended in this volume that there were 30 persons (22 males and 8 females) who are seeking employment for the first time. The educational level of these unemployed persons were as 2 persons illiterate, 2 persons below primary level, 5 persons primary, 13 persons matric and 8 persons were in degree and above educational levels. None was diploma holder as well as none without any educational level. In the age-group 15-19, there were 14 persons (12 males and 2 females) as unemployed. Similar number of 14 unemployed persons were in age-group 20-24. In the latter age-groups of 25-29 and 30-34 there was one female in each.

Type of employment sought by the employment seeker for the first time :

4.36 Table No. 2 appended reveals that out of 30 un-employed persons seeking employment, 8 persons (6 males and 2 females) were degree holder and above, one male was in search of employment of labour welfare officer, 4 persons (3 males and 1 female) were seeking the employment of clerk in bank while 3 persons (2 males and 1 female) were seeking some employment in other offices. Of the 13 persons having matriculation as their qualification, 9 were seeking clerical job in any office, one was seeking clerk job particularly in a bank. Two females were seeking teachership and one male was seeking as electrical fitter/welder job. Five males were seeking peons job. They have education upto primary level, 2 males below primary educational level were seeking job in the business and carpentry work. One illiterate female and one male were seeking job of a peon and labourer respectively.

Un-employed persons registered with Employment Exchange :

4.37 Table No. 3 appended shows that out of 33 unemployed persons, 28 persons (16 males and 4 females) were registered with the employment exchange and 13 persons (8 males and 5 females) were not registered with employment exchange. In terms of percentage, 33.33 per cent job seekers males and 55.56% females were not registered waich is in conformity of views that even today, the tendency of females to get registered for job is lesser than that of males.

Educational level and marital status of persons seeking Employment :

4.38 As revealed from the Table No. 4 appended, out of 30 unemployed persons (22 males and 8 females) who were seeking employment for the first time. 25 persons (20 males and 5 females) were unmarried. There was no unemployed person reported with the marital status as widowed, separated and divorced. Similarly 3 persons (2 males and one female) who were seeking employment on the basis of previous employment background, were all married. Of these 3 persons, one was male educated upto primary level and one each male and female has matric level education. So for the educational level of those seeking employment for the first time is concerned distribution comprises: illiterate 2, below primary 2, primary 5, matric 13 and degree & above 8.

Discription and duration of previous employment of persons seeking employment by sex :

4.39 As stated earlier, there were only 3 persons who reported that they had previous employment. Among them one female was employed in M.P.E.B, for 9 months and out of 2 males, one was employed in Explosive ammunition factory for 6 months and the other male was in Indian Air force for 21 years. All these three persons were again seeking employment.

Reason for discontinuation of previous employment :

4.40 The reason for discontinuation of a service of one female is resignation due to marriage which is very common for females. The reason for one male, previously serving in Indian Air Force is retirement which is also usual, but the reason for the other male is retrenchment due to closure of factory.

4.41 There was not a single unemployed person found in the field survey who had more than one previous employment.

Occupation Consonance of Un-employed persons seeking employment :

4.42 Where the occupation sought is in the same line as the previous one, it may be termed as occupation consonance. As the table no. 5 appended reflects all the 3 persons are seeking employment, in the line of their previous occupation and thus these are cases of occupation consonance. It is very usual phenomenon for the unemployed persons particularly who have previous employment.

Migration status of workers :

4.43 As already stated in the previous chapter that the town offers more opportunities for inmigration owing to many job oriented projects that have come up in the area. It will be very interesting to study the migration status of workers revealed during the field survey. The table no. 6 appended classifies migrants status of workers according to place of last residence. It is evident that out of 336 workers found in field survey, 295 workers are in-migrated and the rest 41 workers are recorded as non-migrants. Thus 87.80% workers are in-migrants. Of these, 165 workers have their last residence in the rural areas of India and 130 in the urban areas of India. However 227 constituting 76.95% of the total migrant workers have their last residence in the state. Only 68 workers (23.05%), (22 from rural and 46 urban areas) of the other states have in-migrated into the town. Further among 295 in-migrant workers (6.44%), 19 are employers, 200 (67.80%) employees, 56 (18.98%) single workers and only 20 (6.78%) family workers. None of the in-migrant workers reported as cultivator and agricultural labourer. It is worth mentioning that all the 26 female workers are in-migrants. Of these in-migrant female workers, 21 are from within the state (12 from within the district and 9 from other districts of the state) and only 5 female in-migrants workers are from the out side the state but from within India. Out of these one is from Kerala and 2 from U.P. and Orissa each.

Employment status of workers by religion caste and SC/ST :

4.44. Appendix Table No. 7 based on field survey reveals the employment status of workers by religion, caste and SC/ST. Out of 336 workers, 297 (88.39%) workers were followers of Hinduism (including SC/ST) followed by 22 (6.54%) Muslims, 13 (3.87%) Christians, 2 (0.60%) Sikhs (Jat), one (0.30%) Jain and one (0.30%) Neo-Buddhist religion. Similarly amongst 23 employers, 20 (86.96%) employers were Hindus, 2 (8.70%) Muslims and one (4.34%) Sikh (Jat). Out of 224 employees (211 males and 13 females), 197 (87,95%) were Hindus, 15 (6.70%) Muslims, (13 males & 2 females), 11 (4.91%) Christians and 1 (0.44%) Neo-Buddhists Of the 65 single workers, barring one Muslim and one Jain, all were Hindus (including SC/ST). Among 23 family workers, 16 were related to Hinduism, 4 Muslims, 2 Christianity and 1 Sikhism. Only one male cultivator, who was by caste Brahmin is follower of Hindu religion. Castewise, out of 20 Hindu employers, 13 employers were Vaishya, 2 Brahmins of

Sahu, one Koshta, one Dhobi, one Ganda and one Sindhi (caste not known). It is observed that family worker status is mostly associated with Kumhars (4 male & 1 female), Satnami (3 males), Chadhar (2 males), Lohar (2 males), Muslims (4 males), Christians 2 (1 male & 1 female). Out of 43 scheduled caste workers, 21 were employees and 16 were single workers, of the rest 6, SC 5 were family workers and only one was employer. Similarly out of 17 ST workers, 13 were employees and 4 were single workers.

List of Establishment :

4.45 As per information furnished by SADA, Korba, the following establishments are in existance in the town (excluding Govt. Offices).

Sl.No.	Type of establishment	Approximate number
1	2	3
1.	Hotels and boarding houses	18
2.	Eating Houses	40
3.	Restaurants	21
4.	Sweetmeat shops	10
5.	Tea stalls	120
6.	Bars	2
7.	Clubs	N.A.
8.	Library	1
9.	Cinema Halls	5
10.	Temples	Actual no. not available.
11.	Mosques	Do.
12.	Churches	Do.
13.	Gurudwaras	Do.
14.	Shops of food grains	50
15.	Shops of vegitables and fruits	25
16.	Shops of Fishmeat & eggs	12
17.	News papers, book stalls, grocery shops	75
18.	Photographers	7
19.	Radio Transistor dealers	N.A.
20.	T.V. Video dealer	N.A.
21.	Hair Dressing Saloons	50
22.	LIC	1
23.	Drycleaners, Laundry	15
24.	Banks	10
25.	BALCO Plant	1
26.	M.P.E.B. Thermal Power House	2
27.	SECL, G.M. Office and Coal mines	1
28.	Industry	21
29.	Flour mill	63
30.	Hauler	19
31.	Timber	15
32.	Oil mills	4
33.	Lathe Machine Shop	8
34.	Ice and Cold storage	2
35.	Soap factory	1
36.	Petrol Pump	4
37.	Wood depot for building	10
38.	Fire wood depot	3
39.	Kerosene Oil dealers	15
40.	Cooking gas agencies	6
41.	*Bhusa* storage	10
42.	Printing presses	10
43.	Chemist and druggists	N.A.
44.	Furniture and Carpentry	2
45.	Jwellers	25
46.	Transport equipment dealers	28
47.	Cycles tyres, tubes, and parts repairs	21
48.	Bakery	N.A.
49.	Agricultural tools and implements	1
50.	Shops of pan, bidi, cigarettes, etc.	2
51.	Watch repair	N.A.
52.	Airconditioning and refrigeration dealers	N.A.
53.	Water supply and sanitary goods	8
54.	Tailoring, embroidery & darning	20
55.	Miscellaneous textiles	30
56.	Metallic utensils and other wares	10
57.	Earthen pots	6
58.	General merchandise, stationery, umbrella, buttons, cosmetics, etc.	40
59.	Shoes	15
60.	Medical shops	16
61.	Books and publications	10
62.	Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI)	1
63.	Sports good shops	5
64.	Oriented Fire & General Insurance	1

Boarding and Lodging :

4.46 Korba town is full of coal mines, giant power generation stations and has BALCO, the biggest Aluminium project in the country. These are attracting inmigrants and floating population which creates demand for large scale lodging and boarding amenities in the town. This has led to the establishment of a large number of boarding and lodging houses. Consequently at present there are a good number of hotels which provide both boarding and lodging facilities. Besides, each of prominent undertakings such as BALCO, MPEB, SECL, SADA, Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) also maintain their own rest houses which provide very good boarding and lodging at reasonable rates and are the well furnished with all modern amenities. There is one rest house in Korba old at Sitamarhi, which is under P.W.D. One Dharmashala is also there, which is known as Agra-sen Dharmashala. It was established in 1970. It has 14 rooms & 2 halls, any tourist can stay there.

Private Hotels :

4.47 Mainly private hotels are situated in the locality of Old Korba. As per information furnished by SADA, Korba, for the year 86-87, they have issued 97 licences in the entire SADA region for the establishment of hotels, which would provide Boarding and Lodging both. At the time of field survey some locally important hotels were visited namely Hotel Dindayal Anand Hotel, Chandralok Hotel, Hotel Raj, Hotel Samrat. Hotel Hindustan in old Korba on the side of Korba Champa main road and Hotel Kadambari in Kadambari complex in the locality of ITI Chowk, Rampur and in respect of these hotels the information prescribed in the town schedule was collected as described below :—

Hotel Kadambari :

4.48 This hotel occupies a magnificient building known as Kadambari Photograph No. 30 which was constructed by Korba SADA. The hotel is attached with restaurant and Cosmo Bar. At the time of field survey the details about Tariff and etc. were as below: —

TABLE NO. IV. 19

Details of Tariff

Particular	Rate (Tariff)
1	2
	Rs.
Single Room	40/-
Double Room	70/-
Double Room (single occupancy)	60/-
Double Room (Air Conditioned)	150/-
Double Room (AC) (single occupancy)	150/-
Extra Cot	20/-
Cooler	15/-
Extra Bed (AC Room)	50/-
No service charges	..

4.49 All rooms are with attached Bath and Balcony. It provides choice dishes from Indian, Chinese as well as Continental Cuisine. Besides there are facilities of daily video shows, car parking, a special conference for parks with capacity for 100 seats. The facilities of laundry or a drycleaner, hair dresser, chemists etc. all are available within easy reach.

4.50 Among restaurants, Madhu Restaurant is situated in front of Gintanjali Building near Bus stop in old Korba, is most popular. The surroundings of the restaurant are quite hygienic. The customers mostly belonging to middle class visit the hotel. It serves snacks, samosa, dosa, pakora, puri, bread, chholas, variety of sweets and sweet milk. The working hours are from 7 A.M. to 10. P.M. each day. On all the days it is found packed with customers. On the same road at some distance there is Dharma Restaurant. It also serves snacks, variety of sweets and tea, milk, etc. Its working hours are from 7. A.M. to 10 P.M.

Its owner belongs to Bihar state. The utensils and crockery which are used in this restaurant are of average quality. Most of the customers seem to belong to middle average class of society. The surroundings of the restaurant appear to be hygienic.

Professional and private practitioners :

4.51 As per information furnished by SADA, Korba there were 30 lawyers, 45 allopathic doctors, 5 unani hakims, 3 ayrvedic doctors, 15 architects, engineers, overseers and draftsman, 4 dentists and one veterinary surgeon. All of them were registered.

Registered Vechiles of different type :

4.52 During the year 1984-85 there were 5 autorikshaws, 150 cycle rikshaws. The licence fee per cycle rikshaw per year is Rs. 15. Accordingly Rs. 2,250 have been collected from the cycle riksh w owners' Hand thelas are free from any licence fee. Information in respect of scooters, motorcycles and other vehicles furnished by R.T.O., Bilaspur was as under :—

Sl.No.	Particulars of vechicle	Number up to 31-3-85
1	2	3
1.	Motor cycle/Scooter	6,260
2.	Jeep/Car	686
3.	Taxi	48
4.	Three wheeler	15
5.	Nationalised Bus	34
6.	Private Truck	342
7.	Public Truck	723
8.	Tractor	63
9.	Others	421
	TOTAL	8,592

Source : R.T.O. Bilaspur.,

Trade and Commerce :

4.53 Table No. IV.20 prepared on the basis of information furnished by Sales Tax Officer Circle 2, Bilaspur shows that in all there are 571 establishments of different type which come under the Sales Tax Act. It is also clear from the same table that information in respect of some type of establishments which do not come in the purview of Sales Tax Act, have not been given in the table. Hence such type of establishments could not be included in this analysis. The above mentioned establiishments are mostly concentrated in the locality of Korba old. The total approximate volume of trade during 1984-85 was around 28 crores. Out of this Rs. 8 crores was in wholesale and retail sale of foodgrains. In terms of percentage it is around 29% of total approximate volume of trade. It is worth mentioning here that all the persons associated with this trade were reported to be Hindus. The second position was occupied by textile dealers (wholesale and retails combined) having approximate volume of trade amounting to Rs. more than 5 crores. Such type of establishments were 36 in number running under the proprietorship of Agrawal, Sindhi and Punjabi dealers. The third position was occupied by automobile parts and repairs having 97 establishments and the volume of trade amounting to Rs. 5 crores. Building material dealers who were 59 in number occupied fourth position and have annual turnover of worth Rs. 3 crores. This trade was also shared by all communities. Petrol pump owners occupied fifth position in terms of volume of trade amounting to Rs. 2 crores. These were only four and all were Hindus. As the table reflects the small trade in town i. of photo and photo materials having annual transections worth Rs. 50 thousands. These establishments were mostly handled by Keralites.

TABLE NO. IV. 20
Trade and commerce

Sl. No.	Level distribution agencies wholesale/ retail	Type of establishment in broad categories with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate number	Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales Tax/Income tax records & in consultation with merchants association and other knowledgeable sources (in lakhs)	Religious linguistic caste group mainly associated with the trade or commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Wholesale and retail .	Food grain Vegetable and Fruits Fish Meat eggs and Milk	Korba	74	800.00	Hindus
2.	Retail . . .	Bakery, Crockery and others	Korba	2	1.00	Keralite
3.	Wholesale and Retail	Miscellaneous Textiles	Korba	36	500.00	Agrawal, Sindhi and Punjabi
4.	Retail . . .	Readymade garments	Korba	33	60.00	Do.
5.	Retail . . .	Tailoring, Embroidery and dyeing	Korba	2	5.00	Agrawal
6.	Wholesale and retail .	Building materials	Korba	59	300.00	All religions
7.	Retail . . .	Water supply and sanitary goods	Korba	8	50.00	Do.
8.	Wholesale and retail .	Metalic Utensil and other wares	Korba	14	20.00	Do.
9.	Retail . . .	Crockery and Glass-ware	Korba	3	2.00	Sindhi & Agrawal
10.	Wholesale and retail .	Furniture and Carpentery	Korba	16	20.00	Vishvakarma and Agrawal
11.	Retail . . .	Seat Metal Articles	Korba	1	3.00	Jain
12.	Retail . . .	Plastic & Rubber goods	Korba	3	2.00	Agrawal & Sindhi
13.	Retail . . .	Ornaments Jwellery and Gold Smithy	Korba	3	5.00	Sonar
14.	Retail wholesale . .	Item of General Merchandies	Korba	4	10.00	Agrawal, Punjabi
15.	Retail . . .	Shoe Shop	Korba	6	10.00	Muslim
16.	Retail . . .	Medical Stores	Korba	16	30.00	Agrawal, Brahmin, Sindhi
17.	Retail . . .	Books and publication	Korba	3	15.00	Hindu
18.	Wholesale and retail	Light Refreshment like Pan, Bidi, Cigarette	Korba	6	3.00	Do.
19.	Retail . . .	Photographer and Photo-materials	Korba	1	0.50	Keralian
20.	Retail . .	Other	Korba	16	20.00	All Castes
21.	Retail . . .	Cycle and Repairs	Korba	11	35.00	Hindu
22.	Wholesale and retail .	Automobile parts and repairs	Korba	97	500.00	All Castes
23.	Retail . . .	Petrol Pump	Korba	4	200.00	Hindu
24.	Retail . . .	Other	Korba	11	20.00	Do.
25.	Retail . . .	Agricultural Tools and employments	Korba	2	5.00	Do.
26.	Retail . . .	Air Conditioner and Refrigerators	Korba	9	0.75	Do.
27.	Retail . . .	Watches and Repairs	Korba	4	3.00	Do.
28.	Retail . . .	Others (Hair dressing, washing, Dry cleaning)	Korba	23	75.00	All Castes and community
29.	Retail . . .	Others	Korba	103	100.00	All community
	TOTAL . . .		..	571	2,795.25	

There were 6 retail dealers in shoes, all of them were Muslims. Majority of other establishments were in the occupancy of Hindus. Information in respect of size of employment in the trade and commerce could not be made available and hence it is not discussed here.

Household and small scale industry :

4.54 The table No. IV.21 based on the survey data relates to households and small-scale industry. This table shows that there are 11 household industries. It is observed that majority of household industries were using man power. Electricity in combination with manpower was being used for welding in only one household industry. Wood, Coal-dust, dung cake were the main fuel material which was being used for earthen pottery, tiles and brick industry. Out of 11 household industries only one household industry which makes Angle Iron for truck body was using hired workers. While 5 household industries were using both family workers and hire workers. Only family workers were in 6 household industries.

TABLE NO. IV·21

Household and Small Scale Industry

(Survey Data)

Loation of the workshop (Distance from household)	Type of product	Main raw materials		Important tools and equipment	Type of fuel or power used	Workers		
		Name	Sources			Family workers alone	Family workers & hired workers	Hire workers alone
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ramsagar paras (O.K.M.) Korba	Foot wear	Rejected motor/truck tyres	Local motor or truck owners	(i) Nails (ii) Cross-cutter (iii) Shoe Jranel (iv) Thread (v) colour (vi) Polish (vii) Baktura etc.	Manpower	Family workers 3	Nil	Nil
2. Sitamarhi Korba .	Earthen pots, Country tiles, Burn bricks & unburn Bricks	Clay & Sand	Clay quarry	(1) Wooden wheel (Chak) wooden sancha, etc. (2) Thread	Wood, Coal-dust, dung cake	Family workers 3	Nil	Nil
3. Sitamarhi Korba . . .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Family workers 2 one hired worker	Nil
4. Sitamarhi Korba . .	Earthen pots, Burnt bricks, etc.	Do.	Do.	(1) Wheel (Chaak) Sancha (2) Thread	Manpower	Family workers 3	Nil	Nil
5. Sitamarhi Korba . .	Earthen pots Country tiles, Burnt bricks and un-Burnt bricks	Do.	Do.	Do.	Manpower, wood, Coaldust, dung cake	Family workers 4	Nil	Nil
6. Sitamarhi Korba . .	Tailoring workshop	Cloths, Buttons, thread, scissors	Customers or market	Sewing Machine pencil, stool, wooden table, Iron, etc.	Manpower	..	Family workers 3 and one hired worker	Nil
7. Ramsagar, Para Korba .	Angle Iron for truck body	Angle iron	From open market	Earthenstove Tongs, Hammer	Manpower coal	Only family workers 2	Nil	Nil
8. Ramsagar, Para Korba .	Do. body	Do.	Gurudeo Garriage	Welding Machine, Electric Machine Handle Hammer, tongs, etc.	Electricity, manpower	Nil	Nil	Hired workers
9. Main Road Sitamarhi Korba	Aluminium Nurch Bar	Aluminium	From PALCO	Sancha (Moulder) Die, Hand tools, Hammer etc.	Coal	..	Famliy worker-1 & hired workers-4	Nil
10. Kosabadi . . .	Bakery	Flour, Milk, sugar, Soda-by corban	From market or Co-Op. society.	Bakery machine sancha, Plastic, bags, knife, Table, Bhatti.	Do.	..	Family workers-3 & hired workers-3	Nil
11. Lalghati (BALCO) . .	Earthen posts	Wooden dust Coal etc. water	Clay quarry	Wooden wheel Sancha, Stick, Thread etc.	Manpower, Dung cake, coal dust, etc.	Nil	Family workers 3 and hired-workers-2	Nil

Factories and Industrial establishment of Different class :

4.55 Information in respect of factories and different types of establishments have also been collected which is furnished in the subjoined Table IV.22. Overall there are 24 establishments in which 365 persons were engaged. Total fixed Capital account of these establishments was Rs. 51.65 lakhs during 1984-85, at the same time their circulating capital was Rs. 28.15 Lakhs. During the same year profit of these establishment, was Rs. 27.90 lakhs. The unitwise main product and total output is also shown in the respective colums of said table.

TABLE NO. IV 22

Factories industrial establishments of different sizes, 1984-85

Size (Large/Middle/Small)	Type with reference to the main product	Location	Approximate number		Approximate number of workers	Approximate output during (1984-85)
			With power	Without power		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SMALL						
1. Vijay Lime Industries	Burnt Lime	Industrial Area, Korba	One (5 HP)	..	50	7,200 M.T.
2. Modern Foundry .	Ferrous & non-ferrous casting	,,	,, (40 HP)	..	60	500 M.T.
3. Hindustan Foundry	,,	,,	,, (40 HP)	..	75	600 M.T.
4. Bharat Machine Shops	Machine Workshop	,,	,, (20 HP)	..	10	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
5. Shree Engg. Works .	Repairing and Winding of Ele. Motors	,,	,, (15 HP)	..	8	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
6. M/s R.R. Enterprises	Fabrication	,,	,, (25 HP)	..	10	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
7. Vijay Engineering Works	Covering plates	,,	,, (5 HP)	..	5	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
8. Project Wood Works	Wooden packing boxes	,,	,, (15 HP)	..	8	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
9. Booster & Little Trunk	Safety Hand Globe	,,	,,	..	5	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
10. Pramod Hand Globe Industries	,,	BALCONAGAR	..	..	5	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
11. Nain Industries .	Readymade Garments	,,	..	..	9	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
12. Black Diamond Industries	Dagnels	Korba	One (50 AP)	..	15	100 MT.
13. Jeet Engineering Works	Coaltab and Mines Car	,,	,, (25 HP)	..	10	50 M.T.
14. Phosphate & Chemicals	Calcium Nitrate	Industrial Area, Korba	,, (10 HP)	..	5	600 M.T.
15. Weston Electro & Carbon	Electrical Paste	,,	,, (30 HP)	..	15	80 M.T.
16. M/s Weston Battery and Plates	Battery	,,	,. (15 HP)	..	10	3,000 Numbers
17. Shah Industries .	Ferrous & non-ferrous casting	,,	One (40 HP)	..	60	500 M.T.
18. Natraj Chemical Industries	Anti-Rotten or Antiseptic.	,,	..	..	10	100,000 letters
19. Make Shops . .	Spare Parts	,,	One (25 HP)	..	10	50 M.T.
20. Universal Foundry .	Machine Workshop	,,	,, (10 HP)	..	5	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
21. Arora Handloom Factories	Saris, Towels	,,	..	..	10	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
22. Parampeel Tyres	Tyres Retrading	,,	One (15 HP)	..	5	600 numbers
23. G.R. Chemical .	Alum	,,	..	..	5	500 M.T.
24. Jai Durga Industries	Paper Bags	,,	One (10 HP)	..	5	100 M.T.
					410	

BALCO'S Korba Aluminium Project :

4.56 Proximity to sources of raw materials like bauxite, coal and water led BALCO to locate the project at Korba town in Bilaspur district of M.P. The project requires 16,000-18,000 Kwh(units) of power to produce just one tonne of metal. Thus a rise in power cost by even a paisa would add Rs.160 to 180 to the production cost of the metal. Power being thus a vital input operationwise and costwise, the project has been based on the power potential of M.P.E.B.

4.57 Bauxite is available from BALCO'S captive mines at Phutkapahar and Amarkantak about 38 Kms. and 200 Kms. (Photograph No. 21) respectively from the Korba project. Coal is utilised from the Korba mines of SECL (WCL) and water from the nearby Hasdeo Barrage canal. The entire Korba Aluminium project, built at a cost of about 358 crores, is the first ever to be built and commissioned in the public sector. It consists of four main stages—1 Bauxite mines, 2 Alumina plant, 3 Smelter plant and 4. Fabrication plant. Thus the operation starts with from mining of

bauxite and ends with manufacture of fabricated aluminium products.

With the formal inauguration of the 1 lakh tonnes per year fabrication complex of Korba Aluminium plant in January 1982, the project now stands complete in all respects. The project has now capacity to produce 35,000 tonnes of properzi rods, 40,000 tonnes of rolled products, 10,000 tonnes of extrusions and 15,000 tonnes of electrical grade and commercial grade ingots. The bulk of the metal produced at Korba goes into the making of power transmission cables. The rest sustains vital industries like transport, building and construction, household utensils canning, packiging, defence and ordinance etc. Availability of Aluminium metal from BALCO in a wider production will therefore, take the country significantly ahead towards self reliance in Aluminium a scarce and key metal of strategic importance.

4.58 The Alumina plant refines bauxite into alumina, an intermediatory product by well known bayers process (Photograph No.16). It has a capacity to produce 2,00,000 tonnes of Alumina annually. This plant is the biggest in the country and incorporates the latest in alumina technology. It follows the continous process unlike, the conventional batch process, resulting in higher productivity and efficient operation. Another special feature is the use of continuous vaccum filters with Roller or felt discharge system for red mud separation.

4.59 The smelter plant is the heart of Korba Aluminium project. It comprises eight cell houses, one Anode paste plant, four Gas cleaning plants (Photograph No. 17), one cryolite Recovery plant, auxillary maintenance block and various service units. In the cell houses there are 408 electrolytic cells (or pots) to process the two lakh tonnes of alumina produced by the Alumina plant to one lakh tonnes of aluminium metal annually. The pots are one of the biggest in the country and operate at high current intensity which leads to production of more metal per pot. The production process is continuous. The cell houses which are in operation since june 1975 have steadily produced very high grade metal.

4.60 Anode paste plant is producing anode carbon paste for the anodes of the pot and also cathode carbon paste for the lining of the pot. Gas cleaning plants which are four in number are capable of purging the working atmosphere of solid particles and fluoric gases. These plants are the only of its kind in the country and they reflect BALCO's anxiety to prevent air pollution.

CRYOLITE RECOVERY PLANT :

4.61 Recovers cryolite a valuable raw material used in the cell, out of the skimmings from the pots and the fluorine saturated solution coming out of the gas cleaning plants. The recovered cryolite is being re-used in the pots. As cryolite is a costly, scarce and largely imported commodity in the country, its recovery is saving valuable foreign exchange. The project has also Auxiliary Department service units located centrally, for day to day maintenance of the various smelter equipments. The service units consist of one main power receiving and step down station. MRS-DS two rectiformer station and various area sub-stations.

4.62 The fabrication complex consists of foundry, extrusion and sheet rolling shops. These shops have the following facilities :

(a) A continuous pig casting section in the foundry with two continuous casting machines, each having a capacity to cast upto 8 tonnes of metal per hour.

(b) A properzi section in the foundry with two properzi machines having a combined capacity to turn out annually 35,000 tonnes of 9.5 m.m. dia EC grade alloy rods and 7.6 m.m. dia EC grade alloy wires.

(c) A section in the foundry to cast different aluminium alloys in the form of round billet and slabs in semi-continuous vertical casting machines. It can also make master alloys.

(d) An extrusion shop with three sophisticated extrusion process (3,150 T. 2,500 T. and 800 T.) to process the billets cast in foundry shop into pipes, rods, angles, channels various commerical sections. The shop also produces seamless extruded tubes capable of withstanding high pressure, for the first time in India. The shop has annual production capacity of 10,000 tonnes of extruded products.

(e) A gigantic hot and cold rolling shop capable of producing annually 40,000 tonnes of hot rolled sheets, cold rolled sheets and strips from the slabs cast in the foundry (Photograph No.18).

4.63 The Table No IV.23 throws some light on the production acheivement of Korba Aluminium project during 1984. The smelter and fabrication complexes have been set up with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union and the Alumina plant with that of Hungery. MECON is the Indian consultant for the smelter and fabrication complex and NIDC for the Alumina plant. BALCO has set up a pilot plant with the required facilities for development of aluminium techonology. The various activities of this Division would enable the country to set up aluminium plants independently.

4.64 A separate cell has been created by BALCO to promote ancillary industries. Nineteen units have so for been indentified out of which eight are already working in different fields like burn lime, manufacturing refractories, general fabrication machining foundry, electrical and instruments repairing, foundry fluxes manufacturing, wooden box making etc. The units set up have adequate orders from BALCO subject to the quality of goods manufactured. The setting up of the ancillary units has led to more employment for local people to solve problems relating to ancillaries BALCO has set up various high level committees and is in constant touch with the State Govt. BALCO pricing policy relating to ancillary (ies) has been commended by the State Govt.

4.65 Korba Aluminium project has employed 7,286 persons in various divisions of the project, most of them are local residents. 956 administrative, 4,126 skilled, 959 semi-skilled and 1,245 unskilled workers were employed in the project at the time of survey.

It is worth mentioning that while recruiting personnel, BALCO adopted and vigorously followed a deliberate policy of recruiting as many local talents as possible and offered special relaxation to SC/ST and land ousted candidates. Due to this policy of BALCO in the category of class IV employess, percentage of M.P. and Chattisgarhi is around 91% and 74% respectively. Similarly in the combined category of class III & IV workers this percentage comes to 72 and 59 respectively. Overall workers (including mines) percentage of M.P. and Chattisgarh comes to 67% and 55% respectively. Similarly the participation of SC/ST workers relating to combined classes of III and IV is 54%.

4.66 As reported by BALCO, the industrial relationship with the employees is very cordial and matters of dispute are discussed regularly at appropriate level across the table. The General Manager is available every Friday afternoon to any employee who wishs to see him without prior appointment.

TABLE NO. IV. 23

Production and achievement of Korba Aluminium Project during 1984
(Quantity in M. Tonnes)

Product	December, 1984			Production in Calender year, 1984 from Jan. to December			Total Production in 1983 (From January to Dec.)	Percentage increase over 1983 production	Record monthly achievement of 1984
	Target	Total production	% of Target achieved	Target	Total production	% of Target achieved			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bauxite mining . .	36,000	45,889	127.47	351,000	368,103	104.87	233,529	157.63	.. ..
Aluminium Hyrade .	14,500	14,425	99.48	154,500	165,535	107.14	108,135	153.08	16,010 (October)
Calcite Alumina . .	14,500	17,015	117.34	154,500	162,530	105.20	102,905	157.94	17,015 (December)
Hot Metal . .	7,500	8,202	109.36	74,700	81,063	108.52	55,652	145.66	8,304 (November)
Slabs . . .	..	3,263	..	..	23,991	..	18,792	127.67	3,263 (December)
Properzi Rods . .	2,750	3,230	117.45	29,750	34,095	114.61	26,134	130.46	3,252 (July)
Extrusion . . .	450	364	80·89	4,810	4,781	99·40	2,606	183·46	516 (March)
Rolled Production .	1,250	1,142	91.36	13,700	15,526	113.33	6,256	248.18	1,425 (July)
Bus Bars . . .	..	34	..	..	1,894	..	145	1,306.21	..
Others (Alloy Billet - Slab, etc.)	..	84	..	..	1,588	..	639	240.97	..
Total Production for sale	7,500	8,117	108.23	74,068	81,875	110.54	54,572	150·03	8,400 (November)

M.P.E.B. Power Generation Centres at Korba East:

4.67 It has already been stated in the discussion in earlier chapters that there are 5 power houses—2 in Korba east and 3 in Korba West. Only two power stations which are in Korba east are related to this study of these two only, one is located in the jurisdiction of Korba N.M. town. The combined power generation capacity of these two is 540 M.W. These two Power Houses are further divided into units of various capacity. The first Power House which is named as 100 M.W. is divided into 4 units with 3 units of 30 M.W. capacity each and 1 unit of 10 M.W. capacity. Similarly the second power house which is known as 200 M.W. is divided into 4 units, each unit containing 50 M.W. power generation capacity. In the same Power House (200 M.W.), 2 more additional units of 120 M.W. each has been added. Thus the entire capacity of power generation in Korba east comes to 540 M.W. The total number of personnel employed under these power houses are 5,463. Further these personnel are classified as administrative 602, supervisory 2,446, technical-1,304, semi-skilled 310 and unskilled 801.

4.68 Total power generated during the year 1984-85 comes to around 24,421 lakhs kwh. As it has already been stated that these power stations have input based location. These sole inputs of thermal power stations are coal and water and both are easily and largely available in Korba. It has also been stated earlier that the root cause of air pollution in Korba is existence of these two power stations in general and the 100 M.W. in particular. Another problem related to these power houses is disposal of ash which is discharged after the use of large quantity of coal in the boilers. These power houses have not been equipped with the modern technique of Electro Static Precipitator (E.S.P.) Mechanical dust collector to separate dust from the smokes being discharged through various chimneys, slurry (hot water with ash) of these power houses is being pumped to ash. Ponds where coal ash particles get settled and clean water flows in Dengur Nala. Besides antiqueted of imported designs of these power houses and inferior coal quality are also mentioned as one of the causes of pollution.

South East Coal Field Mines:

4.69 It has already been described in the previous chapters that entire Korba region is full of coal mines. The area of coal mines is 200 sq. miles or 518 sq. km.

These mines were broadly categorised into 2 categories i.e. underground (sub-surface mining) and open cast mining (surface mining). Korba town and areas of east, north and south are covered by potential mining activity, while the potential mining area on the west bank (Right bank of Hasdeo River) is situated away from the main habitation of Korba but in the continuity of east-west axis. Korba town is transit point. This study covers coal mining within Korba non-municipal area only. Korba coal fields contain 341 million tonnes of coal which can be considered good for thermal power generation. At present only one mining operation which relates to our study is Manikpur (surface open cast coal mine) mining (Photograph No. 19). The sub-surface mining initially operated at Korba is now closed.

4.70 Manikpur mine was started on 2nd October, 1966. On an average 313 persons were working at the time. It supplies coal to Korba thermal power station (East). It is mechanised mine working with machines such as dumper, scrapper, driller, coal handling plant etc. and as such comparatively requires lesser man power.

TABLE NO. IV. 24

Information of Coal Mines under SECL (W.C.L.), Korba

Name of Mines	Location	Distance from Korba Bus Stand and Railway station (in Km.)	Since when started	Whether open cast or under ground	Approximate area in sq. km. of the mines (Mining lease)	Estimated coal reserve (in million tonnes)	Approximate value of coal Volume in million tonnes 83-84	84-85	Production of coal Volume in Rs. in lakhs 83-84	84-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Korba	Korba	4	Dec. 1957 closed June, 80.	Underground	17.53	15	..	..	..	..
2. Manikpur	,,	5	Feb. 1966	Opencast	18.13	50	2.6	2.66	2,028.24	2,060.00
3. Kusmunda	Durpa	10	Jan. 1979	,,	26.59	359	2.238	3.842	2,053.00	3,601.00
4. Gevera	Gevera	22	Jan. 1981	,,	31.859	622	1.437	3.282	1,338.46	3,343.34
5. Rajgamar	Rajgamar	20	Apr. 1974	Underground	28.95	26.625	0.177	0.253	340.16	603.40
6. Banki	Banki-Mogra	24	Jan. 1963	,,	41.645 included in Banki	14.20	0.429	0.440	781.81	974.21
7. Surakachar	,,	20	Apr. 1964	,,	,,	36.34	0.467	0.504	840.77	1,124.60
8. Balgi	,,	22	Dec. 1983	,,	..	17.56	..	0.023	..	54.51

Name of mines	Name of important machinery involved in nursing operations	Administrative and Supervisory	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Bonus of employees during 1984-85 Rs.	Particulars of Housing for the labour & employees	Problem of mining
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Korba	..	1,106	3,541	4,530	4,820	1,09,48,566.83	7,268 houses have been provided to employees	Geo-mining problem, particularly bad roof thinness of the working seam and pressure of geological disterbances
2. Manikpur	Shovel and dumper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kusmunda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gevera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rajgamar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Banki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Surakachar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Balgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.B.—Information regarding capital, loss & profit, dividend are maintained at company headquarters.

Sources : Personnel Manager, WCL, Korba.

Above Table No. IV.24 furnishes information of coal mines under SECL (WCL), Korba. The table also includes information on Manikpur mine.

Banking Services :

4.71 There are several branches of prominent nationalised banks in the town such as State Bank of India (**Photograph No. 40**), Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank and also a branch of Zilla Sahakari Kendriya Bank, Korba. The detailed information of these banks is given below :—

TABLE NO. IV. 25

Particulars of Banks

(Amount in Thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Number of Depositors									
		Fixed		Saving		Current		Others		Total	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	State Bank of India, Korba	954	8,961	2,938	9,109	192	30,286	..	..	4,084	48,356
2.	Central Bank of India, Korba	1,447	9,411	3,000	4,572	329	2,401	..	..	4,776	16,384
3.	Allahabad Bank, Korba .	281	2,900	1,266	1,532	141	516	250	409	1,938	5,357
4.	United Commercial Bank, Korba.	8,604	13,695	4,643	6,236	1,059	6,936	..	..	14,306	26,867
5.	Punjab National Bank, Korba	1,185	8,657	1,719	3,876	222	5,557	..	..	3,126	18,090
6.	Zila Sahkari Kendriya Bank, Korba.	489	2,083	4,145	5,432	31	180	1,753	1,561	6,418	9,256
7.	Bank of India, Korba .	718	8,900	2,215	3,342	253	223	..	..	3,186	12,465
8.	State Bank of India, Korba	440	6,029	768	1,305	322	2,511	..	..	1,530	9,845
9.	S.B.I., I.T.I., Korba . .	773	11,334	2,037	6,974	148	3,051	..	..	2,958	21,359
10.	S.B.I., BALCO, Korba .	2,329	9,772	7,629	9,545	142	1,406	..	..	10,100	20,723
	TOTAL . .	17,220	81,742	40,360	59,923	2,839	53,067	2,003	1,970	52,422	188,702

Source : Respective Banks.

4.72 The above statement shows that in all there are about 52,422 Bank accounts and amount of Rs. 1,88,702,000 had been deposited in different banks. Further, these accounts are classified as fixed accounts, saving accounts, current accounts and other types of accounts. Accordingly Rs. 8.17 crores in fixed deposit accounts, Rs. 5.31 crores were reported in current account as on 3rd June, 1985. The above table also reflects that in terms of number of accounts, saving accounts having 30,360 depositors stands first and fixed accounts numbering 17,220 accounts occupies 2nd rank. While in terms of deposits, fixed account occupies first position. Current account occupies third position, both in terms of depositors and amount deposited. Other types of accounts having 2,003 account holders stand at the last position. Looking to the total deposits at the various banks in the town it may be confirmed that town is prosperous with regard to the economy. The main factor for the prosperity is that the undertakings existing in the town are paying a handsome amount to the workers in terms of salary/wages/bonus and overtime and Banking services are playing their effective role in the economy of the town.

Toddy, Arrak, Alcoholic Liquor, etc. Shops and Establishments :

4.73 There are 5 shops of alcohol liquor situated at different localities as shown in the following table No. IV. 26. Out of which 2 are of foreign liquor and three country liquor shops. There was no shop or establshment relating to toddy and arrak. Of course there is one shop in central Korba which deals with *Ganja* and *Bhang*. There is no restriction for using liquor. One warehouse is functioning there under the control of Warehouse Officer. The location of this Warehouse is on the east side of Korba-Champa main road wherein only country liquor is stored and distributed to other shops. This is under State Govt. This warehouse gets supply from Seoni district headquarters where it is processed. It is prepared from Molasses (Chota).

TABLE NO. IV. 26

Toddy, Arrak, Alcoholic liquor etc., shops and establishments

Location and Numbers			Rules and arrangement for issue of Licence and general supervision of sanitation
Type of shop	Location	Number	
1	2	3	4
1. Country liquor	Transport Nag	1	On Contract
2. ,,	I.T.I. area, Rampur,	1	Under Govt.
3. ,,	BALCO	1	Under State Govt.
4. Foreign liquor	Korba Old.	1	On Contract
5. ,,	BALCO	1	,,
TOTAL		5	

Air pollution and heavy blasting in coal mines :

4.74 The pollution problems created by Power Houses in the town (Photograph No. 60) is further supplemented by surface mining operation which leads to deposits of over burden. The potential reserves in the open cast mining have necessiated the continuance of mining operation till the deposits are totally extracted. It requires large space for heaping mining refuses. Heaps of the deposits look like hillocks (Photograph No. 2). Such areas of hillocks turn into waste land and on the other side of the quarry also turns into water reservoir. The present impact of over burden is glare and haze in the vision attributed to the dust particle around the area of open cast mines. Another problem which is closely related to open cast mines near Korba old is heavy blasting affect on the localities specially Korba old area. At the time of field survey we have to listen people saying that due to these blastings, floors, walls and roofs of the houses have been developing cracks. They further added that they had been complaining to General Manager W.C.L. (SECL), Korba but this problem exists even now. We have also experienced this problem while staying in Hotel Raj in Old Korba.

4.75 As per report received from Dy. Director Towns and Country planning, the sub surface mines create problems as shown below :—

1. Areas liable for subsidence.
2. Areas liable for flooding.
3. Areas permanently rendered unfit for urban development.

In view of the above mentioned points, the area between M.P.E.B.-100 M.W. and Korba old is not suitable and safe for intensive contiguous urban development due to underground (sub-surfaces) mines of this region. The sub-surface mining areas on the west of Hasdeo river are however away from the main habitation of the Korba town.

Trade Unions :

4.76 According to information received there are 13 trade unions in the town. In BALCO there are 8 Trade unions namely, Bharat Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh, BALCO Karmachari Sangh, Aluminium Employees Union, Korba, Bharat Aluminium employees & Labour Union, Korba, Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor union, Korba, BALCO Shramik Sabha, Korba, BALCO Employees Associaton, Korba and M.P. Mazdoor Sangh, Korba. The formation of all the above unions is in chronological order. Bharat Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh Korba which was established on 15-4-68 is the oldest and the M.P. Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh Korba established on 11-9-84 is latest among them. Except Chhattisgarh Khadan Karkhana Mazdoor Union, Korba and M.P. Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh, Korba all are affiliated to all India regional organisations such as INTUC, BMS, AITUC, CITU, HMS and HMKP respectively. The actual number of membership of each union could not be made known. The issues and problems being currently dealt with the method of dealing with the same are revision of wages and allied matters through mutual discussion between management and BALCO Employees' joint negotiation committee (consisting of recognised unions of all the wings). As per report received from BALCO management there was no strike during the last 3 years hence no man-days have been lost on account of strike or work stoppage.

M.P.E.B. East Korba :

4.77 Like BALCO, there are in all 5 trade unions in M.P.E.B. such as MPVK Sangh (Fed). MPVK Janta Union and Chhattisgarh Bijali Karmachari Sangh. All the Unions and Sanghs are related to class III and IV workers. Among the office bearers of above unions and Sanghs only President of Chhattisgarh Bijali Karmachari Sangh is outsider. Different labour problems put up were solved by the management through negotiations. These were mainly related to revision of pay scales of Class III and IV employees.

Land, Live stock and other resources, Land Revenue/ Land Tax and other particulars :

4.78 Korba non-municipal town as stated in earlier chapters is a mining-cum-industrially growing town. Thus it is obvious that the land revenue is not an important item in the income of the town. The land which is still lying vacant is mostly used for the heaping and storage of mining refuses and slurry of undertakings e.g. ash dump, ash ponds, red mud ponds, oxidation ponds and mining refuses, coal and its mines, nalas and drainage. Rest of the vacant land is being used for residence and commercial purposes. The needs of the town in respect of food grains and vegetables etc. are mostly from the adjoining villages and towns.

Livestock :

4.79 So far, there is not any provision for the registration of live stocks which is being reared in the town by the town dwellers. Hence SADA, Korba could not furnish the information about the exact number of animals in the town. But at the time of field survey we have seen that cows and buffaloes both are being reared in the town in large numbers for both domestic and commercial uses as reported by the surveyed households. Besides, goats, pigs, dogs and poultry are also being kept. For the keeping of pet animals (even dog) licence is not necessary in the town. The information collected from the 250 sampled households in connection with domestic animals is given below table IV. 27.

TABLE NO. IV. 27

Domestic animals and poultry found in selected households

Live Stock	Number
1	2
Cows	51
Heifers	7
Calves	8
She buffalloes	29
Buffalo Calves	2
Poultry	5
Hens	5

4.80. As it has been mentioned earlier that there is no separate body for the administration of Korba N.M. town. Since formation of SADA, its administration is also under SADA, Korba, hence separate income expenditure statement is not available. Even then a glimpse may be taken for the budget statement of Korba, SADA.

The sources of income are :—

(1) Sale proceeds from new and on going project. (1.1) Premium of self financing. (1.2) Right of occupation.

(2) Loan to be raised from (2.1) Central Govt. (2.2) State Govt. (2.3), HUDCO (2.4), World Bank (2.5), Others.

(3) Deposits relating to deposit works (3.1), H.P. instalments aid (3.2), Rental income (3.3), Lease ground rent (3.4), Subsidies, Grant in aid (3.5), Interest (3.6), Other income Receipt (3.7), Municipal Rates and Taxes (3.8), other receipt under municipal act (3.9).

Heads of cash out flow :—

(1) Projects:

(a) Preliminary expenditure.

(b) Works expenditure.

(i) On going projects.

(ii) New projects.

(iii) Environment & special projects.

(c) Deposit work.

(2) Maintenance :

(a) Normal.

(b) Municipal Service.

(c) Special repairs.

(3) Repayment of Loan :

(a) Central Govt.

(b) State Govt.

(c) HUDCO.

(d) Others.

(4) Interest Payment :

(a) Central Govt.

(b) State Govt.

(c) HUDCO.

(d) Others.

(5) Tools plant furnitures.

(6) Pay & allowances of employees.

(7) Contingencies and other administrative expenses.

(8) Municipal service.

Weekly & Daily Markets :

4.81 There are weekly markets in each locality of the Korba town. The marketing days of market organised at Dusshera ground in the locality of S.E.C.L. (W.C.L). are Monday and Saturday. In the locality of BALCO (Photograph No. 44) (near Parsabhata) township, Tuesday and Friday are market days. In the M.P.E.B. colony near TRT Quarters, weekly market is organised on every Wednesday. While in Korba old, the market days are Sunday and Thursday. This market is organised at Ranimahal Road crossing and Korba-Champa road near bus stand in old Korba. Thus it is obvious from the aforesaid information that every day is a market day in the town in one or the other locality. The timings of above weekly markets are almost from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Participants belong to every religious sect, caste and community. Besides above weekly markets, there are daily markets in the locality of BALCO at sector V and in the Korba old on the side of Korba-Champa main road where vegetables and fruits etc. are sold.

Fairs and Festivals :

4.82 Fairs and festivals are not only a source of recreation and entertainment but are also of some economic importance. Festivals are celebrated at different times and on these occasions, fairs are arranged at different places where in large scale sale and purchase of domestic and merchandise goods takes place. Almost all the important festivals of Hindus, Muslims and Christians are celebrated in the town with great enthusiasm. Dusshera fair is organised in each prominent locality of the town for which there are special grounds known as Dusshera Ground. These fairs contribute to the improvement of the Socio-economic life of the town.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

Ethnic Composition :

The entire population i.e. 1,271 persons living in 250 sample households covered under the study have reported their nationality as Indian.

5.2 In Korba town, according to the data collected at the 1981 census, 88.31 per cent of total population follows Hinduism, 4.93 per cent Islam religion closely followed by Christians with 4.37 per cent and Sikhs with 1.62 per cent, Jains, Buddhists and other religions constitute 0.77 per cent of the total population of the town. The distribution of population in Korba town by various religions is given in the following table.

TABLE NO. V.1

Distribution of Population by Religion in Korba Town (1981 Census)

Sl. No.	Religion	Population as per 1981 Census			Percentage distribution
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hindus	73,641	39,702	33,939	88·31
2.	Muslims	4,110	2,255	1,855	4·93
3.	Christians	3,642	2,033	1,609	4·37
4.	Sikhs	1,352	770	582	1·62
5.	Jains	329	178	151	0·40
6.	Buddhists	151	74	77	0·18
7.	Others	162	92	70	0·19
All Religions		83,387	45,104	38,283	100·00

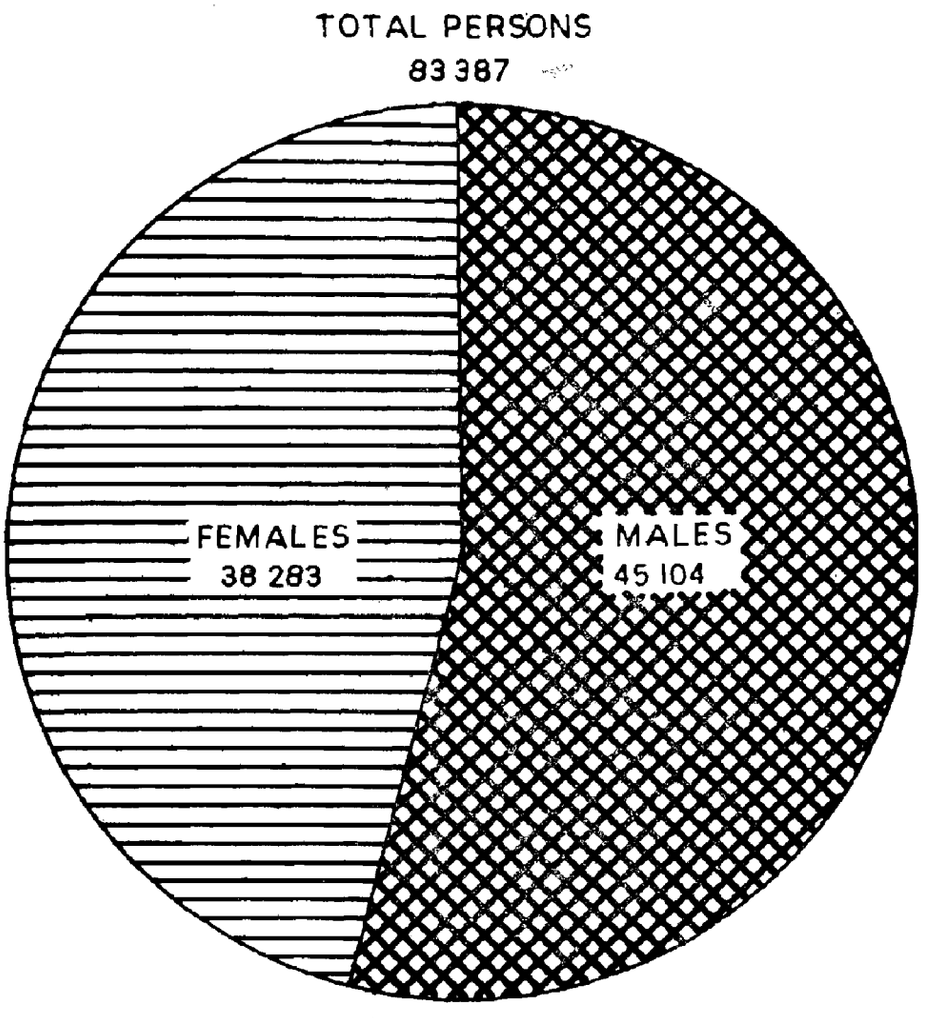
TABLE NO. V. 2

Percentage of Religion-wise Population in Towns of Bilaspur District (1981 Census)

Name of Town	RELIGIONS							
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Jains	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mungeli U.A.	18,872 (88·83)	1,067 (5·02)	659 (3·10)	134 (0·63)	.. ..	513 (2·42)	.. ..	21,245 (100·00)
Guarella U.A.	7,278 (76·04)	1,397 (14·60)	533 (5·57)	143 (1·49)	.. ..	157 (1·64)	63 (0·66)	9,571 (100·00)
Kota U.A.	10,590 (94·26)	347 (3·09)	153 (1·36)	102 (0·91)	.. ..	13 (0·11)	30 (0·27)	11,235 (100·00)
Takhatpur N.A.	10,331 (87·12)	651 (5·49)	498 (4·20)	311 (2·62)	.. ..	2 (0·02)	65 (0·55)	11,858 (100·00)
Bilaspur U.A.	163,897 (87·60)	14,155 (7·56)	5,436 (2·91)	2,407 (1·29)	330 (0·17)	319 (0·17)	560 (0·30)	187,104 (100·00)
(a) Bilaspur	157,461 (87·58)	13,818 (7·69)	5,361 (2·98)	2,095 (1·16)	306 (0·17)	319 (0·18)	431 (0·24)	179,791 (100·00)
(b) Sirgiti (N.M.)	6,436 (88·00)	337 (4·61)	75 (1·02)	312 (4·27)	24 (0·33)	.. ..	129 (1·76)	7,313 (100·00)
Ratanpur (N.A.)	12,394 (94·32)	684 (5·21)	18 (0·14)	36 (0·27)	.. ..	3 (0·02)	5 (0·04)	13,140 (100·00)
Korba (N.M.)	73,641 (88·31)	4,110 (4·93)	3,642 (4·37)	1,352 (1·62)	151 (0·18)	329 (0·40)	162 (0·19)	83,387 (100·00)
Akaltara (N.M.)	11,636 (89·61)	733 (5·65)	83 (0·64)	69 (0·53)	7 (0·05)	449 (3·46)	8 (0·06)	12,935 (100·00)
Champa (M)	21,026 (91·43)	876 (3·81)	831 (3·62)	187 (0·81)	12 (0·05)	5 (0·02)	59 (0·26)	22,996 (100·00)
Naila-Janjgir (M)	16,771 (93·77)	748 (4·18)	294 (1·64)	46 (0·26)	2 (0·01)	25 (0·14)	.. ..	17,886 (100·00)
Sakti (M)	12,935 (94·73)	597 (4·37)	79 (0·58)	43 (0·31)	.. ..	.. ..	1 (0·01)	13,655 (100·00)
Naya Baradwar (N.A.)	3,620 (97·26)	80 (2·15)	3 (0·08)	13 (0·35)	.. ..	6 (0·16)	.. ..	3,722 (100·00)
TOTAL	**362,991 (88.80)**	**25,445 (6.23)**	**12,229 (2.99)**	**4,843 (1.18)**	**502 (0.12)**	**1,821 (0.45)**	**953 (0.23)**	**408,784 (100.00)**

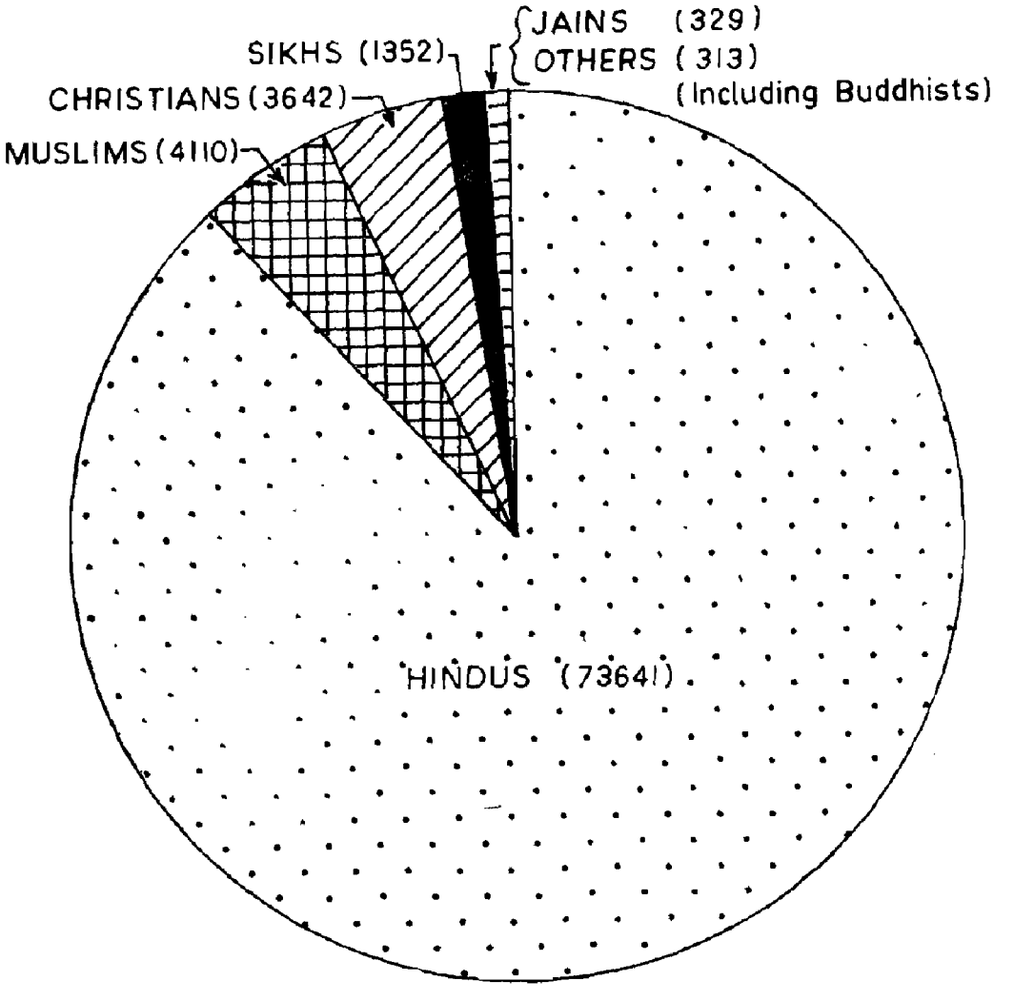
KORBA TOWN (NM)

POPULATION 1981



KORBA TOWN (NM)

RELIGIONS 1981



5.3 The pattern of distribution of religionwise population in Korba town that emerges from the survey data resembles that obtained from the census data. The proportion of population following various religions is Hindus (89.30 per cent), Muslims (6.76 per cent), Christians (2.68 per cent), Sikhs (0.56 per cent). Buddhists (0.39 per cent) and Jains (0.31 per cent). However there is some variation in the proportion of population of the census and the survey data religionwise. Particular mention may be made of Muslim population which increased from 4.93 per cent in the census to 6.76 per cent at the time of survey. The Christians which show a decline from 4.37 per cent in the census to 2.68 per cent in the survey and also Sikhs which also show a decline from 1.62 per cent in the census to 0.56 per cent in the survey. But while comparing the sample and census data we should keep in view the variations that may occur due to sampling fluctuations. The subjoined table V.3 gives distribution of sample house-holds by locality and religion.

TABLE No. V. 3

Distribution of Survey Households by Locality and Religion

Name of Locality	Religionwise household/Percentage Distribution				
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Others	Total Household
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharat Aluminium Company	75 (89·29)	4 (4·76)	4 (4·76)	1 (1·19)	84 (100·00)
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	40 (93·01)	1 (2·33)	1 (2·33)	1 (2·33)	43 (100·00)
South East Coal Field Ltd.	35 (94·59)	2 (5·41)	.. ..	.. ..	37 (100·00)
Irrigation Colony	14 (87·50)	..	2 (12·50)	..	16 (100·00)
Korba Basti (Old)	63 (90·00)	5 (7·14)	1 (1·43)	1 (1·43)	70 (100·00)
Korba Town	**227 (90.80)**	**12 (4.80)**	**8 (3.20)**	**3 (1.20)**	**250 (100.00)**

5.4 The table gives proportion of the distribution of the surveyed households by locality and religion of the total 250 surveyed households, 227 (90.80 per cent) belong to Hindus. 12 (4.80 Per cent) to Muslims, 8 (3.20 per cent) to Christians and one each to Sikhs, Budhists and Jain religion, 84 surveyed households fall in BALCO, 43 in M.P.E.B. colony, 37 in SEOL colony, 16 in Irrigation colony and 70 pertain to Korba Basti or old Korba town, The proportion of Hindu households among the serveyed households in each locality ranges from 89.29 per cent in BALCO, to 94.59 per cent in SECL. For Muslims this proportion ranges from 2.33% in MPEB colony to 7.14 per cent in Korba old Basti; for Christians 1.43 per cent in Korba Basti to 12.50 per cent in Irrigation Colony. The total population of the surveyed households is 1,271 persons (652 Males & 619 Females). Out of this 1,135 (89.30%) are Hindus, 86 (6.76%) are Muslims, 34 (2.68%) are Christians, 5 (0.39%) are Neo Buddhists,7 (0.56%) are Sikhs and 4 (0.31%) are Jains.

5.5 In the town, there are certain localities (Mohalla) named with the community like Pathan *Para* and Isai *Para*, but actually these communities are not in majority in that *para* which is named after these communities, Similar is the position of other *paras* (Mohallas). These are named after the name of a particular caste such as Dhanuhar *Para*. Agrawal Mohalla, Thakur Para, Dewangan Para. It appears that there is some significance of the name and the above named caste would have been in majority. But in reality inhabitants of these paras belong to different castes and creeds. People from different religion and faiths live together in an integrated way and share each others feelings and beliefs maintaining their respective distinct identity.

5.6 With reference to castewise description as found in survey, as many as 40 sub-castes among the 4 prominent *VARAN* of myth e.g. Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra, are found in the town.

Mother Tongue :

5.7 Though the town is situated in the main region of Chhattisgarhi dialect, but due to the impact of large number of immigrant settlers from the different parts of the state and country, a large number of mother tongues have been reported in the Census of 1981, as given in the table No. V.4.

5.8 In view of largest number of 82.70% of Hindi speakers, 1st rank of the principal mother tongue of the town goes to Hindi language. It is maintaining its dominating position since the origin of the town. As per survey (of 250 households) 25 mother tongues are reported in the town. In terms of percentage distribution of the surveyed population by speakers of various languages Chhattisgarhi constitutes 56.02% Hindi, 22.03%, Urdu, 5.19%, Bengali, 2.68% Marathi, 2.12%, Bhojpuri, 2.05% Telgu, 1.89% and Baghelkhandi 1.02%. The proportion of the rest of mother tongues is less than 1%. If we group Chhattisgarhi, Bhojpuri, Baghelkhandi, Rajasthani, Brij Bhasha, Bihari and Maithili with Hindi, the combined percentage of these mother tongues will come to 82.46%. Thus it may be said that there is majority of Hindi speakers.

TABLE NO. V. 4

Mother Tongue of Korba Town as per 1981 Census

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Number of Speakers P	M	F	Percentage distribution of total speakers
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assamese	4	3	1	0·00
2.	Bengali	2,467	1,341	1,126	2·96
3.	Gujarati	441	229	212	0·53
4.	Hindi	68,957	37,110	31,847	82·70
5.	Kannada	34	17	17	0·04
6.	Kashmiri	16	9	7	0·02
7.	Malayalam	1,388	782	606	1·67
8.	Marathi	1,594	837	757	1·91
9.	Oriya	1,094	592	502	1·31
10.	Punjabi	1,940	1,040	900	2·33
11.	Sanskrit	..	..	..	..
12.	Sindhi	869	439	430	1·04
13.	Tamil	266	146	120	0·32
14.	Telugu	1,385	716	669	1·66
15.	Urdu	945	523	422	1·13
16.	Others	1,987	1,320	667	2·38
	TOTAL	83,387	45,104	38,283	100.00

5.9 Table No. V.5 as given below throws sufficient light on the mother tongue and its speakers and also their percentage distribution as per survey.

TABLE NO. V. 5

Distribution of Speakers by Mother Tongue (As per survey)

Sl. No.	Name of Mother Tongue	No. of Speakers	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarhi	712	56·02
2.	Hindi	280	22·03
3.	Urdu	66	5·19
4.	Bengali	34	2·68
5.	Marathi	27	2·12
6.	Bhojpuri	26	2·05
7.	Telgu	24	1·89
8.	Baghel Khandi	13	1·02
9.	Oriya	12	0·94
10.	Punjabi	10	0·79
11.	Gujarati	9	0·71
12.	Gondi	8	0·63
13.	Gurmukhi	7	0·55
14.	Dogri	5	0·39
15.	Sindhi	5	0·39
16.	Rajasthani	5	0·39
17.	Malayalam	5	0·39
18.	Oraon	5	0·39
19.	Brij Bhasha	5	0·39
20.	Marwari	4	0·32
21.	Bihari	2	0·16
22.	Rewapari	2	0·16
23.	Maithili	2	0·16
24.	Kachchhi	2	0·16
25.	Awadhi	1	0·08
	TOTAL	1,271	100.00

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

5.10 It is evident from the table V.6 given below that there are 9,107 persons reported as scheduled castes as per 1981 census. Further it is also viewed that Scheduled Castes population is almost in all the localities of the town, though its highest percentage is in Korba old basti. Its proportion is 10.92% of the total population of the town. The main scheduled castes of the town is Satnami (Chamar, Chamari etc.) constituting 50.34% of total scheduled castes population followed by Ganda/Gandi (28.55%). In 1981 census there were in all 17 castes falling under scheduled castes in the town. Chikwa, Chikwi with only one male population comes to the last rank.

TABLE NO. V.6

Castewise population and its percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes (Census 1981)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Caste Population P	M	F	Percentage distribution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Audhelia	5	2	3	0·05
2.	Balahi or Balai	5	3	2	0·05
3.	Barahar Basod	6	3	3	0·07
4.	Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor Basor	20	10	10	0·22
5.	Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmik, Lalbegi, Dharkar	433	208	225	4·75
6.	Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi Regar, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi Surjyaramnami, Ahirwar, Chamar Mangan, Raidas	4,584	2,474	2,110	50·34
7.	Chikwa, Chikvi	1	1	..	0·01
8.	Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris	70	41	29	0·77
9.	Ganda, Gandi	2,600	1,279	1,321	28·55
10.	Ghasi, Ghasia	896	442	454	9·84
11.	Katia, Patharia	24	13	11	0·26
12.	Koli, Kori	36	19	17	0·40
13.	Kuchhbandhia	9	4	5	0·10
14.	Mahar, Mehra, Mehar	191	103	88	2·10
15.	Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera Navdigar	2	1	1	0·02
16.	Pasi	65	39	26	0·71
17.	Sansi, Sansia	16	7	9	0·18
18.	Unclassified	144	71	73	1·58
	TOTAL	9,107	4,720	4,387	100.00

5.11 Though there are only 9 castes falling under the Scheduled Castes in Survey the trend is similar to that of the census. Satnami stands on the first rank and Ganda, Gandi get the second. The following table prepared on the basis of position of survey data will reflect the position in detail.

TABLE NO. V. 7

Castewise percentage distribution of scheduled castes population (on the basis of survey)

Sl. No.	Name of Caste	Population			Percentage of total S.C. Population
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adi-Andhra (Scheduled in Andhra Pradesh)	5	3	2	3·25
2.	Chadhar	7	4	3	4·54
3.	Dumar	2	1	1	1·30
4.	Ganda	36	16	20	23·38
5.	Ghasia	19	7	12	12·34
6.	Kori	4	2	2	2·60
7.	Rohidas	4	2	2	2·60
8.	Satnami	70	40	30	45·45
9.	Surajyabanshi	7	3	4	4·54
	TOTAL	**154**	**78**	**76**	**100.00**

Scheduled Tribes Population :

5.12 The following table V.8 prepared on the basis of scheduled tribes population returned in 1981 Census reveals that there were 25 specified scheduled tribes in the town having a total of 7,630 scheduled tribes population which comes to 9.15% of total population of the town. The percentage of scheduled tribes population is slightly lower than that of the scheduled caste population (10.92%). When we consider distribution of population according to various scheduled tribes, we find that Gond and its sub-castes have 2,619 persons and constituting 34.33% of total scheduled tribes returned in Census 1981 and occupies first rank, Oraon, Dhanuk and Dhangad having 1,509 persons forming 19.78% of total ST population gets the second rank. Kanwar, Chattri occupies third rank having 1,210 persons (15.86%). Amongst them smallest contribution is related to Parja scheduled tribe whose population is only 2 (1 male and 1 female). Baiga comes on the second position from the bottom of the scale, Korwa, Kodaku were only 32 with whose name, the name of first Zamindari had been popularised and latter on this place emerged as Korba village and subsequently being called as Korba town. The table No. V.8 may reflect the position in detail.

TABLE NO. V. 8

Castewise population and its Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribes—1981 Census

Sl. No.	Name of Tribes	ST Population			Percentage distribution
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Baiga	3	2	1	0·04
2.	Bhaina	111	55	56	1·45
3.	Bharia, Pando	35	20	15	0·46
4.	Biar, Biyar	18	10	8	0·24
5.	Binjhwar	198	100	98	2·60
6.	Dhanwar	296	143	153	3·88

Table NO. V.8—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gond, Daroi	2,619	1,446	1,173	34·33
8.	Halba, Halbi	54	30	24	0·71
9.	Kawar, Chattri	1,210	655	555	15·86
10.	Khairwar, Kondar	155	83	72	2·03
11.	Kharia	98	51	47	1·28
12.	Kol	11	5	6	0·14
13.	Korwa, Kodaku	32	15	17	0·42
14.	Majhi	339	176	163	4·44
15.	Majhwar	214	110	104	2·80
16.	Munda	478	265	213	6·26
17.	Nagesia	17	13	4	0·22
18.	Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	1,509	917	592	19·78
19.	Pao	4	..	4	0·05
20.	Pardhan	34	17	17	0·45
21.	Pardhi	3	2	1	0·04
22.	Parja	2	1	1	0·03
23.	Saonta, Saunta	14	9	5	0·18
24.	Saur	4	3	1	0·05
25.	Sawar, Sawara	154	77	77	2·02
26.	Unclassified	18	8	10	0·24
	TOTAL	**7,630**	**4,213**	**3,417**	**100.00**

5.13 From the above table it is evident that in Pao tribe only 4 females are returned in the census of 1981 without any male, where as in the Sawar, Sawara, Parja and Pradhan tribes, there is a equal sex distribution. In the rest of tribes there is preponderance of males.

TABLE NO. V. 9

Tribes and sex-wise population of scheduled tribes and their percentage distribution

(SURVEY DATA)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	Population			Percentage distribution to total ST population as found in survey
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agariya	3	2	1	5·36
2.	Binjhwar	7	4	3	12·50
3.	Gond	34	14	20	60·71
4.	Kawar	7	3	4	12·50
5.	Oraon	5	3	2	8·93
	TOTAL	**56**	**26**	**30**	**100.00**

5.14 The above table also confirms more or less the same trend i.e. preponderance of Gonds in the population and the distribution of scheduled tribes of Binjhwar, Kawar and Oraon also show sizeable proportion. As already mentioned at the outset that data regarding persons of different castes other than scheduled castes/scheduled tribes is not available in census. Table 5.10 prepared on the basis of sample survey conducted in the 250 households of the town will certainly reflect a general idea about the other caste structure in the town.

TABLE NO. V. 10

Distribution of Castes other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes by sex (Survey Data)

Sl. No.	Communities Other than Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Brahmin	172	93	79
2.	Agrawal	64	34	30
3.	Manik Puri	47	23	24
4.	Jat	7	4	3
5.	Gupta, Baniya, Maheshwari	26	12	14
6.	Vaishya	17	10	7
7.	Soni	27	13	14
8.	Kumhar	14	7	7
9.	Sahu	77	42	35
10.	Naik	6	3	3
11.	Rajput	54	30	24
12.	Dhobi	35	23	12
13.	Yadav	39	22	17
14.	Kostha	71	31	40
15.	Thakur	30	13	17
16.	Patel	16	8	8
17.	Aria-Khatri	6	2	4
18.	Panika	29	13	16
19.	Nai	8	5	3
20.	Lohar (Viswakarma)	18	11	7
21.	Kayasthya	18	9	9
22.	Sambra	7	4	3
23.	Kahar	10	6	4
24.	Ahir	4	3	1
25.	Kurmi	21	11	10
26.	Chandra	5	3	2
27.	Vaishnav	12	7	5
28.	Khhatria	26	10	16
29.	Kewat	10	6	4
30.	Gadariya	8	3	5
31.	Marar	2	1	1
32.	Fulmali	9	6	3
33.	Gosai	1	1	..
34.	Kalar and Jaiswal	12	7	5
35.	Rathore	8	3	5
36.	Rawat	3	1	2
37.	Maratha	3	1	2
38.	Barai	5	2	3
39.	Others Sindhi	5	2	3
	Total	932	485	447

According to survey data there are 39 castes relating to Hindu religion other than 9 castes falling under Scheduled Castes and 5 falling under Scheduled tribes as already mentioned. The Brahmin being the predominant single caste among them and constitute 18.45 per cent of total Hindu population. Next in numerical strength are Sahu who account for 8.26 per cent closely followed in that order by Kosta with 7.62 per cent. Agarwal with 6.86 per cent and Rajput 5.80%. The aforesaid five castes constitute 46.99 per cent of the total Hindu population. The lowest figure relates to Gosai caste with just one male.

Houseless and institutional population :

5.15 **Houseless households and their population**

As it is very much clear from the word Houseless household meaning thereby household without any house or household living under open sky are defined as houseless household.

5.18 As per 1981 census, there were 237 houseless households wherein 806 persons (452 males and 354 females) were found living in the town. Its percentage comes to 1.21% of the total number of households and 0.97% of total population of the town. The sex-ratio among houseless population is 783 females per thousand males. This is significantly lower in comparison to sex-ratio of 849 of total population of the town as a whole.

Institutional household and population :

5.16 A group of unrelated persons living in a census house and having their meals from a common kitchen constitutes an institutional household. Accordingly, there were 16 Institutional households with 496 persons (444 males and 52 females) in the town as per 1981 Census. These constitute 0.08% to total households and 0.59% of total population of the town. The sex-ratio of institutional population is lowest in comparison to houseless and total population. The following table will reflect the actual position prevailing herein.

TABLE NO. V. 11

Houseless and Institutional Population by Sex

Town	Total Population				Houseless population				Institutional Population			
	House-holds	P	M	F	House-holds	P	M	F	House-holds	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Korba (N.M.) Town	19,655	83,387	45,104	38,283	237	806	452	354	16	496	452	44
Percentage to total households and population					1·21	0·97	1·00	0·19	0·08	0·59	1·00	0·11
Sex-Ratio			849				783				97	

Disabled Population :

5.17 For the first time, at the houselisting stage, prior to actual enumeration of 1981 census, data in respect of physically handicapped persons who are totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb has been collected from each household. In the following table the same is furnished for detailed observation.

TABLE NO. V. 12

Disabled Population by type of disability and its percentage of total population

District/Town	House list population	Type of disability and its number and percentage in bracket to total population			
		Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bilaspur District (Urban)	418,517	178 (0·04)	158 (0·04)	61 (0·02)	397 (0·10)
Korba (N.M.)	83,487	19 (0·02)	16 (0·02)	6 (0·01)	41 (0·05)

5.18 As the above table reflects there are 0·02 per cent totally blind, 0.02% totally crippled and 0.01% totally dumb persons in the town in comparison to 0.04% totally blind, 0.04% totally crippled and 0.02% totally dumb in the district (urban) proportion of all disabled persons comes to 0.05% of the total population in case of town as against 0.10 per cent of the district urban. The one important point which is worth mentioning is that the percentage of totally blind is comparatively higher followed by totally crippled and totally dumb in the town and district both.

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Marital Status :

5.19 Table No. V.13 which is prepared on the basis of survey of 250 households, shows 40.99% population of both sexes is in the age-group 0-14 and 25.5% is in the age-group 15-29, 24.62% in the age-group 30-49 and 5.51% in the age-group 50-59 and only 3.38% is in the age-group 60 and above. If we take broad age-groups i.e. 0.34% and 35.70% we find that 75.30 per cent which is about 3/4 of the total population comes in the first age-group and the rest 24.70% about 1/4 of total population of the town comes in the latter age-group. The above analysis reveals that town has higher proportion of younger population with about 41 per cent consisting of children below 15 years i.e. out of every 5 persons two are below 15 years of age. In the context of socio-economic programmes the special features of age distribution of population are important.

Sexwise Distribution of Population :

5.20 Table V.13 shows that equal sexwise distribution of population is found in the age-group 0-4 and 25-29. In the age-groups, 5-9, 10-14, 20-24 and 70+ there is indication of surplus females, whereas in the age-group of 15-19, 30-34, 35-49, 50-59 and 60-69 there are preponderance of males. In the age-group of 0-4, there is a balanced sex-ratio of 1,000 and in the next age-group this ratio is most favourable, it being 1,162. In the following age-group 10-14, this sex-ratio declines to 1,030, in the age-group 15-19 it is further reduced to 727, again in the age-group 20-24 there is rapid increase in sex-ratio and it touches 1,318 but in the age-group 25-29 it re-equalised to 1,000. In the age-group 30-34 it comes down to 965, in the age-group 35-49 again declines to 718. This decrease of sex-ratio is also reflected in the age-group 50-59 when it reaches to 750. In the age-group 60-69 it takes constant position at 750 when compared to age-group 50-59 and again at the end it shows the increasing trend and reaches to 1,143 females per thousand males. The above analysis reveals that there is no consistant trend towards decrease or decline in sex-ratio with the progress in the age-group of population.

Marital Status :

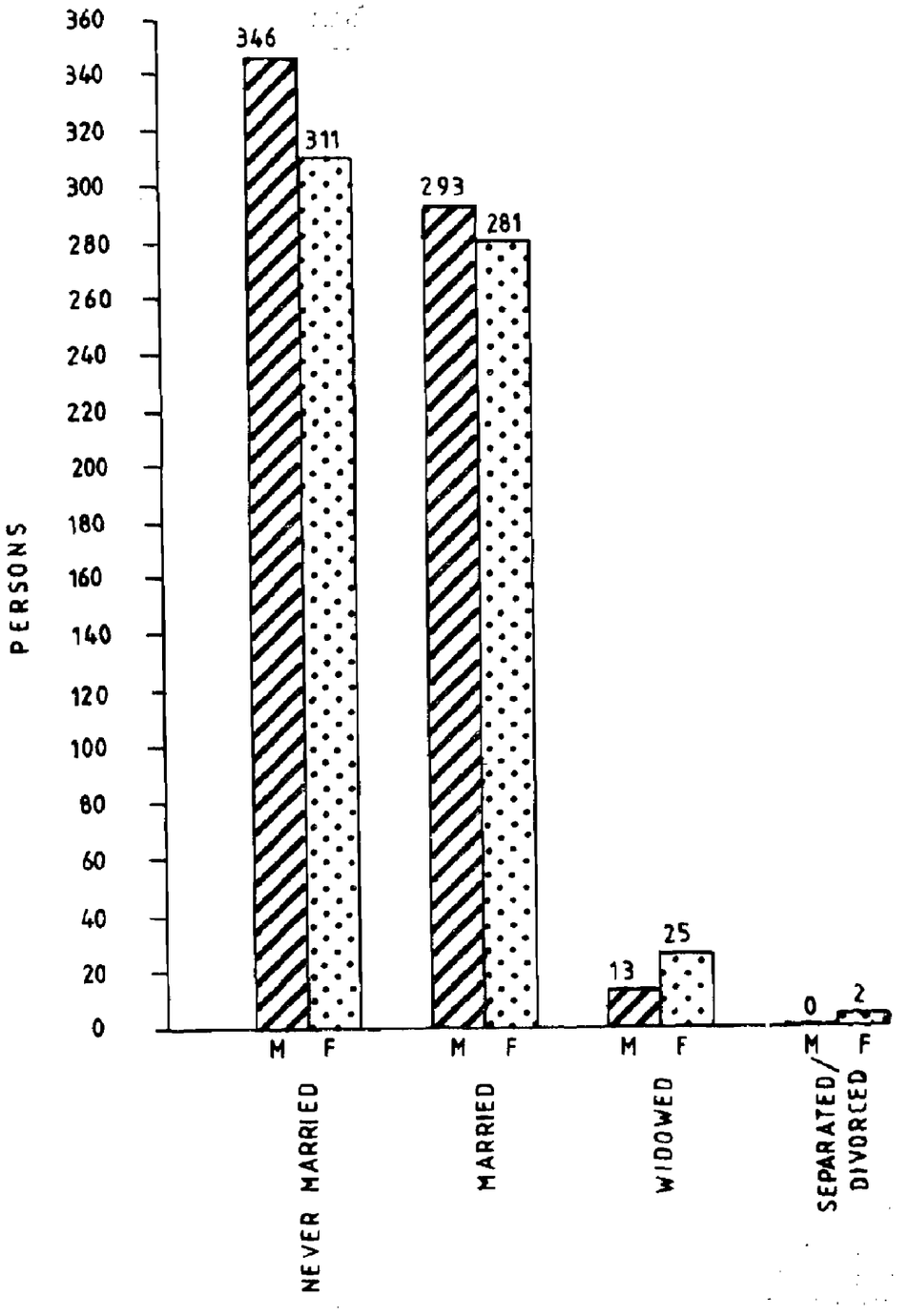
5.21 It is evident from the table No. V.13 prepared on the basis of sample survey of 250 households that 51.70% of the total population (53.07 males and 50.24% females) are never married. Except for 2 bachelors in the age-group 30-34 and one spinster in the age-group 35-49 neither married males nor married females are found in the age-group 0-14. Statistics of married males and females begin from the age-group of 15-19 where in 3 males and 18 females are married and this indicates that in comparison to males 6 fold females are married in this age-group. Further, it is a sign of early marriage of females in comparison to males. This type of trend continues up to the age-group of 25-29 but after that from the age-group 30-34 onwards percentage of married males accelerate up to the last age-group. Over all 48.30% (47.69% males, 49.35% females) population was married in all age-groups. The reason for early marriages in females may be attributed to the Hindu system in which Kanyadan has been considered most important and obligatory for the parents and consequent anxiety of the parents to be absolved of their responsibility as soon as their female children attain puberty.

5.22 In the widowed/widower marital status, we find that there are a total of 38 persons (13 males and 25 females) in different age-groups of population. The ratio between widowed males and females is around 1:2. The reason for this disproportion may be mainly attributed to the marriage system in Hindu society, because if male becomes widower he generally arranges remarriage, but in case of females even today the remarriage after the death of husband is not prestigious

KORBA TOWN (NM)

MARITAL STATUS

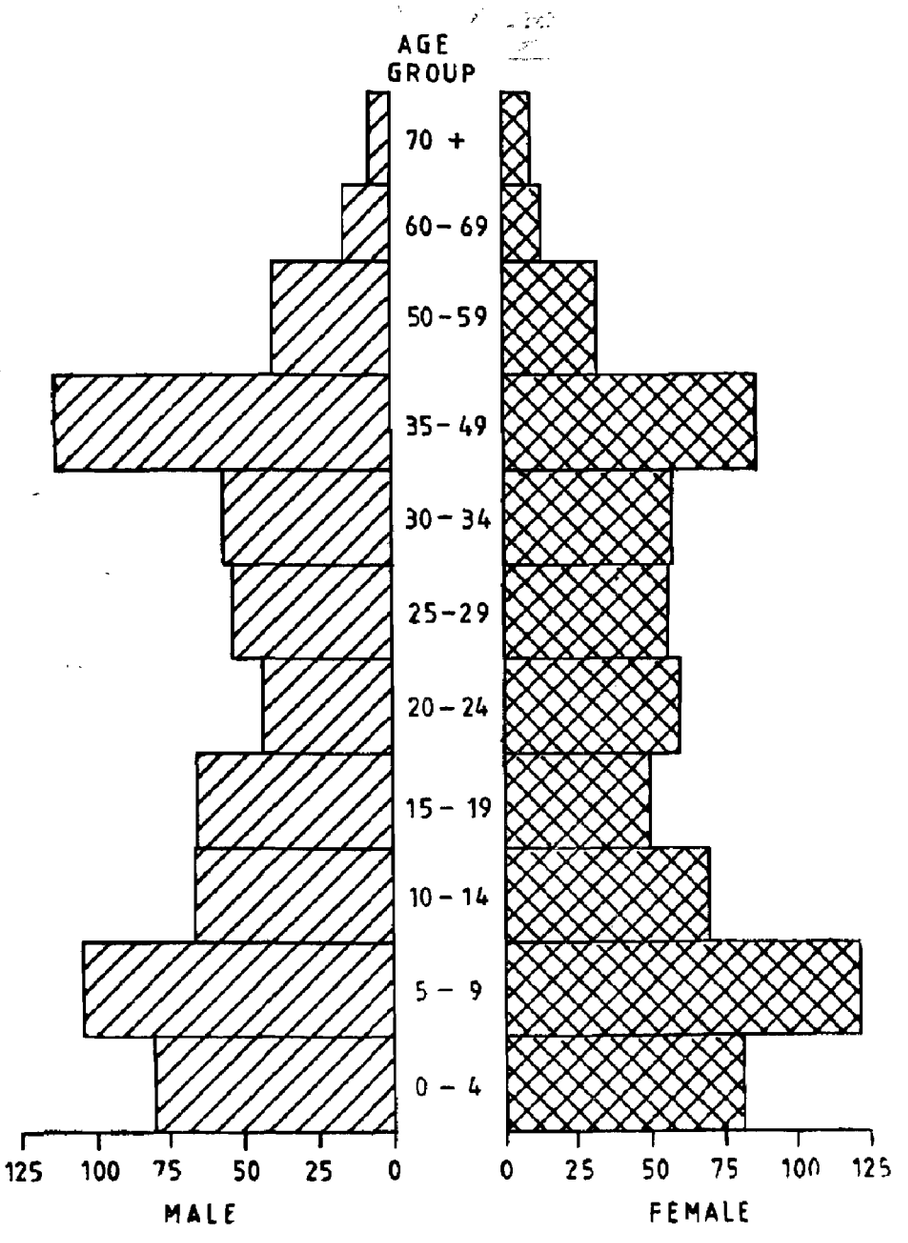
(SURVEY)



KORBA TOWN (NM)

POPULATION

(SURVEY)



neither for her nor for her relatives. Thus the widow women if she has children, her remarriage is taken to be a social stigma. Secondly, the working conditions of males are so hazardous and they have to work in the mines, factories, thermal power generation centres etc. Obviously, these types of work cover more risk. Therefore, percentage of accidental deaths among male workers makes widowed population disproportionate. The youngest age-group from where the widowers are found is 35-39. Where as one widow is found in the age-group 25-29 and after this age-group, continuity is maintained in all age-groups till the last. Another reason for more widows is that widow remarriage is tabooed specially among the so called higher caste people.

5.23 One female in the age-group 25-29 has been reported as separated, whereas none of the male has been recorded as such. Similarly, one women in the age-group 50-59 is reported to be divorced, while none of the males have been found as divorced in any of the age-groups. Here also the story is the same that divorced males generally remarry but females dont.

TABLE NO. V.13

Distribution of population by Age, Sex and Marital Status (Survey)

Age-group	Marital status by sex														
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unspecified		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0—4	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	79	79
5—9	105	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227	105	122
10—14	67	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	67	69
15—19	63	30	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	66	48
20—24	24	10	20	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	44	58
25—29	6	..	48	52	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	108	54	54
30—34	2	..	55	54	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	57	55
35—49	..	..	116	81	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	117	84
50—59	..	..	35	22	5	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	70	40	30
60—69	..	..	13	5	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	12
70+	..	..	3	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	8
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	346	311	293	281	13	25	..	1	..	1	..	..	1,271	652	619

Age, Sex and Education :

5.24 Table No. V.14 prepared on the basis of survey data given below reflects that population in the age of 5 and above is 1,113 (573 males and 540 females), which is always considered for computing effective literacy rate. The population of below 5 years age, according to census instructions has been treated as illiterate irrespective of their ability to read and write. Accordingly, we analyse the survey population of the town in different educational level by sex and age-groups. Thus out of 1,113 persons in the ages 5 and above, 325 persons (108 males and 217 females) were illiterate and 788 persons (465 males and 323 females). were found as literate by different educational levels and age-groups. In the youngest age-group 5-9 there were 227 persons (105 males and 122 females) and out of these 40 males and 56 females were found as illiterate. 65 males and 66 females were literates without educational level. One important point which is to be mentioned here is that there is preponderence of illiterate females not only in the age-group 5-9 but also in the age-group of 10-14. One very common aspect among the illiterates is that females out number males right from the age-group 5-9 till the highest age-group (50+) which indirectly supports the fact that as a general phenomena female literacy in comparison to males is significantly lower.

5.25 In the educational level (literates without educational level) there is surplus of females in the age-groups 5-9, 20-24, 25-34 and 35-49 while in the age-group 10-14, 15-19 and 50+ males are in surplus. In primary educational level, it appears that females exceed males in the age-groups either in 10-14 or 20-24 and 25-34 but in the remaining age-groups preponderence of males exists. While in middle level education, females out number in the age-group 20-24 whereas in the other age-groups males exceed over females. In educational level of matriculation/secondary which rightly appears from the age-group 15-19 there is preponderence of males in all age-groups and the ratio of males/females is about 4:1 (59 males and 15 females). Again, in the higher secondary/intermediate pre-university, females are found in surplus only in the age-groups 15-19 and 20-24 but in the rest of the age-groups males out number females. Its ratio comes to 3:2. In the educational level of non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, only one female in the age-group 25-34 and 2 males in the age-group 25-49 are found. None of the females was found in the educational level of technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree. Only 12 males in the age-group 25-34, 35-49 and 50+ were reported; 27 males and 11 females were reported having graduate degrees

other than technical degree, and they were in the age-groups 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-49. None of the graduate males was in the age-group 15-19 and below. Similar was the position of females in the age-group 50+. In respect of post graduate degree holders, two females were found in age-group 20-24 and three males in the age-group 20-24, 35-49 and 50+ one in each group. There were 7 males and one female in engineering and technology. The age-group of these technical persons was 25-34 for one female and one male. In the age-group 35-49 and 50+ there were 5 males and one female respectively. Similarly, 2 females of age-group 35-49 were in education. It is also worth mentioning that none of the persons of age-group 5-9 was in the educational level primary and above.

TABLE NO. V. 14

Distribution of Population by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Educational level	Age and Sex																
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		Total		
	Male	Female	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Illiterate . .	40	56	2	7	7	10	2	14	12	44	26	45	19	41	325	108	217
Literate (without educational level).																	
Non Formal .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Formal . .	65	66	31	30	6	4	3	4	6	17	13	17	16	4	282	140	142
Primary . .	..	..	28	29	20	8	9	10	7	16	14	7	7	3	158	85	73
Middle . . .	..	..	6	3	20	9	5	9	25	13	14	5	5	1	115	75	40
Matriculation/Secondary . . .	..	..	..	..	6	4	8	4	17	5	20	2	8	..	74	59	15
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University . .	..	..	..	..	7	11	7	10	23	10	14	4	3	1	90	54	36
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	1
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	12	12	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	5	12	2	4	2	2	..	38	27	11
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	3	2
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree :																	
Engineering and Technology. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	8	7	1
Medicine . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture and Dairying . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Veterinary . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2
TOTAL . .	105	122	67	69	66	48	44	58	111	109	117	84	63	50	1113	573	540

5.26 In comparison with the literacy rate of Bilaspur city, we find that the literacy rate of Korba town which is 51.12% (63.95% for males and 36.01% for females) is significantly lower than the literacy rate of Bilaspur city. 60.98% (71.15% for males and 49.94% for females). The Table No. V.15 shows the percentage of literates by sex.

TABLE NO. V.15

Percentage of Literate by Sex as per Census 1981

Region	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Bilaspur City . . .	60·98%	71·15%	49·94%
Korba (N.M.) . . .	51·12%	63·95%	36·01%

Religion and Age at Marriage

5.27 The Table No. V. 16 based on the survey data, prepared for males and females by religion and age at marriage shows that out of 307 ever-married males of different religions 30 (10.83%) males who belong to Hindus were married at the age below 14 years. There is none in any other religion who got married at the age below 14. In age-group 14-19, 82 (29.60%) Hindu males and 3 (16.67%) Muslim males have arranged their marriages. Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains do not have any married male up to the age of 14-19. The age-group in which largest number of males got married as 20-24, barring Christians, Buddhists and Jains for whom the age-group in which the largest number of males got married is 25-29. Likewise, the oldest age-group up to which marriages are continued is 35-39, but the number of such marriages is very few. The above table also reveals that the trend of early marriage still exists in Hindus followed by Muslims to some extent. The trend of late marriage is found prevailing in all other religions.

5.28 In the case of females, out of 311 ever married females of different religions 68 (21.86%) got married in the ages below 14 years. 188 (60.45%) in the ages 14-19 and 46 (14.79%) within the ages of 20-24. Only 9 (less than 3.0%) ever married females got married when in the age-groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39. Thus it will not be wrong to interpret that the trend of marriages in early ages is higher in females than males. One of the major factors contributing to this is to attain puberty at earlier ages by females in comparison to males and to some extent the social customs prevailing in Hindus and also to lower rate of literacy and educational standards among females.

TABLE NO. V.16

Religion and Age at Marriages by Sex

(Survey Data)

Age at Marriage	RELIGION														
	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Buddhist		Jain		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Below 14	30	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	30	68
14—19	82	169	3	14	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	273	85	188
20—24	120	39	13	3	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	184	138	46
25—29	38	2	2	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	51	46	5
30—34	6	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	3
35—39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
40—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	277	279	18	20	8	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	618	307	311

Educ on Age at Marriage And Trend :

5.29 Table No. V.17 perpared on the basis of survey data, shows that there are 307 males and 311 females those are classified as ever married. Out of that 54 males and 165 females are illiterates, rest of 253 males and 146 females are literates. Among 54 illiterate males, 9 (16.67%) were married at the ages below 14 years, 26 (48.15%) illiterate males were married within the age-group 14-19 years, 14 (25.93%) illiterate males were married within the age of 20-24 years, 4 males within the age-group of 25-29 and only 1 illiterate male was married within the age-group of 35-39 year which reflects that about 64.82% illiterate males were got married before the age of 19 years. If we take the percentage of illiterate males who got married by the age of 24 years, it would be 90.75% of total ever married illiterate males, when we contrast it with the literate males, in below primary educational level, we observe that there are 54 (14.53%) ever married males, out of which 13 (24.07%) were got married at the age of below 14 years. This percentage is higher than the precentage of illiterate males of the same ages, but the percentage of such males who were got married within the age of 14-19 years is lower. In brief, it can be implied that there is not major variation in the trend of age at marriage of illiterate males and literate males of below primary

educational level. Apart from this, there is a positive association within the educational levels and age at marriage. The table given above clearly reflects that as we proceed from lower educational level to higher educational levels we find that the trend of higher age at marriage increases significantly. Further, it may be emphasised that the percentage of such males, those who got married by the age 19 years are decreasing in relation to increasing educational level. Accordingly it may be seen that among the ever married males of the age up to 19 years, their educational level was, middle 32.7%, matric 24.4%, diploma and certificate and degree and above 10.3%. In other words there is a close and positive association between higher education and late marriage. As a general phenomenon keeping in view that the growth in females occur early in comparison to males and accordingly females may attain their puberty even at the age of 14, but males do not attain puberty by that age. Hence, there is visible difference in the optimum age of marriages of both sexes. We observe that majority of ever married females got married between 14-19 years. While the majority of ever married males got married between the age of 20-24 years. Here also in case of females the effect of education on the age at marriage is very clear. Accordingly 68 females who got married in the age below 14, out of that 54 females which comes to more than 3/4 of total ever married females of this category; are illiterates only 14 are literates. Among 14 literates females 8 are below primary level. 3 primary level, 2 middle and only one matric level. None of the diploma and certificate and degree holder ever married female is found in the age below 14 years. Thus it would not be wrong to interpret that there is a positive trend of late marriage among educated females also.

TABLE NO. V.17

Age at Marriage as related to Educational level

Educational Level	Age at Marriage — MALES									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate . . .	9	26	14	4	..	1	..	..	..	54
BelowPrimary . .	13	16	20	4	1	..	..	..	..	54
Primary . . .	2	11	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	30
Middle . . .	2	14	26	6	1	..	..	..	..	49
Matric . . .	4	15	47	11	1	..	..	..	..	78
Diploma & Certificate.	..	..	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	13
Degree & above .	..	3	12	12	2	..	..	..	..	29
TOTAL .	30	85	138	46	7	1	..	..	..	307

TABLE NO. V.17—concld.

Educational Level	Age at Marriage — FEMALES									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not Stated	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Illiterate . . .	54	96	12	..	2	1	..	..	..	165
Below Primary . .	8	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Primary . . .	3	26	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	36
Middle . . .	2	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Matric . . .	1	23	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	39
Diploma & Certificate .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Degree & above .	..	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL .	68	188	47	4	3	1	..	..	.	311

Correlates of Age at Marriage :

5.30. Here we are analysing the age at marriage in relation to sex and present age-group. The table No. V.18 prepared on the basis of survey data relates to it. In the survey, 307 males and 311 females were found as ever married. The maximum number of males and females, who got married are in the age group 20—24 and 14—19 respectively. In all 35 females were found in the present age-group of 55 and above and among them 15 (45.86%) were got married when they were below the age of 14 years. Similarly in the present age-group 45—54 out of 34 ever married females, 12 (35.22%) and in the present age-group 35—44 out of 64 ever married females, 15 (23.44%) ever married were got married when they were below the age of 14 years. This shows that the trend of marriage at early age is showing a favourable change gradually among males and even females. The most preferable age at marriage, of ever married females is 14—19 and of the males is 20—24. Over all 30 (9.7%) ever married males in different present age-groups are found who got married below 14 years. 85 (27.7%) ever married males got married within the age of 14—19 years and 138 (44.95%) i.e. highest percentage of ever married males, fall in the age-group 20—24. After this age-group the proportion of married males begins declining. Accordingly, there are only 46 ever married males in the age-group 25—29, 7 in the age-group 30—34 and 1 in the age-group 35—39. This reflects that in the later age-groups the number of marriages rapidly decreases.

TABLE NO. V.18

Age at Marriage as Related to sex and present age

Present Age	Age at marriage — MALE									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—24	1	11	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
25—34	3	20	55	23	2	..	..	..	..	103
35—44	9	20	38	12	5	1	..	..	..	85
45—54	6	22	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	57
55+	11	12	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	38
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	30	85	138	46	7	1	..	..	..	307

TABLE NO. V.18—*Concld.*

Present Age	Age at marriage — FEMALES									
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Below—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—24	3	59	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
25—34	23	62	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	111
35—44	15	33	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	6
45—54	12	16	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	34
55+	15	18	2	..	..	..		..	..	35
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	:
TOTAL	68	188	47	4	3	1	..	..	..	311

Inter Religion Marriage :

5.31 On the basis of survey data, there was not a single person whose spouse was the follower of the other religion. Thus it appears that even today generally people prefer to marry within their own religion.

Inter Caste Marriage :

5.32 There was no inter-caste marriage reported in any of the 250 sample households. Thus it may be hypothesized that the inter-caste marriages are not preferred in the town.

Widow, Widower Remarriage :

5.33 Table No. V.19 (a) given below clearly reflects that in the survey in all there were 4 women who became widow in the age-group 25—34 and none of them arranged their remarriage.

5.34 There were 19 women who became widow in the age-group 35 and above none of them got remarried. As regards males who became widower it would be observed that all the three males in the age-group below 25 got remarried, while in the age-group 25—34 out of

6 only five got remarried. As against this of the 16 widowers in the age-group 35 only few got remarried. It follows that as age advances the chances of remarriage recede.

TABLE NO. V.19(A)

Widow/Widower Re-marriage by age of becoming Widow/Widower and Caste or Tribe or Community (Separate data for Widow and Widower)

(FEMALE)

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number reporting to have become Widow/Widower at age			Remarks
	Below 25	25—34	35 and above	
1	2	3	4	5
Scheduled Caste	..	1	3	..
Ganda	..	1	..	..
Ghasia	..	..	1	..
Kori	..	..	1	..
Suryabanshi	..	..	1	..
Other Community				
I. *Hindu*	..	5	14	..
1. Brahmin	..	3	4	..
2. Sahu	..	..	2	..
3. Kshatriya	..	..	3	..
4. Ahir	..	1	..	..
5. Gadariya	..	1	..	..
6. Koshta	..	..	2	..
7. Panika	..	..	1	..
8. Nai	..	..	1	..
9. Kewat	..	..	1	..
II. *Muslim*	..	..	2	..
ALL TOTAL	..	6	19	..

TABLE NO. V.19(B)

Widow/Widower remarriage by age of becoming Widow/Widower and Caste or Tribes or Community (Separate data for Widow and Widower)

(MALE)

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number reporting to have become Widow/Widower at age			Number remarried out of those who become Widow/Widower at the age		
	Below 25	25—34	35 and above	Below 25	25—34	35 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste	..	4	1	..	3	1
Kori	..	..	1	..	..	1
Satnami	..	3	..	..	2	..
Suryabanshi	..	1	..	..	1	..
Other Community						
I. *Christian*	..	..	2	..	..	1
II. *Hindu*	2	2	13	2	2	2
1. Brahmin	..	..	3	..	..	..
2. Vaishya	..	..	3	..	..	..
3. Sahu	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	1	..	..	1	..	..
5. Ahir	..	..	3	..	..	1
6. Panika	..	1	1	..	1	..
7. Soni	..	..	1	..	..	1
8. Lohar (Vishvakarma)	1	..	..	1	..	..
9. Kewat	..	..	1	..	..	..
10. Marar	..	1	..	..	1	..
III. *Muslim*	1	..	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	3	6	16	3	5	4

Divorce and Remarriage :

5.35 The Table No. V.20 prepared separately for males and females both on the basis of survey data reflects that there were 15 divorced/separated men of Hindu community. Out of these 7 were scheduled castes, 1 scheduled tribe (Kanwar) and the rest 7 were related to other castes.

TABLE NO. V.20(A)

Divorced/Separated/Re-Marriage by age of becoming Divorced/Separated & Caste/Tribe/Community

(MALE)

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number reporting to have become divorced/separated at age			Number remarried of those who become divorced/separated at the age		
	Below 25	25—34	35 & above	Below 25	25—34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste	3	4	..	3	2	2
Ganda	1	2	..	1	..	2
Satnami	2	2	..	2	2	..
Scheduled Tribe	1	..	..	1	..	..
Kanwar	1	..	..	1	..	..
Other Community						
I. *Hindu*	2	3	2	2	3	2
1. Brahmin	..	1	..	..	1	..
2. Kshatriya	..	1	..	..	1	..
3. Ahir	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Panika	1	1	..	1	1	..
5. Dhobi	1	..	1	1	..	1
TOTAL	6	7	2	6	5	4

TABLE NO. V.20(B)

Divorced/Separated/Remarriage by Age of becoming Divorced/Separated and Caste/Tribe/Community

(FEMALE)

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number reporting to have become divorced/separated at age			Number remarried of those who become divorced/separated at the age		
	Below 25	25—34	35 & above	Below 25	25—34	35 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste	2	2	..	2	2	..
Kori	..	1	..	..	1	..
Satnami	2	1	..	2	1	..
Other Community						
I. *Hindu*	1	3	2	1	2	1
1. Sahu	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Ahir	..	1	..	..	1	..
3. Panika	1	1	..	1	1	..
4. Naik	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Dhobi	..	..	1	..	..	1
II. *Muslim*	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	3	6	2	3	4	2

Education By Religion :

5.36 The following Table No. V.21 which is prepared on the basis of survey data reveals the educational levels by religions. It may be mentioned that according to census concept children of 0-4 age-group have been excluded from the following table because they have invariably been treated as illiterate.

TABLE NO. V. 21

Distribution of Population by Sex, Educational level and Religion (Excluding population of below 5 Years)

Religion	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate without educational level				Primary	
						Non formal		Formal			
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu	1,001	516	485	96	202	..	..	127	126	81	68
Muslim	76	37	39	9	11	..	..	10	14	4	5
Christian	25	13	12	2	4	..	..	2	2	..	..
Neo-Buddhist	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh (Jat)	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1,113	573	540	108	217	..	..	140	142	85	73

TABLE NO. V. 21 (*Contd.*)

Religion	Middle		Matriculation/ Secondary		Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University		Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hindu	69	34	50	12	46	30	2	1	11	..	24	9
Muslim	5	5	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Christian	1	..	1	1	5	4	..	..	1	..	1	1
Neo-Buddhist	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh (Jat)	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	75	40	59	15	54	36	2	1	12	..	27	11

TABLE NO. V. 21 (*Concld.*)

Religion	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering and Technology		Agriculture and Dairying		Teaching	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Hindu	3	2	6	1	1	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neo-Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikh (Jat)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	2	7	1	1	..	..	2

5.37 The above table shows that 29.20% persons are illiterate and 25.3% persons have achieved no educational standard. The figures for the persons who have achieved the educational standard upto higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-uni versity are 437 (39.3%). Thus it is clear that major portion of the population is shared by illiterates and literates without educational level. The number of non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, graduate degree other than technical degree, post graduate degree other than technical degree, engineering and technology, agriculture and dairying and teaching are only 3,12,38,5,8,1 and 2 respectively. The combined percentage of these persons comes to 6.2%. Among 1,001 Hindus, 703 (70.20%) are literates. In Muslims the percentage of literates is 73.7%. It is 76% among Christians. Among Buddhists there are only two persons and both are literate. The percentage of literate among Sikhs is 83.3% and 100% among Jains. Thus it is observed that percentage of literates persons is highest among Jains and Buddhists and lowest in Hindus. At the same time out of 54 degree holders, 46 are Hindus, 5 Muslims, 2 Christians and 1 Jain. None of the Sikhs and Buddhists is a degree holder. Likewise, out of 12 technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders 11 relate to Hindus and one to Muslims. All the 3 non-technical diploma or certificate (not equal to degree) holders are Hindus.

TABLE NO. V. 22

Mother tongue with average educational score per head

Mother Tongue	Average Educational Score per head			Educated persons			Total Educational Score		
	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Chhattisgarhi . . .	1·07	1·45	0·67	634	328	306	681	477	204
2. Hindi	2·06	2·43	1·64	235	125	110	484	304	180
3. Marathi	2·36	2·73	2·00	22	11	11	52	30	22
4. Punjabi.	2·10	2·00	2·10	10	4	6	21	8	13
5. Gurumukhi . . .	3·00	3·00	3·00	5	3	2	15	9	6
6. Dongri	1·80	2·00	1·00	5	4	1	9	8	1
7. Sindhi	1·33	2·00	1·00	3	1	2	4	2	2
8. Gujarati	2·89	3·20	2·50	9	5	4	26	16	10
9. Urdu	1·50	1·59	1·41	58	29	29	87	46	41
10. Bhojpuri	1·83	2·50	1·17	24	12	12	44	30	14
11. Rajasthani	3·25	5·00	1·50	4	2	2	13	10	3
12. Gondi.	0·33	0·33	..	6	3	3	1	1	..
13. Bihari	1·00	1·00	..	2	1	1	2	2	..
14. Oriya	1·27	1·40	1·17	11	5	6	14	7	7
15. Telugu	3·09	3·30	2·92	22	10	12	68	33	35
16. Malyalam	1·60	1·00	2·00	5	2	3	8	2	6
17. Oraon	1·75	1·33	3·00	4	3	1	7	4	3
18. Brij bhasha	1·33	..	1·33	3	..	3	4	..	4
19. Bengali	2·48	2·27	2·69	31	15	16	77	34	43
20. Kachhi	1·50	2·00	1·00	2	1	1	3	2	1
21. Marwari	3·50	3·50	3·50	4	2	2	14	7	7
22. Baghelkhandi . . .	1·11	1·75	0·60	9	4	5	10	7	3
23. Awadhi	1·00	1·00	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
24. Rewapari	2·00	2·00	..	2	1	1	2	2	..
25. Maithili	3·00	3·00	..	2	1	1	3	3	..
TOTAL . . .	1·48	1·82	1·12	1,113	573	540	1,650	1,045	605

Mother Tongue and Educational Score :

5.38 Table No. V.22 given above which is based on survey data, reveals the comparative educational score among the speakers of different mother tongues in the town. The highest average educational score 3.50 is seen among the speakers of Marwari, followed by 3.25 in Rajasthani, 3.09 in Telugu, 3.00 in Gurmukhi, 3.00 in Maithili, 2.89 in Gujrati, 2.48 in Bengali, 2.36 in Marathi, 2.10 in Punjabi and 2.06 in Hindi. The lowest average educational score is 0.33 which is seen among the speaker of Gondi mother tongue. It is worth mentioning that though the number of speakers whose mother tongue is Chhattisgarhi and Hindi are considerably higher than others but the average educational score is much lower in comparison to that of the aforesaid other mother tongues. It is also observed that generally average educational score of males among all the mother tongues except Punjabi, Malyalam, Oraon and Bengali is higher or at par with females.

Mother Tongue and Knowledge of subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score :

5.39 We have already discussed the number of speakers of each mother tongue in earlier para. Now we come to the number of speakers of each mother tongue cross classified by the speakers of subsidiary languages together with average educational score as revealed in survey. The same is depicted in the appendix table No. 8. Though few in number, the average educational score of 5.00 among males whose mother tongue is Hindi and subsidiary language is either Punjabi or Tamil or Malyalam is the highest. Similar is the case of speakers, whose mother tongue is Telugu and subsidiary languge is Tamil. It is also observed from the same table that the average educational score of females in relation to the knowledge of subsidiary languages is significantly lower in comparison to males but not in all.

Education By Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Others :

5.40 It is evident from the following table that out of total 1,113, Scheduled Castes population (excluding children below 5 years) is 130 persons. Among them 57 persons are illiterates and 31 literates are without educational standard. Only 42 persons are literate with some educational standard in which 19 persons are of primary, 9 middle, 4 matric, 6 higher secondary, 3 graduate degree and 1 with post graduate degree level. None is in technical degree/diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree level. Over all there are 43.85% illiterates and 56.15% literate Schedule Caste. While in Scheduled tribe the percentage of illiterate and literate are 43.48% and 56.52% respectively. Like Scheduled Caste none is technical diploma or degree holder in Scheduled Tribe. The percentage of illiterate and literate persons other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes to 26.47% and 73.53% respectively. All technical diploma or degree holders belong to other castes. In the light of above table it may be said that the Literacy percentage among Scheduled Tribe is slightly higher with comparison to Scheduled Caste.

TABLE NO. V. 23

Education by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others

Community	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation/secondary	Higher secondary/Intermediate/pre-University	Non-technical Diploma/or certificate	Tech. Diploma/or Certificate	Graduate degree other than tech. degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Scheduled Castes . . .	57	31	19	9	4	6	..	..	3
Scheduled Tribes . . .	20	7	5	8	..	5	..	..	1
Others	248	244	134	98	70	79	3	12	34
TOTAL .	325	282	158	115	74	90	3	12	38

TABLE NO. V. 23—*Concld.*

Community	Post graduate degree other than Technology degree	Tech.degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree	Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Agriculture and Dairing	Veterinary	Teaching	Others	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scheduled Castes . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Scheduled Tribes . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Others	4	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	937
TOTAL .	5	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	1,113

Non-Enrolment In School :

5.41 Table V.24 gives distribution of households defaulting in enrolling school-going age children by caste/tribe or community of the household. We observe that among surveyed 250 households, 95 households are in the category of not having any child of school-going age. In 48 households only male children of 5-14 age-group are found and similarly in 38 households only female children of age-group 5-14 are found. Likewise, in 69 households both male and females children of school-going age-group (5-14) are existing. As it is very much evident from the table that in the households related to Christians, Neo Buddhists and Jains none of households is found defaulter. While in case of Muslims there are 11 households wherein children of school-going age (5-14) may be seen, and among them 7 households with children of school-going age of both sexes are found and out of these 4 households are found defaulters. Thus over all the percentage of defaulter households among Muslims is 36.36.%. In Sikh religion there is only one household who has only male child of school-going age is defaulter for not sending to school.

5.42 Among 227 Hindu households 90 households are without children of school-going age (5-14). In 43 households only male children of-school-going age are seen. Only female children of-school-going age are in 34 households and 60 households are such in which children of both sexes are found. Out of above 43 households 4 households are such who do not send their male children of school-going age to school, and 4 households are such who send their some male school-going children to school but not all. Similarly among 34 households with only female children of school-going age 8 households are not sending their female children of school-going age to school and 2 households are such who send some of their school-going age female children to school but not all. Among 60 households, with both male & female children of school-going age only 1 household is not sending both male and female children of school-going age to school, 2 households are not sending their some of male children of school-going age (5-14) to school, 5 households are defaulters of not sending their female children to school, and other 6 households are not sending only their some female children to school. The percentage of default of any type among Hindus of not sending school to school-going age children is 24.82%. The ratio of defaulting behaviour among households related to scheduled castes is 3:1 in comparison to 7.4 in scheduled tribes. Among scheduled castes highest default existed in Ghasia (100%) and among scheduled tribes in Binjhwar tribe (100%) followed by Gond. Accordingly among other castes, the highest default is in Panika (75%).

TABLE NO. V. 24

Households Defaulting in enrolling School-going age Children by caste or tribe or Community of head of households

Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of household	Number of households not having any child of school-going age	No. of households having children of school-going age (5-14)			Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of household with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school
		Male only	Female only	Male & female both		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Caste . . .	12	5	4	9	1	..
Scheduled Tribe . . .	8	2	3	2	1	..
Hindus—Other than S.C./S.T. .	70	36	27	49	2	4
Hindu (Total)	90	43	34	60	4	4
Muslim	1	2	2	7	..	..
Sikh	..	1	..	..	1	..
Christian	3	1	2	2	..	..
Neo Buddhist	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	95	48	38	69	5	4

TABLE NO. V.24—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of household	Number of households with only female 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 some of them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send male children only to school
1	8	9	10	11
Scheduled Caste . .	2	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribe . .	1	1	..	..
Hindus—Other than S.C./S.T.	5	1	1	..
Hindu (Total)	8	2	1	..
Muslim	..	..	1	..
Sikh	..	..	..	..
Christian	..	..	..	..
Neo Buddhist . . .	..	..	..	..
Jain	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	2	2	..

TABLE NO. V. 24—*Concld.*

Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of houshold	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age & failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age & failing to send only some female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age & failing to send some male & some female children to school
1	12	13	14	15
Scheduled Caste	..	1	1	1
Scheduled Tribe	..	1	..	..
Hindus-other than S.C./S.T. .	2	3	5	1
Hindu (Total)	2	5	6	2
Muslim	1	1	1	..
Sikh	..	..	..	..
Christian	..	..	..	..
Neo Buddhist	..	..	..	..
Jain	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	6	7	2

5.43 Table No. 9 as given in the appendix, which is prepared on the basis of survey data for household default consistency by sex in enrolling children as related to educational level, caste or tribe or community of head of household. This table reveals that out of 69 households having male and female children of school going age only 2 households are defaulters for not enrolling their children of school going age (5-14) of both sexes. Both households are related to heads of below primary educational level. One is Kalar by caste in Hindus and other is a Muslim. Both are males. There is none of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes household of such type. Thus it may be mentioned that there is positive co-relation between the default and illiteracy.

5.44 It is very much clear from the appendix Table No. 10 which is prepared on the basis of survey data that among 69 households, there are 6 households those may be termed as default consistency by sex. These households are defaulters of not sending male children of school going age to school. Out of these heads of 2 households are illiterate, 2 below primary level and 1 middle level. Among the 6 defaulters of this category 5 of these cases relate to Hindus and one to Muslims. These 5 Hindu households include one Sahu, 1 Kahatriya, 1 Panika, 1 Ghasia (SC) and 1 Binjhawar (ST).

5.45 According to appendix Table No. 11 which is based on the survey shows that there are 12 households which may be termed to have default inconsistency unstructured. These are scattered among illiterate and among all educational levels up to matric.

5.46 The appendix table 12 prepared on the basis of survey data reflects that in all there are 51 children of school going age (5-14) those have either never attended the school or after ever attending discontinued their education. This includes 17 males and 34 females. It is obvious that the ratio of males and females who never attended the school comes to 1:2. Further it may also be seen that the number of never attending is four times higher than that of discontinuation after ever attendance, which comprises 10 males and 7 females. The main reason attributing to non-attendance in schools is economical. The second which is also not less important than first is, according to informant households, they treat the children upto 8 years age (in 14 cases) as not capable to attend a school. Besides sickness of children and the long distance of travel to approach the nearest school also contribute to never attendance of children to schools.

Discontinuation of Study. :

5.47 Appendix table 13, based on survey data, shows the data on discontinuation of education by age, sex, caste/tribe, community and class up to which the education was received. As stated in the earlier para, there are 10 children (3 males and 7 females) who have discontinued their education. In this para we are analysing the same with reference to class and age-group of discontinuation. Accordingly out of 3 males one male discontinued when he was in class II within the age of 10-12 years and he is Kalar by caste and belongs to Hindu religion. One more Vaishya and one Kalar male child discontinued when they were in classes V to VI at the age-group 10-12 and 13-14. Similarly of the 7 females, 1 discontinued from class IInd, 2 from class IIIrd to IVth, one from V to VI and 3 from VII to VIII classes; all were below 15 years.

CHAPTER VI

Migration and settlement of families

History of migration :

The study of migration and settlement of families forms a part of the analysis of the history of growth of the town that has been discussed in some detail in the chapter II of this report. It has been brought out in the earlier chapters how Korba a small village in 1951 with a megre population of 2,036 grew into one of the biggest industrial centres of Madhya Pradesh and one of biggest power generating centres of India with a population of 83,387 in 1981 and with a potentiality of growing into one of the biggest industrial centres of India in the next decade. The steep growth of popultion in the last three decades is attributed to high increase of in migration resulting from the creation of employment opportunities offered by the various industrial centres such as coal mining by National Coal Development Corporation, M.P.E.B., National Thermal Power Corporation (N.T.P.C.), Aluminium Plant, Fertilisers (proposed). Indo Burman Petroleum (I.B.P.) and other allied activities. Although it is difficult to trace the settlement history of the various localities, yet on the basis of survey data, some opinion can be formed in this respect. The survey data has revealed that out of the total 250 households studied, the heads of the 233 households have in-migrated into the town and only heads of the 17 households were born in the town itself. With regard to population out of the total 1,271 population of the survey households 865 (68.06%) comprises the in-migrant population and 406 (31.94%) persons were born in the town.

Migrants according to place of birth :

6.2 Out of 233 in-migrant families, 211 households belong to Hindus, 11 to Muslims, 8 to Christians. As per survey data, the oldest Muslim family settled in the town was in 1956, the Christian household in 1966 and Sikh household in 1972. The distribution of sample households by religion is depicted in the following table.

TABLE NO. VI. 1

Distribution of in-migrant households by religion

(Survey Data)

Religion	Total number of sampled households	Number of in-migrant households (by birth)
1	2	3
All religion . . .	250	233
Hindu	227	211
Muslim	12	11
Christian . . .	8	8
Sikh	1	1
Neo-Buddhist . . .	1	1
Jain	1	1

6.3 The incidence of migration may be studied with reference to either one's place of birth or place of last residence or both. The 1971 and 1981 census data based on individual slips provide information on both the points. But tables relating to in-migration at town level were not presented as per tabulation plans of 1971 and 1981. Therefore the analysis of migration data for Korba town is restricted to the survey data only in this report.

The sub-joined table indicates the break-up of survey population by place of birth.

TABLE NO. VI. 2

Number of Persons born within and out side the town

(Survey Data)

Place of Birth	Population			Percentage to total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Born in Korba town	406	223	183	31·94	34·20	29·56
B. Born in places other than Korba town . .	865	429	436	68·06	65·80	70·44
I. Born in other place of Bilaspur district . .	434	215	219	50·17	50·12	50·23
II. Born in other districts of Madhya Pradesh .	178	85	93	20·58	19·81	21·33
III. Born in other states of India . . .	246	124	122	28·44	28·90	27·98
IV. Born in other countries	7	5	2	0·81	01·17	0·46
Total Population . . .	1,271	652	619	100·00	100·00	100·00

6.4 Thus 68.06% of the total surveyed population is composed of migrants. The proportion of migrants among females (70.44%) is slightly higher than that among males (65.80%). The higher in-migration rate among females may perhaps be due to marriage migration, because of local traditions and customs, soon after the marriage the wife moves to her husband's place of residence. It is also customary in this region for the parents to fetch their daughters for delivery and confinement at least during first pregnancy. Among the migrants the intra-district group constitutes 50.17% and the inter-district migration group form 20.58%. The inter-state group accounts for 28.44%. Migrants from out side the country form only 0.81%.

6.5 Just little more than half of the total migrants are from within the district and 20.57% migrants are from other districts of the state while 28.44% are from out side the state. Migrants from out side India constitutes a very small proportion. :

Migrants according to last residence :

The sub-joined table VI.3 gives distribution of in-migrants classified by last residence and duration of stay in Korba.

TABLE NO. VI.3

Migrants classified by last residence and duration of stay in korba

(Survey Data)

Duration of stay in the town (Korba)	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Migrant	Last residence			
			Elsewhere in the district of enumuration	Other districts of the state	Other states of India	Other country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Migrants	P	865	453	224	188	..
	M	429	216	116	97	..
	F	436	237	108	91	..
Less than 1 year	P	38	12	15	11	..
	M	19	5	8	6	..
	F	19	7	7	5	..
1—4	P	156	76	48	32	..
	M	62	26	22	14	..
	F	94	50	26	18	..
5—9	P	206	99	57	50	..
	M	102	48	30	24	..
	F	104	51	27	26	..
10—19	P	320	180	73	67	..
	M	168	92	41	35	..
	F	152	88	32	32	..
20 & above	P	145	86	31	28	..
	M	78	45	15	18	..
	F	67	41	16	10	..

6.6 The above table depicts that out of 865 migrants, duration of stay in the town of 145 persons is 20 years and above, 320 persons are residing in the town from 10 to 19 years, 206 persons are living in the town from 5-9 years, the stay in town of 156 persons is from 1-4 years and only 38 persons are living in the town for a period of less than a year. It is also evident from the table that about 37 per cent of in-migrants are in the duration range of 10-19 years followed by duration of 5-9 years which constitute 23.81 per cent of the total migrants. Here also we see that the number of in-migrant females in the duration of stay ranging 1-4 years and 5-9 years is higher than that of male migrants while in the duration range less than 1 year it is just equalises with the in-migrant males but in the duration ranges 10-19 years and 20+ years the number of in-migrants males are significantly higher than females.

The following table depicts proportion of migrants according to duration of last residence.

TABLE NO. VI.4

Percentage of migrants according to duration of last residence

(Survey Data)

Last residence	Migrants (all durations)	Duration of residence in the place of enumeration				
		Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20 years & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	100.00	4.39	18.03	23.82	37.00	16.76
I. Elsewhere in the district enumeration	100.00	2.65	16.78	21.85	39.74	18.98
II. Other districts of the state . .	100.00	6.69	21.43	25.45	32.59	13.84
III. Other states of India . . .	100.00	5.85	17.02	26.60	35.64	14.89

6.7 The table no. VI.4 shown above, reveals that the proportion of migrants in the town is highest in the duration range of 10-19 years. Further if we consider the migrants from the duration range 10 and above, together, we find that more than 50% of total migrants have in-migrated in this period. It is in conformity to what was mentioned earlier that the development of town got accelerated after sixties leading to large scale in-migration into the town, from within the district and within the state; and also from within the country, mostly in search of jobs and trade opportunities.

Table VI.5 given below shows workers among in-migrants classified by last residence and their economic activity.

TABLE NO. VI.5

Workers among migrants according to last residence and economic activity

Area from where migrated	Total migrants	Total in-migrants-workers	Percentage of workers to total migrants
1	2	3	4
Total	865	295	34·10
I. Elsewhere in the district .	453	150	33·11
II. Other districts of the state	224	77	34·38
III. Other states of India .	188	68	36·17

6.8 The above table shows that among migrants, 295 persons constituting 34.10% of total in-migrants are workers. Out of 453 in-migrants from within the district, 150 persons are workers. Out of 224, in-migrants from other districts of the State 77 persons are workers. Similarly, among 188 in-migrant persons whose last residence was elsewhere in the country (excluding M.P.) 68 persons are workers. It shows that the percentage of workers among in-migrants from other states is higher in comparison to in-migrants within the state.

6.9 It can be observed from the above table that among 295 in-migrant workers, only 19 males are reported as employers. While the largest number 200 persons (187 males & 13 females) among in-migrants workers bear the status of employees, 56 persons (45 males and 11 females) are in the status of single worker and 20 persons (18 males & 2 females) are family workers. Thus in view of above description the lowest number of workers among the in-migrants belong to employer's category.

6.10 The table no. VI.7 based on survey data shows the percentage of in-migrant workers. The highest percentage of in-migrant workers in any single industrial category is 31.86% in the category of other services. The second largest proportion (25.08%) of in-migrant workers is in manufacturing, processings, repairs, other than household industry. It is mostly attributed to location of BALCO. Trade and commerce (category VII) having 12.88% in-migrants workers, constitute a sizeable share among the migrant workers.

TABLE NO. VI.6

Employment status of migrant workers with reference to place of last residence

(Survey Data)

Place of last residence	Employment Status by Sex										
	Employer		Employees		Single worker		Family worker		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total Migrants . . .	19	..	187	13	45	11	18	2	295	269	26
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	12	..	94	6	22	6	10	..	150	138	12
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state.	2	..	49	4	12	4	5	1	77	68	9
III. Last residence outside the state but within the country.	5	..	44	3	11	1	3	1	68	63	5

TABLE NO. VI.7

Distribution of Migrant workers by Industrial category

(Survey Data)

Industrial Category	Number of			Percentage distribution		
	Total workers	Migrant workers	Non-migrant workers	Total workers	Migrant workers	Non-migrant workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cultivators . . . . . (I)	1	..	1	0·30	..	2·44
2. Agricltural labourers . . . (II)	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities .(III)	3	3	..	0·89	1·02	
4. Mining and Quarrying . . . (IV)	31	24	7	9·23	8·14	17·07
5. Household Industry . . . . (V)(a)	16	15	1	4·76	5·09	2·44
6. Other than household Industry . (V)(b)	86	74	12	25·60	25·08	29·27
7. Construction . . . . (VI)	28	28	..	8·33	9·49	..
8. Trade and Commerce . . . (VII)	45	38	7	13·39	12·88	17·07
9. Transport Storage and Communications (VIII)	19	19	..	5·65	6·44	
10. Other Services . . . . (IX)	107	94	13	31·85	31·86	31·71
TOTAL .	336	295	41	100·00	100·00	100·00

The distribution of migrant workers in various sectors of economy is shown as below:—

TABLE NO. VI.8

Percentage distribution of in-migrant workers by sector of economy

(Survey Data)

Sector of economy	Percentage of in-migrant workers engaged in
1	2
I. Primary sector	9·16
II. Secondary sector	39·66
III. Tertiary sector	51·18
TOTAL	100·00

6.11 The data given in the above table depicts that a little more than half (51.18%) of the total in-migrant workers are engaged in the tertiary sector and the rest are distributed in secondary (39.66%) and primary (9.16%) sector. Thus it is evident that proportion of primary sector in total in-migrants workers is only 1/10th which includes mining workers also, but if we exclude in-migrant workers employed in mining activities we find that only a very meagre percentage remains for primary sector, which would be 1.02%. The role of secondary and tertiary sector combined together is around 9/10th (90.84%) of total in-migrant worker. which is an indication of the economic development of the town.

6.12 The participation in work by the in-migrants according to broad age-group, sex and by occupational division is given below in table no. VI.9.

6.13 As it is reflected from the table No. VI. 9 the majority of in-migrant workers are in the occupational Divisional 7-8-9 which denotes production and related works, transport equipment operators and labourers. The highest figure of these occupational Division 118 (108 males and 10 feamles) is found in the age-group 30-59, followed by age-group 15-29 in which there are 50 in-migrant workers (48 males and 2 femaes). The occupational Division 0-1 has 31 migrant workers (22 males and 9 females) and of these 9 workers (4 males and 5 females) in the age-group 15-29 and 22 workers (18 males and 4 females) are in the age-group 30-59.

6.14 If we contrast literacy rate of in-migrants workers, to total workers of the town, we find that the literacy rate among in-migrants is higher (82.37%) than the literacy rate of the workers (81.55%) of the town. The table No. VI. 10 indicates educational level and occupational divisions of the in-migrant workers.

TABLE NO. VI. 9

Migrants by occupational division and broad age-group by sex

(Survey Data)

Occupational Division	Total			Broad Age-Group							
	P	M	F	0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Professional, Technical and Related workers. (0—1)	31	22	9	..	..	4	5	8	4	..	..
Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers-(2)	22	22	..	..	..	4	..	16	..	2	..

TABLE NO. VI. 9—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Clerical and related workers—(3)	23	23	..	..	..	4	..	17	..	2	..
Sales workers—(4) . .	17	15	2	..	..	6	1	7	1	2	..
Service workers—(5) .	27	24	3	..	..	6	1	16	2	2	..
Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and related workers—(6)	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Production and related workers, Transport equipment Operators and Labourers (7-8-9)	172	160	12	3	..	48	2	108	10	1	..
Workers not Classified By Occupation—(X)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	295	269	26	3	..	73	9	184	17	9	..

TABLE NO. VI.10

Migrants occupational division and education level by sex

Educational level	Total			Occupational 0—1		Occupational 2		Division 3		Division 4		Division 5		Division 6		Division 7-8-9	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(1) Illiterate . .	52	39	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	3	1	..	29	9
(2) Literate (without Educational level)	39	38	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	27	1
(3) Primary . .	31	29	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	19	1
(4) Middle . .	44	44	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	32	..
(5) Matriculation/ Higher Secondary	85	82	3	12	3	8	..	8	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	45	..
(6) Technical or Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	7	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
(7) Graduate & above	37	31	6	10	5	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	1
TOTAL	295	269	26	22	9	22	..	23	..	15	2	24	3	3	..	160	12

6.15 It is also noted that 14.50 per cent of male workers and 50% of the female workers are illiterate. Majority among illiterate workers both among males (74.36%) and females (69.23%) are employed as production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers. Among the male workers majority of (82) are matriculates. Among the 31 male workers with graduate and above qualifications, 24 are employed under occupations relating to professional, technical and related workers, administrative, executive and managerial workers and clerical and related workers. Of the 6 females with graduate and higher level qualification, 5 are working in the occupation group of professional, technical and related workers.

The table given below shows distribution of in-migrant non-workers population classified by place of last residence.

TABLE NO. VI.11

In-migrants non-worker classified by place of last residence

(Survey Data)

Last Residence	in migrant non-workers	percentage distribution
1	2	3
1. Elsewhere in the district of Bilaspur	303	53·16
2. Other districts of the state . .	147	25·79
3. Other states of India . . .	120	21·05
Total .	570	100·00

6.16 As the above table shows, there are 570 in-migrant persons in the town who have been categorised as non-workers. Among them, the last residence of 303 persons (53.16%) is at place other than Korba town in the Bilaspur district, 147 persons (25.79.1%) have reported their last residence in the other districts of M.P., while 120 persons (21.05%) have their last residence in the other states of India. Overall 65.90% of total in-migrants are non-workers.

The subjoined table gives information relating to households which have some relatives in the place from where they in-migrated to Korba town.

Table no. VI.12 shows the household having their close relations in the place from where they are migrated to the town.

TABLE NO. VI.12

Classification of in-migrant households by relatives

(Survey Data)

Details of Relatives	No. of Households
1	2
Father	36
Mother	57
Married brother	51
Un-married brother	7
Wife's father	2
Married sister	2
Wife's Married sister	1
Others	17
TOTAL	173

6.17 The above table clearly reflects that among the in-migrant households, 153 households have their father or mother or brother or married sister at the places of the origin from where they migrated to the referrent town. The remaining 20 households have their other close relatives at their place of origin.

6.18 A broad classification of the heads of household by rural, urban and total, of the place of their birth is clearly reflected from the table No. VI.13.

TABLE NO. VI.13

Distribution of in-migrant head of household by total, rural and Urban

Birth Place of Migrant head of household	Total Rural Urban	No. of in-migrants head of household	Percentage distribution of total migrants Head of household together with their R/U proportion
1	2	3	4
Elsewhere in the Bilaspur district	T	111	47·64
	R	97	41·63
	U	14	6·01
Other districts of state	T	46	19·74
	R	31	13·30
	U	15	6·44
Other states of India	T	72	30·90
	R	45	19·31
	U	27	11·59
Other country	T	4	1·72
	R	3	1·29
	U	1	0·43
TOTAL		233	100·00

6.19 An examination of the migration status of the head of households shows that out of 250 head of households only 17 head of households are not in-migrants (i.e. born in the Korba), 176 out of 233 or 75.54% of the heads have in-migrated from rural area and 24.46% from urban area. Over all 93.20% head of households are in-migrants. Majority of 111 (47.64%) are in district headquarters, Bilaspur, 19.74% from other districts of the State, 30.90% heads of household have in-migrated from the other states of India and 4 heads of household are in-migrated from the other countries. Among other districts of the State, the largest number 12 head of households of in-migrants are from Raipur district especially from rural areas (8 H.H.) followed by the in-migrants of Raigarh district (11 H.H.) both are the adjoining districts of Bilaspur district.

6.20 Study of the districts or states to which the heads of in-migrants (on the basis of birth) households belong is also given below for detailed observation.

TABLE VI.14

Classification of heads of migrant households by district and state of Origin

(Suvey Data)

Heads of household born	Number of in-migrant heads of household
1	2
(A) District	
(a) Bilaspur	111 (Excluding those born in referrent town)
(b) Other districts	46
1. Bhind	1
2. Gwalior	1
3. Sagar	2
4. Rewa	4
5. Shahdol	2
6. Mandsaur	1
7. Indore	1
8. Jabalpur	3
9. Narsimhapur	1
10. Mandla	1
11. Chhindwara	2
12. Raigarh	11
13. Rajnandgaon	1
14. Durg	2
15. Raipur	12
16. Bastar	1

TABLE NO. VI.14—*Concld.*

1	2
(B) States	72
1. Andhra	4
2. Bihar	13
3. Gujarat	3
4. Haryana	6
5. Himachal	1
6. Karnataka	1
7. Kerala	1
8. Maharashtra	7
9. Orissa	3
10. Punjab	2
11. Rajasthan	3
12. U.P.	24
13. West Bengal	4
(C) Countries	4
1. Bangladesh	3
2. Pakistan	1

6.21 The Inter district distribution of in-migrant heads of household shows that Raipur district followed by Raigarh, occupies higher position in relation to in-migrant head of households surveyed in Korba town. The reason for this may be mainly attributed to the distance factor since the districts are adjoining to Bilaspur district and fairly linked with rail and road with the Korba town. Raipur district is at southern boundry and Raigarh at eastern boundry of Bilaspur district. The inter state distribution of in-migrants points out that share of Uttar Pradesh is quite high (33.33%) followed by Bihar (18.06%). Both states adjoin M.P. from north, whereas the third position is acquired by Maharashtra which is contiguous to M.P. from the south and fourth position is commanded by Haryana state; which is at the distance of more than thousand km. from the referrent town. It is imperative to note that even in the field survey of 250 sampled households, in-migrant head of households from as many as 13 states of our country have been found. Besides, 4 heads of household migrated from Bangladesh and Pakistan (on the basis of their birth) are also met within the town in the sample households.

Direct or Single stage migration :

6.22 All the households those in-migrated directly from their place of birth to referrent town are treated as direct or single stage migration. These are 142 in-migrant households, which form 60.94% of the total in-migrant households.

Successive Migration :

6.23 The appendix table No. 14 based on survey data reflects the characteristics of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to referrent town. In this category, there are total 62 households of different characteristics out of which 8 households in-migrated from their place of birth in 1966 or earlier, 10 households inmigrated during 1966-70, 19 households migrated during 1971-75 and 25 households in-migrated in 1976 or latter from their respective places of birth. All these households had come to referrent town after two stages e.g. from one village to other village and thereafter to the referrent town or from a village to a small town and thereafter to referrent town, and so on. This table also shows that 47 households out of 62 have in-migrants from villages to the referrent town, only 15 households have in-migrated either from a small town, medium size town or cities to the referrent town.

6.24 It is evident from the Appendix table No. 15 that in first stage migration 56.45% households migrated for the search of employment, trade and business, while at the same time in 2nd stage migration the percentage of such migrants households is 98.39%. Among other reasons of migration while education gets the second position in first stage migration but in the case of second stage migration the second postion is occupied by retirement.

6.25 Similar to migration in two stages, 29 households are involved in 3 stage migration. Appendix Table No. 16, 17 and 18 reveal that the charactristics of places of successive migration together with reasons, time and duration, respectively. There is no in-migration in 4 and above stages into the referrent town.

Property at the place from where migrated :

6.26 As Appendix table No. 19 shows majority of in-migrant family (136) had no property at their former places of residence out of 233 households only, 97 households who migrated have agriculture land and house in the place of their origin. The property of these households is looked after by their parents, brothers and other relatives.

Unit of migration :

6.27 It is evident from the Appendix table No. 20 and also as usual phenomenon that in majority of cases, first a working male member of household in-migrated followed by other members of family. In a few cases the entire family has in-migrated. The cases of in-migrated full family is either in case of people of low economic group or those with high employment status only.

Problem faced during and after migration :

6.28 Appendix table No. 21 based on survey data reflects that majority of in-migrated households had reported that they have faced the problem of housing and food at the initial stages but with the help of co-villager, caste fellows and their employer they could overcome these initial problems.

Help received from various sources during migration :

6.29 The appendix table No. 22 based on survey data shows that out of 233 in-migrant households only 80 have reported to have received some assistance from their relations, friends etc. at the time of their settlement at Korba.

6.30 In almost all cases the help extended was of such a nature which can not be normally repaid except by way of gratitude. It is clear that more than economic support it was the social and moral support that was utilised by the in-migrants that too for a period felt absolutely necessary.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

Introduction :

Many of the processes associated with urbanism e.g. high density, considerable heterogenity and accelerated rate of mobility to quote some of these, act contrary to the preservation of neighbourhood life. Urban people are often found complaining that one may live for years in a city without even knowing one's neighbour. Many people think that urban life lacks the personal touch of human relationship usually found in a rural community and that of fellow feeling among neighbours does not go beyond a polite expression of good will and any aid given to the people in sickness, distress, etc. Though the generalisation about the lack of personal relationship in city can be taken to be true to a certain degree, neighbourhood is a very meaningful concept which can be used for studying the pattern of life in a town. In geographical terms, a neighbourhood, is a distinct part of the town having known boundaries and distinguished from other neighbourhoods by similarity of housing and more particularly by a certain homogeneity of social class within the area. Neighbourhood is not to be envisaged as a physical entity alone but as a social and moral entity as well. The concept of the neighbourhood as a sociological entity is quite meaningful. The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood, according to Carpenter are "Its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of such association of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents."[1] Therefore in considering neighbourhood pattern, we have to consider the social class of any given area, its functions and the behaviour that constitutes neighbourhood life.

7.2 About the norms of the study of neighbourhood recently Hesslink has carried out a discussion in an international Journal "Sociology and Social Research". Neighbourhood, initially an area referrent but increasingly a nameable status 'cue' functions as one of the most pervasive, visible and scarce aspects of symbolic status. The neighbourhood once established, named and symbolised, can perpetuate a status level and have status function for later occupants. It should be noted in this context that the upworldly mobile, individual, rather than being permanantly ensconced at his hearth, will often change neighbourhood rather than alter his house. According to E.E. Burger, a reputed sociologist "the neighbourhood is a term which is difficult to define. It may be characterised as a primary informal group, consisting of atleast potentially all persons who live in local proximity."[2]

7.3 In view of the complexities in the identification of neighbourhood the five neighbourhoods were identified through the general consensus after a thorough discussion with the official of the SADA and town and country planning for an intensive study.

7.4 The five most prominent and important localities of Korba (N.M.) which are the part of Korba SADA have been considered as five neighbourhoods of Korba (N.M.). These neighbourhoods are namely BALCO, M.P.E.B., Irrigation Colony, SECL (WCL) and Korba Old Basti. The neighbourhood schedule was canvassed among some 8-11 individuals in each neighbourhood. The selection was purposive without resorting to any random sampling as shown in the following Table No. VII.1.

TABLE NO. VII.1

Locality-wise distribution of interviewee households by religion

Locality (Neighbourhood)	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Bharat Aluminium Company	10	..	..	10
Madhya Pradesh Electricty Board	9	..	1	10
Irrigation Colony . . .	8	..	..	8
South-East Coalfields Limited (WCL)	11	..	..	11
Korba Old . . .	10	1	..	11
TOTAL	48	1	1	50

Bharat Aluminium Company :

7.5 This is very important and well-known neighbourhood situated in the north east of Korba (N.M.) sandwitched between Kareel pul and Shakhar Nala. Prior to installation of BALCO Plant, this area was covered with dense forest but after seventies this area has flourished with the setting up of Bharat Aluminium Company's various plants, office complex and residential quarters. It is very much evident from the name of BALCO neighbourhood that majority of workers in the neighbourhood are employees of BALCO. With regard to ethnic composition, it is cosmopolitan though there is a preponderance of Hindus. This neighbourhood has all civic amenities like protected drinking water, light, sewage and facilities of education, medical, postal, banking, cultural, recreational and religious places. So far as trade and commerce is concerned there is a marketing centre in each sector, where all commodities of daily uses are available. For the vegetables and fruits, weekly market is held twice. But for wholesale marketing people use to go to Korba old Basti. From BALCO to Korba old buses ply at very short frequency of 30 minutes.

1. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences—New York—Carpenter 1933.
2. Burger E.E. Urban Sociology, page 417.

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board Colony :

7.6 As is obvious from the name of this neighbourhood it is under the jurisdiction of M.P.E.B. situated around 100 M.W. Plant, the first installed thermal power generation centre in the area of Rampur village. This neighbourhood is demarcated on both the sides of railway line from Korba railway station to 200 M.W. (now 440 M.W.) Centre of M.P.E.B. It is surrounded by Dengur Nala from the north, by Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.) Kosa Badi from the east, SECL colony from south and by Hasdeo river from the west. Chief Engineer and other staff of M.P.E.B. Korba east reside in this neighbourhood. Mostly 'A' and 'B' type bungalows are in the western part of this neighbourhood. All civic amenities like protected water supply, light, sewage, educational, medical, cultural, religious facilities exist there. There is preponderance of M.P.E.B. workers and their family members, workers of all religions live together. Though there are sufficient number of tea-stalls, restaurants and shops in this neighbourhood but for the purchase of grain, grocery, clothes, and household goods etc., residents of this neighbourhood go to Korba old area. It is noteworthy that the eastern part of this neighbourhood is badly affected with the air polution (smokes with ash particles) due to 100 M.W. thermal power generation centre which is the oldest power plant of the town.

Irrigation Colony :

7.7 This neighbourhood is situated to the east of Industrial Training Institute (I.T.I.). It is under the charge of the irrigation department of M.P. State Govt. There is preponderance of workers of irrigation department and their family members, residing in this neighbourhood where residents of every religions live together with communal harmony. The nearest talkies from this area is Niharika. There are schools, offices of Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department. Closer to this colony, is Kosabadi where kosa flies are being reared for hatching purpose.

SECL (W. C. L.) Colony :

7.8 It is so called because of the clustering of the residences of the workers (officers, staff and miners) of south-east coal fields. The history of this neighbourhood commences from the operation of first coal mine in this region and simultaneously settlement of miners and officers related to mines in the nearby locality. This neighbourhood is further divided into many parts namely—Subhas block, Jay Prakash Nagar, Azad block and Manikpur, Central workshop and miners colony. Miners colony is on the east bank of Hasdeo river and from the north side it is surrounded by M.P.E.B. neighbourhood. The portion which is in the east of railway station Korba and W.C.L. Chowk is the heart of this neighbourhood. In the same area officers working in S.E.C.L. including General Manager SECL resides. In the area of Mudapur, there is habitation of miners, which is unplanned and without any basic amenities. The neighbourhood has its own civic arrangements, medical hospital and dispensary, protected water supply, road light and sewage. Educational facilities are sufficiently available. Though there are small shops, tea stalls in this neighbourhood but generally, taking advantage of its vicinity to Korba old Basti, residents of this neighbourhood also go to old Korba for the purchase of all kinds of Commodities, recreation purpose and also for college education. There is weekly market wherein vegetables and fruit sellers gather in the area of Dussahra ground at Mudapur.

Korba Old Basti :

7.9 This is the oldest neighbourhood named after Korba village which was associated with the Korba Zamindari which earlier was associated with Korba tribe. This is situated on the east bank of Hasedeo river, and on the west side of railway line from Korba to 440 M.W. power house of M.P.E.B. This is divided into different Mohallas like Pathanpara, Dewanganpura, Ram Sagar Para, Agrawal Mohalla, Satnamipara. Isaipara, Sitamari, Thakur Mohalla and power house road. The names suggest that there might be some ethnic majority in the specific mohalla but at the time of field investigation, it has been observed that the locality consists of multi ethnic groups in each mohalla. Mostly commercial shops are situated on the both sides of Katghora-Champa main road via Korba. Similarly most of the slums area is also located in this region with the exception of Korba-Champa main road, all the area of Korba old are inhabited in very humbling and jumbling manner without any planning. There are worship places relating to each religion. In terms of civic amenities, this neighbourhood is lagging behind. Kamla Nehru post-graduate degree College is located in the Ranimahal. Besides there are several primary, middle and higher secondary schools. For medical facilities there is one Govt. primary health Centre on the east side of Korba-Champa main road apart from several private health-clinics. Bus stand is also in the same locality. Most of the hotels, lodges, restaurants, dharmshalas, tea stalls are situated in this neighbourhood.

Purchase of Commodities in and outside the neighbourhood :

7.10 During the intensive survey neighbourhood schedules were convassed in which particulars of purchase of commodities in and outside the neighbourhood were collected. Interviewees were asked to give their response to the question whether majority of their purchases were from inside the neighbourhood or ouiside the neighbourhood but within the town or outside the town in the metropolitan Centre or other town and other area. Similarly information on educational facility, medical facility and on entertainment and recreational facilities were also collected.

7.11 As far as purchase of commodities is concerned following table No. VII.2 gives particulars for each of 5 neighbourhoods (locality) of the town.

TABLE NO. VII. 2

Purchase of commodities in or outside of the neighbourhood

Sl. No.	Neighbourhood	Total no. of Interviewee	Within neighbourhood	Outside neighbourhood
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company .	10	5	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	10	4	6
3.	Irrigation	8	..	8
4.	South East Coal Field Colony Ltd.	11	..	11
5.	Korba Old	11	11	..
	TOTAL	50	20	30

7.12 The above table reveals that out of 50 households 20 (40.00%) households purchase their commodities within neighbourhood and 30 (60.00%) households arrange to purchase from outside their neighbourhood. It is also class from the table that 100% households in the Korba old locality purchase their commodities from within locality while in the localities of Irrigation Colony and S.E.C.L. township all interviewees households were purchasing their commodities from outside their locality (from Korba old). At that time 50% households in the BALCO and 40% households in M.P.E.B. localities were purchasing their commodities from the locality and the rest 50% and 60% respectively were purchasing from outside their locality

Educational Facilities :

7.13 As already discussed, all localities constitute self contained social neighbourhoods. Accordingly there are educational institutions up to higher Secondary level in each neighbourhood. Upto higher secondary level generally all neighbourhoods are independant but for the degree and post graduate degree there are only two colleges, located at Korba old Basti and near Irrigation Colony. Thus students from other localities come to Korba old Basti and Irrigation Colony (Rajgamar road) for higher education. For technical and medical education the facility is not available in the town and those desirous to get this education have to go outside the town. As the above table reveals out of 50 interviewees, 43 are availing educational facilities within their neighbourhood and 7 are requiring these facilities because these are not available in the same locality.

TABLE NO. VII. 3

Educational facility and its availability in or outside neighbourhood by occupation of interviewees

Territorial Unit under Consideration	Interviewees		
	No. of neighbour hoods/other units where Institution Exists	No. of interviewees requiring the Institutional facility	No. of interviewees availing of the facility in the referrent territorial Units
1	2	3	4
Korba Basti . . .	1	..	11
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.	1	2	8
Bharat Aluminium Company .	1	3	7
South-East Coal Field Ltd. .	1	1	10
Irrigation Colony . . .	1	1	7
TOTAL . . .	5	7	43

Medical Facilities :

7.14 Table No. VII.4 given below reveals that among 50 interviewees house-holds 27 are availing medical facilities in their respective localities and the rest 23 households are requiring medical facilities. As it has already been stated that there are 3 hospitals one in each locality of BALCO, M.P.E.B. and S.E.C.L, where only concerned employees and their families get treatment. For the rest of population there is no provision of medical facility in these localities. So they have to depend on the general medical facilities available in the locality of Old Korba. In the locality of Irrigation colony there is no medical facility so far and hence all the households of this locality have to go elsewhere for availing this facility. Thus on the basis of this analysis it may be mentioned that except Korba old, all other localities are in need of additional medical facilities for population other than their employees.

TABLE NO. VII.4

Availability of Medical facilities

Sl. No.	Territorial Unit under consideration	No. of Inter-viewees house-holds	No. of Neighbour-hoods/other units wherein situation exists	No. of in-terviewees house-holds requiring facility	No. of inter-viewees household availing the facility in referrent unit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company	10	1	3	7
2.	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	10	1	6	4
3.	Irrigation Colony	8	—	8	—
4.	South-East Coal Filed Ltd.	11	1	6	5
5.	Korba Old .	11	1	..	11
	TOTAL .	50	4	23	27

Recreational Facilities :

7.15 As reflected from table no VII. 5 out of 50 households 33 households (66.00%) are availing recreational facility within their neighbourhood and 17 households (34.00%) are requiring recreational facilities. Further this table also reflects that maximum recreational facilities such as 2 talkies 1 town hall and 1 library exist in the locality of old Korba, SECL locality lags behind in this respect having no recreational facility available therein.

TABLE NO. VII.5

Recreational facilities and its availability in & outside neighbourhood

Territorial unit under Consideration	Institutions for recreation		
	No. of neighbour-hood/other units where institutions exist	No. of interviewees house-holds requiring the Insti-tutional facilities	No. of interviewees house-holds availing of the facilities in the referrent territorial units
1	2	3	4
Korba Basti . . .	1	..	11
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	1	4	6
Bharat Aluminium Company	1	2	8
South-East Coal Field Ltd. .	1	11	..
Irrigation Colony . .	1	..	8
TOTAL . . .	5	17	33

7.16 As described earlier, all neighbourhoods of the town have mixed ethnic population. According to survey results Hindus have higher representation in all neighbourhoods. Scheduled castes population is proportionately higher in old Korba. Inter-action and relationship of each neighbourhood with other neighbourhoods are quite close and give a picture of cohesion and unity. The locality-wise (neighbourhood-wise) data on ethnic composition was not collected in 1981 census. But to throw light on this aspect data collected in field survey have been utilised and is depicted in table VII. 6.

TABLE NO. VII.6

Distribution of households and population by neighbourhoods and religion

Locality (neighbourhood)	All Religion		Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Sikh		Jain		Buddhist	
	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population	No. of H.H.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bharat Aluminium Company	84	390	75	353	4	18	4	15	..	..	1	4	..	..
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	206	40	189	1	7	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	5
Irrigation Colony . .	16	69	14	60	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
South-East Coal Field Ltd.	37	168	35	152	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korba Old . . .	70	438	63	381	5	45	1	5	1	7	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	250	1,271	227	1,135	12	86	8	34	1	7	1	4	1	5

7.17 The above table reflects that there is preponderance of Hindus in the town. Among 250 sampled households, 227 households (1,135 persons), are of Hindus followed by Muslims having 12 households 86 persons) Christian 8 households (34 persons) and Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists one household each. The table also reveals that the average household size of Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists is 5.0, 7.17, 4.25, 7.0, 4.0 and 5.0 persons respectively.

Table No. VII. 7 is given below shows the distribution of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

TABLE NO. VII.7

Locality-wise distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe

(Survey D.t.)

Locality	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharat Aluminium Company. (BALCO)	42	22	20	14	7	7
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. (MPEB)	18	9	9	19	12	7
Irrigation Colony .	5	3	2	3	2	1
South East Coal Field Ltd.	32	15	17	7	4	3
Korba Old . .	57	29	28	13	7	6
TOTAL .	154	78	76	56	32	24

Cultural, Religious and Social Activities :

7.18 Most of the persons who were interviewed in each neighbourhood stated that they participate in their neighbourhood as well as beyond the campus of their neighbourhood in which they live in the religious festivals such as Durga Puja, Ramlila, Kali Puja, Janmashtami, Ganesh Utsava organised by the respective Samiti of Hindu religion. As usual neither Hindus nor Christians go to the Mosque for prayer, on the other hand though there is no bar on any person on entering Church for worship, the Hindus and Muslims do not participate in the prayer. But all people irrespective of their Caste, Cread and religion participate, or witness the various festivals, and cultural programmes performed outside the religious places. Among the Muslims only males visit religious places while among the Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists all members irrespective of sex visit religious institutions located even outside the locality. There are 5 cinema theatres in the town. The maximum number of cinemas (2) is in Korba old namely Pawan Theatre and Bajrang Theatre. One theatre (recently constructed) is in the area of Transport Nagar.

Problems faced by households with reference to Locality and Floor :

7.19 Regarding the problem faced by households with reference to locality it has already been stated in earlier chapters that among all localities of Korba (N.M.) town Korba old Basti is unplanned and mostly slums exist in this locality. Other localities namely BALCO, MPEB, Irrigation colony, and SECL (WCL) (excluding unauthorised inhabitation among these locality) are well planned and are equipped with essential civic amenities and facilities. Thus the residents of Korba old, who are residing in the slum areas are facing the shortage of civic amenities, like sanitation, sewerage, water, light and internal street lane etc. Mostly their houses are Katcha without any lavatory facility, bathroom and cross ventilation. There is hardly any scope for further construction. Though some hamlet (Mohallas) which are situated on both sides of Korba-Champa main road give good looks and have been provided with modern urban amenities, these relate to traders and businessmen. Besides most houses are single storey and as such large proportion of population in this neighbourhood is living in the ground floor. In rest of the four localities, some double storey houses/flats are found. In the locality of BALCO, MPEB their residents have not reported any acute problem with reference to floor except some cases arising due to water or dust thrown down in the premises of ground floor houses by the children of upper floor residents or due to heavy knock on the first floor which disturbs the residents of ground floor.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Size of Households :

According to 1981 census there were 19,655 total households in the town, 81,704 households in the urban area of the Bilaspur district and 19,23,102 in the entire urban area of Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, average size of household was 4.24 persons in the town in comparison to 5.00 persons in the district urban and 5.51 persons in the urban area of the state as a whole. Thus it is very much obvious that the average size of household of the town is comparatively lower than that of the district and state urban. As per 1971 census the corresponding average size of households in the town, district(U) and state (U) stood at 3.88, 4.68 and 5.16 persons respectively. Thus during the decade (1971-81) there is an increase in the average size of household of the town and district by 0.36, 0.32 respectively but at the same time there is a decrease in the average size of household in the state urban by 0.35 persons per household.

The average size of household as per survey of 250 households conducted in 1984-85 in the Korba (N.M.) is 5.08 which is somewhat higher than that of the district and town figures of 5.00 and 4.24 respectively in 1981. A table showing religionwise average, size of households in the town, and in the urban area of the district and state on the basis of 1981 census is given below for detailed observation.

TABLE NO. VIII. 1

Average size of household in the town and in the urban area of district and state by religion as in 1981 census

Religion	Total	Religion-wise average size of household							Religion not stated
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Buddhist	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh (U) . . .	5.51	5.31	6.80	4.74	5.93	6.48	4.97	5.89	5.00
Bilaspur (U)	5.00	4.95	5.87	4.43	6.27	6.65	4.87	5.57	..
Korba (N.M.)	4.24	4.20	4.81	4.07	5.90	5.22	4.31	3.52	..

8.2 The above table clearly indicates that average size of household in the town among all religions is comparatively lower than the average size of households in the urban area of the district and state. Further it is also revealed from the above table that the average size of household in Sikh religion is largest (5.90 persons) among six major religions in the town while Jain religion (6.65 persons) and Muslim (6.80 persons) have the largest household size in the urban area of the district and state, respectively. In the case of district urban, Jain religion occupies first rank with 6.65 persons per household while in respect of state, Muslim with 6.80 persons occupies first position.

Distribution of members by relationship to head of Households :

8.3 The table No. VIII. 2(A) shown below reflects that among 250 sampled households, 247 households have their heads as males. Out of them 164 heads are in the age-group 25-44 and 65 in the age-group of 45-59. Coming to the distribution of population in the sample households, with reference to relation to heads of the households, it is noticed that 24.51% of the sample population is related to head of the households as sons, 22.05% as daughters, 19.53% as heads themselves, 18.18% as wives, these four categories together constituting 84.27 per cent of the total sample population of 1,265 persons. The remaining relations such as brother, sister, father, mother, son's wife, brother's wife etc. as shown in the table constitute only 15.72 per cent. One salient point may also be observed that none of the wife, son's wife and brother's wife were in the age-group 0-14 which indicates that effective marriages taken place generally from the age-group 15-24 onwards. Similarly in none of the family, son and daughters in the age-group 45-49 and above were found. This also shows that after the said age-group they make their separate family. As it is evident from the Table No. VIII. 2(B) given below that among the 250 surveyed households only 3 households were such whose heads were females. The total population

of these households was only 6 (2 males and 4 females). It is obvious from the table that all the female heads were without husbands the male members of these families were related to the head as their sons and were in the age-group 0-9.

TABLE NO. VIII.2(A)

Number of persons who are related to head of household where head is male

(Survey Data)

Age-Group	Head of household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother	Father's brother	Other Males	Other Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0—9	..	..	151	..	..	..	174	..	..	..	..	30	25	380
10—14	..	..	62	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	5	4	134
15—24	7	40	75	20	20	4	40	2	..	..	..	7	3	218
25—44	164	155	22	11	9	6	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	372
45—59	65	34	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	10	..	..	..	118
60+	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	1	4	6	43
TOTAL	247	230	310	31	29	11	279	3	13	27	1	46	38	1,265
Percentage Distribution	19.53	18.18	24.51	2.45	2.29	0.87	22.05	0.24	1.03	2.13	0.08	3.64	3.00	100

TABLE NO. VIII.2(B)

Distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household where head is female

(Survey Data)

Age-Group	Head of household	Number of persons who are related to head of household		
		Son	Sister	Total
1	2	3	4	5
0—9 . .	..	2	..	2
10—14 . .	..	..	..	..
15—24 . .	..	..	..	..
25—44 . .	3	..	1	4
45—59 . .	..	..	..	..
60+ . .	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	3	2	1	6

Nature of relationship of members to the head of household—Census :

8.4 A household by definition is an economic unit and may be composed of either related or unrelated (or both) members and may consist of only one person or a group of persons who normally live together and take food from a common kitchen unless prevented to do so due to some exigencies. Table VIII.3 based on 20% sample households schedules excluding institutional households would show that 2,078 households comprising 52.86 per cent households of the town have nuclear type of family; 16.61 per cent households (653) comprise of head and spouse with or without & unmarried children but with other relations who are not currently having spouses. 513 households constituting 13.05% of households are single member households. Remaining households are of complex nature and do not present any set pattern.

TABLE NO. VIII.3

Percentage distribution of 20% sample households

(1981 Census)

Category of Households (Roman No.)	Description of the composition of households	No. of households in each	%of distribution of households
1	2	3	4
I.	Single Member . . .	513	13·05
II.	Head and spouse . . .	392	9·97
III.	Head and spouse with unmarried children	1,686	42·89
IV.	Head without spouse but with unmarried children	104	2.65
V.	Head and spouse with or without unmarried children but with other relations who are not currently having spouses	653	16.61
VI.	Head without spouse but with other relations of whom only one is having spouse	71	1·81
VII.	Head without spouse with or without unmarried children but with other unmarried/Separated/divorced/widowed relation(s)	205	5.21
VIII.	Head and spouse with married son (s) daughter(s) and their spouses and /or parents with or without other not currently married relation(s) /Head and spouse with unmarried children and other realtions with spouse	114	2.90
IX.	Head and spouse with married brother (s) sister and their spouses with or without other relation(s) (including married relations)/ Head without spouse but with atleast two married brothers/sisters and their spouses with or without other relation(s) including unmarried children	179	4·55
X.	Other households not covered elswhere by size	14	0·36
	TOTAL . . .	3,931	100·00

Households by Number of Member and the Age of Head of Household :

8.5 It may be seen from the table no VIII.4 given below that among 250 sample households in respect of which household schedules have been canvassed, none of the head of households was reported in age-group below 20 whereas 11(4.4%) head of households were found in the age-group of 60 and above. Largest number of households are reported in the age-group 30-39 followed by age-group 40-49 with 64 heads of households. Thus it is obvious that majority of the heads of households 204 (81.6%) are in the broad age-group of 20-49 years, which is most active and working age-group. The largest number of households 60 (24.0%) have the 5 members family, followed by 57 household having 6-7 family members per household. Only 12.4% households have more than 8-9 members.

TABLE NO. VIII .4

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of household

(Survey Data)

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	7	12	5	9	4	1	1	1	41
30—39	4	8	10	14	27	30	5	1	..	99
40—49	1	3	6	13	18	13	10	..	..	64
50—59	2	3	3	3	6	10	3	2	3	35
60 and above	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	11
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8	23	35	36	60	57	20	7	4	250

Nature of Relationship of Members to the Head of Household .Survey :

8.6 According to survey data it is found that the family system in the town is very complicated. As many as 26 types of households by nature of relation of members to the head of household were recorded during the survey as depicted in the subjoined table VIII.5. Among the total 250 surveyed households, 233 are migrant and only 17 are non-migrant households. Again among the total 250 households 8 are single member households and only in case of 2 households, the heads of the households have no spouse, the head of one of the household being male and one female. The majority of the households 142(56.8%) comprise of self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughter and among these households 137 are migrant and 5 are non-migrant households. The second largest group among the households 21 (8.4%) comes under the composition of self and spouse and of these 19 are in migrant and 2 are non-migrant households. To fully evaluate the parameters in the family composition, the households can be grouped into twelve classes as suggested by Kolenda Pauline, as will be discussed later. None of the families is found with the composition of self (male) unmarried brother/sister.

TABLE NO. VIII.5

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members to head of household and migration status of head of household

Sl. No.	Nature of relation of members to head of Household	Nature of Household where migration status of Head of Household is		
		Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Self	..	8	8
2.	Self, Spouse	2	19	21
3.	Self, Spouse, Unmarried sons and daughter	5	137	142
4.	Self, spouse, Married son and son's wife with or without Unmarried sons and daughters	4	16	20
5.	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, with without unmarried sons and daughters	..	2	2
6.	Self, spouse, married, brother, brohter's wife, married son, son's wife/without unmarried sons or daughters	..	4	4
7.	Self (Male) Unmarried son/daughter	..	1	1
8.	Self (Female), Unmarried son/daughter	..	1	1
9.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed Father	..	3	3
10.	Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and Widowed Mother	2	10	12
11.	Self, (Male) Unmarried brother/sister	..	..	..
12.	Others (Specify) Self, spouse, Unmarried brother, son, daughter	1	6	7
13.	Self, spouse, Unmarried son/daughter, widowed father, widowed father's widowed mother & Aunt	..	2	2
14.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and father's mother	..	8	8
15.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and unmarried brother	..	1	1
16.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter and wife's widowed mother	..	1	1

TABLE NO. VIII.5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Self, spouse unmarried son/daughter and married-unmarried wife's brother and unrelated female	..	3	3
18.	Self, spouse unmarried son/daughter and divorced daughter	..	1	1
19.	Self, spouse, unmarried son/daughter, Married brother & father's father	..	2	2
20.	Self, spouse, married brother's wife and his unmarried son, daughter and widowed mother	1	2	3
21.	Self, spouse, married & unmarried son, daughter & widowed brother's wife	1	..	1
22.	Self (widowed head) unmarried son & widowed daughter & married daughter.	..	2	2
23.	Self, spouse married brother, brother's wife, mother, father, father's father (widowed)	..	2	2
24.	Self, spouse married brother and wife's mother	..	1	1
25.	Self, spouse, unmarried son daughter, sister & widowed mother	..	1	1
26.	Self, spouse unmarried son. daughter brother married brother and his wife and widowed sister and his daughter	1	..	1
	TOTAL	17	233	250

8.7 Generally the elderly male member is returned as the head of the household even though such a person may not be economically active. Though almost all the castes and communities in the town follow patriarchal law of inheritance and succession, some times middle aged or eledrly widows are returned as heads of households out of respect for their age and status. Such a woman usually happens to be the mother of the male earner of the household and may or may not be economically active. In several cases, however young men who are the bread earners of the family return themselves as the head of the household and their parents are returned as other members of the household. age, sex, civil status and economic status are the important factors that influence the chances of a person being reported as head of the household. Personality characteristics such as dominance, etc. too are quite important. Any classification of households on the basis of the relationship as existing between the head of a household and other members is therefore materially affected by the manner of separating any person as the head of the household in each case.

Type of Household and its Correlates :

8.8 Inview of relationship between various members of household, not necessarily with the head of household, the household may be calssified into 11 types of families in addition to residuary type of others', as shown in Annexure VIII.

8.9 Taking into account the above classification the data collected from the 250 sample households which have been surveyed has been tabulated & furnished below in table VIII.6 for a detailed study.

TABLE NO. VIII-6

Distribution of sampled households by type

(Survey Data)

Sl. No.	Type of Household	Number	Percentage distributions
1	2	3	4
1.	Nuclear	166	66·4
2.	Supplemented nuclear . . .	..	..
3.	Sub nuclear	30	12·0
4.	Single person	8	3·2
5.	Supplemented sub nuclear . .	4	1·6
6.	Collateral Joint	2	0·8
7.	Supplemented collateral joint . .	4	1·6
8.	Lineal joint	24	9·6
9.	Supplemented Lineal joint . .	4	1·6
10.	Lineal Collateral joint . . .	6	2·4
11.	Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint	..	..
12.	Others	2	0·8
	TOTAL	250	100·00

8.10 Majority of the 250 households (covered under the special survey) are nuclear families. The main factor responsible for more nuclear families is that the couples after marriage prefer to lead an independent life free from interferences from their elders and other members of the family. In the case of migrants, usually the head of the household on getting married, sets up new household which accounts for more nuclear families among them. 166 households or 66.4 per cent of the total surveyed households belong to this category. 30 households or 12 per cent of the total households fall in the sub-nuclear and another 4 households (1.6 per cent) are of supplemented sub-nuclear type. Thus 200 households (80 per cent) fall in nuclear sub-nuclear and supplemented sub-nuclear type. Some families even today follow the joint family system which was once prevalent among most of not only Hindu but also families of other major religions in India. 40 households forming 16 per cent of the total surveyed households come under joint type of family system which includes collateral joint, supplemented collacteral joint, lineal joint supplemented lineal joint and lineal collateral joint families. Majority of joint families (24) are of lineal joint type household. It makes 60 per cent of all the joint families. The joint family system is found in the town in all the religions. Of the 40 joint families found in the sample of 250 households, 34

belong to H religion 5 to Muslim and 1 to Christian religion :

8.11 More interesting features may be observed when the households are studied in the light of compositional households by adult and minor members by sex. This composition of households as revea i survey is furnished below :

TABLE NO. VIII. 7

Composition of households by adult and minor members by sex
(Minor up to age 14 & adult from 15 and above)

Area	Adult male and female and minor male and female	Adult males and females	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult males and females and minor males or females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Korba (N.M.)	35	22	9	1	183	250
Percentage distribution	14·0	8·8	3·6	0·4	73·2	100·00

8.12 The figures shown in the above table indicate that majority (73.2%) households are with adult males and females and minor males or females. Another 14.0% households are with adult male and female and minor male and female. 9 households (3.6%) with adult male/males. 22 households (8.8%) comprise of adult males and females only and only 1 household (0.4%) with adult female/females. None is reported in the composition of adult male and minor male and/or female and adult female and minor male and/or female.

8.13 The migratory characteristics of those 250 households in relation to composition may be seen in detail from the appendix table No. 1.

Composition by State, Religion, Caste and Language :

8.14 As appended in table No. 23, 47.63 per cent (41.63% from rural and 6.0% from the urban) of the total in-migrated heads of the households belong to the district Bilaspui of which Korba town forms a part and 19.74% (13.30% from the rural and 6.44% from the urban) within the state (MP), 30.90% (19·31% from the rural and 11.59% from the urban) from the other states and 1.72% head of households belong to other countries. The percentage of in-migrant households from the adjacent districts namely Raipur is 5.15% and Raigarh is 4.72%. From the adjoining states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa the percentage of inmigrant ho-useholds is 10.30, 5.58, 3.0, 1.72 and 1.29 per cent respectively. Thus among the in-migrants from other state Uttar Pradesh occupies first rank followed by Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa in that orders.

Religion :

8.15 Table No. 4.24 appended reflects that at the time of survey there were six major religions in the town. Accordingly out of 1,271 persons covered under the survey there are 4 Jain, 7 Sikh, 5 Buddhist 34 Christian, 86 Muslims and 1,135 Hindu followers. The Hindus who are in preponderance are further divided into 38 major castes including 9 in scheduled castes and 5 in scheduled tribes. Satnami (70) and Ganda are more numerous and occupy first and second positions respectively among scheduled castes. Similarly, Gond (34), Kawar (7), Binjhwar (7) are populous among scheduled tribes. While among other castes of Hindus (other than SC/ST) Brahmin 187, Kshatriya 116, Vaishyas 107, Sahu 85, Kosta 76, Panika 76 Kurmi 46, Ahir 45 and Dhobi 35 stand in that order. The grouping of sub-castes under main castes, workers and non-workers by sex and age-group in detail may also be seen from the aforesaid table.

Mother tongues and Subsidiary languages :

8.16 Appendix table No. 8 indicates that there are over all 25 mother tongues and 20 subsidiary languages prevalent in the sample households at the time of field survey. Out of these 712 persons (56.02%) reported their mother tongue as Chhattisgarhi, 280 persons (22.03%) as Hindi as their mother tongue and 66 persons are (5.19%) speakers of Urdu as their mother tongue, 494 persons (38.87%) also speak Hindi as subsidiary language. Thus it is very much clear that even leaving aside the dialects of Hindi such as Chhattisgarhi, Malvi etc. Hindi is largest single subsidiary language of the town. Similarly, in connection with mother tongue also among 25 mother tongues found in the survey most of these are dialect of Hindi language.

Members Staying Outside, Reasons and Nature of link:

8.17 The survey reveals that in 131 out of 250 households (52.4%) there is at least one person in each who is regarded as close relative but who is staying away from the household for some reason or other. Close relatives include the parents, unmarried daughter son, unmarried brother, unmarried sister and spouse of the head of the household and emplies the existence of economic and/or social bonds to some extent atleast. The total number of such persons is 291 which gives an average of 2.22 persons per household.

Out Staying Family Members By Age-Group and Relation :

8.18 Table No. VIII.8 given below shows that out of 291 family members staying outside the town, the highest 101 (34.7%) members are in the older age-group of 60+ years followed by age-group 35—59 which includes 93 (32.0%) members, 55 members belong to age-group 15—24, and 25 fall in the age-group 10—14. In other words, 66.67% of total members staying outside, are in the age-group 35 and above. Among them the largest number 104 (35.74%) relate to mothers, followed by 82 (28.18%) fathers, 50 (17.18%) brothers. This reveals a tendency to keep the older persons at the place of their origion or elsewhere, where they have settled.

TABLE NO. VIII.8

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

Sl. No.	Age-Group	Total	Member staying outside who are related to head of household as									
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kin			
									H	W	Hus-band	Father Mother Husband
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	0—9	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	10—14	25	..	..	3	6	11	5	..	..	..	..
3.	15—24	55	..	..	2	5	33	13	..	2	..	..
4.	25—34	10	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	2	..	..
5.	35—59	93	34	53	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..
6.	68+	101	48	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL		291	82	104	11	14	50	19	1	8	1	1

8.19 The subjoined table VIII.9 depicts information on members staying outside with reason thereof. This table shows that there are 291 persons who were staying outside the households. Out of them the highest 38.14% were staying to look after the property at the places from where the household hailed. The second reason is of occupation on account of which 105 persons (36.08%) were staying out of Korba, 62 persons (21.31%) were staying out for study purpose and only 13 (4.47%) persons for seeking job.

TABLE NO. VIII.9

Particulars of members staying outside by reason

(Survey Data)

Sl. No.	Particulars of reasons	No. of members	Percentage of distribution
1	2	3	4
1.	For study	62	21·31
2.	Occupation (including cultivation)	105	36·08
3.	To look after the property . .	111	38·14
4.	Seaking Employment . . .	13	4·47
	TOTAL	291	100·00

8.20 According to table VIII.10 which shows the occupational Division and relationship of out staying members to head of household. In all there are 31 working members other than cultivators (74) who are staying outside their families. Among them the largest (15) are related to the head as father, followed by 10 as brother, 2 each as mother and wife and one each as husband and son. In view of National Occupational Classification, these 31 persons are classified as 11 persons in 0—1 Division, 9 persons in Division 7—8—9, 6 persons in Division 4, 3 in Division 2 and 2 in Division 3. Besides, there are 74 working members who are also staying out of the household and are engaged in cultivation. They are related to heads as father (51), mother (14), son (1), brother (5), and wife (3). Thus in the light of above particulars it is very much obvious that among close family working member staying outside the highest rank is occupied by father followed by mother and brother.

8.21 Out of 291 members staying outside, only father of one household who was living in the rural area of district Bilaspur to look after agriculture was sending rice valued at Rs. 800/- to his son, annually. Except this none of the out staying family members were sending money to his head of household.

Remittance sent by Head of the household to absentee Family Member :

8.22 During the survey it was noticed that if some close members of households are staying outside the town and they have not other source of livelihood at their places of stay. The concerned head of households have to send the money to their out staying family members. The average amount sent annually by the households to the absentee kins is depicted in the appendix table 25 . It is also evident from the aforesiad table that mothers are fortunate to receive a good sum ranging from Rs. 200/- minimum to Rs. 2400/- followed by sons ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2400/-, daughters from Rs. 212.50 to Rs. 2000/-, wives from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 2000/-, brothers from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1,000/-, fathers from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 875/- and sisters from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 450/- contrary to this husband, husband's fathers and husband's mother do not receive any amount from their heads of the household. The actual number of head of household were 131 who's kins were staying outside of their family out of total 250 selected households.

TABLE NO. VIII. 10

Particulars of members staying outside by nature of occupation excluding member engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour

(Survey Data)

Occupational Division (N.C.O.)	Relationship to Head						
	Total	Father	Mother	Son	Brother	Husband	Wife
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(0—1) Professional, technical and related workers .	11	5	..	..	4	1	1
(2) Administrative, executive and Managerial workers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Clerical and related workers	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
(4) Sales workers	6	4	..	..	2	..	..
(5) Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers and related workers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Service workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Production and related	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
(8) Workers, transport equipment operators and	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
(9) Labourers	3	1	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	31	15	2	1	10	1	2

Frequency of Visit :

8.23 The relatives staying outside Korba town keep on maintaining close social relations with their kins. The table given below shows frequency of visits by the close kins staying outside Korba during 3 years.

TABLE NO. VIII. 11

Frequency of visits by close relatives during three years to sample households at Korba

Category of Kins	Total Rural Urban	Frequency of Visits			
		Not once	1—3 times	4—6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Father . . .	T	6	39	10	18
	R	3	26	8	16
	U	3	13	2	2
Mother . . .	T	8	47	8	19
	R	8	31	7	17
	U	..	16	1	2
Son . . .	T	1	1	..	1
	R	1	1	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..
Unmarried daughter	T	1	..	..	..
	R	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..
Unmarried sister .	T	2	4	2	1
	R	1	2	2	1
	U	1	2	..	..
Husband . .	T	1	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..
Wife . . .	T	..	2	..	3
	R	..	1	..	3
	U	..	1	..	..
Total . . .	T	19	93	20	42
	R	14	61	17	38
	U	5	32	3	4

8.24 It is evident from the above table that during the last three years a total of 155 kins visited households residing in Korba from various rural and urban places of the state and country. Besides, one father from Bangladesh has also visited his son at Korba. His frequency of visits during 3 years was 4 to 6 times. Kin-wise, the highest number of visit has been made by 74 mothers followed by 67 fathers, 7 unmarried sisters, 5 wives, and 2 sons. The highest 74.84% visits are related to rural places and only 25.16% to the urban places of the state and country both. This shows that the majority of in-migrants households have still rural linkage from where they in-migrated to Korba. The highest number of kins (93) who made visits to the surveyed household correspond to the frequency 1—3 times followed by those visiting more than 6 times.

Table No.VIII.12 gives the frequency of visits of selected head of households to their close relatives staying outside Korba during 3 years.

TABLE NO. VIII.12

Frequency of visits by selected head of households to their close relatives staying out side during three years

Close relation from where migrated	Total Rural Urban	Frequency of Visit			
		Not once	1-3 times	4-6 times	More than 6 times
1	2	3	4	5	6
Father . . .	T	5	32	10	27
	R	3	28	8	19
	U	2	4	2	5
Mother . . .	T	3	44	10	24
	R	2	36	8	20
	U	1	8	2	4
Son . . .	T	..	5	..	..
	R	..	4	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..
Unmarried Sister .	T	1	6	2	1
	R	1	4	1	1
	U	..	2	1	..
Unmarried Daughter	T	..	1	..	..
	R	..	1	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..
Husband . .	T	..	..	1	..
	R	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	1	..
Wife . . .	T	..	2	..	3
	R	..	2	..	3
	U	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	T	9	90	23	52
	R	6	75	17	43
	U	3	15	6	9

8.25 The above table reflects that the frequency of visits (90) made by selected heads of households correspond to 1—3 times during three years followed by frequency of more than 6 times (52). This table also confirms the rural linkage of immigrant households. It has been observed that heads of households whose places of origin fall comparatively at smaller distance, more often visit their close kins such as father, mother, son, un-married sister, wife and husband. Similarly, households having their places of origin comparatively at longer distance visited generally 1—3 times for participating in the function and ceremonies such as marriage, funeral ceremony etc. and to see the welfare of their kins living therein.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Introduction :

During the initial stages of construction of major projects including mining activities, housing facilities for the incoming population were non-existent. Construction of houses were taken up by project managements in latter stages and in phases. Korba basti provided a cushion for housing by adding shanty houses without basic amenities and facilities which with the passage of time turned into a big slum. Besides the village settlements which were near the working sites provided cushion in providing housing particularly to low income group of people. Due to sudden influx of population in these villages, the bare minimum facilities and amenities which existed in these villages proved inadequate and as a consequence, over the period of time, these village habitations degenerated into sub-standard living areas. SADA has made efforts in the past, and it is making efforts to provide basic amenities like water through bore wells but still there is much to be done. It is necessary that minimum services like water, road, open drains, developed residential plots and amenities like health, recreation and educational facilities be provided in these villages to improve the living conditions in these villages. But such measure though contemplated by authorities, have not been implemented, with the result the living conditions in these villages have deteriorated converting most of these villages into slum. If this situation is not checked, the future influx of population to these villages, because of expansion programmes of various organisations, may further worse the situation. Area characterised by over crowding, katcha and dilapidated houses, unhygienic conditions (with no basic civil amenities) are considered as slum areas. These generally accomodate population which is economically poorest section of the community.

9.2 An attempt has been made by few organisations namely National Thermal Power Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board to adopt one or two villages for its over all developments but it is not enough. It is very essential that major organisations should come in a big way to adopt all villages in the vicinity of their projects sites (as has been done by Bhilai) for over all developments and adequate financial allocation be made in the initial stages of construction of these major projects. This will serve two purposes :—

(1) It will serve as a cushion for providing residential planned accommodation to labour force engaged in construction.

(2) Improved economic conditions of villager (by way of developing dairy, poultry and vegetable farming) can meet the initial basic necessities of the project workers.

9.3 Based on the detailed studies of the factors like residential density, structural conditions, occupancy rate, accessibility, availability of urban service and amenities Town and Country Planning in consultation of SADA, Korba has classified the residential areas into three categories:—

1. Good living areas
2. Average living Areas
3. Sub-standard living areas.

9.4 Further the sub-standard living areas which require improvement and development immediately have also been identified and various schemes under environmental improvement have been planned for most of these areas and have been partly implemented by Special Area Development Authority (SADA) but much work is still remaining.

Relation of Selected Houses with Adjoining Houses in Space :

9.5 In respect of relation with adjoining houses in space, information was collected in 250 household schedules canvassed during the field survey. None of the households covered during the survey has reported any problem whatsoever in regard to the vicination of houses they occupied. On the whole the relations of the selected households were found good with the adjoining houses.

Ventilation Conditions :

9.6 Data regarding ventilation conditions was also collected in the household schedules during field investigation from each selected household. Accordingly the ventilation conditions as a whole was categorised among four classes such as good, satisfactory, bad and very bad. In terms of above categories, collected data were tabulated in the following format.

TABLE NO. IX.1

Ventilation condition among 250 selected houses

Region	Total selected houses	Ventilation Condition Categories as			
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Very bad
1	2	3	4	5	6
Korba NM .	250	100	81	42	27
Percentage distribution . .	100	40·00	32·4	16·8	10·8

9.7 The data shown in the above table reflects that 40 per cent houses have good ventilation, 32.4 per cent houses have satisfactory ventilation, 16.8 per cent have been categorised in bad and 10.8 per cent houses in very bad ventilation condition. Houses with bad or very bad ventilation conditions are either unauthorised settlements or in slum areas.

9.8 Table No. IX.2 based on survey data shows that out of 250 selected houses 198 (79.2%) were separate units with or without compound. 10 (4.0%) houses were in flats in multiflats units and 42 (16.8%) houses each comprised a floor in a multifloor housing unit. Thus it is very much clear that largest number of houses were separate and single storey with compound or without compound. A very meagre percentage 20.8% of occupied residential houses constituted multiflats and multifloor units. As a general hypothesis it is believed that a single and separate house has lesser problem of collision, with neighbouring households because of its independent nature. Flats in multiflat unit as well as floors in multifloor housing unit do not have comparatively harmonious relations with their adjoining flats or floor because of their dependency on common staircase corridor roof, water taps, sewage, dust bin etc. Thus at the time of survey too, the majority of selected households though not reported any thing about their bad relations with the adjoining households but in fact multifloor houses, if occupied by people of different backgrounds, generally create problems in comparison to single and separate houses with or without compound and those with flats in a multiflat unit. In the town, large number of houses (79.2%) consist of single storeyed though the houses constructed by BALCO, SECL, Irrigation colony and to some extent by M.P.E.B., for their officers and workers are also single storeyed in a linear fashion and in block designs. In Korba old also (leaving Sitamarhi, Ramsagar para and unauthorised settlements mostly houses are single storeyed and of linear type.

TABLE NO. IX.2

Distribution of Houses of selected households by Locality

(Survey Dat)

Sl. No.	Name of Locality	No. of households selected	Separate house with or without compound	Flat in a multi-flat housing unit	Floor in a multi-floor housing unit
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company	84	42	4	38
		(100·00)	(50·00)	(4·76)	(45·24)
2.	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	41	1	1
		(100·00)	(95·35)	(2·33)	(2·32)
3.	Irrigation Colony	16	13	..	3
		(100·00)	(81·25)	..	(18.25)
4.	South East Coal-field Ltd.	37	37	..	..
		(100·00)	(100·00)		
5.	Korba Old	70	65	5	..
		(100·00)	(92·86)	(7·14)	
	TOTAL	250	198	10	42
	Percentage distribution	(100·00)	(79·2)	(4·0)	(16·8)

9.9 No exact data on the distribution of houses by its functional use and purpose is available. But as per current census 1981 tabulation plan this type of information was only computerised upto the district level and in case of urban, only for class I town (cities) level. But as seen during the field investigation similar to other urban Industrial, commercial and tahsil headquarters, houses in this town were also mainly occupied for residential/commercial/industrial, official / educational or religious use. Some houses were being used partly for residential and partly for other uses. Such as residence-cum-shop and residence-cum-workshop. Large number of houses were being used for the offices, lodges, hotels, cinemas (talkies), temples, mosques, gurudwaras and churches. Similarly a good number of houses in the town were under public undertaking plants such as BALCO plants, MPEB power plants, railway station, bus stand, banks and other financial establishments, post offices, telegraph offices, telephone exchange, water treatment and supply plant, town hall, hospitals, dispensary and health clinic etc.

Housing Data Census :

9.10 As per 1981 census there were 19,002 buildings, 19,044 occupied residential census houses and 19,655 households in the town in comparision to 7,615 census-houses in Korba UA, 7,281 census houses in Korba NM, in 1971 census. Similarly 8,419 households in Korba UA and 7,984 households in Korba INM were in 1971 census. It may be worth mentioning that in the above stated figures of census houses which were either vacant or in non-residential uses have not been included. As it is very much evident from the number of residential census houses in 1971 census as well as in 1981 census that there is a substantial increase of 50.09% in residential census house, during the decade of 1971-81. But it should always be made clear that this increase in the number of census houses is not only in the constant area of the town because the area of the town has also been increased from 1.45 Sq.Km. in 1971 to 35.07 Sq. Km. in 1981. The significant increase in the number of houses is mainly attributed to the rapidly developing mining cum-industrial activities of this town which has resulted in the coming into existance of so many plants and projects. Thus, it would be very proper to explain that the increase of census houses in the town during the decades is parallel to its increase in area. As per 1981 census there were 103.2 households for every 100 houses and average size of household was 4.24 persons. The people of the town were living in owned, rented and allotted houses. The number of owned houses is comparatively higher to some extent due to new Act of M.P. Govt. passed during the time of Chief Ministership of Shri Arjun Singh, by which all the huts built on the Government land in the urban area of entire M.P. have got the lease hold right of ownership. In view of the above Act a large number of huts constructed on the vacant Govt. land in the town at each locality have reported that they are owner of their houses. This is the sole reason of owned and rented houses found even in the locality of undertakings, such as BALCO, MPEB, SECL etc. where a large number of quarters have been built for its employees and officers and allotted to them on rent basis.

House Type (Survey Data) :

9.11 Besides, the information collected at the time of house listing, preparatory to 1981 census for the study of housing culture, similar information was also collected in the household schedules which were specially canvassed for the purpose of this study.

Predominant Material of wall and roof :

9.12 Table No. IX.3 based on the survey data throws some light on distribution of census houses by predominant material of wall and roof togethe with per centage distribution by locality.

TABLE NO. IX.3

Distribution selected households by predominant material of wall and roof by locality (Survey Data)

Locality	Total No. of selected House-holds	Predominant material of wall				Predominant material of roof					
		Mud/un-burnt bricks	Burnt bricks/ cement	Burnt bricks with mud	Others	Deshi Kabelu	English Tile	RCC	GI sheets	Asbestos	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bharat Aluminium Company	84	32	52	..	..	33	..	45	..	5	1
	(100·00)	(38·10)	(61·90)	..	..	(39·29)	..	(53·57)	..	(5·95)	(1·19)
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	24	19	..	..	22	1	15	1	3	1
	(100·00)	(55·81)	(44·19)	..	..	(51·16)	(2·33)	(34·88)	(2·33)	(6·98)	(2·32)
Irrigation Colony	16	6	10	..	..	5	2	7	1	..	1
	(100·00)	(37·50)	(62·50)	..	..	(31·25)	(12·50)	(43·75)	(6·25)	..	(6·25)
South East Coal Field Ltd.	37	13	24	..	..	14	..	22	..	1	..
	(100·00)	(35·14)	(64·86)	..	..	(37·84)	..	(59·46)	..	(2·70)	..
Korba old	70	42	22	5	1	52	2	13	1	2	..
	(100·00)	(60·00)	(31·43)	(7·14)	(1·43)	(74·29)	(2·86)	(18·57)	(1·43)	(2·85)	..
TOTAL	250	117	127	5	1	126	5	102	3	11	3
Percentage distribution	(100·00)	(46·80)	(50·80)	(2·00)	(0·40)	(50·40)	(2·00)	(40·80)	(1·20)	(4·40)	(1·20)

9.13 The above table reflacts that maximum 127 (50.80%) houses have been constructed with burnt bricks and cement as predominant material of walls, 117 (46.80%) houses constructed with mud, unburnt bricks as predominant material of wall and only wall of 5 (2.00%) houses is constructed with burnt bricks and mud (GARA) and construction of wall of 1(0.40%) house is with other materials. As it has already been mentioned earlier and also evident from the locality-wise distribution of predominant material of wall, in korba old only 22 (31.43%) houses out of 70, have walls constructed with burnt bricks and cement and in the rest of 48 houses, 42 (60.00%) houses have wall made of mud/unburnt bricks, 5 (7.14%) with burnt bricks and mud and 1 (1.43%) is constructed with other material (mud+wood). In the other localities, though there are well planned constructed quarters of undertakings even then in the table shown above there are substantially large number of houses of which walls are constructed with mud/unburnt bricks. It is due to unauthorised construction of hutments in the vicinity of each locality of State and Central undertakings like MPEB, BALCO, SECL etc. This also includes the habitations of small villages at different places.

9.14 In view of materials of roof the above mentioned table also reveals that roofs of majority of 126 (50.40%) houses have *Deshi Kabelu* (country Tiles) and 5 (2.0%) house have roof of English (*Kabelu*) tiles. A good proportion 102 (40.80%) of houses have roof of RCC, 3 houses (1.20%) have roofs of GI Sheet, 11 (4.40%) houses have roof of asbestos and 3 (1.20%) houses have roof of other material. Here it is worth mentioning that roof of majority of houses in the town, leaving the houses constructed by prominent undertakings for their employees and officers and some rich and prosperous town dwellers, have Deshi tiles (*Kabelu*).

Predominant Material of Floor :

9.15 Like wall and roof floor of surveyed houses is indicated in the following table No. IX.4 out of 250 houses, 130 (52.00%) have cement and concrete floor while 119 (47.60%) houses have floor of mud smeared with cow dung. Only floor of 1 house is built with stone slabs.

TABLE NO. IX.4

Distribution of selected households material of floor by locality together with percentage

(Survey-Data)

Sl. No.	Locality	Total No. of house-hold selected for study	Material of floor		
			Katcha	Cement/ Concrete	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company	84 (100·00)	33 (39·29)	51 (60·71)	..
2.	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43 (100·00)	23 (53·49)	20 (45·51)	..
3.	Irrigation Colony	16 (100·00)	6 (37·5)	10 (62·5)	.
4.	South East Coal Field Ltd.	37 (100·00)	12 (32·43)	25 (67·57)	..
5.	Korba Old	70 (100·00)	45 (64·29)	24 (34·28)	1(stone slabs) (1·43)
	TOTAL	250	119	130	1
	Percentage distribution	(100·00)	(47·60)	(52·00)	(0·40)

Floorwise Distribution of Selected Houses :

9.16 As it is clear from the table IX. 4. out of 250 selected households, only 42, which comes to 16.80% of total selected households, were living in floors in multifloor housing units. Out of these 42 households, 19 (45.24%) were living on ground floor, 22 (52.38%) on 1st floor and only one (2.38%) household was living on 2nd floor. Majority of first floor houses (21) and second floor houses were in the BALCO locality. These were the quarters allotted to BALCO employees.

Tenural Status :

9.17 Table No. IX. 5 given below shows that out of 250 households covered in the survey as many as 130 (52.00%) of the total families live in their own houses. 24 (9.60%) live in rented houses and 96 (38.40%) are living in those houses which are allotted by their employers on rental basis. It is also reflected from the table that highest percentage of allotted houses (68.75%) are in the locality of Irrigation colony followed by SECL (59.46%), BALCO (53.57%), MPEB (37.21%) and Korba old only (2.86%). In terms of percentage of rented houses, the highest percentage i.e. 14.28% is in Korba old followed by BALCO (10.71%), SECL (8.11%), MPEB (4.65%) and Irrigation colony has none of the house which is on rented basis. Similarly the highest percentage of owned houses 82.86% is in Korba old followed by MPEB (58.14%), BALCO (35.72%), SECL (32.43%) and Irrigation colony (31.25%). Mostly, the houses which are both rented and owned are in the locality of BALCO, MPEB, Irrigation colony and SECL are due to unauthorised settlements in the adjacent areas of those localities.

TABLE NO. 9.5

Ownership of selected houses by locality

Locality	Selected houses	Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5
Bharat Aluminium Company	84	30	9	45
	(100·00)	(35·72)	(10·71)	(53·57)
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	25	2	16
	(100·00)	(58·14)	(4·65)	(37·21)
Irrigation . .	16	5	..	11
	(100·00)	(31·25)	..	(68·75)
South East Coal Field Ltd.	37	12	3	22
	(100·00)	(32·43)	(8·11)	(59·46)
Korba old . .	70	58	10	2
	(100·00)	(82·86)	(14·28)	(2·86)
TOTAL .	250	130	24	96
Percentage distribution.	(100·00)	(52·00)	(9·6)	(38·4)

Households classified by Number of rooms occupied By Locality :

9.18 Table No. IX.6 based on survey data depicts this information. It is very much obvious from the table that slightly higher than 50% households were living in the houses having 2 rooms and only around 16% were living in one room. The percentage of households living in more than 3 rooms houses is of 13.60%. The proportion of household living in one room varies from 2.70% in SECL to 19.05% in BALCO. One room houses belong to lower cadre employees of the undertaking and either these are allotted quarters by the undertakings or unauthorised hutments in the neighbourhood of the undertakings.

TABLE NO. IX.6

Locality wise distribution of selected houses by number of rooms

Locality	Selected houses	Number of houses by number of rooms							
		One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms	Seven rooms	Eight rooms & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bharat Aluminium Company	84	16	51	10	5	2	..	..	..
	(100·00)	(19·05)	(60·71)	(11·91)	(5·95)	(2·38)	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	8	22	11	..	1	1	..	..
	(100·00)	(18·60)	(51·16)	(25·58)	..	(2·33)	(2·33)	..	..
Irrigation Colony	16	3	9	1	2	..	..	..	1
	(100·00)	(18·75)	(56·25)	(6·25)	(12·50)	..	..	..	(6·25)
South East Coal Field Ltd.	37	1	21	11	3	1	..	..	..
	(100·00)	(2·70)	(56·76)	(29·73)	(8·11)	(2·70)	..	..	..
Korba old	70	11	23	18	6	7	3	1	1
	(100·00)	(15·71)	(32·86)	(25·71)	(8·57)	(10·00)	(4·29)	(1·43)	(1·43)
TOTAL .	250	39	126	51	16	11	4	1	2
Percentage distribution	(100·00)	(15·60)	(50·40)	(20·40)	(6·40)	(4·40)	(1·60)	(0·40)	(0·80)

Amenities in the Households :

9.19 Table No. IX.7 reveals the locality wise availability of amenities in the residential houses. According to the information based on survey data, out of 250 households, 187 (74.8%) have kitchens in their residential houses and 63 (25.2%) households do not have the benefit of this facility. Similarly 137 (54.8%) households were having bathroom amenity while 113 (45.2%) households do not have bathroom facility. In case of lavatory amenities 124 (49.6%) households have this amenity while 126 (50.4%) households still need the facility in their houses. Similarly drinking water facility was available for 130 households (52.0%) in the house itself whereas 120 (48.0%) households are without drinking water amenity, they have to fetch drinking water from outside their premises. In respect of water for washing clothes and taking bath 129 (51.6%) households got such water facility within their houses but for 121 (48.4%) households this is not available within their premises. So far electric connection is concerned, 163 (65.2%) households have privilege of this facility and 87 (34.8%) households do not have electric connection in their residential houses.

TABLE NO. IX.7

Amenities in the household

Locality	Total households	Amenities											
		Kitchen		Bathroom		Lavatory		Drinking Water		Washing Water		Electric connection	
		No. of H.H.		No. of H.H.		No. of H.H.		No. of H.H.		No. of H.H.		No. of H.H.	
		Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bharat Aluminium Company .	84	61	23	54	30	50	34	51	33	52	32	52	32
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	32	11	21	22	16	27	19	24	19	24	25	18
Irrigation Colony .	16	14	2	11	5	9	7	11	5	11	5	14	2
South East Coal field Ltd. . .	37	31	6	24	13	24	13	24	13	24	13	24	13
Korba Old Basti	70	49	21	27	43	25	45	25	45	23	47	48	22
TOTAL .	250	187	63	137	113	124	126	130	120	129	121	163	87

H.H.—Household.

Utensils :

9.20 As per information collected in the household schedule at the time of survey among 250 selected households, highest number (208) (83.2%) of households have aluminium utensils, 192 (76.8%) households have stainless steel utensils, 108 (43.2%) households have bronze and brass utensils and only 22(8.8%) households have copper utensils for cooking and serving food and storing water. It was also noticed that aluminium, bronze and brass utensils are mostly used for the cooking the food and stainless steel utensils such as plate (Thali), cup, glass, jug etc. are used for serving food. Very few families are using copper utensils. Aluminium thali (plate), glass, lota, jug are only being used among economically weaker sections of people while stainless steel are the indicator of the advanced and prosperous societies. It was also seen that stainless steel like tea mug, plates etc. are being popularised and taking the place of ceramic crockeries.

9.21 Household utensils indicate the material wealth of any particular community. Though utensils are indespensible the households have a variety of options, for one can restrict oneself to only cheap ones or invest considerable amount for buying utensils of costly metals. In this both social and economical factors are involved.

Fuel :

9.22 As it has been stated earlier that entire Korba region is full of coal mines. Thus for the purpose of fuel, mining coal with the combination of wood, coal or fire wood are being utilized by majority of town dwellers. Next comes fire wood which is traditional fuel. According to information collected during survey from 250 households, it was found that the largest 152(60.8%) households out of 250 households were using coal as fuel for cooking food, 102 households (40.8%) were using fire wood and only 41 (16.4%) households were using cooking gas (LPG) and 34 households were using kerosene stove and electric heater for cooking food. It is also noteworthy that some households were using two or three types of fuel in substitution, such as coal and kerosene, gas or kerosene or electricity, fire wood and kerosene or heater looking to the urgency of the time. It is also noticed during the survey that cooking gas agency, has been established in the town only after 1980.

Light :

9.23 It is very important to state here that though the town is the largest centre of thermal power generation still there are several households who use kerosene lamp for the purpose of lighting. According to survey report, out of 250 households 157 (62.8%) households have been provided with electricity for light purposes. One of the important reason for not providing electricity even for light purpose in (37.2%) houses is the unauthorised temporary settlements together with economic backwardness of town dwellers.

Dresses :

9.24 At the time of field investigation it has been ar gely seen and as also the desired information collected i n the household schedule the dresses of the people in the town are similar as found elsewhere in the urban area of the state. Shirts and pants are the common dress among the workers, educated people and students of higher classes among males. While students of lower classes up to primary level wear shirts and half pants (Shorts). Traders and businessmen use dhoti, kurta or trouser, kurta with underwear and baniyans. Saree, blouse and petticoat is a very common dress of women in the town. The quality of saree is closely related with economic and social status of the women. Coarse cotton sarees are common among economically weaker and socially backward class women with or without petticoat. School/College going girls and some women working in offices use salwar kurta and *dupatta*. Shoes and chappals among men and sandals and high heel chappals among women are also in common use. Woolen shawls in winter season and cotton and silk shawls in other season are in common use of rich and prosperous women folk. According to information collected during survey from 250 selected households the position on type of dresses used in the town is as given below in the table IX.8.

TABLE NO. IX.8

Households having dresses by type

Pant/Shirt	Trouser, Dhoti Kurta, Shirt, Lungi	Saree, Blouse	Salwar, and Kurta Dupatta
1	2	3	4
239	123	235	128
95·6%	49·2%	94.0%	51·2%

Ornaments :

9.25 Usually males belonging to each of the communities in the town do not wear any ornaments except a ring on the finger. Among rich and prosperous families some boys and even elder men were found having a thin golden chain around the neck. Similarly some youngsters were also seen wearing garland with some religious image of their faith. Like other part of the country craze for ornaments exists among women folk in this town too. Accordingly majority of the rich women use golden ornaments but poor families women use artificial jwellery. MANGAL SUTRA in different shapes and made of with either gold or silver is token symbol of a married women. As already stated in previous chapters that the town is the cosmopolitan in nature where in-migrants families of different states and different cultures and traditions are settled. Thus cosmopolitan characteristics of town may be seen in the shape of ornaments worn by various women of the town. Out of these ornaments chain, ear studs, earring, nose ring (NATHUNI), nose keel, bangles are the common ornaments being used by the women of the town.

Furniture :

9.26 The material culture of an urban community may to some extent, be examined with reference to possession of furniture and other luxury goods. On the assumption that under the influence of modernisation, the urbanite is eager to acquire such goods at the earliest opportunity to show himself off as an advanced or sophsticated person. Such an assumption does not undermine the utilitarion motivation. Table IX.9 based on survey data depicts locality-wise distribution of households and possession of furniture. While 244(97.6%) of 250 households possess one or more items of furniture, 6 or 2.4 per cent do not have any furniture whatsoever. The table indicates that cots, niwarcots, chairs, tables, diwan reported by 206 (82.44%), 117 (46.87%), 170 (68.7%), 137 (55.2%) and 90(36.0%) households respectively are the most popular items of furniture. Generally the household who has a table will invariably have one or more chairs, cots, tables and chairs are of great utility for any household and are now a days regarded as necessities by the middle classes. Sofa set and dining tables are costly items and carry some prestige value. Out of total 250 surveyed households, 37 (14.8%) 11 (4.4%), are reported to possess sofas and dining tables respectively. Cots are the cheapest of the furniture item and is a necessity for all households and as such do not carry any prestige value except among the poorer section. 44 of 250 surveyed households do not have even a cot in their house and of these localitywise distribution is 10 in old korba, 23 in BALCO, 8 in MPEB and 3 in SECL.

TABLE NO. IX. 9

Furniture in selected households

Locality	Total No.of house-holds	Number of Households										No. of household having	
		Chairs		Tables		Divan		Cots		Niwarcots			
		Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Having	Not having	Sofa Set	Dining table
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bharat Aluminium Company	84	57	27	46	38	31	53	61	23	37	47	10	5
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	43	29	14	22	21	9	34	35	8	20	23	6	4
Irrigation Colony.	16	13	3	12	4	7	9	16	..	11	5	4	1
South East Coal Field Ltd.	37	29	8	26	11	16	21	34	3	19	18	5	1
Korba Old Basti	70	42	28	32	38	27	43	60	10	30	40	12	..
TOTAL	250	170	80	138	112	90	160	206	44	117	133	37	11

9.27 As the above table No. IX.9 reflects, among 250 surveyed households, 80 households were such who do not have any chair –similarly 112 households were without any table and 160 households were without diwan. 133 households do not possess even a *newar* cot. There were 44 households who do not have any simple cot. Majority of such type of households were living in the hutments.

Luxury Goods :

9.28 Particulars relating to possession of costly goods are given below. As many as 37 households (14.8%) do not have any luxury article. This reflects the general economic level. Wrist watch which was at one time regarded as a symbol of prestige has now become a common place item used, it has been reported in 191 or 76.4% of the 250 surveyed households. Radio including transistor happens to be the next most important item, which has been reported by 170 or (68.0%) of the total surveyed households, 146 (58.41%) households have table clocks, steel almirahs are owned by 17 (6.8%) households. The more costly items of televisions are possessed by 28 (11.2%) households, tape recorders by 10 (4.0%), refrigerator by 11 (4.4%). video 2 (0.8%). Cars/jeeps are being maintained by 5 (2.0%) households belonging to the upper income brackets. The heads of these households are business-men or top executives in government undertaking.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Location of slums by type :

Before initiating the description of slums and its location in the town, it seems very pertinent and essential to identify and classify the residential areas of the town. This may be analysed on the basis of the following factors namely—

(1) Residential density
(2) Structural condition
(3) Occupancy rate
(4) Accessibility and
(5) Availability of urban services and amenities.

Keeping in view the above factors any residential area may be broadly classified in three categories such as—

(1) Good living area,
(2) Average living area and
(3) Sub-standard living area.

Slum area has been defined under the Act as given in the Appendix No XI.

10.2 Further as per Town & Country Planning Department, Madhya Pradesh, Korba area characterised by over crowding, kutcha and dilapidated houses, unhygienic conditions (with no basic civic amenities) are considered slum areas.[1] The houses of low paid employees of service category population, which is the economically poorest section of the community in the town. On the basis of application of above criteria and as per report received from Special Area Development Authority, Korba (vide letter No. Adhi/85-86/13312 dated 4-3-86) the notified slums areas that exist in the town are Pathanpara, Nayapara, Isaipara, Sitamarhi, Ramsagarpara, Dhanuharpara, Satnamipara and Pondibahar. Location of these slums areas are depicted in the town map.

History and circumstances of growth and continuation :

10.3 In the initial stages of commissioning of various projects at Korba, villages around Korba have provided residential accommodation to the incoming population since at that stage there was hardly any residential accommodation or any residential colony near the project sites. Due to sudden influx of population to these villages, the basic minimum facilities which existed in these villages, proved inadequate. As a consequence, over a period of time, the habitation areas of these villages degenerated into substandard living areas. The measures to check the above situation, though contemplated by the authorities have not been implemented with the result, the living conditions in the adjoining villages including part of census town Korba have deteriorated and converted them in to slum areas. It is therefore very necessary that the basic minimum amenities and services like water, road, sewerage, health and developed residential plots should be provided in these villages to check further degeneration and deterioration of living conditions of population in these villages. Since the establishment of Special Area Development Authority (SADA), Korba efforts to provide basic amenities in its jurisdiction are being made. In the annual budget (1986-87) of SADA, Korba there is a provision of Rs. 6 lakh for the eradication of slums.

Area and density of population of each slum is given below :—

TABLE X.1

Area and density of population per hectare

Name of Slum	Area in hectare	Density of population per hectare
1	2	3
1. Pathanpara	8·498	174
2. Nayapara	34·399	160
3. Isaipara	11·121	250
4. Sitamarhi	32·937	126
5. Ramsagarpara . . .	22·905	175
6. Dhanuharpara . . .	9·712	205
7. Satnamipara . . .	35·421	140
8. Pondibahar . . .	3·718	159

10.4 The above shown table reflects that Satnamipara (35.421 hectares), Nayapara (34.399 hectares), Sitamarhi (32.937 hectares), Ramsagarpara (22.905 hectares) have considerably large area under slum, whereas the highest density in the slum areas is noticed in Isaipara and Dhanuharpara. The density pattern laid down by the Govt. of India for the colonies of public sector undertakings is that it might range from 125 to 150 persons per hectare. In view of above criteria, the density of population of both Sitamarhi and Satnamipara slums appear not so high.

10.5 The proportion of population in all the above slum areas comes to 30.54% of total population of the town. Similarly 32.15% of the occupied residential houses and 31.15% households of Korba town are under these slum areas. It may be said that about one household out of three households of the town lives in the slum area. More than 1/5 (21.67%) population of all the slum areas is living in Nayapara slum area only. Likewise, a little less than Nayapara, about 1/5th (19.44%) population and (20.22%) households of total slum's population and households is living in Satnamipara slum area.

1. Deputy Director, Town and Country Plannings Report on Korba SADA 1986, Page 25.

Table No. X.2 given below shows the percentage distribution of population, occupied residential houses and households and also its proportion to towns population residential occupied houses and households.

TABLE NO. X.2

Percentage distribution of Population occupied residential Houses and Households by each Slum Area and average size of Household

Sl.No.	Name of slum area	Total population of slum	Percentage distribution	Number of occupied residential houses	Percentage distribution	Number of households	Percentage distribution	Average size of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Pathanpara	1,475	5·79	370	6·04	370	6·04	3·99
2.	Nayapara	5,519	21·67	1,380	22·54	1,380	22·54	4·00
3.	Isaipara	2,775	10·90	394	6·43	394	6·43	7·04
4.	Sitamarhi	4,160	16·34	1,040	16·99	1,040	16·99	3·98
5.	Ramsagarpara	4,000	15·71	1,005	16·41	1,005	16·41	4·00
6.	Dhanuharpara	1,995	7·83	499	8·15	499	8·15	4·00
7.	Satnamipara	4,950	19·44	1,238	20·22	1,238	20·22	4·00
8.	Pondibahar	590	2·39	197	3·22	197	3·22	2·99
Total of all slums area Korba town		25,464	100·00	6,123	100	6,123	100·00	4·16
		(30·54)	..	(32·15)	..	(31·15)	..	..
		83,387	..	19,044	..	19,655	..	..

10.6 In terms of number occupied residential houses, number of households and population living therein, Nayapara is the largest slum and occupies first rank and Pondibahar is the smallest and holds the last (8th) rank.

Composition of Households :

10.7 It may be seen from the table No. X.2 that the average size of a household in almost all slum areas except Isaipara is in the range of 3 to 4 persons, which is slightly lower than the average size of household in the entire Korba non-municipal town (4.24 persons). The consolidated average size of all slum areas is 4.16 persons per household. This is also lower than the average size of household of Korba town. In Isaipara, the average size of household is found abnormally high i.e. 7.04 persons. This is much higher in comparison to not only Korba town but even the average size of household of the entire urban area of the state (5.50 persons).

10.8 In conclusion it may be mentioned that persons relating to weaker sections of society and low income group, who have migrated to the town are mostly residing in the slum areas of the town. These slum dwellers are either employed in low skilled manual work or in petty business. They have external linkage with the places falling within the district or state and also with the places of other states of India. To some extent they have their family partly with them and partly at the places of their origin and hence the average size of household in most of the slum areas of the town is lower than the average size of household of the town as a whole.

10.9 The entire old Korba basti which covers 31.60% of total population of Korba (N.M.) town is slum area. In the table given below a comparative percentage of literacy, scheduled caste/tribe population and proportion of total workers, main workers and non-workers in Korba (N.M.) town as a whole and the total slum area of the old Korba town are indicated.

TABLE NO. X.3

Percentage of literates, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, total workers, main workers and non-workers to total slum population

Region	Percentage of Total Population					
	Literate	S.C.	S.T.	Total workers	Main workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Korba N.M. town	51·12	10·92	9·15	32·76	32·01	67·24
Korba old(slum)	46·62	9·41	11·19	32·40	31·35	67·60

10.10 The above table reflects that the literacy in the Korba slum areas is lower than that of the literacy rate of Korba Non-municipal town. Percentage of Scheduled Castes population of Korba slum areas is lower in comparison to Korba (N.M.), though the per centage of scheduled tribes (11.19%) of Korba slum is higher than that of Korba non-municipal town.

Settlement History :

10.11 Almost all slum areas are situated in old Korba locality. It has already been explained in earlier chapters that the age of Korba non-municipal town is just only 25 years. Before 1961 Census it was a small village with a population of merely 2,036 persons. After that, the pace of urbanization has been faster in the town and consequently with marching speedily on the path of development, several projects since have been set up in the Korba region (already described in Chapter II) resulting in a large scale immigration of population to the town in search of employment. On account of scarcity of residential accommodation, they began to settle there by making hutments any where on the vacant land they could find and without any planning and payment for this land. Thus these areas resulted into congestion of houses mostly made of the material of walls with mud(soil) and roof with

desi Kabelu (Tiles) without any availability of necessary amenities such as drinking water, light, lavatory, approach road and even ownership of land. Mostly slum dwellers have external linkage with the rural areas of the district and state. To some extent they have external linkage with rural and urban places of other states too. None of in ethnic groups is in majority in these slum areas. Hindus(Mainly SC/ST) are however in predominating position. The only common aspect of these areas is that all of them can be said to belong to low economic strata. The occupation of these slum dwellers mainly relates to low skilled service and business.

House Type and Housing Conditions :

10.12 In most of the slums areas, majority of houses are jhuggis with kutcha and semi pukka walls with soil(muds) or burnt bricks or unburnt bricks using mud (gara) as the cementing materials and roofs either with deshi Kabelu and kutcha floor. These houses do not have even basic amenities. In some of the slum areas, like Sitamari, Ramsagarpara, Satnamipara, it is very difficult for outcomers to move from one house to other in the night. These mohallas have been given neither proper street light nor proper drainage system. All dirty water flows through open ground and pigs are found wandering and grunting here and there. The responsibility of sanitation, limited to common places of the town depends upon SADA. But the internal sanitary arrangement wholly rests on the town dwellers. There are 896 service laterines and 239 other type of latrines in the entire slum area as reported by SADA. As per their information there was not a single water borne latrine in the slum area, but in the survey we found that in some of households there are temporary arrangement of water borne laterines by making their own septic tanks within their premises but this type of arrangement is very rare. Further whatever service latrines are there, the sole responsibility of its cleanliness depends on the slum dwellers. They have to pay for this service.

Street Light :

10.13 As per report received from SADA, Korba, the position of electric poles by each slum areas is given below :—

TABLE NO. X. 4

Electric poles in each slum area

Sl. No.	Name of slum	No. of electric poles
1	2	3
1.	Pathanpara	49
2.	Nayapara	96
3.	Isaipara	56
4.	Ramsagarpara	67
5.	Sitamarhi	83
6.	Dhanuharpara	37
7.	Satnamipara	272
8.	Pondibahar	10

The condition of street lighting is very poor. It needs rapid improvement and development both with regard to provision of more electric poles and also their proper maintenance.

Drinking water :

10.14 There are three source of drinking water facilities in the town, such as hand pump, well and public taps. Domestic water connections are very few. Condition of public water taps is not good, and also this facility is insufficient. Thus inhabitants of these areas have to depend on wells and hand pumps. Slum dwellers of lower economic and social status bring water for washing clothes and other domestice uses from Hasdeo river or Ramasagar tank depending on their convenience.

10.15 Slum-wise number of hand pumps and public water taps are 7 hand pumps in Pathanpara, 11 public taps in Nayapara, 4 public taps in Isaipara, 6 public taps in Sitamari, 6 public taps in Ramsagarpara and 9 public taps in Dhanuharpara, 25 public taps in Satnamipara and 2 public taps in Pondibahar. Looking to the demand of this basic necessity of human life it may be said that provision of drinking water facility is not satisfactory and it needs a lot of improvement.

Drainage :

10.16 According to information received from SADA, Korba the length of drainage in each slum area is as given below : –

TABLE NO. X. 5

Length of drainage in each slum

Sl. No.	Name of slum	Length of Drainage (in metres)
1	2	3
1.	Pathanpara	362
2.	Nayapara	3,145
3.	Isaipara	1,555
4.	Sitamarhi	700
5.	Ramsagarpara	1,255
6.	Dhanuharpara	161
7.	Satnamipara	3,670

10.17 As per above description, it seems that in each slum there is sufficient facility of drainage, but actually the condition of these drainages are worst. The same may be viewed from the photograph and a there is large scope and necessity for their improvement.

Roads :

10.18 The length of Roads (including paved roads) in the slum areas are also given as under :—

TABLE NO. X.6

Length of Roads in each Slums area

Sl.No.	Slums	Length (Km.)
1	2	3
1.	Pathanpara	4·20
2.	Nayapara	31·00
3.	Isaipara	1·71
4.	Sitamarhi	2·58
5.	Ramsagarpara	2·77
6.	Dhanuharpara	1·2
7.	Satnamipara	13·00
8.	Pondibahar	0·450

10.19 The above table shows that there are good road communications including paved roads in each slum area but actually the condition of these roads are not at all satisfactory.

Law and Order :

10.20 Although separate information relating to law and order specially in the slum areas is not available yet during the field investigation it was found that these slums have no special law and order problem. It was also observed that the crime rate and rowdy behaviour were not found to be of an extra ordinary nature in these slum areas.

CHAPTER—XI

Organisation of Power and Prestige

Introduction :

The organisation of power and prestige has witnessed a radical change which is attributed to the transformation of the social and political set up in the country. As elsewhere in the country, in Madhya Pradesh too, the society is still caste ridden. All high posts were held by the high castes and vast powers were vested with these officials. The backward and lower castes had to face serious social disabilities and hardships. With the dawn of independance, the right to elect representatives to the Legislative Assembly and Parliament passed on the people irrespective of their economic and social status and as a consequence, the high castes have lost their social and economic monopoly. Now anybody can become a leader irrespective of caste or creed. As popular support is now required, the politician and others closely associate themselves with the people of all communities to win their confidence.

11.2 The elite group of the town is composed of senior officers of the administration and public welfare offices and institutions of the government and officials and workers of political parties and Trade Unions leaders in BALCO, M.P.E.B., N.T.P.C., S.E.C.L., Indo Burma Petroleum and to some extent private doctors, contractors and businessman. The Block level offices of all the political parties such as Indian National Congress (I), Communist Party of India, Bhartiya Janta Party and Janta Party are established here. Chairman of S.A.D.A., Additional Collector, Korba, Chief Executive officer SADA Korba, Managing Director and General Manager BALCO (Plant) General Manager SECL, General Manager NTPC, General Manager F.C.I. Chief engineer M.P.E.B., Korba east, General Manager I.B.P., Chief Engineer (Irrigation) Hasdeo BANGO Projects and Additional Superintendent of Police are the key influential posts in the town. The position of power and prestige enjoyed by the officers such as the Magistrates, Assistant Commissioner, the Tahsildar, the Block Development officer, the Medical Officer, the Engineer etc. are directly derived from their official rank and status. The local people who have no official backing have to acquire the status which carries some political power and prestige by their deeds and disposition towards their fellow citizens. Socio-economic background and reputation of the family are important factors that help in achieving such a status.

Political Parties :

11.3 With reference to Lock Sabha Constituency Korba town comes under Janjgir Lok Sabha Constituency. While in respect of Vidhan Sabha Constituency the town is divided between Rampur and Katghora Vidhan Sabha constituencies. So it is not easy to asses the independent role of the town in the context electoral behaviour. However, in view of the above three Constituencies we try to discuss the function of main Political parties and the position of their candidates in the last general election held for the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in December, 1984 and March 1985 respectively.

Lok Sabha Constituency :

11.4 As shown in the Table No. XI·1 similar to other Lok Sabha Constituencies, general election for the constituency of Janjgir, in district Bilaspur which covers Korba town too, was held in December, 1984. This is a unreserved constituency. There were 7,22,845 registered voters in the constituency. The election was 13 cornered contest among independents, and 4 candidates of main political parties i.e. Indian National Congress (I) Communist Party of India, Bharatiya Janta Party and Janta Party. But as the table reflects the main contest was between Dr. Prabhat Mishra of Congress (I) and Shri Badri Dhar Diwan of Bhartiya Janta Party. Dr. Mishra Congress (I) candidate polled. 58·61% of total 213,710 Votes polled. The nearest contester Shri B.D. Diwan (BJP) had got only 61,530 Votes i.e. 16·87% of total votes polled. Thus Dr. Mishra of Cong. (I) defeated his nearest rival Shri B.D. Diwan by 152,180 votes. Excluding Shri Diwan, Shri Kashi Ram an Independent candidate got 32,135 i.e. 8·81% of total valid votes, and Shri Om Prakash Gangotri (CPI) who polled 27,265 i.e. 7·48% of total valid votes all others including Shri Murit Ram Sahu. Janta Party candidate forfeited their deposits. Among 13 candidates, leaving one Shri Munnwar Ali, Islam (Muslim) and one Shri Sundar Lal Scheduled Caste all the 11 candidates belonged to Hindu religion (excluding Scheduled Caste).

TABLE NO. XI.1

Lok Sabha-Constituency-Janjgir December-1984

Political Institution of which election was held	Name of the constituency to which the polling station belongs	Year when election was held	No. of polling station	Within reserve or unreserve constituency	No. of registered votes	Total	Geenral category (SC/ST) other Hindu/Muslim/ Christian/Sikhs/ Buddhist/others	Socio-economic class name (higher Middle, lower according to standard of town.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lok Sabha . . .	Janjgir	Dec. 1984	831	Unreserved constituency	7,22,845	..	Hindu	..

Table No. XI.1—*Concld.*

Name	Particulars of Candidate: Ethnic category S.C./S.T./Sikh/ Christian/ Buddhist/Other, Hindus others	Party	No. of Valid votes polled	Total No. of votes polled by candidates valid/ Invalid	Percentage votes polled	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Shri Om Prakash Agarwal	Other Hindu	Independent	991	991	0·27	Deposit lost
2. ,, Om Prakash Gangotri	,,	CPI	27,285	27,285	7·48	..
3. ,, Inqualab	,,	Independent	6,287	6,287	1·72	Deposit lost
4. ,, Kashi Ram	,,	,,	32,135	32,135	8·81	..
5. ,, B.P. Dubey	,,	,,	4,139	4,239	1·14	Deposit lost
6. Dr. Narsing Patel	,,	,,	4,770	4,770	1·31	,,
7. Dr. Prabhat Mishra	,,	In Congress. I	2,13,710	2,13,710	58·61	Elected
8. Shri Badridhar Diwan	,,	B.J.P.	61,530	61,530	16·87	..
9. ,, Badri Prasad Chandra	,,	Independent	2,484	2,484	0·68	Deposit lost
10. Dr. Vidya Nand Tiwari	,,	,,	837	837	0·23	,,
11. Shri Munnwar Ali	Muslim	,,	3,086	3,086	0·85	,,
12. ,, Murit Ram Sahu	Other Hindu	Janta	5,262	5,262	1·44	,,
13. ,, Sundarlal	S.C.	Independent	2,142	2,142	0·59	,,
		TOTAL . .	3,64,658	3,64,658	100·00	

Rampur Vidhan Sabha Constituency (No. 107) :

11.5 It is evident from the Table No. XI·2 that the general election for this Vidhan Sabha constituency was held in March, 1985 like others constituencies. There were 92,672 (45,753 males and 46,919 females) electorates in this constituency. This constituency is reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. The percentage of female electorates (50·63%) is higher than that of the male electorals (49·37%). Initially 8 nominations were filed but two were withdrawn. Finally there was a Six cornered contest. Shri Manki Ram from B.J.P., Pyarelal from Indian National Congress (I), Shri Samud Singh from Communist Party of India and 3 independent candidates.—Shri Dhani Ram, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Madhav Rao were in the field for contest. Shri Pyarelal the winning candidate of 1980 election was again declared elected in 1985. In this election a total of 42,016 valid votes were polled in comparison to 35,595 valid votes polled in 1980 election. Out of this Shri Pyarelal got 48·98% votes and Shri Nanki Ram, Bhartiya Janta Party got 39·88% votes. Rest of the 4 candidates including C.P.I. candidate had to forfeit their deposits. The number of rejected votes were 1,200 (2·78%) in this election in comparison to 1,315 (3·56%) of 1980 election. 46·63 percent electorates exercised their franchise in comparison to 41·15% in 1980 general election.

TABLE NO. XI.2

Vidhan Sabha Area Reserved Constituency No. 107 Name - Rampur Distt. Bilaspur MLA Election Result of 1985

Sl. No.	Name of Dominant (Candidate)	Ethnic category S.C./S.T./Sikh/Christian/Buddhist/ other Hindu, etc.	Party	No. of valid votes polled	Votes by post	Total No. of votes polled by electorates	Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Shri Dhani Ram . . .	Other Hindu	Independent	201	..	201	0.48	Deposit lost
2.	Shri Nankiram	Do.	B.J.P.	16,758	..	16,758	39.88	..
3.	Shri Pyarelal	..	Congress (I)	20,579	..	20,579	48.98	Elected
4.	Shri Bhanupratap Singh . .	Other Hindu	Independent	1,614	..	1,614	3.84	Deposit lost
5.	Shri Madhav Rao . . .	Do.	Do.	668	..	668	1.59	,,
6.	Shri Samud Singh . . .	Do.	CPI	2,196	..	2,196	5.23	,,
				42,016	..	42,016	100.00	

NOTE :—	1985	1980
(A) No. of valid votes polled	42,016	35.595
(B) No. of Rejected Votes—	1,200(2.78)	1,315(3.56)
(C) Total No. of votes polled by electorals	43,216(46.63)	36,910(49.40)
Name of the elected candidate	Shri Pyarelal	Shri Pyarelal Kanjol

Katghora Vidhan Sabha Constituency (No. 108) :

11.6 Table No. XI·3 shows that there were 120,581 (62,184 males and 58,397 females) electorates. As usual the percentage of male electorates (51·57) was more than that of female electorates of 48·43%. Over all there were 19 nominations for this constituency. But after withdrawal of 6 nominations, 13 candidates were left in the field of contest. Out of them 10 candidates were Independents and the rest were, Shri Bodh Ram of Congress (I), Shri Nawrang Lal –Communist Party of India, and Murit Ram Sahu of Janta Party. The real contest was between Shri Bodh Ram and Shri Nawrang Lal, Shri Bodh Ram was declared elected. He polled 21,943 votes which constituted 46·94% of the total polled votes, Shri Nawranglal got 12,028 (25·74%) votes, Shri Bodh Ram of Congress (I) thus defeated his nearest rival Shri Nawranglal by a margin of 9,915 votes. Out of 13 contesters two were muslims and the rest all were Hindus. Total no. of valid votes polled in this constituency were 46,725 against 36,561 valid votes of 1980 general election. Similarly the number of invalid votes polled in current election were substantially reduced from 2·63% in 1980 election to 2·36% in 1985 election. But only 39·69% electorates exercised their franchise in 1985 as against 41·15% in 1980 general election. Accordingly, though Shri Bodh Ram won this seat but his lead has been narrowed down to 9,915 votes in 1985 as against 12,611 of 1980 general election. All the rest candidates except Shri Nawrang lal had to forfeit their deposits.

TABLE NO. XI.3

Vidhan Sabha General Constituency No. 108 Katghora District Bilaspur—1985

Sl. No.	Name of Dominant or Candidate	Ethnic Category S.C./S.T./Sikh/Christian / Buddhist / Other Hindu etc.	Party	No.of valid votes polled	Votes by post	Total No. of votes polled by electorals	Percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Shri Ishwari Prasad	Other Hindu	Independent	115	..	115	0.25	Deposit lost
2.	,, Jagdish Prasad	,,	,,	396	..	396	0.85	,,
3.	,, Jagannath	,,	,,	2,511	..	2,511	5.37	,,
4.	,, Jai Bhagwan	,,	,,	258	..	258	0.55	,,
5.	,, Dharm Singh Kanwar	,,	,,	1,224	..	1,224	2.62	,,
6.	,, Nawaranglal	,,	CPI	12,027	1	12,028	25.74	..
7.	,, Bodhram	,,	Congress-I	21,932	11	21,943	46.96	Elected
8.	,, Bhushan Prasad Tiwari	,,	Independent	309	..	309	0.66	Deposit lost
9.	,, Madhav Rao	,,	,,	161	..	161	0.34	,,
10.	,, Munwar Ali	Muslim	,,	101	..	101	0.22	,,
11.	,, Murit Ram Sahu	Other Hindu	Janta	4,600	..	4,600	9.85	..
12.	,, Lal Kishan Paswan	,,	Independent	85	..	85	0.18	,,
13.	,, Safi Mohmmad	Muslim	,,	2,994	..	2,994	6.41	,,
			—	46,713	12	46,725	100.00	

NOTE :		1985	1980
	(A) Number of valid votes polled	46,725	36,561
	(B) No. of rejected votes	1,129 (2.36)	986(2.63)
	(C) Total no .of votes polled by electors	47,854(39.69)	37,547(41.15)
	(D) Difference of elected votes	9,915	12,611

The elected candidate Shri Bodhram

Special Area Development Authority :

11·7. As it has been already stated earlier that Korba town which has the civic status of Non-municipal town is only selected for our study (instead of entire SADA area). But this town is also under the control of Special Area Development Authority, Korba constituted by the Madhya Pradesh Govt. in accordance to powers conferred by sub section(I) of section 65 of the M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (25 of 1973) (Appendix I), SADA Korba has been conferred power of Municipal corporation in respect of Municipal Services, administration and taxation by the State Government vide notification enclosed as Appendix IV.

11·8 The list of newly appointed president and member of SADA, Korba is as given in the subjoined table. All the SADA members are nominated. There is no election to this effect.

List of members of SADA, Korba

1.	Commissioner, Bilaspur Division Bilaspur.	Chairman
2.	M. L. A., Rampur	Member
3.	M.L.A., Katghora	Member
4.	Chief Engineer MPEB, (Korba)	Member
5.	General Manager, BALCO	Member
6.	General Manager, NTPC, Korba	Member
7.	General Manager, South East Coal Field (WCL) Korba	Member
8.	Superintendent, Engineer Irrigation Department, Korba	Member
9.	Forest Conservator who is incharge of Korba Area	Member

10. Additional Collector . . . Member

11. Dy. Director, Town and Country Planning, Korba . . . Member

12. Dy. Commissioner, M.P. Housing Board, Korba . . . . Member

11.9 Thus the above mentioned body is empowered to take decisions in favour of entire area which comes under the jurisdiction of SADA. It is worth mentioning that prior to this body constituted in 28 June 1986 (vide notification enclosed of appendix no. V) the first chairman of the SADA was Additional Collector, Bilaspur and thereafter this post was given to MLA Shri Dhirendra Bahadur Singh. For the routine administrative work there is a post of Chief Executive Officer, and entire SADA Office functions under his control. At present Shri A.S. Gaherwar, Chief Engineer is working as Chief executive officer, SADA. The people of SADA, area regard him both prestigious and an influential person. Besides the Chairman SADA, Chief Executive Officer SADA, are held by the people in high esteem. The members of SADA are also regarded as respectful and influential persons who wield considerable socio-political power.

Trade Unions :

11.10 Korba being mining-cum-industrial town has vast scope for trade union activities. As per the information furnished in the town schedule, there are 21 Trade Unions/Associations related to major undertakings in the town such as BALCO, SECL, M.P.E.B. Besides, there are Unions/Associations in most of the states and Central departments and also in the private sectors. Some important particulars of these unions which could be made available are given in the following table XI·4.

TABLE NO. XI. 4

Particulars about the Trade Unions

Sl. No.	Name	Industry to which related	Factory to which related	Category of workers to which related	When Established	Whether affiliated to any all India/ regional organisation	Whether under influence of any political party
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bharat Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh, Korba	Aluminium industry.	Korba Aluminium complex.	All employees except executive	15-4-68	Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC).	Congress (I)
2.	BALCO Karmchari Sangh, Korba . .	,,	,,	,,	16-2-74	Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh.	Bhartiya Janta Party.
3.	Aluminum Employees Union, Korba .	,,	,,	,,	3-7-74	All India Trade Union Congress.	Communist Party of India.
4.	Bharat Aluminium Employees and Labour Union, Korba.	,,	,,	,,	2-3-78	C.I.T.U.	Communist Party (M)
5.	Chhattisgarh Khadan Karmchari Mazdoor Union, Korba.	,,	,,	,,	7-3-73	..	..
6.	ALCO Shramik Sabha, Korba . .	,,	,,	,,	19-8-80	H.M.S.	HMKP
7.	BALCO Employees Association, Korba .	,,	,,	,,	25-1-83	HMKP	HMKP
8.	M.P. Aluminium Mazdoor Sangh, Korba	,,	,,	,,	11-9-84	AITUC.	..
9.	Regional Koyla Khandan Mazdoor Sangh.	Coal	Mining	All Category	Not Known	INTUC	All Central Trade Union
10.	Madhyadesh Coal Workers Federation	,,	,,	,,	..	INTUC	..
11.	Khadan Shramik Sangh .	,,	,,	,,	..	HMS	JANTA PARTY
12.	State Khadan Mazdoor Sangh	,,	,,	,,	..	AITUC	Communist Party
13.	Madhya Pradesh Khadans Shramik Sangh.	,,	,,	,,	..	CITU	Communist Party (M).
14.	C.I.L.A. . . .	,,	,,	,,	..	BMS	Bhartiya Janta party.
15.	Chhattisgarh Koylo Khadan Mazdoor Union.	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..
16.	Madhya Pradesh Vidhut Karamchari Sangh.	Thermal power	Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board East/Bank Korba	,,	NIL	,,	General Secretary
17.	Madhya Pradesh Vidhut Karamchari.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	General Secretary
18.	Junior Association . .	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Vice (President.)
19.	M.P.E.B. Employees Union	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	General Secretary
20.	Chhattisgarh Bigulec Karamchari Sangh.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	President.

TABLE NO. XI- 4—*Concld.*

No. and Category of office bearers who are not labourers	Member		Basis of membership and subscription.	Approximate percentage of workers of the industry who are the member of the		Tissues and problems being currently deal with and method of dealing with the same	History of conciliation arbitration, Gherao, Strike or lockout if any in which the workers of the industry/factory or plant/operational unit was involved during last three years.	Other relevant particulars
	No.	Whether mainly belong to any caste or community/operation/group/other interest group		Different Union	Other rival Union or Unions			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
President, Vice President out sider.	Not available.	Not known	Open to all employees in own Block Korba subscription Rs. 1/ -monthly	Not known	Not known	Revision of wages and allied matter through mutual discussion between management and BALCO employee's Joint nigotiation committee (Constituting of recognised Unions of all wings)	1. There was no strike during the last 3 years hence no mondays loss on account of stike or work stoppage. 2. M. P. Niwasi Sungh, M.P. NAMS arranged demonstration BALCO Band procession, zanaza Zulus, Mashal zulus, relay hunger-strike, in definite hunger strike before aluminium complex and town ship during period under review. This has also organised Gherao of Sr. officers on 7-6-84 to 9-6-84, 18-10-84, 22-2-85 & 23-2-85.	
President and Vice President, out sider	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,			
President, Vice president	,,	,,	Rs. 3/4 annual					
President, out sider .	,,	,,	Rs. 0·50 monthly.	,,	,,			
President, out sider .	,,	,,	Rs. 0·50 monthly.	,,	,,			
President, out sider	,,	,,	Rs. 0·50 monthly	,,	,,	..	3. BALCO, Karmchari Sangh also arranged the relay hunger strike in order to pressurise management for achieving their demand during the period under review. 4. Aluminium Employees union arranged demonstration and dharna before administrative building, some employees wear black badges on duty on the instigation of AEU (AITUC) on 11-2-85.	
Vice president, out sider	,,	,,	Rs. 1/-monthly					
General Secretary		..	..	25% RKKMS	Nil	Mutual discussion at different stages unit cum-sub area level conciliation level and Judication level and arbitration level.	A general Strik for wage negotiation was held in the year 1983 since then there is no strike no loss of production.	
		..	..	15% HMS				
		..	..	10% BMS				
		..	..	10% MPCWF				
		..	..	12% AITUC				
		..	..	10% CITU				
		..	..	2% CKKMU				
		..	..	..	..	Different labour problems put up by union through negotiation to management.	Nil.	

TABLE NO. XI-4(b)

Statistical abstract of Disputes

Nature of disputes		Number settled during 1978-79	Number remaining unsettled during 1978-79	Remarks
1		2	3	4
Bharat Aluminium Company	Industrial disputes court cases. Increase in rates of wages/promotion/ revision of pay scales with retrospective date / reinstatement card punching, higher scale for Vehicle Operators and revision of cases regarding strike of 1977.	12	31	
South East Coal Field Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	Revision of pay scale of Class III & IV employees from 1984.	NA	Nil	

The above table No. XI.4(b) which is in respect of statistical abstract, shows that the main disputes were related to increase in rate of wages, promotions revision of pay scales. These disputes were either industrial disputes of these filed in Labour Court. During 1978-79, 12 disputes were got settled and 31 remained un-settled.

11.11 BALCO has 8, SECL has 7 trade unions under the banners of congress, CPI, CPM etc. The increased social and political awareness among the industrial labourers is mainly due to the functioning of these trade unions. The trade unions in the town are affiliated to All India labour organisations such as All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), Central of India Trade Union (CITU), (H.M.E.U.) Hindi Mazdoor Employees Union (B.M.S.), Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (H.M.K.P.), Hind Mazdoor Karmachari Parishad etc.

Prestigious/Influential Persons at Locality Level :

11.12 In the neighbourhood and community life Schedules, persons regarded by the informants as most prestigious and most influential within neighbourhood/town has been collected in 5 prominant neighbourhood from 8th to 11 head of household in each neighbourhood, purposely selected for this object. Accordingly the head of households were asked to indicate the names and biodata of 5 (or less) persons to whom he regards most respectful and 5 (or less) such persons who are most influential according to him in the neighbourhood and town each. The collected information from 5 neighbourhood has been tabulated and salient points are discussed below. Tables for the knowledge of most prestigious and most influential persons in the neighbourhoods and in the town were prepared by giving 1 score for each response. Accordingly persons from each neighbourhood who got maximum or more than 2 scores within his neighbourhood are shown in the following table in descending order of their scores together with biodata.

TABLE NO. XI.5

Prestigious Persons According to Informent of Selected Neighbourhoods

Neighbourhood	Name of prestigious persons	Score	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any held	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BALCO	1. R. K. Singh . .	2	M	Hindu	Kshatriya	M.E.	GM (Plant) BALCO	..	..
	2. D. P. Rathore .	2	M	Do.	Teli	Matric diploma	Employee BALCO	..	..
	3. Pancham Das Vaishnov	2	M	Do.	Vaishnov	4th	Teastall owner	..	..
	4. Ram Ratan Yadav .	2	M	Do.	Yadav	4th	Worker in private sector.	..	..
	5. Jugdish Prasad Chandra	2	M	Do.	..	8th	Employee BALCO	..	..
MPEB	1. R.K. Jaiswal . .	3	M	Hindu	Kalar	B.Sc.	Employee MPEB	..	..
	2. S.K. Sen . . .	2	M	,,	..	B.Sc.	,,	..	..
	3. B.N. Kelkar . .	2	M	,,	Brahmin	B.Sc.	,,	..	..
	4. B.B. Niyogi . .	2	M	,,	Niyogi	Matric	,,	..	..
IRRIGATION									
	1. J.B. Majumdar . .	2	M	Hindu	Brahmin	Matric	Pubic Relation Officer	..	..
	2. A.G. Pathak . .	2	M	,,	,,	B.Sc.	Accountant	..	..
	3. R.S. Kashyap . .	2	M	,,	Kalar	8th	Stamp Vendar	..	..
	4. A.S. Gaherwar . .	2	M	,,	Kshatriya	B.E	C.E. O. SADA	..	..
	5. K.P Pande . .	2	M	,,	Brahmin	M.Sc.	Field Officer.	..	..

TABLE NO. XI.5—(*Concld.*)

Prestigious Persons According to Informant of Selected Neighbourhoods.

Neighbourhood	Name of prestigious persons	Score	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any held	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SECL	1. Shri Ram Bharose .	2	M	Hindu	Kumbi	8th	Pan stall		
	2. Shri Het Ram Yadav	2	M	,,	Yadav	B.A.	Clerk WCL.		
KORBA-OLD BASTI	1. Dr. U.S. Jaiswal .	4	M	Hindu	Kalar	MBBS	Private Doctor.	Block Congress I, President.	
	2. Dr. Babu Lal. .	3	M	,,	Brahmin	,,	Doctor	,,	
	3. Dulichand Kedia .	2	M	,,	Kedia	B.A. LL.B	Building Contractor.		

TABLE NO. XI.6

Influential Persons according informant of some neighbourhood

Neighbourhood	Name of influential persons	Score	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BALCO	1. P.S. Rao . .	4	M	Hindu	Brahmin	..	Managing Director BALCO	Bharat Aluminium complex, Korba
	2. R.K. Singh .	4	M	,,	Kshatriya	M.E.	G.M.	BALCO
	3. Bramh Singh . .	3	M	,,	,,	Matric	Employee	
	4. Vijay Kumar Shukla	3	M	,,	Brahmin	M.A.	Asstt.	
	5. Dr. G.P. Rai .	2	M	,,	Kalar	M.A., Ph.D	Principal, Central School.	
M.P.E.B.	1. Shri Ramu Chitti .	5	M	Hindu	Chitti	B.Sc.	Employee M.P.E.B.	
	2. Shri R.P. Mishra .	3	M	,,	Brahmin	B.A.	Employee.	
	3. Shri Bodhram Kanwar	2	M	,,	Kanwar	M.A.	Congress (I) MLA Katghora constituency.	
	4. Dr. Nandi . .	2	M	,,	Mandi	Homeo-Pathi Dr.	Private Dr.	
	5. Shri Rangnath Shrivas	2	M	,,	Nai	Matric	Employee in M.P.E.B, Barbar Shop	
IRRIGATION	1. Shri A.S. Gaherwar	4	M	Hindu	Kshatriya	B.E.	C.E.O.	SADA Korba.
	2. Shri Raghav Chand Yadav.	3	M	,,	..	I.A.S.	Additional Collector	Korba
	3. Shri Vijay Kumar Shukla.	3	M	,,	Brahmin	B.E.	ASSH Engineer.	
	4. Shri Vijay Kumar Shukla.	3	M	,,	,,	M.A.	Asstt.	
	5. Shri Upadhya .	2	M	,,	,,	M.Sc.	SDO.	
SECL	1 Shri Ram Bharose	2	M	Hindu	Kunbi	Pan stall	N.A.	N.A.
	2. Shri Het Ram Yadav	2	M	,,	Yadav	Clerk	N.A.	N.A.
	3. Shri Manoga Thakur	2	M	,,	Barbar	Matric	Employee	SECL
KORBA OLD BASTI	1. Shri S.N. Singh	2	M	Hindu	Kshatriya	B.A.	Building Contractor	
	2. Shri Kumar Babu Goswami.	2	M	,,	Brahmin	B.A.	Employee Social worker.	
	3. Shri Madhav Kumhar	2	M	,,	Kumhar (potter)	Matric	Pottery Worker	

11.13 It is evident from the above tables that most of the persons reported prestigious within neighbourhood level were also repeated in the list of influential persons. At the same time it is also obvious that none of the prestigious/influential persons within neighbourhood have got more than 5 score. It is mainly attributed to disparity in the opinions of the respondants. Various respondants have expressed differently, according to their judgement, with regard to influential and prestigious persons in the town. It is natural that opinions are bound to differ. Only those persons are shown in the table who have fetched more than one score in his neighbourhood. It is also worth mentioning that the person shown either in table No. XI·5 as most respected (prestigious) persons or in table No. XI·6 as most influential persons are fully based on the information given by the selected household within the locality.

TABLE NO. XI.7

Sampled household from each nighbourhood

Neighbourhood	No. of Household
Bharat Aluminium Company.	10
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board . . .	10
Irrigation	8
South East Coal field Colony Ltd. . . .	11
Korba Old B sti	11
TOTAL .	50

5 Most Prestigious And 5 Most Influential Persons in The Town :

11.14 For considering 5 most prestigious and 5 most infuential persons in the town, the same 50 interviewees were asked to report according to their own views who are the 5 most prestigious and 5 most influential persons in the town. On the basis of information given by the informants two separate tables have been prepared by allotting 1 score for each call.

TABLE NO. XI.8

Prestigious persons in the Town (Survey)

Name of prestigious persons	Score	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Dr. U.S. Jaiswal . . .	6	M	Hindu	Kalar	M.B.B.S.	Doctor	Private Clinic	BALCO, President Cong. I
2. Shri R.K. Singh . . .	6	M	,,	Kshatriya	M.E.	G.M.	BALCO	..
3. Shri Vidyadhar Pandey . .	5	M	,,	Brahmin	M.A.	Journalist	..	..
4. Shri Jasraj Jain	4	M	Jain	..	M.Com. LL.B.	Contractor, Merchant.	..	Formar Rotary Club Chairman
5. Shri A.S. Gaherwar . . .	4	M	Hindu	Kshatriya	B.E.	C.E.D., SADA	..	..
6. Shri Murit Ram Sahu . .	4	M	,,	Teli	M.A.	Political worker, JP	..	..
7. Shri Manoga Thakur . .	4	M	,,	Nai Barbar	Matric	Employee, SECL	..	Labour Union Leader
8. Shri Nawranglal . . .	3	M	,,	Agarwal	B.A.	Political & Trade Union worker, CPI.	..	Block president Korba, C.P.

11.15 It is evident from the above table that Dr. U.S. Jaiswal, who is block President of Congress (I) and is a private qualified medical practitioner running his Clinic in the north of Korba Police Station and Shri R. K. Singh who is General Manager (plant) in BALCO are considered most prestigious or respected persons at town level. Dr. U.S. Jaiswal is MBBS and is a Hindu Kalar by caste Shri R. K. Singh is Kshatriya by caste. His educational qualification is M.E. Third position is occupied by Shri V. D. Pandey who is Brahmin by caste and is a journalist. Fourth position goes to Shri Jasraj Jain, former president of Rorary club, Korba and a prominent merchant/contractor. Similarly fifth, sixth and seventh and eighth positions are occupied by S/Shri A. S. Geharwar, Chief Executive Officer, SADA Korba, Murit Ram Sahu, Political worker of Janata Party, Manoj Thakur an employee and union leader SECL and Nawranglal political worker, communist party of India, and Trade Union Leader.

11.16 The above table shows that Shri Nawranglal who got the highest score of 20 is considered the most influential person in the town. He is by caste, Agarwal belonging to Hindu religion. His main occupation is politics and trade union activities and he is related to C.P.I. In the current Vidhan Sabha election, held in 1985 he was the candidate of C.P.I. against Shri Bodhram Kanwar, M.L.A., the winning candidate of Congress (I) from Katghora Vidhan Sabha Constituency. The second position is occupied by Shri U.S. Jaiswal obtaining a score of 19. He is the same person who topped in the ranks of most prestigious person in the town. The third and fourth positions are also occupied by the politicians, namely Shri Murit Ram Sahu, Teli by caste of Hindu religion and, Janta Party worker and Shri Bodh Ram Kanwar, presently Indian National Congress (I) Party M.L.A. from the Katghora Vidhan Sabha Constituency The fifth rank goes to Shri Raghvandra Yadu, (households of the town) Additional Collector, Korba,

TABLE NO. XI.9

Most Influential persons in the town

(Survey)

Name of most influential person	Score	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office if any	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Shri Nawrang Lal . .	20	M	Hindu	Agrawal	B.A.	Block president C.P.I.	Trade union leader	..
2. Dr. U.S. Jaiswal . . .	19	M	Hindu	Kalar	M.B.B.S.	Private Dr. (Clinic)	Clinic Block president of Congress (I) Korba	..
3. Shri Murti Ram Sahu . .	13	M	Hindu	Teli	M.A.	Political worker	..	..
4. Shri Bodhram Kanwar . .	10	M	Hindu	Kanwar	M.A.	MLA Congress (I)	..	..
5. Shri Raghvandra Yadu . .	8	M	Hindu	..	I.A.S.	Additional Collector Korba.	Office of the A.C. Korba	..
6. Shri Jas Raj Jain . . .	7	M	Jain	..	M.Com., LL.B.	Contractor/Marchant	Formar Rotary Club Chairman Korba	..
7. Shri A.S. Geharwar . . .	5	M	Hindu	Kshatriya	B.E.	Chief executive Officer.	SADA Korba	..

Sixth to Shri Jasraj Jain, Korba Rotary Club, Chairman and Contractor/Merchant and Seventh to Shri A.S. Geharwar Chief, Executive Officer, S.A.D.A., Korba.

11.17 Thus it is very much clear, according to veiws of town dwellers that political influence wields higher power in comparison to administrative power and that is why all the three local politicians have got better ranks, against the two local administrators one Additional Collector and the second Chef Executive Officer, S.A.D.A., Korba. The second point iis that Shri Nawrang Lal, Communist Party of India worker and a local trade Union leader who has been defeated by Shri Pyare Lal, Congress (I) candidate, has got top position in the ranking of influential persons against, not only the Block Congress (I) President, Dr. U.S. Jaiswal, but also Shri Bodh Ram Kanwar, M.L.A. of Katghora constituency, who has defeated Shri Nawarng Lal in the recent election. It is also worth mentioning that the name of Shri Pyarelal Kanwar, M.L.A., Congress (I) party has not come in this list of influential perons in the 1st 7 ranks. The main reason may be that the Korba town is divided between two constituencies. Rampur and Katghora. The proportion of Korba town electorates in both Vidhan Sabha Constituencies is not so high, but within Korba region the proportion of mining and industrial labourers is considerably high who regard communist party workers and trade union leader Shri Nawrang Lal as more influential in comparison to others.

CHAPTER XII

Leisure and Recreation, Social Participation, Social Awareness and Crime

Recreational And Cultural Centres :

Korba being a mining cum-industrial town has not got the natural scenic beauty which generally attracts the town dwellers for sight seeing and enjoying picnics in leisure time. The commonest and the most popular sources of entertainment in the town are cinema halls followed by clubs, libraries, play grounds, parks, local festivals and occasionally circus etc. Besides these temples, mosques, churches and other religions institutions attract devoties at all times and are a good source of leisure and recreation. Calling on friends, relatives and neighbours is also a source of spending leisure time and for recreation.

12.2 The detailed particular of cinema halls, circus, play grounds, parks, clubs, cultural and recreational organisation, religious places, town halls, library and news papers are given in the following paragraphs.

Cinemas :

12.3 At the time of field survey there were 4 talkies in the town. Out of these four cinema halls 2 talkies namely, Pawan talkies (Photograph No. 56) and Bajrang talkies are situated in old Korba Basti at the eastern side of Korba-Champa main road. One cinema hall known as Niharika talkies is situated in the locality of Kosabadi, near SADA Colony. One cinema hall is situated in BALCO township and is named as Vikas talkies (Photograph No. 57). Two more talkies were under construction at the time of field survey, one in the locality of old Korba Basti and the other in the area of Transport Nagar. Out of which the latter one is now in operation. Talkies-wise particulars of above mentioned first four cinemas are shown in the following table :—

TABLE NO. XII.1

Particulars of Cinema

Name of Cinema	Location	When established	Type of building with reference to main material used in wall and roof	Place space	Projection length
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Vikas talkies .	BALCO Township	1970	Wall-Burnt brick's cement and sand; roof of asbestos sheets floor; cement concrete.	20,000 Sq. Feet (Hall).	90′
2. Niharika Talkies .	Kosabadi	6-9-1984	Aircooled/wall burnt brick's cement and sand Roof asbestos ceiling with plywood Floor concrete.	80′ × 120′ =9600 Sq. Feet (Hall)	120′ 45′ × 19′ Screen
3. Pawan Talkies .	Korba old	1958	Wall burnt brick's, cement, lime and sand; Roof G.I. Sheets Floor concrete.	110′ × 40′ =4400 Sq. Ft. (Hall).	110′ 20′ × 30′ Screen
4. Bajrang Talkies .	Korba old	1957	Wall burnt bricks with cement, lime and sand Roof—Abestos, Floor—Cement concrete and sand.	40′ × 120′ =4800 Sq. Ft. (Hall).	107′

Name of Cinema	No. of Seats by rate of tickets	No. of shows per day and timing of the same	Average No. of tickets sold per day during the month, proceeding the month of survey	Total sale proceeds during the year 1984-85
1	7	8	9	10
1. Vikas talkies .	Reserve class—222 seats— Rate Rs. 3.50 per seat. Upper class—165 seats, Rate—Rs. 2.50 per seat. Lower class—200 seats, Rate—Rs. 1.50 per seat. Total seats=587.	4 Shows 12 noon, 3.00 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m.	Reserve class—500 tickets Upper class 400 ,, Lower class 200 ,, Ladies class 200 ,,	Rs. 1,96,740
2. Niharika Talkies .	Balcony—475 seats, Rate—Rs. 5.50 per seat. Upper class—407 seats, Rate—Rs. 3.00 per seat. Lower class—211 seats Rate—Rs. 2.00 per seat. Total seats—1,093.	4 Shows— 12.30 p.m., 3.30p.m. 6.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.	500 tickets sold (including all types of tickets per day) Rs. 3,000.	Sep. to March, 1985s (7 months) Rs. 4,88,990

TABLE NO. XII.1—*Contd.*

1	7	8	9	10	11
3. Pawan Talkies .	Balcony—132 seats, Rate—Rs. 5 per seat. Upper class—275 seats Rate—Rs. 3 per seat. Lower class—450 seats, Rate—Rs. 2 per seat. Ladies class—80 seats, Rate—Rs.2.50 per seat. Total seats—937.	4 Shows—12.30 p.m., 3.30p.m. 6.30p.m., 9.30 p.m.	1,000 tickets sold (per day)	Rs. 5 Lakhs.	
4. Bajrang Talkies	Balcony—106 seats, Rate—Rs. 5 per seat. Upper class—200 seats, Rate—Rs. 3 per seat. Lower class—300 seats, Rate—Rs. 2 per seat. Ladies class—125 seats, Rate—Rs. 2/- per seat. Total seats—791.	4 Shows—12.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m. 6.30 p.m. .9.30 p.m.	500 tickets (Per day).	Rs. 2.5 lakhs.	

12.4 It is obvious from the above table that the oldest talkies in the town, is Bajrang talkies, which had been established in 1957. Pawan talkies was established in 1958. Vikas talkies in the year of 1970 and the Niharika talkies in 1984. During the personal discussion with the Manager/Proprietors of above talkies, we have come to know that there is a significant effect of TV/Video on the economy of cinema industry. The total sale for all the cinemas was Rs. 14.36 lakhs, during the year 1984-85. The sales proceeds was Rs. 5 lakhs, Pawan talkies closely followed by Niharika with Rs. 4·89 lakhs. Bajrang with 2·5 lakhs and lowest Rs. 1·97 lakhs for Vikas. The total working strength of staff for 4 Cinema halls located in the town was 44. The working staff includes manager, booking clerks, projector operator and gate keeper.

12.5 In all the four cinemas there would be four shows every day. The time of these four shows in Niharika, Pawan and Bajrang were 12·30, 3·30, 6·30 and 9·30 P.M. and in respect of Vikas at 12·00 noon, 3.00, 6.00 and 9.00 P.M. All the Cinem s usually exhibit Hindi films. English films are exhibited occassionally that too as morning shows. The seating capacity is the highest 1,093 for Niharika, followed closely by 937 for Pawan, 791 for Bajrang and the lowest 587 for Vikas.

Circus :

12.6 Like cinema, circus is the very popular means of recreation and entertainment. Accordingly, as reported by the town dwellers often in the summer season circus shows are performed in the town. In 1985 summer, Ramond Circus had visited the town and was camped on the open ground of Transport Nagar for a month and entertained the town dwellers at large.

Cultural and Recreational Activities :

12.7 Table No. XII.2 clearly highlights the recreational and cultural activities organised in the town during 1984-85. On the basis of this table it may be mentioned that BALCO township (neighbourhood) is rich enough in respect of recreational and cultural activities in comparison to other localities. In the year 1984-85 a total of 26 such types of activities were organised in BALCO township, while in other localities like M.P.E.B. and S.E.C.L. these cultural activities were performed only occassionally e.g., on Independence and Republic days only.

TABLE NO. XII.2

Particulars of Recreational/Cultural Activities in the Town

(Sports tournament, Music conference and Exhibition, Kavi-Sammelan etc.)

Sl. No.	Nature of Recreational Activities	Where Performed	Theme	By whom organised	Category of population	Category of population spectetors	Soucre of Finance	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Drama . . .	Ramlila Maidan	Social	BALCO Ladies Club	Ladies of BALCO T/Ship.	Residents of BALCO T/Ship	By Ladies Club fund	on 19-5-84
2.	Variety entertainment programme.	Community Centre Sec. V	Recreation	Maharashtra mandal BALCO	..	,,	By Maharashtra mandal fund	9-7-84

TABLE NO. XII.2—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Varity Entertainment Programme	Community Centre Sector-V	Recreation	..	..	Residents BALCO T/ ship	By Bundelkhand Samaj	29-7-84
4.	Friendly Football Match	BALCO Sports Ground	Do.	BALCO Management	..	,,	By BALCO Management	5-8-84 played between WCH Balco
5.	Football Tournament .	Do.	Do.	By INTUC Union	..	,,	By INTUC Union fund	23-9-84 to 26-9-84
6.	Music Dance Programme by Bhauja Kala Kendra Raurkela.	Ramlila Maidan	Do.	By BALCO	..	,,	BALCO Management	25-9-84
7.	Drama (Malyalee) .	Community Centre	Do.	Kerala samajam BALCO	..	,,	Kerala Samajam Fund	29-9-84 to 30-9-84
8.	One day football tournament	Sports Ground	Do.	BALCO Management	..	,,	BALCO Management	2-10-84
9.	Friendly Cricket Match	Do.	Do.	BALCO	..	BALCO Town ship Resident.	BALCO Management	14-10-84
10.	Kavi Sammelan	Expert's club BALCO	Do.	Samash Sahitya Samiti, BALCO	..	Do.	Sawabh Sahitya Fund	27-10-84
11.	Malyalee Drama	Community Centre Sec. V	Do.	BALCO Malyalee Association	..	Do.	BALCO Malyalee Association Fund	19-11-84 & 20-11-84
12.	National Integration week	Community Centre	Do.	BALCO Management	..	Do.	BALCO Management	23-11-84
	(i) Kavi Sammelan	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	24-11-84 on Religion & National Integration Sangeet
	(ii) Symposium							
13.	Friendly Cricket Match	BALCO sports ground	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	13-1-85
14.	Variety Entertainment Programme	Community Centre	Do.	Tailik Vaishya Samaj	..	Do.	Tailik Vaishya Samaj Fund	13-1-85
15.	Art Exhibition of paper flower making	Do.	Do.	BALCO Management		Do.	BALCO Management	8-2-85 to 9-2-85
16.	Variety Entertainment Programmes.	Do.	Do.	Navyowak Mandal BALCO	..	Do.	Navyowak Mandal Fund	10-3-84
17.	Kawally Programme	Ramlila maidan	Do.	Sarwajanik Saraswati Puja Samiti	..	Resident of BALCO	Sarwajanik Saraswati Puja Samiti Fund	23-3-85
18.	Football friendly match	Sports Ground	Do.	Bangali Cultural Association	..	Do.	Bengali Cultural Association	7-4-85
19.	Football friendly match	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	15-4-85
20.	BALCO Annual Sports 1985	Do.	Do.	BALCO Management	..	Do.	BALCO Management	30-1-85, 13-2-85 to 17-2-85
21.	Cricket Tournament	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	18-2-84 to 22-12-84
22.	Volleyball Tournament	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	12-12-84 to 15-12-84
23.	Kabaddi Tournament	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	28-11-84 to 1-12-84
24.	Hockey Tournament	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	9-3-85 to 12-3-85
25.	Cricket Tournament	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	16-3-85 to 25-3-85
26.	Variety Entertainment Music & Dance Programme	Do.	Community Centre	Do.	..	Do.	Do.	25-5-85

12.8 There are several clubs and voluntary organisations, private educational societies or community associations in each locality of the town. In the locality of M.P.E.B, there is one Senior club for the officers and one Junior club for the employees of MPEB. The aim and object of these clubs are recreation of officers and employees of M.P.E.B. by indoor and outdoor games. The working hours for various types of activities are 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and the rate of monthly subscription are Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 each per month for the senior and junior club respectively. The main source of its finance in addition to subscription is grants from M.P.E.B. Similarly 2 clubs are in the locality of SECL. These clubs had been established in 1974. The basic membership is open for SECL employees only. The aims and objects of the clubs is the recreation by games and by organising cultural functions. The rate of subscription is Rs. 15 per month. Similarly there are 8 important organisations such as BALCO Seva Samaj (1972), Chhatisgarh Kalyan Samiti (1977), Parent Association (1971), Ladies club (1972), BALCO Malyali Association (1980), Mala Samaj (1981) and Arya Samaj, BALCO (1980). The aims and objects of all the above mentioned organisation, are educational, cultural and recreational.

Parks and Play Grounds :

12.9 Particulars of park, play grounds, stadium etc. (as furnished by the authority concerned) are given in the table No. XII-3 localitywise.

TABLE NO XII.3

Particulars of Parks and Play grounds

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Number	Current use	Particulars of users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Park	BALCO township	2	For general use of BALCO	Residents of BALCO Colony.
2.	Play ground	BALCO	2	Do.	Do.
3.	Play ground stadium	SECL colony	1	For SECL employees	..
4.	Play ground	M.P.E.B. Chowk	1	Games sports meeting	Entire M.P.E.B. & region-laun
5.	Park	CD type colony M.P.E.B.	2	Recreation activities	Residents of M.P.E.B. colony
6.	Park	AB type Bunglow	1	Recreation swimming Pool	Residents of M.P.E.B. colony
7.	Vidut Lata	M.P.E.B. Chowk	1	Public garden	Public garden
8.	Wood land	Do.	1	Do.	Do.
9.	Fruit garden	Kosabadi	1	Do.	Do.
10.	Pushplata	Kosabadi	1	Do.	Do.
11.	Fruit garden	Manikpur	1	Do.	Do.
12.	Kosabadi garden	Kosabadi	1	Do.	Do.
13.	Staff quarter garden	Do.	1	Public garden	Public garden

12.10 As the above table shows that there are a good number of 13 parks, play grounds, gardens and stadium etc. in the Korba N.M. town (Photograph No. 58 to 62). Out of them large number are in initial stages of there development.

Library :

12.11 It has already been stated that there is none old and big library in the town. However, in the Gitanjali building near bus stand in old Korba a new-library is being established under SADA, Korba. This library is open to all the people of the town. The library opens in the morning and evening both the times. It is still at initial stage of its development. Only daily newspapers in Hindi, English and some magazines and limited no. of some important publications were seen there (Photograph No. 31).

Particulars of News papers and Journals :

12.12 News papers and magazines are generally very popular among the educated society. These are a rich source of knowledge and mostly current affairs. It is said that circulation of newspapers, magazines and books are closely related with the educational level of a particular area. The more the number of literates and educated persons the greater is the sale and use of newspapers and journals etc. There are four weekly newspapers namely Korba Times, Waqta, Dharm Satta and Chhatisgarh Gaurav published from the town, all in Hindi. Both Korba Times and Waqta have a circulation of about 2,000, Dharma Satta 1000 and Chhatisgarh 500. No daily newspaper is being published from the town. Among the daily Newspapers most popular is Nav Bharat with a circulation of 2,800 followed by Amrit Sandesh which has a distribution of 1,550. Popular Newspapers and magazines published elsewhere, mostly in Hindi and English and some regional languages such as Bangla and Marathi are in circulation in the town and around as shown in the following table No. XII-4.

TABLE NO. XII.4

Name of Papers, Journals and Periodicals by Type in Circulation

Type	Name	Language	Place of Publication		No. of Circulation
			Local	Outside	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Daily :	1. Nav Bharat	Hindi	Nil	Bilaspur	2,800
	2. Amrit Sandesh	,,	Nil	Raipur	1,550
	3. Ugha Darshan	,,	Nil	Bilaspur	300
	4. Lok Swar	,,	Nil	Bilaspur	400
	5. Bilaspur Times	,,	Nil	Bilaspur	250
	6. Times of India (Bom.)	English	Nil	Bombay	250
	7. Do. (Delhi edition)	,,	Nil	New Delhi	250
	8. Hindustan times	,,	Nil	,,	395
	9. Statesman (Calcutta)	,,	Nil	Calcutta	450
	10. Hindustan	Hindi	Nil	—	13
	11. Anand Bazar (Calcutta)	Bangali	Nil	Calcutta	240
	12. Telegraph	Hindi	Nil	Calcutta	40
	13. Economics times	English	Nil	,,	37
	14. Nav Bharat Times	Hindi	Nil	Bombay	2
	15. Do.	,,	Nil	Delhi	95
	16. Maharashtra Times	Marathi	Nil	Bombay	12
	17. Indian Express	English	Nil	Delhi	Not known
Weekly :					
	1. Dharmajugha	Hindi	Nil	Bombay	400
	2. Sunday	,,	Nil	Calcutta	95
	3. Deehman	,,	Nil	Delhi	40
	4. Sarika (Pakshik)	,,	Nil	,,	100
	5. Maya	,,	Nil	Allahabad	150
	6. Sarita (Pakshik)	,,	Nil	Delhi	400
	7. Sunday	English	Nil	Calcutta	100
	8. India today	,,	Nil	Delhi	60
	9. Illustrated weekly	,,	Nil		60
	10. Manohar Kahaniya	Hindi	Nil		300
	11. Satya Katha	,,	Nil		200
	12. Parag	,,	Nil	Delhi	75
	13. Indra Jal	,,	Nil		60
	14. Indra Jal	English	Nil		10
	15. Korba Times	Hindi	Local	—	2,000
	16. Waqta	,,	,,	—	2,000
	17. Dharma Satta	,,	,,	—	1,000
	18. Chhatisgarh Gaurav	,,	,,	—	500

Leisure Time Activities of workers in Sample House-Holds :

12.13 The canvassing of household schedules during field survey has thrown some light on the leisure time activities of the members particularly workers of the selected households. It is apparent that since the investigation had perforce to relay on the head of household or any other well-informed person of the head of household for this information, there is a possibility of under reporting. There were 26 female workers in 250 surveyed households but none have reported any leisure time activity. Similarly out of 310 male workers covered under the survey only 25 have reported their leisure time activities.

Table No. XII·5 given below depicts leisure time activities of the workers by age and sex.

TABLE NO. XII·5

Leisure Time Activity of Workers by locality, Age and Sex

Locality	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex												Total
		20—24			25—34			35—44			45—49			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	(M)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Irrigation Colony .	Participation in Club Programme . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
South East Coal Field Ltd.	Radio and Fan Repairing Work . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Madhya Pradesh .	Kirana Shop . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Electricity Board .	To teach Children at Home . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Korba Basti .	1. Animal rearing and dairy work . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	2. Congress Party work . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	3. Coal and Ash supply . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	4. Samiti work .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5. Social and religious work . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bharat Aluminium Company	1. Vegetable shop .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	2. To teach children	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	3. Participation in Sports . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4. Participation in Sports . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	5. Samaj Samiti work & participation in Sports . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6. Participation in Leo Club Programme	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	7. Books reading and teaching work .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	8. Reading strolling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
	9. To teach self children at home	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	10. To teach children	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	11. Union Work .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	12. Study work at home	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	13. To teach self children . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14. Animal rearing work . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	15. Watch repairing work . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	16. To teach self Children . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL .	1	1	..	7	7	..	14	14	..	3	3	..	25

12.14 As reflected from the above table, there was not a single worker in the age-groups 0—14 years and 15—19 years who has any leisure time activity. One male in the age-group 20—24, 7 male workers in age-group 25—34 reported their leisure time activity as participation in the Liyo club programme. One has reported radio repairing, two as tutoring of their children, two participating in sports. One as union activities and one in study work at home. In the age-group 35—44 there were in all 14 male workers, who reported their leisure time activities variously such as participation in club programme, looking after kirana shop, tuition of own children, animal rearing and dairy work, coal and ash supply, Samiti work, social and religious work, participation in sports, books reading and tuition, and watch repairing. Similarly, 3 males in the age-group 45—59 have also reported some leisure time activity. Among them one was participating in Congress party work, one was engaged in a vegetable shop and other one in reading and strolling. In view of the above analysis it is obvious that some people of the town do economic activities even in the leisure time which is a clear indication that their main economic activity is not sufficient to satisfy their daily needs. No doubt there are persons in large number, who enjoy their leisure time by participating in sports, reading books and newspapers, social and religious activity and teaching of their children and domestic work. Women spend most of their time indoor in attending to domestic chores and if they have little leisure time it is spent in talking sundry and important things with their neighbours.

Religious Activities And Festivals :

12.15 It has already been stated in earlier chapter that Korba is a cosmopolitan town though there is preponderance of Hindus since its origin and accordingly there are sufficient number of temples and other religious places for Hindus. Even then there are churches, mosques and gurudwaras for the worship of Christians, Muslims and Sikhs respectively. A list with reference to month and the name of main festivals which are celebrated in the town is given below :—

Month	*Major Festivals and ceremony*
Chaitra (March/April) . .	Ram Navami (incarnation day of Lord Rama).
Vaisakha (May/June) .	Buddh Purnima
Srawan (July/August) . .	Nag Panchmi, Independance day, Raksha Bandhan
Bhadra (August/Sept.) . .	Janmashtmi, Tija, Ganesh Chaturthi.
Aswin (September/October) .	Pitra Paksha, Navratra, Durga-Puja (Kali Puja), Dussehara.
Kartika (October/November)	Diwali, Bhai Duj.
Agrahayan (December/November)	Christmas, New year.
Magha (January/February) .	Basant Panchmi, Makar Sankranti.
Falgun (Feb./March) . .	Mahashivaratri, Holi, Dhul Panchmi.

12.16 Among the major festivals' celebrated at Korba, Durga Puja celebrations occupies a unique position. Shri Durga Puja celebration committee celebrated its silver Jubilee in the year 1983. The puja celebrations all the years since 1955 has continued uninterrupted.

12.17 As explained in the earlier chapter, the industrial needs of Korba brought to this place thousands of people from the other parts of the country far away from their homes. They missed social life in this remote place away from civilisation. The home sickness (nostalgia) of these people found solace through community celebrations of festivals. The first community Durga Puja was started twentyfive years ago by a handful of persons, who were amongst the first commers to the place, at old Puja pandal. With the growth of population and establishment of new townships, number of Pujas in Korba has increased but the puja at old puja pandal has remained a landmark in the social and cultural life of Korba. In the words of Shri R. Chatterjee, President of the Puja Committee for 1983, "It is through these festivals that we get an opportunity to pause a while and rejuvenate our energy." According to Shri B. Moitra, Survey Officer in W.C.L., the first Durga Puja celebration at Korba was started in 1956 by a handful of youths gathered at Korba from different parts of India. In 1959 a portion of present Jai Prakash Colony was selected for celebration of first Durga Puja at Korba. Shri B. R. Pai, the Supdt. of Mines, Korba was chosen as Ex-Officio president and Dr. H. Das, Asstt. Surgeon, Gr-I was selected as the Secretary of first Durga Puja committee, Korba. The committee faced major difficulty, regarding image of Goddess Durga as there were no good road linkage with Champa and railways was beyond imagination. Shri Dhiren Bhattacharjee of Kurasia colliery, who had been making image of Goddess Durga for Kurasia, Chirmiri and Pondri hill colliery etc. was requested to prepare the idol for Korba also. Shri Bhattacharjee gladly accepted the invitation and came down to Korba with his party for making idol of Goddess Durga. The Durga Puja celebration in old Puja Pandal never faced any difficulty during the last 24 years. The old Puja Mandap celebrated its Silver jubilee in the year of 1983.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Ram Temple, Sitamarhi :

12.18 As already mentioned in chapter II, that on the east bank of Nallah, there is a huge rock containing 3 rock cut caves known as Sitamarhi which appears to be an ancient place. In one of the caves, there is an inscription in old characters, which gives the name of a physician's son (Vaidya Putra) Shrivardhan. On the north side of this inscription there is a cave in the huge rock in which there are three idols. On enquiry from local old people about the idols it was revealed that the above three idols are related to Lord Rama his consort Goddess Sita and Lord Laxman the younger brother of Lord Rama. At the west bank of the same Nallah there is a big temple dedicated to Lord Rama. It seems that the main encouragement leading to the construction of this temple might have been drawn from the oldest idol kept in the cave, because the temple does not seem to be that old. In the new main temple there are also the simliar idols of Lord Rama and his younger brother Laxman and Goddess Sita. On the one side of the same temple there is idol of Hanuman the great devotee of Lord Rama. Besides, there are images of Goddess Radha,

Lord Krishna and other God and Goddesses. For the management and control of this temple there is a committee of local town dwellers. There is some land attached to this temple. In the rear portion of temple there are some rooms in which pujari (priest) lives. The premises of temple is very clean. In the back portion of the temple there is Dhuni (Continuous fire burning). The worship is performed both in the morning and evening and *Prasad* is distributed in the form of holy water mixed with sacred *tulsijal* and *nariyals* (coconuts). Offerings, donations and to some extent room rent from the houses in the premises are the main source of income of the temple. Livelihood of priests and maintenance of temple and its adjoining houses etc. are main sources of expenditure. Besides daily worship, the main ceremonies observed in the month of *Chaitra* (March/April) during *Navaratra* specially on ninth moon days the birth (incarnation) day of Lord Rama. Janmashtami in the month of *Shararan* which is the incarnation (birth day) day of Lord Krishna and Dussehara in the month of *Aswin* the day on which Lord Rama got victory over Ravana the demon king of Sri Lanka.

Shri Ram Mandir in BALCO :

12.19 This is a beautiful temple, situated on the south bank of Belgari nallah in the north east direction of BALCO plant. It was constructed in 1975. The management and control of this temple is under BALCO Sewa Samaj, Korba. A park is also attached to this temple. There is main pujari for conducting the worships (Puja) in the temple. This is very popular temple for the Hindus of this locality. Large number of followers congregate here daily for worship *Ram Navmi* and *Ganesh Chaturthi* are the occasions for organising of special ceremonies. People worship by offering *Prasad* in the temple and in return they get *Prasad* in the form of Holy water mixed with *Tulsi leaves*. Offerings, donations, subscriptions are the main source of its income. Maintenance of temple, its park garden and wages of workers attached to this temple are the main source of expenditure.

Shiv Mandir in SADA Colony :

12.20 There is one Shiv Mandir in the SADA colony (Photograph No. 52). It is situated in the East direction of Niharika talkies at a distance of about 200 metres. This temple looks very attractive, it is in the middle of SADA colony with a beautiful park attached. *Shivratri* is the main festival when the temple is specially decorated and fair is also organised there.

Oldest Shiv Mandir in the Vicinity of Rani Mahal :

12.21 It is situated in the vicinity of Rani Mahal. It is related to old Zamindar. Besides, there are several small temples and religious places in each locality and even in mohallas where either the owner of the temple concerned or the attached priest performing puja.

Mosques :

12.22 For the followers of muslim religion there is a mosque (*masjid*) as indicated in the photograph No. 54. This masjid has been constructed by Islamic Cultural Society, BALCO Nagar in 1975. It is situated in the south of Ram Lila Ground and have a Gurudwara and Church in its vicinity. Similar type of mosques are in the locality of SECL (constructed in 1978) and old Korba. All the Mohammedan population of the town congregate at these religious places to observe their religious ceremonies and festivals such as Id-Ul-Fitar, Id-Ul-Zuha etc.

Churches :

12.23 There is a church generally in each prominent locality for the use of Christianity followers. The church was constructed in 1975 by the Christian community, BALCO is situated in the vicinity of masjid and Gurudwara in the south of Ram Lila Ground and lies in sector VI of BALCO. The principal deity is God Jesus. Another church was constructed in 1976 in the locality of W.C.L. Besides, there are several churches in the whole of Korba. The important festivals related to church are X'Mas and Easter. Followers of Christian religion cogregate there for prayers. Sunday is the special prayer day but prayers are held daily. People belonging to any caste, creed and religion can also participate in the prayers. Membership of Church is essential for every followers irrespective of sex. Photograph No. 55.

Gurudwara :

12.24 Like temples there are also Gurudwaras the religious worship places of Sikh faith. The main activities of gurudwara include the citations of Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred book of the Sikh religion. The main Gurudwara is in sector VI in the locality of BALCO in the south of Ramlila ground. Its construction took place in the year 1975 under the management and control of Guru Sevak Sabha, BALCO. The important festival which is associated with Guru Nanak Jayanti is celebrated in the month of November. Persons belonging to any caste, community and religion can participate in a routine, as well as special celebrations. Photograph No. 53.

Crime Statistics And Institutions Dealing with Criminal And Deviant Behaviours :

12.25 The office of the Additional Police Superintendent, is located at the ITI region in Korba. Under Additional Superintendent of Police there is office of City Superintendent of police, Korba. The area of Korba non-municipal town comes under two police stations namely Korba Police Station and BALCO Police Station. Besides, there is one police Chowki located in Rampur near ITI, Korba. The exact jurisdiction of above police stations and chowki is not known, but it is presumed that the jurisdiction of both Korba and BALCO police stations is much wider than the Korba town (NM). The above mentioned police authorities are responsible for maintaining the law and order in the town.

12.26 The information given by the City Superintendent of Police, Korba, which is depicted below in the table No. XII·6, There is a substantial increase in the number of criminal cases in the town during 1985 when compared to 1984. It is worth mentioning that the information regarding crime statistics for the year 1985 for BALCO Police Station could not be made available. Hence for the year 1985 the information collected relates to Korba Police Station only. As it can be observed from table No. XII·6 there were

total of 8 cases of murders during the year 1984 under the combined jurisdiction of Korba and BALCO Police Stations. For the year 1985, the cases of murders connected with Korba Police Station itself has risen to 7 in 1985 from 3 in 1984. The cases of attempt to murder during 1984 were 6, five under Korba Police Station and one falling under BALCO Police Station while in 1985 such type of cases relating only to Korba Police Station remained constant at 5. There is slight increase in the cases of loot pertaining to the jurisdiction of Korba Police Station, during 1984-85 but at the same time there is a steep rise in the number of cases relating to house breaking which increased from 61 in 1984 to 87 in 1985 in the jurisdiction of Korba Police Station only. Some decrease in respect of theft cases during 1984-85 is reflected, Similarly, there is a decline from 23 to 16 in the cases pertaining to riot too. Cases related to suicide have gone up from 12 to 16. Similarly, other types of criminal cases have also increased from 322 to 453 during 1984-85. Out of a total of 844 instituted cases, those carried over for less than one year during 1984 were 420 while none was carried over to more than one year, 62 cases ended in conviction and none of the cases ended in an acquittal during 1984. Final reports of 241 cases were submitted to court during 1984. The above analysis shows that there is an increasing tendency towards crimes in Korba Police Station area. It may be noted that the crime statistics do not provide an exact picture for Korba non-municipal town as the collected statistics relate to the whole area falling under the jurisdiction of the two police stations.

TABLE NO. XII·6

Number of Criminal Cases by type Dealt with during 1984-85

Sl. No.	Particulars of cases	Number of cases in 1984 Police Station			Number of cases in 1985 police Station		
		Korba	BALCO	Total	Korba	BALCO	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Murder	3	5	8	7	N.A.	7
2.	Attempt to murder	5	1	6	5	N.A.	5
3.	Loot	3	4	7	4	N.A.	4
4.	House breaking	61	22	83	87	N.A.	87
5.	Theft	155	52	207	124	N.A.	124
6.	Riot	23	21	44	16	N.A.	16
7.	Dacoity	1	..	1	1	N.A.	1
8.	Suicide	12	2	14	16	N.A.	16
9.	Poisoning	..	2	2	..	N.A.	..
10.	Others	322	150	472	453	N.A.	453
	TOTAL	585	259	844	713	N.A.	713

Jail After Care Home and Poor Home :

12.27 So far, there is neither a jail nor any after care home and poor home in the town. The concerned district jail is situated at district headquarter, Bilaspur.

History of Family Planning in India :

12·28 It was as early as in 1925 that Dr. R.D. Karve opened a family planning clinic in Bombay despite opposition. Thereafter at official level in 1930 Mysore Government opened family planning clinic in the state. In 1932 Madras Government also opened family planning clinic. In 1935 Indian National Congress appointed a National Planning Committee under Chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This committee too strongly supported family planning programme and in 1936 first women family planning centre was opened. In the same year Dr. A. P. Pillai conducted a family planning course. In 1937 family planning clinics were opened both in Uttar Pradesh as well as in Madhya Pradesh. In 1940 Shri P. N. Sapru successfully moved a resolution in the Council of the State for the establishment of birth control clinic in the country. In 1946 Bhore Committee in its report made very strong recommendations in favour of opening of birth control clinics. After independence in 1949 family planning institute was set up in Bombay. In 1949 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India made the nation to realize the need and necessary of family planning programme, through Planning Commission. Since then in the subsequent plannings the family planning has been given prominence in order to bring about an effective check over population growth.[1]

Guiding Principles of Family Planning in India :

12.29 In the country family planning programme in a modest way was adopted during 1952—1961. But the need and necessity of diverting more importance to this programme was given during 3rd Five Year Plan when it was seen that the nation registered a high birth rate during the preceding years more than the anticipated rate.

With the result in 1966 a new and independent department of family Planning was created. It was during 4th Five Year Plan that the programme was accorded a high priority and this priority still continues. Some of the guidelines of the family planning programme are as follows :—

1. The people should be properly educated about the need and necessity of family planning services so that they use them as and when these are provided.
2. The number of children which a family should have should be left to care of the parents.
3. The people should be approached through the leaders to whom they respect.
4. Only such media should be used which is acceptable to the people.
5. Efforts should be made to provide services at the door steps.
6. Family Planning Services should be made an integral part of medical and public health services.

12.30 The objective behind the programme was aimed at reducing the annual birth rate to the tune of 39 per thousand in 1969 to 30 by the end of third plan and 25 by the 1983-84.

12.31 So far as the Korba town study is concerned under household schedule one item bearing caption of knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning methods have been canvassed among 250 sampled

1. Fundamental of Demography (Population studies with special reference to India) by Dr. Hansraj, Fourth Edition 1983, Part III, p. 107.

households of the town and the data so collected were tabulated in different tabular formats. Such tables are submitted as appendix tables Nos. 35·0 to 35·12.

Knowledge about family planning measures by religion and education :

12.32 As the appendix table No. 26 shows informant of 250 sampled households were interviewed about the knowledge of different family planning measures and the information so collected are tabulated by religion cross classified by education. Accordingly, out of 250 informants 187 (74·8%) were aware with condoms, 225 (90·40%) were aware with tubectomy, 226 (90·4%) were aware with Vasectomy, 113 (45.2%) informants were aware with tablets and capsules and 72 (28·8%) informants with loops/Copper T. In view of above furnished information it is evident that among family planning measures sterilizations, tubectomy (T.T.) and vasectomy are very common and known to 90% and above people in the town. While knowledge of other contraceptives such as condoms occupies second position in view of number of people's awareness. Tablets/Capsules, Loop/Copper T are at the third and forth position respectively. So far religion-wise awareness of family planning measures are concerned, particularly sterilizations (TT/VT), among Christian, Sikh, Buddhist and Jain, though, these religions are in minority in the town, the informants relating to these religion are cent per cent aware with the tubectomy, vasectomy and sterilization. While among Hindus the awareness of sterilization is more than 90 per cent and in Muslims it is only 66·7% per cent. Thus it may be mentioned here that the sterilization among muslims is comparatively less popular than other religions of the town.

12.33 The awareness of family planning measures are also studied by educational standard such as illiterates, literates upto matric, and matric and above. It is recorded that the knowledge and awareness of family planning measures among illiterate population was 83·3 per cent, while it was 90·8 per cent and 92·3 per cent among literates upto matric and matric and above respectively. Thus it may be noted that the education as well as standard of education, are closely associated with the knowledge and awareness of family planning measures. Further, out of 250 informants, 245 reported that there is possibility of prevention of birth. In terms of percentage this comes to 98·0%.

12.34 Appendix table No. 27 based on the survey data of 250 selected households, shows, knowledge about practice of family planning measures by religions and castes/tribes cross classified by illiterate, literate upto matric, and matric and above. The practicing members are broadly classified by kin and non-kin too. Accordingly out of 250 informants only 108 (43·2%) had reported that, either their kins or non-kins are practicing different family planning methods, such as condoms, T.T., V.T., Tablets, Capsules and Loops/Copper T. The data furnished in the aforesaid appendix table reflects that the number of non-kin practicing family planning measures is significantly higher than the kin. This table also reveals that among family planning measures, sterilization (of both male and female) is more popular than any other measures. If we analyse the concerned data with reference to illiterate, literate upto matric and matric and above educational status. it is observed that there is positive association between educational status and adoption of family planning measures particularly in relation to sterilization.

12.35 The information in respect of desirable number of sons and daughters are also collected from married informants in the survey of 250 selected households. Appendix table No. 28 prepared on the basis of information collected reflects the religion and caste-wise number of married informants together with their educational status such as illiterates and literates upto matric and matric and above. Out of 240 married informants the highest number 145 (60·42%) of informants reported their desire of 2 sons and one daughter. The desire of 59 (24·58%) informants was of one son and one daughter. Only 2 (0·8%) informants belonging to Hindus (Brahmin and Soni each) have reported their desire to have merely one son. Similarly an informant of Ganda (SC) community expressed his desire to have 3 sons and 2 daughters. The reply of 33 (13·8%) informants are of any number. Out of 250 surveyed households not a single household expressed the desire for any child. Though the survey data reflects the sense of realization with reference to the recent slogan "we two ours two" but in practice it got response only from 24·4 per cent informants. The desire in favour of 'we two ours three' (2 sons and 1 daughter), is highest and in term of percentage it comes to 59·6%.

12.36 It is evident from the appendix table No. 29 (prepared on the basis of survey data) shows that out of 240 informants whose spouses were alive have been put into 3 broad categories such as illiterate, literate up to matric and matic and above educational standard. Appendix table reflects that there were 43 illiterates, 95 literates upto matric and 102 informants with matric and above educational level. It is observed that in association with literacy, the highest aspiration of two sons and one daughter among three categories in terms of percentage is 29 (12·08%), 65 (27·0%) and 52 (20·8%), among illiterates, literates upto matric and matric and above educational level, respectively, followed by the aspiration of one son and one daughter which comes to 2·5%, 5·8% and 16·3% among illiterate, literate upto matric and matric and above educational level respectively. The aspiration of 2 sons and 2 daughters is on third position. On the whole, it may be mentioned that the aspiration of majority of informants is turning towards small family but meanwhile the aspiration of atleast one son persists. It has also observed that only due to aspiration of atleast one son in a nuclear family makes the family size undesirably larger. This tendency is almost in every religion and caste to some extent among every spouse.

12.37 Appendix table No. 31 reveals the adoption of family planning measures by sex, age-group and religions/caste/tribe, as found in the survey of 250 selected households. It is evident from the aforesaid table that there is only one female of age-group below 20 years who adopted copper T (loop). But not a single male of age-group below 20 years found adopting family planning measures. It is also observed that among females, majority who prefer tubectomy are in the age-group 30—39 years followed by females of age-group 20—29 years, and 40—49 years, respectively. The able also envisaged that there was not a single female

of the age of 50 and above reported of adopting family planning method. This is due to the fact that generally after the age of 45 years females become sterile, for by then they reach monopause. This is the main reason why males adopt family planning measure even at the age of 50 and above. Vasectomy (V.T.) sterilization is most practised method among males followed by condoms. Religionwise, there is not a single person among the Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains reported adopting family planning measures. While among Muslims and Christians 3 persons (2 males & 1 female) in the age-group 40—49 and 4 persons (1 male 3 females) in the age group 30—39, respectively were adopting family planning measures. Adoption of family planning measures among Muslims community is not so popular as among Hindus and others.

12.38 The appendix table No. 32 reflects that T.T. sterilization among illiterate females appears to be more popular than literate up to matric and matric and above educational levels. Out of 18 illiterate females 15 (83·33%) are adopting family planning measures (T.T.), one is adopting capsules/tablets (pills), one is adopting copper T (loop) and the remaining one is adopting other measures. While out of 18 females of educational status upto matric, 11 (61·11%) are under TT, 3 using pills and the remaining 4 are adopting other measures. Similarly out of 10 females of educational status matric +8 (80%) are adopting TT and remaining 2 are using copper T (loop). In the case of males, it is observed that illiterate males are adopting only vasectomy (VT) while literate males are adopting different type of measures such as condoms, vasectomy (VT) and other (self control) methods.

12.39 Appendix table No. 33 shows the industrial category of persons adopting family planning measures along with their religion/caste/tribe affiliation. Accordingly, out of 50 males, 49 are grouped under industrial categories, III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, orchards and allied activities), IV (Mining & quarrying), V(b) (Industries other than household industry), VI (Construction), VII (Trade & Commerce), VIII (Transport, storage and Communications). IX (other Services) and one male is in category X (Non-Workers). Among 49 males, 16 are adopting condoms while 28 are under vasectomy (V.T.) and 5 are exercising self control. One male who is classified under category X (non-workers) is using condom. Similarly in the case of females out of 46 females, one is in industrial category V (a) (Household industry) adopting TT. One female who is classified under combined group of category III-IX excluding category of V (a) was reported under copper T. Accordingly, out of 44 females classified under industrial category X (non-workers), 33 are sterilized by T.T. operation, 4 are using capsules/tablets, pills, 2 are adopting copper T/loop and the remaining 5 are practicing self control.

12.40 It may be observed from the appendix table No. 34 (A) based on survey data and prepared separately for males by duration of practice of family planning method together with religion/caste/tribe, age-group, educational status. As per the said data there is not a single male below 20 years who is adopting any family planning measures. In the age-group 20—29, there are however, 2 males one literate upto matric and the other having matric and above standard, both of them have reported adopting family planning measures for less than five years. In age-group 30—39 in all, there are 17 males using family planning measures. Educationally 4 are illiterate, 6 are upto matric standard and 7 matric and above. Accordingly, out of 4 illiterate males one is adopting family planning for the last 5—9 years and 3 are adopting for more than 10 years. Similarly 6 literate males are equally distributed among 3 durations, 7 males having matric and above educational standard are classified as 6 in the duration of less than five years and 1 in the duration range of 5—9 years. In the age-group 40—49, out of 18 males 5 with education standard upto matric and 13 with matric and above. 1, 2, 2 and 3, 5, 5 are classified in the duration range of less than 5 years, 5—9 years and 10 and above years, respectively.

12.41 The appendix table No. 34 prepared separately for females, reflects the age, education, religion/caste/tribe, together with duration of adoption. This table shows that irrespective of high educational standard, females in the literate category of matric educational level followed by illiterate females are found adopting family planning measure comparatively more in the duration range less than 5, followed by 5—9 years.

12.42 Appendix table 35(A) based on the survey data prepared separately for the males and females practicing family planning measures in the town, reflects the attitude of spouse with reference to family planning. Accordingly, there were 50 males and 46 females of different educational standards, castes as depicted in the table. They have reported their attitude in bilateral way. In term of percentage 42% males explained their views as limited family is happy family and 58·0% in favour of family planning scheme. Meanwhile in the case of females 52·17% were in favour of limited family, happy family and attitude of only 47·83% females who were practicing family planning measures were in favour of family planning schemes. Thus it may be observed that the attitude of females practising family planning measures is higher in terms of percentage than the male counterparts. However, in connection with the favour of family planning scheme percentage of males is significantly higher than the females.

12.43 Appendix table No. 36 based on survey data and prepared for the males and females separately for the study of physical, psychological and other after effects on the adoptees of family planning measures by religion/caste/tribe, age and educational standard reveals that out of 50 males adoptees only 6 (12%) are reported after effects. The complaints of all these males are body pain and weakness. Age-group wise 2 are in the age-group 30—39, 3 in the age-group 40—49 and one in the age-group 50 +. Religion/castewise Sahu, Kosta, Panika, 1 Dhobi, 1 Kahar and 1 Satnami (S.C.) all are Hindus. Educationwise 1 is illiterate, 3 literate upto matric and 2 are matric and above standard. With reference to female adoptees of family planning measures only 4 females 2 illiterate and 2 literate upto matric standard are reported after effect of which 3 complained of pain in body and weakness and one was the case of irregularity in menstruation. The latter was in the age-group 40—49 and the rest 3 were one each in the age-groups 20—29, 30—39, 40—49. The after effect in case of female adoptees of family planning methods is 8·69% per cent.

12.44 The appendix table No. 37 which is separately prepared for both the sexes in regard to the after effects of family planning measures in relation to the industrial classification of the households in the town. Among males 50 practicing family planning measures, 6 (12%) who are working under industrial category III (live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation orchards and allied activities), IV (Mining and quarrying), V(b) (Industry other than household industry), and VI (Construction) to IX (other services) have reported pain in body and weakness as after effect of V.T. Similarly, out of 46 females, 4 (8·8%) females all non-workers have reported after effect. Out of them, 3 (6.5%) complained body pain and 1 (2.2%) complained irregularity in menstruation as after effect of family planning measures particularly with tubectomy (T.T.).

Knowledge attitude and practice of Indian Social Legislation :

12.45 During the field Survey the information about knowledge, attitude and practice of Indian Social Legislation was also collected from 250 selected households of the town. The informants were drawn from the adults of both sexes. The information so collected was tabulated in the prescribed formats and given as appendix tables.

12.46 Appendix table No. 38 reveals the knowledge of Indian Social Legislation by religion/caste/tribe community cross-classified by education qualification of informants. Educated informants were put into 3 categories such as (i) illiterate, (ii) literate upto matric level and (iii) above matric standard. Accordingly, 48.99 and 103 informants were found in each category but so far knowledge of aforesaid social legislation is concerned, 87·50 per cent illiterates, 93·94 per cent literates up to matric and 99·03 per cent above matric level informants were aware of the social legislation. This indicates clearly that there is a positive association between higher education and knowledge of social legislations.

12.47 It is evident from the appendix table No. 39 that informants relating to professional and technical and related occupation followed by clerical occupation have better knowledge of Indian Social Legislation in comparison to informants engaged in service, sales and production, transport equipment operation, related works and labour.

12.48 Appendix table 40 represents the Indian Social Legislationwise knowledge by time, cross-classified by religion caste/tribe/community, sex and age of informants. In view of data shown in the above table the Untouchability (offences) Act has got wide publicity since out of 250 informants 220 (88·80%) informants were found aware with this Act followed by the Dowry Prohibition Act, The Child Marriage Restraint Act, Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act, The Employment of Children Act, respectively.

12.49 So far as assessment of legal action and suggestion of informants, the concerned appendix table 41 furnishes the details. Accordingly, in the opinion of 94 per cent informants most of the social legislations are adequate in principle but these are ineffective in operation. Only 6 per cent informants replied that these social legislations are not adequate but they were also not in a position to suggest any reformable measure.

12.50 The data relating to attitude of informants are also tabulated and presented in the appendix table 42. This table reflects the information on Indian Social Legislations by caste/tribe/community and education of the informants. Generally majority of informants have favourable attitude in respect of Indian Social Legislations because they feel that these social legislation are meant for eradication of social evils that are deeply rooted in to the Indian Society. The informants consider the social legislation in the shape of social reform. The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Untouchability (Offences) Act, and Child Marriage Restraint Act are gaining more and more popularity, the reason being effective publicity through mass media.

12.51 The appendix table No. 43 represents the practice/adherence to various Indian Social Legislation cross classified by caste/tribe/community and education of the informants of the selected households (250). Accordingly, 67 (26·8%), 61 (24·4%), 43 (17·2%), 30 (12·0%) and 11 (4·4%) informants were practising the Dowry Prohibition Act, The Untouchability Offence Act, The Child Marriage Restraint Act, Employment of Children Act and Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, respectively.

12.52 The appendix table No. 44 shows that out of 250 informants only 1.2 percent informants have sought legal help for enforcement of social legislation in the town, one in respect of Dowry Prohibition Act, and 2 for Untouchability (Offences) Act. Among the three informants, one informant reported as illiterate and the rest 2 were of above matric educational level. All the three informants are Hindus. Thus it is very much obvious that though there are social legislations for the prevention of social evils in the society but there are people who do not prefer to seek help of concerned legislations.

12.53 An enquiry in connection with the implementation and problem therein, with reference to Indian Social Legislation was also made from the 250 selected informants and compiled in the appendix table 45. As per opinions of 163 (65·2%), 153 (61·2%), 148 (59·2%), 120 (48·0%) and 116 (46·4%) informants the Untouchability Offences Act, The Dowry Prohibition Act, The Child Marriage Restraint Act. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, and the Hindu Marriage Act, respectively are being implemented in the town under study. So far as the problem in respect of implementation of Indian Social Legislation is concerned, in view of interviewee informants the main problem is lack of social awareness and lower rate of literacy closely followed by lack of strictness in enforcement of provision made in the Indian Social Legislations.

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

General Demographic and economic characteristics of the district

Introduction :

While analysing various socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the town in earlier chapters, references by way of comparison have been made to the district averages. In order to furnish a general feel of the district, a few points not already discussed in detail have now been dealt with.

13·2 According to 1981 census, the district has 13 towns, 3,528 inhabited and 78 un-inhabited villages distributed over five tahsils of the district. The number of urban centres per hundred villages in 1981 comes to 0·37 as compared to 0·31 in 1971. During the decade two new towns viz. Ratanpur (N.A.) and Nayabaradwar (N.A.) were added to the those (11) existing at 1971. The district had 3,517 inhabited villages in 1971. Janjgir tahsil, which contains 3 towns and 432 inhabited villages in 1981, has the highest proportion of 0·69 of towns per 100 villages, closely followed by Bilaspur tahsil for which this proportion is 0·66. although it has the highest number (6) of urban centres and 907 inhabited villages. The lowest number of urban areas per 100 villages (0·11) works out for Mungeli tahsil which has one town and 941 inhabited villages. Katghora tahsil which has 783 inhabited villages and one town, Korba, does not have any urban centre after the formation of Korba tahsil in March 1982 with Korba as its headquarters. The newly constituted Korba tahsil has 276 inhabited villages in its jurisdiction of which 25 villages are included in the jurisdiction of SADA Korba. Table XIII·1 furnishes tahsilwise rural and urban units and number of towns per 100 villages.

TABLE NO. XIII.1

Towns and villages in each Tahsil of Bilaspur District and number of Urban Centres per 100 Villages

Sl. No.	District/Tahsil	No. of towns	Number of inhabited Villages	No. of Urban Centre per 100 villages
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mungeli Tahsil . .	1	941	0·11
2.	Bilaspur Tahsil . .	6	907	0·66
3.	Katghora Tahsil . .	1	783	0·13
4.	Janjgir Tahsil . .	3	432	0·69
5.	Sakti Tahsil . . .	2	465	0·43
	Bilaspur District .	13	3,528	0·37

13.3 The thirteen towns of the district differ greatly in terms of population, size, area and density. All the towns of the district have registered a growth of population, though at varying degrees. The subjoined table depicts the relevant data.

TABLE No. XIII.2

Classification of towns of the district together with density of population and percentage variation

Size Class of town	Name and No. of towns	Population 1971	Population 1981	Area of town in km² in (1931)	Density per sq. km.	Variation during 1971-81	Percentage Decadal Growth Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class I (1 lakh and above) . .	1. Bilaspur (M) . . .	104,105	147,218	34·45	4,273	+42,813	+41·01
Class II (50,000 to 99,999) . .	1. Korba (NM) . . .	32,654	83,387	35.07	2,378	+50,733	+155.37
Class III (20,000 to 49,999) . .	2. (1) Champa(M) . . .	18,323	22,996	18·93	1,215	+4,673	+25·50
	(2) Mungeli(M) . . .	15,789	19,585	5·57	3,517	+3,796	+24·04
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999). .	6. (1) Ratanpur (NA) . .	..	13,140	44·26	297	..	..
	(2) Akaltara (NM) . .	8,927	12,985	19·71	659	+4,058	+45·46
	(3) Takhatpur (NM) . .	9,406	11,858	8·44	1,405	+2,452	+26·07
	(4) Kota (M) . . .	8,196	10,518	10·62	990	+2,322	+28.33
	(5) Sakti (M) . . .	10,754	13,655	9·07	1,506	+2,901	+26.98
	(6) Naila-Janjgir (M) . .	13,589	17,886	19·36	924	+4,297	+31·62
Class V (5,000 to 9,999) . .	3. (1) Guarella (M) . . .	7,232	8,916	0·18	49,533	+1,684	+23·29
	(2) Sirgiti (NM) . . .	5,936	7,313	6·18	1,130	+1,377	+23·20
Class VI (Below 5,000) . .	1. Naya Baradwar (NA) .	..	3,722	4·77	780	..	..
	Total . .	235,211	373,179	215·90	1,728		+58·66

13.4 It may be observed from the table that the highest growth rate of 155·37 per cent has been registered in Korba town followed by Akaltara (N.M.) with 45·46 per cent and Bilaspur, the district headquarters town 41·01%. The lowest growth rate of 23·20% was registered in Sirgiti (N.M.) town. Bilaspur town tops in population with 147,218 persons followed by Korba with population of 83,387. Naya-Baradwar is the smallest town of the district with population of only 3,722. With respect to area, Ratanpur is the largest town with the extent of 44·26 sq. km. followed by Korba with an area of 35·07 sq. km. even larger than the headquarters town Bilaspur (M.) with an area of 34·45 sq. km. The smallest town in respect of area is Gaurella with an area of only 0·18 sq. km. which however has the highest density of 49,533 persons per sq. km. Bilaspur town rank second in density with 4,273 and Korba 3rd with the density of 2,378 persons per sq. km

13.5 There is only one class I town, Bilaspur and one class II town, Korba, two class III towns—Champa and Mungeli, six class IV towns namely Naila-Janjgir, Sakti, Rat npur, Akaltara and Takhatpur; 2 class V towns—Gaurella an l Sirgiti and oneclass VI town—Naya Baradwar. The district headquarters is Bilaspur Municipal town. The town Korba which was in the Katghora tahsil till recently has been transferred to the newly formed Korba tahsil w.e.f. March 1982.

13.6 The district has 5·66 per cent population of the state and ranks 2nd among the districts of the state, first rank being occupied by Raipur with 5·90 per cent population of the state (521·79 lakhs). The total population of Bilaspur district is 29·53 lakh (14·82 lakh males and 14·71 lakh females) in 1981 as against 24·41 lakhs (12·18 lakh males and 12·33 lakh females) in 1971 census. Thus there is an increase of 20·99 per cent in the population of the district against 25·27 per cent of increase of the state during the decade 1971-81. If we consider the comparative decadal variation of the district of the state since 1901, we find that upto 1951 the decadal variation of the district is higher than the state but from 1961 census and onwards the decadal percentage variation of the state significantly dominated the decadal population increase of the district. But overall total population increase during 1901 to 1981 is 209·47 per cent and 219·76 per cent in the state and the district, respectively. This analysis shows that the pace of population increase in the district is higher than that of the state. The particulars of the decadal variation in the population of the district and the state since 1901 are given below in the table XIII.3

TABLE NO. XIII.3

Decadal variation in the Population of District and State since 1901

Census Year	Population		Percentage decadal variation	
	M.P.	Bilaspur	M.P.	Bilaspur
1	2	3	4	5
1901 . .	16,860,768	923,632	..	..
1911 .	19,440,965	1,167,302	+15·30	+26·38
1921 . .	19,171,750	1,257,266	—1·38	+7·71
1931 . .	21,353,657	1,431,694	+11·39	+13·87
1941	23,990,608	1,611,844	+12·34	+12·58
1951 . .	26,071,637	1,746,090	+6.67	+ 8·33
1961 . .	32,372,408	2,021,793	+ 24·17	+15·79
1971 . .	41,654,119	2,440, 962	+28.67	+20·73
1981 . .	52,178,844	2,953,366	+ 25.27	+20·99
Total variation over 80 years			+209·47	+219·76

13.7 Table No. XIII·4 shows the classwise number of towns and their population since 1901 census. In 1901 there were only four towns in the district; one class IV, two class V and one class VI status. Their combined population in 1901 was nearly 32,144. Barring 1911 census in which number of towns declined from four to three. This situation existed upto 1931. In 1941, one more town emerged in the district and that number of towns increased to five. This number of five towns remained constant till 1951 but in 1961 census the total number of towns got doubled from 5 to 10. Subsequently there was an increase of one more town in 1971 and two in 1981.

TABLE NO. XIII.4

Growth in the Number of Cities and Towns and their Respective Class and Population in the District since 1901

Census year	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V		Class VI		All classes	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18,937	2	11,386	1	1,791	4	32,114
1911 . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19,850	2	11,380	..	..	3	31,230
1921 . .	..	..	..	..	1	24,295	..	..	2	12,880	1	4,751	4	41,926
1931 . .	..	..	..	..	1	31,374	..	..	2	15,027	1	3,240	4	49,641
1941 . .	..	..	..	..	1	37,460	..	..	2	16,783	2	8,539	5	62,782
1951 . .	..	..	..	..	1	39,099	1	11,907	3	19,131	..	..	5	70,137
1961 . .	..	..	1	86,706	..	..	3	41,113	6	40,618	..	..	10	168,437
1971 . .	1	120,740	..	..	1	32,654	4	59,763	5	40,956	..	..	11	264,113
1981 .	1	179,791	1	83,387	2	44,241	6	80,759	2	16,884	1	3,722	13	408,784

Thus in 1981 census there are 13 towns in the district with total population of 408,784 persons. There is 225 per cent increase in the number of towns and 1,172·92 per cent increase in the urban population of district during 80 years is from 1901 to 1981. The urban population of the district has increased from mere 32,114 in 1901 to 408,784 in 1981. The state urban population has increased only by 26·07 per cent during the last 80 years (1901-1981). There is 185·42 per cent variation in rural population of the district in comparison to state's 170·03 per cent during the same period of 80 years. Thus it is very much clear that the variation in the district population during 1901 to 1981 is higher in all respect in comparison to state. The subjoined, table XIII·5 depicts the variation in total, rural and urban population of the district and the state from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE No. XIII.5

Percentage Decadal Variation of Population From 1901 to 1981

State/District	Total Rural Urban	1901 to 1981	1971 to 1981	1961 to 1971	1951 to 1961	1941 to 1951	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Madhya Pradesh .	T	+209·47	+25·27	+28·67	+24·17	+ 8·67	+12·34	+11·39	— 1·38	+15·30
	R	+170·03	+19·28	+25.68	+20·95	+ 6·01	+10·49	+10·45	— 2·26	+17·78
	U	+626·07	+56·03	+46·63	+47·70	+33·16	+32·78	+23·03	+10·87	—10·91
Bilaspur District . .	T	+219·76	+20·99	+20·73	+15·79	+ 8·33	+12·58	+13·87	+ 7·71	+26·38
	R	+185·42	+16.89	+17·45	+10·59	+ 8·19	+12·08	+13.72	+ 6.98	+27,43
	U	+1,172·92	+54·78	+56·80	+14.15	+11·72	+26.47	+18·40	+34·25	— 2·75

13·8 Table XIII·6 reflects the size class, the percentage distribution of towns and their corresponding population in 1971 and 1981 censuses. As per 1981 census there is only one class I town (7·69%) of the total towns but it covers 43·98% of total urban population of the district. While in 1971 census also there was only one class I town (9·09%) but it had 49·50% of the total urban population of the district. So far as class II town is concerned there is only one (7·69%) class II town which has 20·40% of the district urban popuiation in 1981. There was no class II town in 1971 census in the district. Number of class III towns are two (15·39%) but these cover only 10·82% of urban poulation of the district while this class had 12·36% of urban population of the district in 1971. The highest proportion of towns (46·15%) relates to class IV town but they cover only 19·76 per cent of total urban population of the district. In 1971 census their proportions in terms of number and population were 36·36% and 22.63% respectively. The proportion of class V and VI towns was 23·08% in 1981 and 45·46% in 1971. These class V and VI towns have a population of only 5·04% in 1981 as against 15·51% in 1971. The above analysis shows that proportion of population varies directly with the size class of the towns. That is to say, that higher the size class greater is the proportion of urban population.

TABLE No. XIII.6

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and respective percentage of population in each class

Class of town	1981		1971	
	Percentage distribution of town	Percentage distribution of population in the district	Percentage distribution of town	Percentage distribution of population in the district
1	2	3	4	5
I . . .	7·69	43·98	9·09	49·50
II . . .	7·69	20·40	..	..
III . . .	15·39	10·82	9·09	12·36
IV . . .	46·15	19·76	36·36	22·63
V . . .	15·39	4·13	45·46	15·51
VI . . .	7·69	0·91	..	
All classes .	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Process of Urbanisation :

13·9 Urbanization in the demographic sense is an increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population over a period of time. As long as there is an increase in the above proportion, there is urbanization. But if the proportion of urban population to total population is constant over a period of time, there will be no urbanization though there is growth in urban population.

TABLE NO. VIII.7

Rural/Urban composition of state and district population since 1961

Census year	Percentage distribution of population					
	Madhya Pradesh			Bilaspur District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961 .	100·00	85·71	14·29	100·00	91·70	8·30
1971 .	100·00	83·71	16·29	100·00	89·18	10·82
1981 .	100·00	79·71	20·29	100·00	86·16	13·84

13.10 In view of the above mentioned criteria it is obvious from the above table that the tempo of urbanisation in the district and in the state is very fast, as the proportion of urban to total population increased continuously from 8·30% in 1961 to 13·84% in 1981 with reference to the district and from 14·29% in 1961 to 20·29% in 1981 in relation to the state.

Classification of villages according to Population :

13·11 Table XIII·8 shows the classification of total 3,528 inhabited villages of the district and their population in each class. The number of 1,242 villages forming 35·20% of total villages of the district are in the population range of 200-499 but they have only 17·06% of total rural population of the district. The villages of population range 500-999 constitute 32·88% of the total villages of the district and have 32·29% of the rural population of the district. 79.90% of the total villages have less than 1,000 population. The villages of population 5,000-9,999 are 12 in number and have 3·15% of the total rural population of the district. Tahsilwise distribution of these villages is shown in the table XIII.9 Two of these villages are in Mungeli tahsil, three in Bilaspur tahsil, six in Katghora tahsil and one in Janjgir tahsil.

TABLE NO. XIII.8

Classification of villages according to size of Population and their percentage distribution

Population size of villages	Number of villages in each group and percentage to total villages	Total population of villages in each group and percentage to total rural population of the district
1	2	3
Less than 200 . .	417 (11·82)	51,437 (2·02)
200—499 . . .	1,242 (35·20)	434,107 (17·06)
500—999	1,160 (32·88)	821,558 (32.29)
1,000—1,999 . . .	540 (15·31)	727,488 (28·59)
2,000—4,999 . . .	157 (4·45)	429,731 (16·89)
5,000—9,999 . . .	12 (0·34)	80,261 (3·15)
10,000 + ...	.. ..	.. ..
TOTAL . .	3,528 (100·00)	2544,882 (100·00)

TABLE NO. XIII.9

Tahsilwise Distribution of 12 Villages with Population 5,000—9,999

Sl. No.	Name of village	LC No. (1981)	Tahsil	Total Population (1981)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Lormi	158	Mungeli	5,864
2.	Pandariya . . .	315	Mungeli	7,831
3.	Pendra . . .	150	Bilaspur	8,906
4.	Bodri (Parsada) . .	693	Bilaspur	8,540
5.	Chatauna . . .	690	Bilaspur	5,077
6.	Rajgamar . . .	260	Katghora	5,265
7.	Jail	311	Katghora	5,310
8.	Gajra . . .	348	Katghora	6,208
9.	Mongara . . .	525	Katghora	6,645
10.	Katghora . . .	373	Katghora	7,033
11.	Bhairotal . . .	541	Katghora	6,395
12.	Balauda . . .	51	Janjgir	7,181

Economic Characteristics of the Towns of the District :

13·12 Table XIII.10 represents economic statistics of the towns as given by various industrial category. 30·73 per cent of the total urban population of the district has been classified as main workers. Participation rate of nine towns of the district is higher than the district average and 4 towns have lower than the district average. While analysing the participation of main workers according to industrial category we find that the highest (more than 80%) main workers are engaged as cultivators and agriculturer labourers in Ratanpur town; more than 50% in Naila Janjgir town; more than 45% in Takhatpur and more than 35% in Kota town. The corresponding district average is 19·13%. The significant high percentage of main workers in Ratanpur and some new towns shows that their economy is mainly agriculture based. While in other towns such as Bilaspur, Korba, Sirgiti, Gaurella and Sakti, more than 80% of the main workers are engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

TABLE NO. XIII,10

Economic characteristics of the Towns (District Bilaspur)

Name of towns	Population	Main workers		Distribution of Main workers by Industrial Category			
		Persons	As Percentage to total population	I Cultivator	II Agricultural labour	V(a) household Industries	Others III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII & IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bilaspur (M) . .	147,218	42,156	28·64	1,391 (3·30)	2,723 (6·46)	1,379 (3·27)	36,663 (86·97)
Sirgiti (N.M.) . .	7,313	1,989	27·20	106 (5·33)	286 (14·38)	124 (6·23)	1,473 (74·06)
Korba (N.M.) . .	83,387	26,694	32·01	448 (1·68)	367 (1·37)	896 (3·36)	24,983 (93·59)
Mungeli (M) . . .	19,585	5,669	28·95	819 (14·45)	749 (13·21)	556 (9·81)	3,545 (62·53)
Champa (M) . . .	22,996	7,085	30·81	1,003 (14·16)	608 (8·58)	1,179 (16·64)	4,295 (60·62)
Naila-Janjgir (M) . .	17,886	5,644	31·56	1,411 (25·00)	1,423 (25·21)	256 (4·54)	2,554 (45·25)
Sakti (M) . .	13,655	4,310	31·56	389 (9·02)	364 (8·45)	763 (17·70)	2,794 (64·83)
Akaltara (N.M.) . .	12,985	4,300	33·12	721 (16·77)	806 (18·74)	179 (4·16)	2,594 (66·33)
Ratanpur (N.A.) . .	13,140	5,371	40·88	2,215 (39·56)	2,244 (41·78)	144 (2·68)	85 (15·98)
Takhatpur (N.A.) .	11,858	4,018	33·88	793 (19·74)	1,044 (25·98)	659 (16·40)	1,522 (37·88)
Kota (M) . . .	10,518	3,795	36·08	651 (17·15)	705 (18·58)	194 (5·11)	2,245 (59·16)
Gaurella (N.M.) . .	8,916	2,459	27·58	157 (6·38)	312 (12·69)	155 (6·30)	1,835 (74·63)
Naya Baradwar (N.A.) .	3,722	1,176	31·60	131 (11·14)	160 (13·60)	95 (8·08)	790 (67·18)
TOTAL .	373,179	114,666	30·73	10,145 (8·85)	11,791 (10·28)	6,579 (5·74)	86,151 (75·13)

Sex-ratio of the District :

13.13 In 1981 census the sex-ratio is 993 for total population, 1,006 for rural population and 915 for urban population. The sex-ratio of the district both rural and urban has recorded a downward trend from 1901. The sex-ratio of the district for total, rural and urban population was 1,056, 1,057 and 1,022 respectively in 1901. Thus there has been a sharp decline in the sex-ratio of the district from 1901 to 1981.

Urban Density :

13.14 The average urban density of the district is 1,728 persons per sq. km. Four towns namely Gaurella, Bilaspur, Mungeli and Korba have higher density than the district urban density, their density being 49,533, 4,273, 3,516 and 2,378 respectively. The remaining ten towns have lower density when compared to district average urban density.

Religion :

13.15 By and large the population in the district is Hindus. The Muslims form a second largest community and Christians the third. 97·06 % of the total population are Hindus, 1·62% are Muslims and 0·66% are Christians. A small number of Jains, Sikhs and Buddhist are also found in the district.

Literacy :

13.16 Among the districts in the state, Bilaspur has the 17th rank in terms of literacy. 28·59% of the total population of the district is literate. Of the five tahsils in the district, Janjgir has the highest proportion of literates with 31.71% and Mungeli tahsil the lowest with 22·48%. Among the towns of the district Korba has the 7th place in case of literacy 51.11%, the first and third rank are occupied by Bilaspur (60·97%) and Naya Baradwar with 57·55%. Nalja-Janjgir has only literacy rate of 33·94%.

Communication Facilities :

13.17 (1) Bilaspur, the district headquarters its situated on the south-eastern railways broad guage main line, i.e. Bombay-Calcutta line *via* Nagpur. Another broad guage line is the Bilaspur-Katni line passing through Kota, Belgahna, Kodri, Khongara and Pendra. Both these railway lines fall under the jurisdiction of south-eastern railway with divisional headquarters at Bilaspur. Recently a branch line has been opened from Champa to Korba as a branch on Nagpur-Calcutta route. There is no national highway passing through the district. However national highway connecting to Sambalpur in Orissa runs parallel to the broad guage railway line from Bilaspur to Raigarh. State highways passing through the districts are :

(i) State High Ways (SH22) Connecting Chabutra in Mandla district to Korba via Katghora.

(ii) State High Ways (SH 5) Connecting Raipur to Katghora *via* Bilaspur and Ratanpur.

(iii) State High Ways (SH5-) Connecting Kawardha (Durg district) to Bilaspur *via* Mangeli and Takhatpur and then Bilaspur to Saranggarh in Raigarh district.

13.17 (2) Besides the above mentioned state highways there are some major district roads. The important among them are Bilaspur-Raipur Road, Korba-Champa-Naila Janjgir road which crosses over SH-26 and SH-5 and Bilaspur Mandla road. Apart from the state highways and major district roads other important district roads are; (i) Akaltara Pamgarh, (ii) Bilaspur-Mandla, (iii) Bilaspur-Shivrinarayan, (iv) Champa-Korba(, (v) Tarod-Janjgir, (vi) Nandghat-Mungeli, (vii) Sakti-Ganiari-Kota, (viii) Akaltara-Baloda, (ix) Pandaria-Setganga and (x) Mungeli-Lormi. With regard to communication the district is better placed than some of the other districts of the State. The average road length of pucca roads per 100 Sq. Km. for the district is 12·11 Km. compared to highest of 20·11 Km., for Indore district and 10·91 Km. for the State as a whole.

Basic Amenities :

13·18 All the villages of the district are still not self sufficient with regard to basic facilities. In 1981 76·22 per cent of the total villages have the primary schools, 6·58 per cent of the villages have some medical facilities. 23·98 per cent of the villages are benefitted by electricity, 100 per cent villages have drinking water facility, and 11·54 per cent have postal facilities in their jurisdiction.

Just like rural area of the district basic aminities in all the towns except few (Bilaspur, Champa and Korba) were not found self sufficient. Particularly with reference to medical amenities out of 13 towns of the district only four towns Bilaspur, Champa, Korba and Mungeli have hospital facilities and the rest 9 towns have either dispensary or health centre. Sirgiti town which is cos ntistuent of the Bilaspur U.A. has not even a health Centre. In connection with educational amenities Akaltara, Gaurella, Kota, Naya Baradwar, Ratanpur and Sirgiti town do not have any college, though they have schools up to higher secondary level. None of the towns has medical college. The nearest Medical College for all the towns of the district is in Raipur city (235 Km.). Only Bilaspur city (106 Km) has Engineering College. The nearest polytechnic is at Raigarh. It is also noticed that none of the towns of the district is depended on Korba N.M. town for any basic amenities Ohile Korba town depends for some amenities like medical college, engineering college, polytechnic on other cities and towns.

Industry :

13.19 The tussar silk or Kosa weaving industry of the district is the best in the State and the most famous centre of this industry is Champa. Other centres of Kosa weaving are Baloda, Khokhra, Chhuri and Bilaspur town. Hand loom cotton weaving centres are Chandarpur, Takhatpur, Karnaol, Bambidih, Nawagarh and Mungeli. Ratanpur has a bell metal industry and also glass and lac bangles are manufactured at Ratanpur, Mungeli and other places. Besides these, there are a number of rice mills and saw mills in the district. Sakti is famous for manufacture of brass utensils and many house-holds of the town are engaged in this work, Akaltara is known for its cement factory.

Trade and Commerce :

13.20 The chief wealth of the district consists of its agricultural and forest produce. The forest products exported consist of *Sal*, teak, *bija Sal logs* and sleepers, bamboo, *tendu* leaves, *harra,* myrobalams, *mahua*, lacs, rice and wheat as well as oil seed also form items of export. Sakti and Ratanpur are known for livestock market which is visited by most of the villages of the district as also from neighbouring districts of Surguja, Raigarh etc.

Special Economic, Social and Cultural relation to Korba towns if any with other towns of the region.

Particulars of places from/to where people Commute for :

13.21 Bilaspur town is the district headquarters and is located at a distance of 106 Kms. from Korba town. There is frequent bus service between these two towns and a local train also goes to Korba in the morning and returns in the evening. A number of persons working at Korba are staying at Bilaspur and daily commute to Korba and back. Apart from Bilaspur people from Naila-Janjgir, Sakti, Champa, Akaltara, Takhatpur, Ratanpur and Naya-Baradwar and also from adjoining villages of Korba commute daily to Korba and come back. Besides the people of Korba also visit Bilaspur for district level administrative work, for technical education in engineering. For boarding the long distance running train the people of Korba have mostly to go to Bilaspur and in certain cases to Champa. The important trains stopping at Bilaspur are Bombay-Howra Mail, Ahmedbad Express, Kalinga Express, Utkal Express, Gitanjali Express, Mahanadi Express, Bilaspur-Indore Express and Chhattisgarh Express. Three important trains viz; Bombay-Howra Mail/Express and Utkal Express stop at Champa. Apart from Express/mail some passenger trains, important among them are Tata-Nagpur, Gondia-Jharsuguda, Bilaspur-Jharsurguda, Tata-Chakradharpur passeenger trains, also halt at Champa. Many people from adjoining villages specially the young visit Korba to see cinema, sports and other games. Some traders also visit Champa and Bilaspur for purchase of Kosa Cloths and brass utensils. Besides, other persons of neighbouring villages come to Korba town for

purchasing day to day requirements. Apart from the aforesaid visits, there are mutual visits of persons living in the town and those living outside on religious festivities and social celebrations. On such occasions. people from this town go to other neighbouring places and people from other places do come to this town.

Travel Index :

13.22 To study the travelling habit the maximum distant places visited by the town dwellers after attaining the age of 5 years and above data from the 250 selected households have been collected during the field survey and table No. 46 appended with this report have been prepared for detail study. It is observed that out of 1,271 persons, only 596 (46·9%) persons have ever visited some distant places at their end. Thus taking into account the maximum distant places visited by them a table which is given below has also been prepared. This table reflects that as a whole the average distance travelled by the males is 955 Km. and by females is 910 Km. Locality-wise. BALCO Locality having an average travel index of 994 Km. for males and 981 Km. for females stands on the first rank while SECL locality having average travel index of 901 for males and 820 for females stands at the last rank. Overall it is noticed that the average travel index of males is higher than females. It appears that leave travel concession admissible to BALCO employees plays significant role in making the highest travel index of BALCO locality. Particulars of places from and to where people commute for :

TABLE NO. XIII.11

Locality-wise Travel Index

Survey Date

Town	Locality	Persons	Km.	Male	Km.	Travel index	Female	Km.	Travel Index	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Korba	1. Bharat Aluminium Company . .	239	226,143	133	132,182	994	106	103,961	981	
	2. Korba Basti . .	175	157,259	102	94,645	929	73	62,612	858	
	3. South East Coal field Ltd. . . .	86	74,922	54	48,667	901	32	26,255	820	
	4. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board .	63	59,338	35	34,146	976	28	25,192	900	
	5. Irrigation Colony .	33	30,243	16	15,224	957	17	15,019	883	
GRAND TOTAL	Korba . . .	596	547,905	340	324,864	955	256	233,039	910	

13.23 (i) **Earning livelihood**—Korba a non-municipal town is the mining and industrial centre of Bilaspur district. It is a tahsil headquarters of the same name. Many state and central government offices are located here. A number of persons belonging to the different parts of the district and other places of various states of India are employed here. Some of the persons working at Korba stay in the adjoining villages. Besides, some of the persons working at Korba stay at Champa, Bilaspur, Janjgir, Akaltara and Gatora. The workers at Korba from the above said places commute to the town daily in the morning and back in the evening. There are 247 industries, besides 9 major industrial undertaking of BALCO, M.P.E.B., S.E.C.L., National Thermal Power Corporation (N.T.P.C.) and I.B.P. which provide employment to a large number of persons including the residents of neighbouring villages Bhilai-Khurd, Bagburg, Resdi, Risda, Durpa, Darri, Barbaspur, Gopalpur, Jamnipali, Jarhajail, Gevra, apart from the neighbouring towns. Transport facility by rail and road are available to persons who live outside the town in the neighbouring towns but are employed in the town. There is no commutation problem to and from the town. Korba is developing as an important wholesale and retail marketing centre in the district. The location of the town and easy availability of transport facility are attracting many persons from other placces of the State to this town for business purposes. The people from the district and neighbouring villages are engaged in retail business in Korba town.

Marketing of commodities like milk, vegetables etc :

13.24 Korba town is a class II town and does not have any big marketing centre. However, the daily requirements of the people such as milk, vegetables, grocery, stationery, textiles, can be met from the shop and the small markets of the town and all the major public sector undertakings. These markets are functioning in Subhash Block, BALCO, Darri, Banki and Sunday market Korba are very popular markets in Korba. Weekly markets are very common where vegetables are brought from nearby villages as also from Bilaspur and Raipur. The vegetable and fruit market is located at bus stand, Korba. The retail traders sit on the roadside daily at bus stand where people can purchase vegetables and fruits. The daily markets are located in all the major public sector localities where residents of the concerned sectors can purchase grocery fish and meat etc. There are also cooperative government shops in each locality of public sector undertakings, where the residents can purchase rice, wheat, pulses, sugar, edible oils and kerosene etc. There is no restriction on selling of english and country liquor. There is neither any state government dairy nor any of Dairy Development Corporation in the town. Milk is supplied from local livestocks farmers and

supply is enough to meet the demand for milk. Private dairies numbering 16 are scattered in the Korba basti and the surrounding areas and the neighbouring villages.

Participation in Cinema and other entertainment :

13.25 There are five Cinema halls in the town which are adequate for the people of the town, various townships of the public undertakings. These cinemas are also serving as a source of entertainment for the surrounding villages. Besides, there are clubs, parks, play grounds, two stadiums in the town. Sports are organised by the various sports clubs in the town wherein the people of the town as well as surrounding villages participate. Persons from the neighbouring villages also take part in the procession and variety entertainments held in temples, churches and gurudwaras located in the town in connection with religious festivals. The people of the respective community take part in their respective festivals. There are also regular sports, games and tournaments conducted in the town every year which attract persons from various parts of the district. During Diwali when Godess of wealth, Laxmi is worshipped, the Rawat (cattle rearers) of the neighbouring villages go to every house to which they supply milk in the village and town, dancing all the way. The christian devotees from the town and neighbouring villages flock to the churches during Good Friday, Easter and Christmas. They participate in the procession and variety entertainments held in the churches located in the town. The muslims of the town and neighbouring villages celebrate Id-Ul-Fitar, Id-Ul-Zuha and Mohharram.

Reading in educational institutions :

13.26 Korba town is a place of national importance and an important centre of education next to Bilaspur. There are two colleges in the town, one government and another private both importing post graduate education. There is one Industrial Technical Institute, 10 higher Secondary Schools, 12 Milddle Schools and 24 Primary Schools in the town. These institutions are attended by the students from the town and also from the neighbouring villages. For professional studies, the students have to seek admission in the engineering or medical colleges of State by appearing in a competitive examinations (P.E.T./P.M.T.) conducted by Madhya Pradesh Vayawsayik Pathya Kram Pariksha Mandal. The nearest engineering college is located at Bilaspur and nearest medical college at Raipur. The nearest polytechnic institute is in Raigarh.

Obtaining Medical facilities :

13.27 There are 4 hospitals functioning in the town. Each government undertaking has its own hospital to meet the requirements of its employees and their family members. One more general hospital has recently been constructed by the State Government which will serve the dwellers of old Korba town and other general public from the surrounding villages. M.P.E.B. has also one hospital which can meet the requirements of its employees and their family members. Besides there are 11 dispensaries most of them located in the township to provide medical facility.

Particulars of places outside the town where Rickshaws ply from town :

13.28 There are only 150 rickshaws and 5 auto-rickshaws registered with SADA. These rickshaws ply within the town and the neighbouring villages where approachable roads exist. Mostly, these rickshaws ply from bus stand in the town specially in between Korba basti, M.P.E.B., Indira Complex and S.E.C.L. Due to large distance between the various localities in the town, up and down journeys rickshaws are not usually plying.

Particulars of places outside the town where Newspaper vendors go :

13.29 There is only one newspaper agent in the town with his distribution centre located at bus stand. The sub-agents from all localities of the town pick up the newspaper from this agent for distribution in their respective localities. The colonies of the town are so widely spread that it is not convenient for the vendors to move from one colony to the other. Besides the limits of the town the newspaper vendors also distribute the newspapers to the surrounding linked villages where lower paid employees working in the town are staying.

Demographic and other characterstics of the selected villages :

13.30 Korba, being the headquarters of the tahsil and of SADA has established administrative links with each and every village falling within the jurisdiction of Korba tahsil and each and every village falling under jurisdiction of SADA. People of these villages visit the town for some Purpose or the other. It is also chief marketing centre in the tahsil and for the villages under SADA, Korba. It is also chief marketing centre in the tahsil and attracts the agricultural surplus produce of these villages. The educational, medical and recreational facilities available in the town are also availed by the villages. Besides, some of the low paid employees working in various public undertakings and industries at Korba are staying in the adjoining villages and commute to the town for work.

13.31 For the study of the impact of the Korba town on its hinterland villages, 21 villages on different routes in a radius of 2·5 Kms., 5 Kms. and 10 Kms. from bus stand as centre point of the Korba town were studied. Of these villages under study one is situated within 2·5 Kms, 6 are between 2·5 — 5 Kms. while remaining 14 are between 5-10 Kms. from the town. The details of these villages regarding the various routes on which these villages are located in distance range in which they fall from Korba town are shown in table XIII·12. Of the 21 selected villages only 5 fall in Korba tahsil and remaining 16 in Katghora tahsil. Tahsilwise distribution of these villages alongwith their location code is shown in table XIII·13.

TABLE NO. XIII.12

Selected Villages on Various Routes

Name of Village	Distance of Village from the centre of the town in Km.	Route
1	2	3
1. Chandra Nagar	0—2·5	Rail — Korba to Gewra
2. Bhilai Khurd	2·5—5	Rail/Road— Korba to Champa
3. Kharmora	2·5—5	Rail — Korba to Raigamar

TABLE NO. XIII.12—*concld.*

1	2		3
4. Jarhajail	2.5—5	Rail	Korba to Gewra
5. Khamhariya	Do.	Do.	Do.
6. Barpali	Do.	Do.	Do.
7. Durpa	Do.	Do.	Do.
8. Darrikhar	5—10	Road	Korba to Katghora
9. Nangaikhar	Do.	Do.	Do.
10. Jamnipali	Do.	Do.	Do.
11. Gopalpur	Do.	Do.	Do.
12. Jail	Do.	Do.	Do.
13. Risdi	Do.	Do.	Korba to Rajgamar
14. Jhagraha	Do.	Do.	Do.
15. Rumgara	Do.	Do.	Korba to Katghora
16. Barbaspur	Do.	Rail	Korba to Champa
17. Mangaon	Do.	Do.	Korba to Gewra
18. Ghatmuda	Do.	Do.	Do.
19. Kuchena	Do.	Do.	Do.
20. Gewra	Do.	Do.	Do.
21. Bhairotal	Do.	Do.	Do.

TABLE NO. XIII.13

Location code as per 1981 Census and name of the Selected villages

Name of Village	L.C. No.	Tahsil
1	2	3
1. Chandranagar	556	Katghora
2. Bhilai Khurd	664	Korba
3. Kharmora	656	Korba
4. Jarhajail	546	Katghora
5. Khamahariya	318	Do.
6. Barpali	545	Do.
7. Durpa	548	Do.
8. Darrikhar	313	Do.
9. Nangaikhar	312	Do.
10. Jamnipali	321	Do.
11. Gopalpur	334	Do.
12. Jail	311	Do.
13. Risdi	552	Do.
14. Jhagraha	262	Korba
15. Rumgara	284	Korba
16. Barbaspur	650	Korba
17. Mangaon	543	Katghora
18. Ghatmuda	570	Do.
19. Kuchena	542	Do.
20. Gevra	544	Do.
21. Bhairotal	541	Do.

13.32 Among the selected villages the only village Bhilai Khurd is connected by rail and road, another 12 are connected by rail and 8 by roads which are Darrikhar, Nangaikhar, Jamnipali, Gopalpur, Jail, Risdi, Jhagraha and Rumgara. The villages which are connected by rail are Kharmora, Jarhajail, Khamhariya, Barpali, Durpa, Barbaspur, Mangaon, Ghatmuda, Kuchena, Gevra and Bhairotal. The Korba-gevra line and Korba-Champa line is connected with Bombay-Howra *via* Nagpur broad gauge railway line.

Urban Influence on selected villages :

13.33 Before proceeding into an analysis of urban influence of the town on selected villages, it is imperative to understand location of these villages with relation to the town under study. Korba is itself a non-municipal town located 41 Kms. north of Champa municipal town. For all the 21 villages falling within distance range of 0—10 Kms. from Korba bus stand, the nearest town is Korba. Of the villages falling on rail route Chandranagar, Jarhajail, Khamahariya, Barpali, Durpa, Mangaon, Ghatmuda, Kuchena, Gewra and Bhairotal fall on Korba-gevra line; Bhilai-Khurd falls on Korba Champa line; Kharmora fallr on Korba-Rajgamar line. Of the villages falling on road routes are, Bhilai Khurd on Korba-Champa road, Darrikhar, Nangaikhar, Jamnipali, Gopalpur, Jail and Rumgara on Korba-Katghora and Risdi, Jhagraha on Korba-Rajgamar road.

13.34 Among the selected villages linked with the town under study Jail village has the highest growth rate of population with 1,327·42% and Kharmora has the lowest growth rate of population (only 7·23%). The population of Jail has increased from only 372 in 1971 to 5,310 in 1981. The decadal rate of growth varies considerably from village to village. The main reason for phenomenal growth of population in Jail village. located about 5 km. from the town is the establishment of Hasdeo Thermal power Plant colony where the employees of Hasdeo Thermal Power Project are residing. The growth rate of village Chandranagar which is in the distance range 0-25 Kms. from Korba town, is 49·00%. The growth rate of villages falling in distance range 25·5 Kms. varies between 7·23% for Kharmora to 271·19% for Khamaharya. The average growth rate of the rural area falling between 2.5.-5 kms. radius of Korba town is 83·32%. The growth rate of the villages within radial distance of 5-10 Kms. ranges between 26·79% for Ghatmuda to the highest 1,327·42% for Jail Village. The average growth rate of this region being 180.29%. It will therefore be seen that the nearness of the town is not the only reason for the high growth of population but also factors such as availability of communication facilities, economic resources and setting up of new colonies and township play their role. The growth rate of population in the selected villages is given in table XIII.14

TABLE NO. XIII.14

Growth rate of Population of Selected Villages (Census)

Name of Village	Population		Decadal variation	Percentage of Decadal variation
	1971	1981		
1	2	3	4	5
			0—2·50 *Kms. Radius*	
1. Chandranagar	272	405	+ 133	+ 49·00
SUB TOTAL	272	405	+ 133	+ 49·00
			2·5—5 *Kms. Radius*	
2. Bhilai Khurd	518	1,093	+ 575	+ 111·00
3. Kharmora	470	504	+ 34	+ 7·23
4. Jarhajail	366	550	+ 184	+ 50·27
5. Khamahariya	309	1,147	+ 838	+ 271·19
6. Barpali	496	941	+ 445	+ 89·72
7. Durpa	1,246	2,007	+ 761	+ 61·07
SUB TOTAL	3,405	6,242	+ 2,837	+ 83·32

TABLE NO. XIII.14—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
			5—10 *Kms. Radius*	
8. Darrikhar . .	905	3,875	+ 2,970	+328·17
9. Nangaikhar . .	999	2,930	+ 1,931	+193·29
10. Jamnipali . .	326	569	+ 243	+ 74·53
11. Gopalpur . .	661	933	+ 272	+ 41·15
12. Jail . . .	372	5,310	+ 4,938	+ 1,327·42
13. Risdi . . .	351	727	+ 376	+107·12
14. Jhagraha . .	112	196	+ 84	+ 75·00
15. Rumgara . .	1,115	2,102	+ 987	+ 88·52
16. Barbaspur . .	325	601	+ 276	+ 84·92
17. Mangaon . .	391	557	+ 166	+ 42·45
18. Ghatmuda . .	239	303	+ 64	+ 26·79
19. Kuchena . .	407	872	+ 465	+114·25
20. Gevra . . .	1,205	2,152	+ 947	+ 78·59
21. Bhairotal . .	2,413	6,395	+ 3,982	+ 165·02
SUB TOTAL .	9,821	27,522	+ 1,770	+180·29

13.35 Usually villages with higher urban influence tend to have larger population, greater density and higher ratio of households to houses. Viewed from this angle Nangaikhar falling in the distance range 5-10 Kms. has the greatest density of 4,803 persons per sq. Km. Further followed closely by Darrikhar with density of 4,403. Bhairotal with density of 3,654 and Jail with the density of 1,988. The first three villages exceed the density of Korba town, 2,378 and Bilaspur district urban 1,791. All these four villages fall in distance range of 5-10 Kms. The only village Chandranagar has density of 675 and density of villages falling in distance range of 2·5-5 kms. varies between 511 for Bhillai Khurd and the highest 1,550 for Khamahariya. The average density for rural hinterland between 2·5-5 Kms. 728 and for 5-10 Kms. is 1,271. Thus the hypothesis that villages nearer to the town have greater density due to high urban influence is not true. Also the hypothesis that villages near the urban centre have larger population does not hold good. The highest population of 6,395 is for Bhairotal falling in the range of 5-10 Kms. and the lowest population of 405 is for Chandranagar in the distance range of 2·5 Kms. Table XIII.15 showing area, population and density of population and also the number of census houses and the number of households in each village is given below :

TABLE NO. XIII·15

Area, Population, Density of Population, Occupied Residential Census Houses, Number of Households and Number of Households per 100 Census Houses by Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Villages	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Density of population per sq. Km.	No. of occupied resedential census-houses	No. of Household	No. of Household per 100 census houses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			0—2·5 *Kms. Radius*				
1.	Chandranagar	0·60	405	675	67	67	100
	SUB TOTAL	0·60	405	675	67	67	100
			2·5—5 *Kms. Radius*				
2.	Bhilai Khurd	2·14	1,093	511	141	230	163
3.	Kharmora	0·91	504	554	73	87	119
4.	Jarhajail	0·69	550	797	91	122	134
5.	Khamhariya	0·74	1,147	1,550	176	265	151
6.	Barpali	1·39	941	677	174	213	122
7.	Durpa	2·70	2,007	743	371	378	102
	SUB TOTAL	8·57	6,242	728	1,026	1,295	126
			5—10 *Kms. Radius*				
8.	Darri Khar	0·88	3,875	4,403	1,035	1,057	102
9.	Nangai Khar	0·61	2,930	4,803	776	792	102
10.	Jamnipali	0·73	569	779	73	111	152
11.	Gopalpur	2·13	933	438	226	230	102
12.	Jail	2·67	5,310	1,988	879	1,518	173
13.	Risdi	1·64	727	443	99	144	145
14.	Jagraha	0·46	196	426	40	40	100
15.	Rumgara	2·72	2,102	773	534	536	100
16.	Barbaspur	0·70	601	858	74	141	191
17.	Mangaon	1·44	557	387	108	108	100
18.	Ghatmuda	1·04	303	291	55	69	125
19.	Kuchena	1·38	872	632	180	180	100
20.	Gevra	3·50	2,152	615	457	462	101
21.	Bhairotal	1·75	6,395	3,654	1,418	1,479	104
	SUB TOTAL	21·65	27,522	1,271	5,254	6,867	115

13.36 As regards the ratio of household to census houses, 5 out of 6 villages of distance range 2.5-5 kms and 6 out of 13 villages of distance range 5-10 Kms. have higher congestion when compared to Korba town for which number of households per 100 census houses is 103. The highest congestion is in respect of Barbaspur village for which the ratio is 191 followed by Jail with 173 and Bhilai Khurd with 163. For the nearest village Chandranagai the ratio is 100 as number of houses equals the number of households. In general the ratio of households per 100 houses is lesser in villages which re located nearer to the town.

Participation of Main workers of selected villages in agricultural and non-agricultural sector :

13.37 Details regarding the break up of population of selected villages by the percentage of main workers in the agricultural sector constituting cultivators and agricultural labourers and non-agricultural sectors comprising all industrial categories other than cultivators and agricultural labourers show that the percentage of workers in non-agriculture sector is higher in respect of villages located in the distance range 5-10 Kms. than those villages which are located nearer to the town in the distance range 0-2.5 and 2.5-5 Kms. This shows that the hypothesis that villages nearer the town have high urban influence and therefore have higher percentage of workers in the non-agricultural sector, is not true. 96·95% of the total workers in Korba town are engaged in non-agricultural sector. The corresponding figures in Chandranagar falling in distance range 0-2.5 Kms is 34.95 and of the villages falling in distance range 2.5-5 Kms. It ranges between 28-80 in respect of Bhilai Khurd and 49.35 in respect of Khamhariya village. For villages in the distance range 5-10 Kms. the proportion of workers in the non-agricultural sector ranges between 7.10 for Barbaspur village to 91.95 for Jail village. Five villages of the distance range 2.5-5 Kms. namely Jail, Darri khar, Nangaikhar, Rumgara and Bhairotal have proportion of workers in the non-agricultural sector exceeding 70%. Rumgara village with 83·39% of the workers in non-agricultural activities shows high urban impact of Korba town because it is nearer to BALCO township and M.P.E.B. 200 M.W. now for 440 M.W. power house and lies on Korba-Katghora road and having direct vehicular link, but the four other villages namely Darrikhar, Nangaikhar, Jail and Bhairotal are across the river and are not in direct influence of Korba town though they have been influenced by the townships of M.P.E.B., N.T.P.C., S.E.C.L., I.B.P. and their projects in the west of Korba town across the Hasde river independently. In comparison to Bhilai Khurd village which is in distance range of 2.5-5 Kms., the participation of workers of Barbaspur of 5-10 Kms. (both on the same route on Champa-Korba road) is significantly very low, the figures of Bhilai Khurd and Barbaspur being 26·80% and 7.10% respectively. Thus it may be assumed that influence of Korba town on this route tends to end at the village Barbaspur while on Korba-Raigamar road the influence of the town seems to be terminated at the village Risdi. Table XIII.16 shows percentage distribution of main workers in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors classified by distance range from Korba town.

TABLE NO. XIII·16

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers in 21 Selected Villages Engaged in Cultivation and Agricultural Labourers and other Activities by Distance Ranges from Korba Bus Stand

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total main workers as per 1981 census	Percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers to the main workers	Percentage of workers other than cultivators & agricultural labours
1	2	3	4	5
	2·5 Kms. Radius			
1.	Chandranagar .	186	65·05	**34·95**
	SUB TOTAL .	186	65·05	**34·95**
	2·5—5 Kms. Radius			
2.	Bhilai Khurd .	250	73·20	**28·80**
3.	Kharmora . .	167	63·47	**36·53**
4.	Jarha Jail .	184	54·35	**45·65**
5.	Khamahariya .	383	50·65	**49·35**
6.	Barpali . .	461	63·12	**36·88**
7.	Durpa . .	799	63·83	**36·17**
	SUB TOTAL .	2,244	61·68	**38·32**
	5—10 Kms. Radius			
8.	Darrikhar . .	1,741	8·79	**91·21**
9.	Nangaikhar . .	1,450	9·86	**90·14**
10.	Jamnipali . .	227	55·95	**44·05**
11.	Gopalpur . .	485	74·85	**25·15**
12.	Jail . . .	2,834	8·05	**91·95**
13.	Risdi . . .	333	83·18	**16·82**
14.	Jhagarha . .	85	87·07	**12·93**
15.	Rumgara . .	831	16·61	**83·39**
16.	Barbaspur . .	338	92·90	**7·10**
17.	Mangaon .	246	87·80	**12·20**
18.	Ghatmuda . .	111	64·86	**35·14**
19.	Kuchena . .	347	59·94	**40·06**
20.	Gevra . . .	723	51·31	**48·69**
21.	Bhairotal . .	1,864	28·38	**71·62**
	SUB TOTAL .	11,615	27·66	**72·34**
	GRAND TOTAL	14,045	33·59	**66·41**

13.38 Korba town has recorded literacy rate of 51·11 as compared to the literacy rate of 42·46 for the district. The lower literacy rate of the town when compared to that of the district urban is attributed to employment of large number of illiterate workers in the public undertakings of S.E.C.L. Among the 21 villages, the highest percentage of literacy is 53·14%

in respect of Nangaikhar village which is higher than even the Korba town. Next to Nangaikhar comes Darrikhar with 47·12% of its population being literate. The lowest literacy rate of 8·65% is in Barbaspur village falling in 5-10 Kms. distance range followed by Bhilai Khurd on the same route and direction with the 11·34% literates. This shows that on Korba-Champa road in respect of literacy rate, urban influence tends to be terminated at Barbaspur village. In the east and north directions, Kharmora, Risai, Jhagraha and Rumgara villages have literacy rates less than Korba. If we examine the average literacy level in view of distance range we find that there is no correlation between the level of literacy and the distance range of villages from the town. The highest level of literacy 33·05% is in respect of villages in the distance range 5-10 Kms. and the lowest 15·31% in respect of village of distance range 0-2.5 Kms. Table 13.17 depicts data on literacy rates in the selected villages.

TABLE No. XIII·17

Literacy rates in Selected Villages 1981 Census

Sl. No.	Name of village	Population 1981	Number of literate & educated persons	Percentage of literacy
1	2	3	4	5
		0—2·5 kms. Radius		
1.	Chandranagar .	405	62	15·31
	SUB TOTAL .	405	62	15·3
		2·5—5 kms. Radius		
2.	Bhilai Kurd .	1,093	124	11·34
3.	Kharmora . .	504	117	23·31
4.	Jarhajail . .	550	159	28·91
5.	Khamahariya .	1,147	481	41·94
6.	Barpali . .	941	315	33·48
7.	Durpa . . .	2,007	686	34·18
	SUB TOTAL .	6,242	1,882	30·15
		5—10 kms. Radius		
8.	Darrikhar . .	3,875	1,826	47·12
9.	Nangaikhar . .	2,930	1,557	53·14
10.	Jamnipali .	569	162	28·47
11.	Gopalpur . .	933	238	25·51
12.	Jail . . .	5,310	1,801	33·92
13.	Risdi . .	727	162	22·28
14.	Jhagraha . .	196	50	25·51
15.	Rumgara . .	2,102	545	25·93
16.	Barbaspur . .	601	52	8·65
17.	Mangaon . .	557	198	35·55
18.	Ghatmuda .	303	42	13·86
19.	Kuchena . .	872	143	16.40
20.	Gevra . .	2,152	603	28·02
21.	Bhairotal . .	6,395	1,717	26·85
	SUB TOTAL . .	27,522	9,096	33·05
	GRAND TOTAL	34,169	11,040	32·31

13.39 The hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will have permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements, seems to be true because the villages of Darrikhar, Nangaikhar, Jail, Rungara and Bhairotal with higher urban influence have comparatively large number of permanent shops selling grocery and essential requirements in comparison to other villages under study.

13.40 The hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively easy availability of amenities and services, also appears to hold good in the sense that five most influenced villages Darrikhar, Nangaikhar, Jail, Jamnipali and Bhairotal have most of the amenities and services locally available within the jurisdiction. These villages at present are in the shape of well developed and planned colony with established markets. But they have to depend for certain amenities and facilities on Korba town such as higher education, better medical facilities, cinemas for recreation, for purchase of better and costly clothings, utensils, electric goods like T.V., tape recorders etc.

13.41 The hypothesis that villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services also appears to be true. It has already been stated that villages of Jail, Jamnipali, Darrikhar, Nangaikhar etc. are in the townships of MPEB, NTPC and irrigation colony. Thus there is almost equitable distribution of amenities and services such as water, electricity, conservancy, dispensaries, parks and play grounds etc. in respect of the aforesaid villages with higher urban influence.

13.42 On the basis of above tested hypothesis and the data depicted on the socio-economic characteristics and various amenities in tables XIII.16 and 13.17 respectively, it is evident that the hinterland region of villages falling within distance range of 5-10 kms. is more urbanised when compared to hinterland regions of 0-5 kms. and 2·5-5 kms. This region comprising of villages within 5-10 kms. distance range from Korba town has higher average growth rate, density, proportion of workers in non-agricultural sector and literacy rate. The influence of Korba town extends upto the region with 10 kms. radius which can be considered as the planning region for evolving and framing any development plan. The region upto 5 kms. radius is depending on Korba town and various township of the public undertakings that have come up, for availing basic necessities, amenities and facilities such as educational, medical, etc.

13.43 The selected 21 villages may be classified into urbanised, semi-urbanised and totally rural in character on the basis of socio-economic indicators as shown in table XIII.16. Five villages namely Rumgara, Bhairotal, Darrikhar, Nangaikhar and Jail which have density of 773, 3,654, 4,403, 4,803 and 1,988 persons per sq. km. respectively. The proportion of main workers engaged in industrial categories other than agricultural sector (cultivators and agricultural labourers) are 81·33, 77·03, 92·43, 92·94 and 92·20 for these villages in that order. Three villages viz., Nangaikhar, Darrikhar and Bhairotal exceed the density of Korba town and Bilaspur district (urban). The above described five

villages meet the concept of an urban area as defined for census purpose and therefore can be considered as completely urbanised. Bhairotal, Darrikhar, Nangai khar and Jaillie within the fully developed areas of N.T.P.C. and Super Thermal Power Plant of M.P.E.B. The urban impact of Korba town on these villages is therefore indirect. 8 villages namely, Chandranagar, Jarhajail, Barpali, Khamhariya, Durpa, Gewre, Kuchena and Jamnipali can be grouped under semi urbanised villages. These villages have either density exceeding 400 persons per sq. km. or proportion of workers engaged in non-agricultural sector greater than 75%. The remaining 8 villages namely, Bhilai Khurd, Kharmora, Barbaspur, Risdi, Jhagraha, Mangaon, Ghatmuda and Gopalpur are classified totally rural. Of these, the first two fall in the distance range 2.5-5 and the remaining 6 fall in the distance range 5-10 kms. from Korba town. Again of the above 8 rural villages, three villages are connected by Kachha road and five are communicable through a pucca road. Most of these so classified rural villages lack of minimum basic amenities as it can be seen from the Appendix table X. These villages depend for education higher than primary and also for availing medical facilities and for meeting certain daily requirements on Korba town.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

The earlier chapters provide a descriptive and analytical insight into the socio-economic cultural, political and demographic characteristics of Korba non-municipal town in perspeclive with an emphasis on the current situation.

Korba is a non-municipal town with a population of 83,387 and an area of 35.07 sq. km. according to 1981 census. It is one of the 28 class II towns of Madhya Pradesh. In terms of population it occupies 4th rank among the class II towns and eighteenth rank among all the 327 towns of the state. The town has enjoyed urban status since 1961 census when it has been classified as a census town for the first time. Korba prior to 1961 was poorly linked peaceful small village surrounded by dense forests and small villages. It was only linked with Champa by a fair weather road. Then it is very important to note that Korba was a village in 1951 with a population of 2,036. As a census town in 1961 it had a population of 12,424 which increased to 30,963 in 1971 and to 83,387 in 1981.

The steep growth of population during 1951-81 is due to a large scale immigration from within the state and from other states of the country. As a consequence of various industrial establishments were set up in the town during this period. During the period 1951—81 Korba witnessed industrial activities of measurable strides. These activities which belonged mainly to coal mining by National Coal Development Corporation, M.P.E.B., Hasdeo project, Aluminium plant. Fertilizer, Indo Burman Petrolium (I.B.P.) and allied plants have brought into play magnificent dynamic forces, in transforming the village into a busy mining industrial town. Today it is not only a large industrial complex of the State of Madhya Pradesh but has now occupied an exalted position on the industrial map of India. Korba has grown round a single industry coal but it has come to mean something far greater today, with its rapid industrialisation which has gradually reflected on its surroundings. Besides planned township of the public undertakings, random unplanned structures have grown up without sanitation and water. Merciless deforestation made Korba ecologically poor. Madhya Pradesh Government notified Korba under Municipal Corporation act and Special Area Development Authority started functioning from mid seventies. Many new projects Are coming up and will continue to come up within the next few years. There is no separate urban body other than SADA, Korba for looking after local administration of Korba non-municipal town. SADA has been delegated power of municipal corporation in respect of local administration of SADA, Korba. Total area covered within SADA, Korba is 285 sq. km. and this includes, Korba Gram Panchayat area or Korba census town area of 35.07 sq. km. also, to which this study relates. The limits of Korba Special Area have been defined ealrer in chapter III. It covers 69 surrounding villages besides Korba non-municipal town. The population of SADA region in 1981 was 2.20 lakhs which includes population of 83.4 thousand for Korba N.M. town. In SADA, rural and urban population is 50:50.

Korba is the biggest industrial complex in Bilaspur district, falling under Korba non ferro mineral region. Korba is a resources bound town and is situated in most important coal tract known as Lower Gondwana. Korba coal field contains 341 million tonnes of good non-coking coal. The quality is good for thermal power generation. The most important seams are Jatras, Rajgamar and Chordeva, Korba town and areas east, north and south are covered by potential mining activity. While potential area on west bank is situated away from the habitation but in continuity of east-west axis. Korba town is a transit point. The mining operations are conducted by either surface mining (open cast mining) or sub-surface mining. The potential reserves in the open cast mining necessitates the continuance of mining operations till the deposits are totally extracted. This necessitates delineation of areas, sufficiently away from roads, for depositing the overburden in the form of hillocks. The chemical composition of overburden is such that it is essential to allow considerable time for weathering effect. It is only after the weathering effect, the succession can start for vegetative growth. The present impact of overburden is glare and haze in vision due to dust particles around the area of open cast mining. The problems that are created by sub surface mining activity include area liable for subsidence, areas liable for flooding, areas permanently rendered unfit for urban development, areas required for heaping up mining refuses. The area between M.P.E.B. and existing Korba old is not suitable and safe for intensive urban development.

BALCO is playing a most prominent role in the economy of Korba town besides coal mining and various power projects at Korba. The year 1965 is a milestone in the development of aluminium industry in India. It is very important to mention here that the plant has been set up with 93% of indigenous component and only 7% are foreign components. Alumina plant has a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes of alumina per annum. It is the biggest aluminium plant in India and contains one of the world's biggest percepitator. Korba Aluminium project has the annual capacity of 2 lakh tonnes alumina, 35,000 tonnes properzi rods, 40,000 tonnes of unrolled product, such as sheets, plates, strips etc. and 10,000 tonnes of extrusion. Korba project employed over 7,286 persons, most of whom are local people. With the coming up of the project, innumberable other opportunities for self employment have also been generated. The entire BALCO Township is now a captive market for the local trades, dairy farmers, poultry owners, fisheries, bakers, furniture makers, hardware merchants, skilled and semiskilled mechanics and craftsmen etc.

As a result of increasing demand of power and proximity of coal in the region of Korba coal mines and

plenty of water in the Hasdeo barrage water reservior, MPEB has set up its first 100 MW power house in Korba in the year 1957. Another 200 MW power house was set up in the year 1966 which is situated in the west of BALCO. At present the total power generation capacity of all the power houses at full swing would be 3,210 MW and over all power generation capacity of 5 power houses scattered in the Korba SADA region would be 3,750 MW. Thus Korba region is one of the biggest thermal power generation centre of India.

The steep growth of population during 1951—81 is as a consequence of in-migration into Korba town from various parts of the state and country. The in-migrations is attributed to the varied employment opportunities offered by the gaint industrial activities. Inspite of the fact that Korba is an important industrial town in the Bilaspur district and in the state, paradoxically it has thrieved in its early life along linear growth and even today after 20 years the town is continuing to grow on linear pattern, i.e. along Champa-Korba main road except for some commercial complex which have recently come up in an organised and planned manner in the recent past. Commercial area is only 1.99% of the total developed area. The Korba special area covers 284.56 Sq. km. of land. Developed areas is only 26.66 Sq. km. i.e. 9.37%. Korba town has experienced pressure of sudden growth which has caused many problems.

The sex-ratio (number of females over per thousand males) is also comparatively low and has shown a consistant increasing trend during the last 20 years. In 1961 Census the sex ratio was 708 females, over one thousand males, it rose to 815 in 1971 Census and in current 1981 Census to 849. This town is in transition in which a large number of males immigrated first and after getting job and setting up their establishments, they bring their family members at their places of work.

The growth of the town being linear one, the transport agencies and godowns located in the Champa-Korba road have created serious traffic problems. These need to be shifted to Transport Nagar being developed by SADA. Some of the oil mills and particularly all the saw mills are located inside the residential areas and the main road. Some educational institutions such as middle and primary Schools are now part and parcel of the busy area of the town. Children and students have to come to the busy town and face potential danger to their lives, while crossing busy main road of the town. Broad gauge railway line from Champa to Korba and Korba to Rajgamar colliery and Korba to Gewra has been constructed during the last two decades. Thus, the town has link with all the important commercial, industrial, historical and religious places of the country by road and rail both.

The density of Korba non-municipal town is 2,378 persons per sq. km. The existing residential density as shown in the master plan for SADA Korba varies from 122 to 773 persons per hectare. The density of Korba old is the highest followed by SECL and SADA colony has the lowest density. The low density pattern which exists at Korba especially in the eastern side of Korba is because of the coal bearing area but there appears no justification, for low density, areas on the western side of Hasdeo river. Accordingly old Korba town needs provision of systematic and proportionate and balanced distribution of residential density.

During the initial stages of construction of major projects including mining activities, housing facilities were non-existent, Construction of houses were taken up by projects management in later stages and in phases, Korba old area and villages settlements which were near the working site old area, provided a cushion in providing housing by adding shanty houses without basic amenities and facilities which with a passage of time have turned into a big slum. These slums which lack basic amenities and facilities are inhabited by low income group of migrant people who got employed in various Govt. and semi Govt. undertakings and offices at Korba. In the initial stages there was no urban authority to control, coordinate and plan the development of the town. All undertakings were independant for their development in their locality. This situation was prevailing there till the constitution of SADA, Korba in the year 1973. But at present besides, SADA Korba there is office of the Deputy Director. Town and Country Planning, Korba. The town and Country Planning Department with the help of SADA Korba is making attempts for future planned development of the Korba region including Korba non-municipal town.

The circulation pattern existing at Korba is very poor, reflecting on long distance travelling which is time consuming and uneconomic and there is imperative need to improve it within limited factors and physical constraints. There are ten major traffic arteries providing movement in the city viz Korba-Katghora road, S.E.C.L. road, Power house road, F.C.I. road, F.C.I. BALCO road, Gewra-Kusmunda road, NTPC-Banki road F.C.I.—Rajgamar road and Ring road. Out of these ten major roads, Ring road and N.T.P.C. Banki road are unusable because of their physical condition. Looking to the volume of traffic and the fragmented development these major roads are insufficient and require attention and additional links. Korba has six regional traffic terminals four for regional buses and two for regional trucks. The four regional bus terminals are Korba Basti, BALCO, Jamnipali and Banki 2 regional truck terminal are Korba Basti and Indra complex. Buses and regional trucks terminals functioning in the Korba basti are functioning in the already congested area, which need to be relocated. Present bus stand is located in cramped space in Korba Basti and is hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the town. This also requires relocation.

There is only one railway station which is connected to Champa, and is primarily for the transport of coal, minerals & other goods. Looking to the quantum of minerals and other goods which are being transported from Korba, it requires extension in railway tracks, which will subsequently reduce the load on road transportation.

Water supply in old Korba town and SADA colonies is inadequate and requires augmentation. Water Supply scheme started by SADA in 1984 with the help of PHE department, has capacity to meet the requirement of water of old Korba, but at present only 15% of population of old town is being served by SADA, Korba. N.T.P.C., M.P.E.B., BALCO, I.B.P., S.E.C.L. and Irrigation Colony have their own piped water supply,

There are number of nallas namely Dengur, Belegiri, Kareel pool, Bhoolhari, Khadar, Banki, Sakhai, Chorbhur Doun which carry rain and sewage water. All these nallas flow into Hasdeo river which flows from north to south causing polluation on the down stream side.

Postal Communication facilities in the town can be graded as good. There is one head post office in old Korba and serveral post offices in each important locality. Besides P&T telephone exchange there are telephone exchanges in BALCO, SECL, MPEB and N.T.P.C. for their internal uses. Each important officer of above undertaking has telephone facilities.

Retail sale shops dealing in grain and grocery, clothes, garments, Vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, oil, dairy products, bakery product, building materials, hardware, utensils and jewellery are in good number in the town specially in old Korba. Shops dealing in automobiles and parts, electronic apparatus are also there. Besides, the town has a good number of hotels and lodges, bar and restaurents. Among which Hotel Deendyal, Chandralok, Kadambari, Samrat and Anand are very popular.

For medical facilities, besides Govt. P.H.C. in old Korba which is now being shifted in new hospital building near office of the Additional Collector, Korba on Rajgamar road. There are hospitals for the employees of BALCO, SECL, MPEB in their respective localities. In old Korba there are several private health clinics on Korba Champa main road, Out of these some clinics are very popular e.g. Dr. Nand's clinic.

The town medical institutions in all have 146 beds which works out to about 2 beds per 1000 population. More dispensaries are needed for old Korba in low income group localities and in the outgrowth of the surrounding villages. There is also a need for a medical dispensary which can cater the needs of far flung areas covered in SADA region.

Till recently there was only one arts college functioning in a cramped space but one more college has recently been constructed near new hospital which has jointly been financed by SADA and other major organizations. There is one Industrial Training Institute located near Irrigation Colony and one specialised professional institution. There is a need for more specialised professional institutions. There are 12 higher secondary schools, 28 middle schools, 50 primary schools and 18 Nursery schools in the town, most of these are located in the townships of Govt. undertakings.

There is a rich social and cultural life in various townships especially in N.T.P.C. and M.P.E.B. townships. Social and cultural life in N.T.P.C. township is definitely much richer because organisation has provided community halls theatres, space for welfare associations, space for regional cultural societies and Samaj cultural associations etc. N.T.P.C. also intends to construct one permanent community centre (Pragati Bhawan) in its township area, which will add to social and cultural life of the community of that township. N.T.P.C. lead in cultural activity should serve an example for other organisations depending on the avilability of finance. Except Dashera and Shivratri Mela which are organised by SADA at the city level and Kali puja no other melas and fairs of much significance are held at Korba.

SADA, Korba has developed four parks at Korba and one flower and fruit nursery. But these are very small in areas looking to the population of Korba, SADA has also developed one botanical garden covering six acres of land but that too is very small, M.P.E.B., N.T.P.C., S.E.C.L. have also developed small gardens in their respective township but these are very inadequate looking to the population of these townships. There is only one picnic spot on the bank of Hasdeo near Sarwa Mangal temple and this is also not properly developed. One more picnic spot is being developed by N.T.P.C. near Sarveswar Mandir on the right bank of Hasdeo, There are 5 playgrounds and two stadiums in the town. One more stadium is proposed by SADA Korba. Two swimming pools are proposed to be developed in the town and both of these will be located in the township of Govt. undertakings. There are 5 Cinema halls and some video halls in the town which are adequate for the time being.

So far as access to place of work is concerned it has already been stated that the town under study is divided into 5 major localities. Out of these prominent newly settled areas are BALCO, SECL, M.P.E.B. and Irrigation colonies. They have allotted residential quarters for their workers mostly within their localities. Large number of workers reside in the respective locality either in allotted quarters or in self constructed hutments nearby these localities. Only a very meagre percentage of workers resides elsewhere. In the SECL (WCL) colony there is provision of a motor for the transportation convenience of miners. Besides there is a regular bus service from Old Korba to BALCO which plies on the frequency of 30 minutes in addition to route buses, which also goes up to BALCO. Remaining workers use their own vehicles for reaching the place of work. Thus at present there is no problem for the workers of respective undertakings to reach their places of work. For the general public there are auto rickshaws, cycle rickshwas and taxis in large numbers but the fare charged by them are exorbitant.

Crimes and its nature in the town, more or less are similar to the crime of mining-cum-industrial and commercially growing towns. The statistics relating to crime of the town during 1984-85 received from Korba and BALCO police stations have been given in chapter XII. The crime cases consists of riot, theft, suicide, murders attempt to murder etc. There have been increasing tendency in crime rate. These were 713 cases in 1985 and 585 in 1984 which includes 3 cases of murders in 1984 and 7 in 1985. However, overall law and order situation is under control.

Being non-municipal town, Korba was facing acute shortage of urban amenities specially in the regions which did not come under the jurisdiction of the undertakings, but since SADA has been constituted for taxation and administration and development SADA, Korba has been delegated the powers of a municipal corporation. The urban amenities and facilities are being improved in this town.

So far as family institutions in the town is concerned, it has been observed that size of the family is comparatively smaller than the average household size

of district (Bilaspur) urban and the state urban both. Most of the families are composed of husband-wife and children. The main reason for smaller families is attributed to the immigrants for the jobs. Inmigrant families who have some property at the places from where they come, have left their some close family member or kin for looking after their property. Neighbourhood position is satisfactory. People belonging to different castes, communities and territory, live together with communal harmony. Birth, death and marriage ceremonies are solemonised in a traditional style, though the people have started thinking more practically about the mode of observation of these religious and customary rites. Family planning programmes are being adopted by all the communities. The average marriage age for girls and for boys has shown rising trend.

Functional category of the town may be adjudged with the main activities that are being performed in the town. It has already been stated earlier that at the initial stages the main activities at large scale was mining of coal followed by a thermal power generation centres of 100 M.W. Hence the town was categorised as mining town but it has in a short duration of last 20 years, changed into mining-cum-industrial-cum-service town.

Unlike the other towns there is complexity in the division of labour as a consequence of so many diverse activities such as mining, industrial, construction, transport, storage and communication, trade and commerce, power generation and community services etc. that are being performed in the town.

The regions, which are in the west of river Hasdeo have not been included in the jurisdiction of the town. These are considered as rural areas. Most of these villages are in Katghora tahsil. Korba town was also in Katghora tahsil prior to March '82 since when Korba itself become tahsil headquarters. This region in which the very important thermal power stations of N.T.P.C. (2,100 MW) M.P.E.B. (840 MW), BALCO (270 MW), proposed plant of F.C.I. several mines of SECL (WCL) and explosive plant of I.B.P. and their respective colonies have been established, are now urbanised. It appears that in the approaching 1991 census this entire region of Korba and Katghora tahsil might be declared as the city urban agglomeration with expected population of 2 to 3 lakhs. Korba town, SADA Korba with the coordination of Town and Country Planning, Korba is doing a lot for future planned development of Korba town and the rural areas which are included in the SADA.

The literacy rate in the town is lower in comparison to the Bilaspur district urban as a whole. The comparative percentage of literacy is as follows.

TABLE NO. XIV·1

Percentage of literates by sex

Census years	Bilaspur district			Korba		
	Urban			NM		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	46·00	61·34	28·97	37·72	51·90	17·61
1971	49·85	62·56	35·84	43·50	56·79	27·19
1981	55·11	67·17	41·93	51·12	63·95	36·00

The above table reflects the increasing trends of literacy in the town as for the district urban.

Social structure of the town is a good mixture of various cultural and societies of the country. The followers of all the major religions such as Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism and Buddhism are found in the town. Hindus are in preponderance as is the position in most of urban areas of the state and as is the All India pattern ; Muslims occupy second rank and Buddhist are at the end of scale in terms of population. There are numerous temples, mosques, churches and gurudwaras for the worshipping mostly consistent with the population of the respective community. The tendencies observed in the town are similar to those noticeable in most of the towns with multiethnic urban areas of the district and the region. Voluntary associations dominated by specific caste community are also found in the town.

BALCO Sewa-Samaj, Guru Sewak Sabha, Islamic Cultural Society, BALCO Malyalee Association, Kerala Samaj, Bundelkhand Samaj, Maharashtra Mandal Sarvajanik Sarswati Pujan Samiti, Navyuvak Mandal, Bengali Cultural Association and Saurabh Sahitya Samiti etc. are some of the cultural and religious institutions functioning in the town. Thus it is apparent from the above names of the social and cultural societies that though there is a communal harmony in the town but at the same time territorial and religious feelings are deeply rooted in each community. As per survey results neither any interreligion marriage nor inter-caste marriage came to our notice. People's attraction towards their kins, caste and territory still continue to exist in the town as usually found elsewhere. The rate of social changes appears to be very slow.

The town has some paras or mohallas named after various communities or castes that exist in the town, such as Pathan para, Isai para, Satnami para, Dewangan para, Dhanuhar para, Thakur para and Agarwal Mohalla. The names of above paras or mohallas give an impression that there may be majority of respective community or caste in these localities but actually at present there is a mixture of various communities and castes in these habitations and on the whole the town bears a cosmopolitan nature. There is no locality or residential area in the town that is inhabited exclusively by any caste or community.

Territorial and social mobility is quite vigorous. Large number of relatives and friends from distant places of country visit their relatives and friends who have got settled and are residing in the town. Similarly

town dwellers also visit their kins and relatives at distant places throughout the country. In terms of survey results only 7% head of the households were born in Korba and 93% head of households have migrated into Korba and they were born at places other than Korba.

So far as the participation of interest groups is concerned, there are so many clubs and cultural societies in which many active participant take part, such as Rotary club, Korba senior and junior officers club of M.P.E.B., BALCO ladies club, senior and junior officer club of SECL. One library which is at initial stages of development exists in old Korba in Gitanjali building. There are numerous trade unions, mazdoor unions, associations and political parties in the town. Cultural and religious societies are also playing their role effectively. Every popular newspaper, magazines published in Hindi, English and Urdu is read in the town besides some of news papers and magazines in local languages.

The origin of urbanisation in the town can obviously be traced to the establishment of mining office and initiating of mining of BLACK DIAMOND (Coal) in Korba and subsequently by setting of various power generating centres and BALCO. These are the real stepping stones to pave way for the urbanisation in the region and to change the economic and social outlook of the people, either local or immigrants both. Thus it is very obvious that first coal mining followed by setting of power generation centres and aluminium industries have helped in the process of urbanisation of the Korba town. These have worked as a prerequisites for the socio-economic development and was followed by the setting up various allied industries of transport and communication, trade and commercial establishments, educational institutions, various Govt. administrative offices resulting into accelerating the tempo of immigration into the town leading to fast and steep growth of the population which had been responsible for the establishment of SADA Korba town and country planning office for a planned urban development and provision of essential amenities and needs of the town which could not keep pace with the sudden spurt in the growth of population during last 20 years.

At present there are environmental pollution problems, air pollution and to some extent water pollution. Air poilution is due to emmission of smoke from the emmission sources and suspended particulate matter. The major sources of air pollution is the existing Thermal Power Plants of M.P.E.B. in the east of Hasdeo river. These thermal plants being near to M.P.E.B. colony, S.E.C.L. colony and Korba basti, the smoke is adversely affecting the inhabitants living within four to five kms. from the eastern, southern and south-eastern parts of sources of emmission of these plants. Besides these thermal plants other sources of pollution are super thermal power station of N.T.P.C., M.P.E.B., BALCO. Though these major thermal power stations have provided sophisticated air pollution control equipment (ESP) but even 5% to 10% emmission from these sources are aggravating the air pollution problems of the town. The studies in respect of effects of air pollution was conducted and it was established that more than 60% inhabitants located in the 3-4 kms. radius (particularly the old thermal power station) in the eastern, southern and south-eastern area are suffering from various types of diseases. If this goes unchecked in future, these will prove to be major sources of health hazards in the city. Other sources of air pollution at Korba are mining operations, traffic and domestic sources. Water pollution in the town is created by draining of chemicals in the river for which I.B.P. a Govt. of India establishment is responsible and also by draining of polluted water from ash slurry dumps in to river Hasdeo. The inhabitants settled in the villages down stream are affected because river water is the only sources of water for these inhabitants. It must be mentioned that State Government is encouraging for environmental protection. The National Thermal Power Corporation (N.T.P.C.) units for its contribution to the environmental pollution was awarded cash award of Rs. 1 lakh by State Government. N.T.P.C. has so far commissioned a total of three thermal generators of 200 MW each. To keep in check the likely atmospheric pollution, the stocks of these power stations have been fitted with electronic precipitators (E.S.P.) working at 99.9% efficiency. For the flow of the polluted water, cooling towers have been installed and with it ash pond has been constructed that helps to clean the effluent water before it gets discharged. Further for ecological balance, it has planted 2 lakhs trees around the power stations to ensure improvement-cum-balance in the environment. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has instituted Indira Gandhi Fellowship for environmental protection and management. These steps by state government, it is hoped, would encourage environmental protection by various industrial units in Korba as elsewhere in the state.

The ash content of Korba coal varies from 42 to 50% being low grade coal from Kusmunda block. In view of nearly 3,210 MW power generations on the west bank the problem of air pollution imposes constraints on citizens activity on east and south of the generating plants.

The studies conducted by National Environment Research Institute (N.E.R.I.), Nagpur indicates that the concentration of coal particles in the air is high. The critical limits have not been prescribed. As per opinion of local Town and Country Planning it is essential to delineate the residential areas in safer zones in west and north of generating plants as the wind direction from W/S and S/N and SNW is very low. Very recently on T.V. we have seen the a real view of Korba and its plant together with the manner by which these plants are creating pollution in Korba. It was seen that due to sudden break of one bank of N.T.P.C. ash dump pond very huge quantity of coal ash slurry flowed into the river Ahiran, which joins the Hasdeo river from the west. It is single such example. There may be several such cases.

It was a boon for Korba that entire region is full of black diamond (Coal) but it is proving a curse for the population of the town. Besides its indirect effect the coal mines are creating two problems one is of mining waste as explained earlier in this chapter and the other one, which is creating problem specially for old Korba basti, is the powerful blasts in the nearby mines resulting in cracks in walls and roofs of the houses in the locality of old Korba. This is the general complaint of inhabitants of old Korba. We have also experienced

it while staying in the Raj hotel at Korba during the field survey. It was just like a tremor.

As it can be expected coal based industries will continue to be established in this region in the future. If necessary steps are not been taken in due course, the increasing job opportunities will certainly accelerate the tempo of immigration to this town. Like past, in future too the poor low income group would have no alternative but set up hutments without any basic amenities that would continue to add to the slum population of the town and supplement to deteriorating living conditions in the town.

In conclusion it may be said that Korba town is typical one, which can be differentiated from both large and small towns on account of its ecological, geographical, morphological and environmental situation. It is a very good mixture of various castes, creed, community, cultures, languages and religions, with no sign of even least hostility. It has in a short period of 20 years grown in to one of the biggest industrial centres of Madhya Pradesh and one of the biggest power generation centres in India. Korba is expected to continue this steady march in its development in all aspects of socio-economic, cultural and political fields. It might not be wrong to expect Korba to grow into one of the biggest industrial centres in India in the next two decades with all the sources of necessary infrastructure needed for its growth viz coal, water, power at its disposal. The region within 20 kms. of the Korba town is expected to be fully urbanised by 1991 and all the 75 villages under SADA Korba which include Korba town might meet the definition of an urban area by the end of the century. The population of SADA Korba by the turn of the Century has been estimated to be 4 lakhs.

In the following pages certain hypothesis that hold good for urban areas and are helpfull in determining how for the town under study is a socio-economically viable unit, how for hinterland region and the town are inter-dependent and the pattern of growth of the town and its hinterland. It has long been recognised that every nucleated i.e. a town or a village is in more or less degree a service centre for neighbouring area and if a village serves a narrow zone of surrounding country side, the town and the city serve wider areas. A German scholar, Walther Chrystaller, formulated a theory regarding graduation of towns and degree of centralised services as follows.

"A town as a central place has a cluster of service functions which spread over the surrounding area to the txtent it is economically viable. Centres of lower order tend to rest within hinterlands of centres of next higher order" As already stated the growth of Korba non municipal town has not been smooth and gradual. Its transition from a very poor isolated small forest village till 1951 to a small mining town of 12 thousand population and 1.45 sq. kms. area in 1961 census, was due to discovery of plenty of mining coal seams at a quarriable depth and subsequent starting of several coal mines by W.C.L. (S.E.C.L.), a number of thermal power generation centres by M.P.E.B. one after another and the country's biggest Alluminium project by BALCO have been installed in Korba and its adjacent village. These big industrial projects give impetus to the growth of the town. By 1971 census this mining town reached a population of 32.7 thousands and its jurisdiction was extended to an area of 14.94 sq. km. area including outgrowths of Padimar and Dondro villages. One thermal power generation centre by N.T.P.C. with a capacity of 2,100 MW and another by BALCO with the capacity of 270 MW have also been installed on the west side of the Hasdeo river. With all the infrastructures available for fast economic growth the town achieved a class II status in 1981 census from a mere class V in 1961 census. Thus only within 20 years this region has undergone tremendous changes in every field of economic and social life of the people. In 1981 its population was 83,387 and its extent was 35.07 sq. km. and which covered 6 villages viz. Korba, Padimar, part of Dondro, part of Risda, Kohadia and Rampur. The organic relationship with the surrounding country side have been disturbed to an appreciable extent. State Government has constituted SADA Korba by including the areas and the population of 75 villages for the development of this entire region in 1973. Since 1982, Korba has become the headquarters of the tahsil of same name also. It is now flourishing mining-cum-industrial-cum-commercial-cum-service town besides being a centre of administration, educational, medical and recreational facilities. In respect of large number of surrounding villages some of which are large sized and are in turn serving as sub-centres for smaller villages. The main reason for the influx of population in the town within a very short period of 20 years is the large scale immigration instead of higher natural growth. The growth of a nucleated settlement i.e. Korba village was not in contiguity because all the aforesaid undertakings such as M.P.E.B. S.E.C.L. (W.C.L.), BALCO have acquired land separately at different places based on the suitability of the sites for the establishment of their respective plants and have developed their township around their plant sites independently. Thus all the townships are separated from each other and look isolated and independent, with reference to the provision of the basic amenities and facilities to the population under their jurisdiction. An examination of the map and location of 21 villages around non-municipal Korba town, a rail and road route upto radius of 10 kms. as discussed under chapter XIII on "Linkages and Continua" indicates that the situation around old Korba more or less confirms to Christllers theoretical model. In the matter of location of services and facilities, the very existence of higher population in comparatively large villages is an advantage related to other villages and such centralisation of services in turn helps the village to register further growth and also creates network of numerous settlements. The geographical extent served by any such service centre depends on the efficiency of transportation services and the economic advantages it offers in relation to another centre which may equally be nearby, Korba old basti can be regarded as the centre of trade, and also for educational, medical, recreational, centre of the hinterland region. The town as already mentioned is now the administrative headquarters of SADA and tahsil both. So people from the villages surrounding the town and also from other distant places come to the town for availing the various facilities such as higher education, medical treatment, purchase and sale, banking, recreational and also in connection with administrative and executive works. The zone of influence of Korba towns extends much beyond its limits and it covers most of

the villages falling within 10 kms. radius of the Korba town. Some of the large villages such as Rumgara, Bhairotal, Darrikhar, Nagaikhar, Jail etc. falling within 10 kms, radius of the Korba town are serving as sub centres for providing various services to the surrounding small villages.

Burgess formulated a hypothesis according to which cities grow in series of concentric zones as maintaining pressure of population and land value covering from all directions on the city centres, leads to a segregation of different uses of land, working outward from central business district to city suburb. This hypothesis is also not true in case of Korba (NM) town because it is divided into a number of townships which appear to be independent units sparsely separated from each other, each of the units having grown around its project site serving as a nucleus of its growth. The business centres, however are concentrated in old Korba and density of population of old Korba Basti is the highest. The growth of old town and the region around, it has been haphazard. Original old town's growth is linearly structured stretching from railway station to the ferry point on the bank of the river.

Hoyt, on the other hand was more impressed by the role of the great radial routes into and out of the centre, and offered the suggestion that growth migrated along these in wedge shaped sectors, narrow and compressed at the centre but broad and free to expand at the margin. City sectors would behave in different ways according to importance of their particular axis. In view of this hypothesis, when we contrast Korba, the hypothesis does not appear to hold true. As already stated in case of Korba, growth has originated from old Korba Basti as the centre of the growth and then spread to the various township which sprang up independently around their projects sites. Chauncy Harris viewed that cities grow up like a series of cells which is expanding outwards, each from its own nucleus, joined up with others in a living organism, with the most powerful nucleus, drawing the rest together and giving them a certain integration, if not orientation. This hypothesis more or less appears to conform to the growth pattern of Korba non-municipal town. All the townships which together with old Korba Basti, form the present Korba town have grown up like a series of cells which is expanding outwards, each from its own nucleus (Plants sites) appear to have joined together with each other and with the most powerful nucleus (Korba old Basti) drawing all the rest together and giving them a certain integration if not orientation as it is obvious from the town map.

The hypothesis that arise in urban population means more than a simple growth numbers is true in case of Korba also. It is true for instance that lower class population has increased at a greater rate than the upper class population. The large and speedy growth of town has invariably been caused by influx from outside rather than surplus of births over deaths and this influx has been provided by migrants from within the state and from within the country.

With regard to the hypothesis that within the upper income group nouveaux riches tend to encroach upon the established families by moving into their quarters, it may be mentioned that no specific enquiry has been made in this context. That the dwelling units of upper and lower classes are inter-mixed except in the localities in which special bungalow or quarters have been provided for the officers and employees of respective undertakings according to their official status. This type of situation is in the locality of each undertaking in Korba. Similarly there are unauthorised settlements of lower class people who prefer to live in their self constructed hutments. Certainly this results in deterioration of housing standards in the town. Most of the rich business class families are settled in the old Korba. Some of them however are constructing houses in the nearby developed area.

SADA since its inception has been taking pains for the planned development of town, for provision of basic amenities in the slum area of the town, to improve road communication with the town, to beautify town by constructing parks, play grounds, stadium and other development activities. SADA, Korba budget is meant for whole SADA region, there is no separate budget for Korba non-municipal town. However major part of SADA, Korba budget is being utilised for development of Korba non-municipal town, during 1985-86 SADA, Korba has a surplus budget with income of Rs. 416 lakh and expenditure of Rs. 364 lakhs Rs. 196 lakh was spent on ongoing projects and Rs. 11 lakh on parks and grounds. The major ongoing projects included construction of road, commercial complex at SECL Chowk, REC quarters at Kosabadi, rural development office buildings, REC Quarters at BALCO, Hotel complex at SECL Chowk, D type bunglows, rest house and environment improvement. As shown by the pattern of the expenditure most of the expenditure by SADA, Korba was on project relating to Korba NM town. Besides all the undertakings are taking care of the basic amenities and facilities in their colonies. But inspite of all the efforts of SADA and various undertakings, the tempo of development in eradication of slums and provision of the basic amenities and facilities in these areas needs much more efforts on the part of authorities than is being attempted at present and without which slums area is bound to increase with more and more inmigration in search of employment opportunities that are being afforded by the various industrial trade and service establishments in the town and its vicinity under SADA region.

ANNEXURE

Development Plan Proposal

After working out the population projections, area requirement & concept plan, future activities have been distributed and areas for these activities have been demarcated as indicated below.

Residential

A. An area of 4.50 sq. km. has been proposed for residential development beyond, N.T.P.C. colony in villages Dumarmuda, Baredimuda, Gopalpur, Shyahimudi, Lata Kumgari and Sumedha.

B. An area of 1.25 sq. km. has been proposed for residential development in south of BALCO township along Dengur Nallah in village Padhimar & Risda.

C. An area of 1.00 sq.km. has been proposed for development of residential colonies along Rajgamar road beyond college and industrial area.

D. 2.25 sq. kms. of area has been proposed in Gevra villages adjoining to Adarsh Nagar Colony of S.E.C.L. for residential development.

E. An area of 0.5 sq. kms. behind Kosa Badi scheme of S.A.D.A. has also been proposed for residential development. Thus the total area of 4.50 sq. km. has been earmarked for residential purposes.

Commercial

An area of 0.50 sq. km. has been proposed for commercial development in the proposed residential complex near N.T.P.C. colony and a new railway station which includes whole sale market and Grain mandi, General market and other market areas. An area of 0.10 sq. km. behind BALCO township along ring road is proposed for general market. 0.05 sq. km. of land near College is proposed for general Market. 0.15 sq. km. of land is proposed near Adarsh Nagar for General Market and 0.15 sq. km. of land at Banki Mongara is proposed for General Market to cater to the needs of Korba west population. An area of 0.35 sq. km. has been earmarked in the north of Power houses road for whole sale vegetable market and other market near Korba Basti. Thus the total area of 1.30 sq. km. is proposed for commercial uses in the development plan.

Industrial

The total area for this use is 3.70 sq. km. Out of which nearly 3.00 sq. km. is proposed adjoining to the existing Industrial estate. An area of 0.70 sq. km. is proposed near the Red mud pond for the Industry based on red mud.

Public & Semi Public Education

In this use 2 Technical Institutions, 6 colleges, 27 higher secondary schools, 50 middle schools, 100 primary schools and 80 primary schools have been proposed on an area of 0.60 sq. km. at different suitable places as per requirements.

Health

1 General hospital, 1 Specialised hospital, 3 other hospitals, 3 Nursing Homes, 5 Maternity Homes, 32 Dispensaries have been proposed and an area of 0.35 sq. km. has been earmarked for this use at different places.

Administration

An area of 0.50 sq. km. is earmarked for Administrative use which includes Govt. and Semi Govt. Offices and local offices. The area is distributed as per requirements.

Social & Cultural :

An area of 0.35 sq. km. is proposed for this use which includes town hall, art gallery, clubs, libraries etc.

Recreation

Botanical Garden and Zoological parks are proposed to be developed along the bank of river Hasdeo. An area of 0.35 sq. km. is earmarked for this purpose. 0.20 sq. km. for regional park is earmarked near 200 MW power house, 2 picnic spots are proposed to be developed, one near Sarwa Mangal Temple and other in the north of H.T.P.P. Colony. An area of 2.00 sq.km. is earmarked for this use. 4 city parks are proposed to be developed near Banki Mongra near N.T.P.C. Colony near Adarsh Colony and near college. An area of 0.60 sq. km. is earmarked for this use, 2 exhibition grounds are proposed, one at N.T.P.C. colony and an other near Kosabadi colony, an area of 0.30 sq. km. is earmarked for this use 2 Stadiums are proposed, pne near Transport Nagar and one near N.T.P.C. colony. An area of 0.40 sq. km. is earmarked for this small parks, play grounds, children parks are distributed as per the requirements of the area. An area of 1.00 sq. km. is marked for this purpose.

Other Services

Post and telegraph, auto exchange, police station, fire station services are distributed as per their requirements. One burial ground and one cremation yard are proposed, one near Ahiran river in village Semipali along Hasdeo river behind Korba Basti and other along Dengur Nallah in village Padimar.

Dairy Farming

An area of 1.00 sq. km. is earmarked near Ahiran river in the village Sumedha and in village Risdi along Dengur Nallah.

Transport and Communication

Bus stand is proposed near Transport Nagar on power house Road. An area of 0.05 sq. km. is earmarked for this. 2 more bus stands one near N.T.P.C. colony and one near BALCO township are proposed. An area of 0.05 sq. km. is earmarked for this use. 2 more Railway Stations are proposed, one near N.T.P.C. colony and one near BALCO township. An area of 0.20 sq. km. is earmarked for this.

Pickup Stations

The existing Bus stand and M.P.E.B. colony bus stop are proposed for pick up stations. An area of 0.05 sq. km. is earmarked for this.

New Links

1. Existing road from W.C.L.(SECL) square to incline one is proposed to be widened and extended up to village Dumarmuda crossing river Hasdeo, Ash-dump of N.T.P.C. and village Lata.

2. Proposed road from proposed over Bridge near Korba Basti along river bank crossing incline one. S.E.C.L. colony, M.P.E.B. colony up to 200 MW power house.

3. New link between main road (near 200 MW) to BALCO road along Dengur Nallah.

4. Existing road behind BALCO plant will be extended up to township.

5. New link from old Darri road to new link near incline one.

6. New link to Dipka project from proposed over bridge in the north of merry-go-round.

Corridor

75 km wide corrider is earmarked for transmission links up to the limits of SADA.

APPENDIX I

Government of Madhya Pradesh, Town and Country Planning Department

NOTIFICATION

Bhopal, Dated

No.....In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of section 65 of the M.P. Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973 (25 of 1973) of the State Government hereby constitute a Special Area Development Authority for Korba.

The Additional Collector, Bilaspur is hereby appointed as the Chairman of the said Authority.

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Sd/- M. N. BUCH
Special Secretary to Govt.
Town and Country Planning Department

No. 1248 *Bhopal, dated the*

Copy to :— *4th June 1973*

1. Commissioner, Bilaspur Division, Bilaspur, M.P.
2. The Collector, District Bilaspur, M.P.
3. Additional Collector, Bilaspur, M.P.
4. The Additional Director, Town & Country Planning, M.P., Bhopal for information & necessary action.
5. Niyantrak Govt. Press, Bhopal for publishing the notification in the Govt. Gazette Part-II.

Sd-
Under Secretary to Govt.
T. & C. Planning Dept.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER, BILASPUR DIVISION, BILASPUR, M.P.

Endt. No. O/Gen/73/ *Bilaspur, Dated 14th June, 1973*

Copy forwarded to :

1. The General Manager, BALCO, Korba.
2. The General Manager, N.C.D.C., Korba.
3. Additional Chief Engineer, M.P.E.B., Korba.
4. The Chief Engineer Fertilizer Corporation of India.
5. The Project Engineer, H.S.W.C.L. Korba.
6. The President, Janpada Panchayat, Korba.
7. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Korba.
8. The Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, Korba.

Sd/-
Supdt.
For Commissioner,
Bilaspur Division.

APPENDIX II

Government of Madhya Pradesh, Town & Country Planning Department

NOTIFICATION

Bhopal, dated the June 1973

No. F-11-6/XXXIII/73. Where as the State Government is satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest that the Korba area should be developed as a special area.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 64 of the Madhya Pradesh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam 1973 (23 of 1973), State Govt. hereby designates the said Korba area as special area which shall be known by the name of "Korba Special Area" and the limits of which shall be as defined in the schedule below :

Schedule

Limits of Korba Special Area.

North . Village Dondro, Jogbahari, Jambhar, Ramgarh, Jel, Syahimudi, Gopalpur, Baredinands and upto the Northern limit of Village Doomarmuua.

West . Village Gajara, Mogra, Purena, Mandawa, Denda and upto the Western limit of Kosmanda.

South . Village Kosmanda, Naraibad, Georakha, Churali, Risdi, Pali, Badania, Khairbhauni, Sonpur, Barbaspur, and upto the Southern limit of Kurrsudih.

East . Village Kurrsudih., Pandripani, Naktikhar, Bholsidih, Doomerdih, Keshla, and upto the eastern limit of Dondro.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Special Secretary to Government, Town & Country Planning Department. Bhopal, Dated the 7th June, 1973.

No. F.-11-6/XXX III/73

Copy to:

(1) Collector Bilaspur.

(2) Commissioner Bilaspur.

(3) Additional Director, Town & Country Planning, M.P. Bhopal, with reference to his memo No. 3108/TP dated 17-3-73 for information and necessary action.

(4) Niyantrak, Government Press, M.P. Bhopal for publishing the above notification in Government Gazette Part-II

Sd/- S.C. MISHRA

Under Secretary to Government, Town & Country Planning Deptt.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
BILASPUR DIVISION, BILASPUR

Endt. No. Q/Gen/73 *Bilaspur dated 30 June 1973*

Copy to:

(1) Geneaal Manager, BALCO, Korba.
(2) General Manager, NCDC, Korba.
(3) Chief Engineer, Fertilizer Corpo. of India, Korba.
(4) Addl. Chief Engineer, M.P., Elec. Board, Korba.
(5) President, Janpada Sabha, Korba.
(6) President, Gram Panchayat, Korba.
(7) Sub-Divisional Officer, (Civil), Korba.

(Approved by Commissioner)

Sd/-
Dev. Asstt.
For Commissioner,
Bilaspur Division.

APPENDIX III

List of 75 Villages included in the special area development authority, Korba

क्रमांक	जनगणना 1981 का लो०को०नं०	ग्राम का नाम		प०ह०नं०	रा०नि०मं०	1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर	
		हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी			क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टर)	जनसंख्या
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	(कोरबा शहर)	कोरबा	Korba	21	कोरबा	1,719.91	83,337
2	284	रमगरा	Romgara	21	,,	681.49	2,102
3	287	रिसदा	Risda	21	,,	966.79	2,066
4	288	रिसदी	Risadi	21	,,	408.33	727
5	285	कोहडिया	Kohdia	21	,,	593.27	कोरबा में सम्मिलित
6	286	रामपुर	Rampur	21	,,	115.74	,,
7	259	केसला	Kesala	19	,,	1,829.99	449
8	261	डूमरडीह	Dumardih	19	,,	174.42	364
9	262	झगरहा	Jhagaraha	19	,,	116.14	196
10	263	भुलसीडीह	Bhulsidih	19	,,	263.04	519
11	650	बरबसपुर	Barbaspur	88	,,	283.28	509
12	656	खरमोरा	Kharmora	69	,,	224.20	506
13	657	दादरखुर्द	Dadarkhurd	69	,,	569.39	4,248
14	660	विश्रामपुर	Vishrampur	69	,,	320.51	151
15	658	नकटीखार	Naktikhar	69	,,	309.58	850
16	659	देलवाडीह	Dhelwadih	69	,,	228.65	317
17	663	पंडरीपानी	Pandaripani	69	,,	454.06	679
18	661	रापाखर्रा	Rapakharra	69	,,	90.65	153
19	664	भिलाई खुर्द	Bhilai Khurd	69	,,	533.78	1,093
20	665	कुदरी	Kudari	69	,,	216.91	425
21	666	कुरुडीह	Kurudih	69	,,	577.49	695
22	280	जामबहार	Jambahar	20	तानाखार	283.68	601
23	281	रोगबहरी	Rogbahari	20	,,	484.00	496
24	232	दोन्दरो	Dondro	20	,,	997.15	1,733
25	283	पढीमार	Padhimar	20	,,	352.48	कोरबा में सम्मिलित
कटघोरा तहसील		Katghora Tahsil					
26	310	स्याहीमुडी	Syahimudi	23	कटघोरा	386.47	552
27	311	जैल	Jail	23	,,	669.35	5,471
28	318	खम्हरिया	Khamharia	24	,,	186.16	1,147
29	319	चारपारा	Charapara	24	,,	561.30	2,727
30	315	गेरवा	Gerwa	24	,,	692.41	3,553
31	314	टांगामार	Tangamar	24	,,	71.22	2,409
32	312	नगोईखार	Nagoikhar	24	,,	151.76	2,927
33	315	दर्रीखार	Darrikhar	24	,,	219.74	3,865
34	317	डंगनियाखार	Danganiyakhar	24	,,	403.07	587
35	310	सुराकछार	Surakachhar	24	,,	303.51	1,508
36	322	अगारखार	Agarkhar	25	,,	280,955.68	1,508
37	320	कुमगरी	Kumagari	25	,,	265.88	1,613
38	326	केन्दईखार	Kendaikhar	25	,,	237.15	483
39	321	जमनीपाली	Jemanipali	25	,,	182.11	569

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
40	327	बलगीखार	Balagikhar	25	कटघौरा	311.20	427
41	325	लटा	Lata	25	,,	246.86	537
42	324	सुमैधा	Sumendha	25	,,	663.28	1,526
43	323	सेमीपाली	Semipali	25	,,	153.78	432
44	334	गोपालपुर	Gopalpur	25	,,	523.26	923
45	337	डुमरमुडा	Damarmuda	25	,,	179.28	636
46	338	बरेडीमुडा	Baredimuda	25	,,	248.48	452
47	330	चोरभट्टी	Chorbhatti	25	,,	69.61	339
48	348	गजरा	Gajara	27	,,	387.28	6,519
49	526	बांकी	Banki	48	,,	298.25	1,707
50	525	मोंगरा	Mongara	48	,,	516.78	6,625
51	542	कुचेना	Kuchena	50	,,	343.58	872
52	540	घोरदेवा	Ghordewa	50	,,	307.97	3,739
53	537	पुरेना	Purena	50	,,	244.03	554
54	541	भैरोताल	Bhairotal	50	,,	437.06	6,395
55	538	मडवाढोढा	Madawadhodha	50	,,	527.31	867
56	539	रोहिना	Rohina	50	,,	178.06	278
57	543	मनगांव	Mangaon	51	,,	259.00	566
58	544	गेवरा	Gewara	51	,,	874.93	2,039
59	545	बरपाली	Barpali	51	,,	346.81	1,116
60	546	जरहाजेल	Jarahajail	51	,,	171.59	725
61	547	बरमपुर	Barampur	51	,,	98.33	649
62	548	डुरपा	Durapa	51	,,	675.42	2,134
63	549	दुल्लापुर	Dullaur	51	,,	50.59	153
64	550	खोडरी	Khodari	52	,,	121.00	193
65	551	चुरैल	Chorail	52	,,	119.38	240
66	552	रिसदी	Risadi	52	,,	160.66	359
67	555	बरकुटा	Barakuta	52	,,	150.54	99
68	553	पाली	Pali	52	,,	131.52	546
69	554	पडनिया	Padaniya	52	,,	249.69	505
70	557	सोनपुरी	Sonpuri	52	,,	295.02	439
71	558	खैरभवना	Kheir Bhawana	52	,,	199.51	410
72	556	चन्द्रनगर	Chandra Nagar	52	,,	150.54	403
73	569	कोसमंदा	Kosamanda	54	,,	668.95	928
74	570	घाटमुंडा	Ghatmunda	54	,,	259.81	303
75	571	नरईबोध	Naraibodh	54	,,	259.81	938

स्रोत.--विशेष क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण, कोरबा एवं लहखीनदार, कटघौरा ।

APPENDIX IV

आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

(पर्यावरण शाखा)

अधिसूचना

भोपाल, दिनांक मार्च, 1977

क्रमांक 965/बत्तीस/77 मध्य प्रदेश नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 68 (पांच) (ख), 68 (छ) (ख), 69 (ग) (ख) एवं 69 (घ) (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए राज्य शासन एतद् द्वारा कोरबा विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकारी को निर्देश देता है कि अपने क्षेत्र में नगरपालिका सेवायें, नगर पालिका प्रशासन और करारोपण संबंधी कर्तव्यों का पालन करते समय मध्यप्रदेश म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन एक्ट, 1956 (क्रमांक 23 सन् 1956) के प्रावधानों के अनुसार गठित नगरपालिका नियम की शक्तियों तथा कर्तव्यों का प्रयोग एंव पालन करेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से तथा
आदेशानुसार

हस्ताक्षर
(एम० एन० बुच)
सचिव,
मध्य प्रदेश शासन,
आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

क्रमांक 966/बत्तीस/77 भोपाल, दिनांक 18 मार्च, 1977

प्रतिलिपि:—

(1) अध्यक्ष, विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकारी, कोरबा, जिला बिलासपुर, (म०प्र०)

(2) सम्बन्धित।

(3) नियंत्रक, शासकीय मुद्रणालय, मध्य प्रदेश भोपाल को अग्रेषित। निवेदन है कि उक्त अधिसूचना को आगामी निकलने वाले मध्य प्रदेश राजपत्र के भाग दो में प्रकाशित किया जावे।

हस्ताक्षर
(जे० एन० पाण्डे)
अवर सचिव,
मध्य प्रदेश शासन,
आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

APPENDIX V

मध्य प्रदेश शासन

आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

अधिसूचना

भोपाल, दिनांक 28-6-86

क्रमांक 2728/एम-390/32-1/86 : मध्य प्रदेश नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1973 क्र० 23,1973 की धारा 65 (1) के अंतर्गत गठित विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण कोरबा के विद्यमान अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों की नियुक्ति तत्काल प्रभाव से समाप्त की जाती हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश नगर तथा ग्राम निवेश अधिनियम 1973 (क्र०23, 1973) की धारा 56 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) एवं (ख) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए राज्य शासन एतद् द्वारा विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण कोरबा में निम्नानुसार अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करता है :—

1.	आयुक्त बिलासपुर विभाग, बिलासपुर . .	अध्यक्ष
2.	श्री प्यारेलाल कंवर, विधायक . . .	सदस्य
3.	श्री बोधराम कंवर, विधायक . . .	सदस्य
4.	मुख्य अभियंता, मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत मंडल, कोरबा .	सदस्य
5.	महा-प्रबन्धक भारत एल्यूमिनीयम कंपनी, कोरबा .	सदस्य
6.	महा-प्रबन्धक राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम, कोरबा .	सदस्य
7.	महा-प्रबन्धक वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स, कोरबा .	सदस्य
8.	अधीक्षण यंत्री सिंचाई विभाग . . .	सदस्य
9.	वन संरक्षक, जो कि कोरबा क्षेत्र के प्रभार में हों .	सदस्य
10.	अतिरिक्त कलेक्टर, कोरबा . . .	सदस्य
11.	उप संचालक, नगर एवं ग्रामीण नियोजन, कोरबा .	सदस्य
12.	उप आयुक्त म० प्र० गृह निर्माण मण्डल, कोरबा .	सदस्य

तथा अधिनियम की धारा 65 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा अपेक्षित किये गये अनुसार नाम राजपत्र में अधिसूचित करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल के नाम से
तथा आदेशानुसार

हस्ताक्षर
(आर० सी० जैन)
प्रमुख सचिव,
मध्य प्रदेश शासन,
आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

पृ० क्र०/2729/एम-390/32-1/86 भोपाल, दिनांक 28-6-86

प्रतिलिपी :—

1. आयुक्त बिलासपुर मंडल, बिलासपुर
2. कलेक्टर, बिलासपुर
3. अतिरिक्त कलेक्टर, कोरबा
4. अध्यक्ष विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण, कोरबा
5. सर्व संम्बधित
6. संचालक, सूचना एवं प्रकाशन विभाग की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।
7. नियंत्रक, शासकीय मुद्रणालय, म० प्र० भोपाल की ओर उक्त अधिसूचना को म० प्र० राजपत्र भाग (2) के आगामी अंक में प्रकाशनार्थ।

(एस० पी० त्रिवेदी)
अवर सचिव,
मध्य प्रदेश शासन,
आवास एवं पर्यावरण विभाग

26—11 R G India/ND/89

APPENDIX VI

Special area development authority, Korba (M.P.)

Rs. in Lakhs

Brief Information of the Budget 1986-87

Expenditure . 616.12

Sl. No.	Particulars	B.E. 85-86	R.E. 85-86	B.E. 86-87
	Preliminary Expenditure			
1.	Constn. of Sunday Market .	1.00	..	3.00
2.	Constn. of Balmandir . .	0.50	..	0.25
3.	Constn. of Chowkidar Quarter	0.20	..	0.50
4.	Resettlement Project . .	1.00	..	1.00
5.	Road Bridge over Hasdeo River	20.00	..	15.00
6.	Reckshaw stand . . .	0.10	..	0.20
7.	Stadium . . .	10.0	..	10.00
8.	Bridge over Dengurnala .	..	..	1.00
	TOTAL	32.80	..	30.95
	Ongoing Projects			
1.	Roads	4.00	22.97	3.00
2.	Jointing of Cg. Raisingmain to P.H.E. Pipe line.	..	0.48	0.50
3.	Transport Nagar . .	2.00	0.12	2.00
4.	Administrative Complex .	0.10	0.05	0.10
5.	Indira Comm. Cum Resi. Center.	8.00	5.78	2.00
6.	C1, C2	0.50	..	0.50
7.	Comm. Complex at SECL Chowk.	45.00	44.12	35.00
8.	Constn. of Rec. Qtr. at Korba West.	12.00	18.05	30.00
9.	Kosabadi Part A . .	1.00	0.20	0.50
10.	Kosabadi Part B . .	1.00	..	0.50
11.	Korba West (I. U. D.P.) .	2.50	..	5.00
12.	Rec. Plots Opp. I.T.I. .	0.50	..	0.20
13.	100 Shops at Korba Town .	1.00	1.42	1.00
14.	Gitanjali	0.50	..	0.25
15.	Drains	2.50	0.10	3.00
16.	Traffic Island . . .	0.50	0.20	1.00
17.	Rec. Qtrs. at Kosabadi .	15.00	23.24	35.00
18.	School Buildings . .	4.00	7.09	1.00
19.	Rural Development . .	5.00	7.42	10.00
20.	Girls Higher Sec. School	0.50	..	0.10
21.	Kanji House . . .	1.50	0.50	2.00
22.	Office Building . . .	12.00	15.92	3.00
23.	Shops at Kosabadi . .	6.00	7.00	1.00
24.	Rec. Qtrs. at Balco . .	10.00	11.18	15.00
25.	Garage shed . . .	0.25	..	0.10
26.	Hotel Complex at SECL Chowk.	10.00	8.49	20.00
27.	Woodl and boundry wall .	..	2.50	0.50
28.	Store boundry wall . .	..	1.50	0.20
29.	D-Type Bungalow . .	..	8.00	2.00
30.	Rest House . . .	5.00	7.00	4.00
31.	Samshanghat . . .	0.50	0.06	0.20
32.	Extension of College Buldg.	5.00	2.97	7.00
	TOTAL	155.85	196.36	185.65
	New Projects			
1.	Office Shed . . .	1.00	..	..
2.	Weekly & Daily Markets .	2.00	..	3.00
3.	Slaughter house Mutton market	1.00	0.16	1.50
4.	Development of Garden at Korba West.	3.00	..	1.00
5.	Shops at Korba West .	1.00	..	10.00
6.	Site Office . . .	2.00	..	2.00
7.	Commercial Complex at Korba West.	10.00	..	10.00
8.	Urin Spots . . .	0.30	0.20	1.00
9.	Constn. of shops in S.A.D. Area	..	..	10.00
10.	Bus stand at SECL Chowk	..	..	15.00
11.	Constn. of Dhaba . .	..	..	2.00
12.	Boundary wall P.H.C. Korba	..	..	0.75
13.	Bus stand at Korba West .	..	..	2.00
14.	Housing Scheme (Hudco) .	0.10	0.10	30.00
15.	Roads under Coal cess Scheme	20.00	..	150.00
16.	Water Supply under Coalcess Scheme.	20.00	..	2.00
17.	Street Light Under Coalcess Scheme.	10.00	..	10.00
18.	Plantation Under Coalcess .	5.00	..	5.00
19.	Plot Dev. Under Coalcess .	5.00	..	5.00
20.	School Building Under Coalcess.	5.00	..	7.00
21.	Housing Scheme under Coalcess	25.00	..	3.00
	TOTAL . . .	110.40	0.46	270.25
1.	Environment Improvement Sch.	4.00	0.02	2.00
2.	Environmental Improvement Under Step up programme.	6.00	4.00	3.00
	TOTAL . . .	10.00	4.02	5.00
	Deposit Work . . .	2.00	3.01	2.00
	TOTAL . . .	2.00	3.01	2.00
	Maintenance/Repairing			
1.	Normal	1.55	2.58	2.05
2.	Municipal	1.15	0.39	1.40
3.	Special	0.25	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL . . .	2.95	4.97	5.45
	Repayment of Loan			
1.	Central Govt. . . .	2.50	2.50	2.10
2.	State Govt. . . .	2.27	2.27	3.30
	TOTAL . . .	4.77	4.77	5.40
	Repayment of Interest			
1.	Central Govt. . . .	2.55	2.55	1.99
2.	State Govt. . . .	6.01	6.01	6.32
3.	L.I.C. Loan . . .	3.14	3.14	3.14
	TOTAL . . .	11.70	11.70	11.45
1.	Tools & Plants . . .	2.97	1.32	2.85
	TOTAL . . .	2.97	1.32	2.85

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Sl. No.	Particulars	B.E. 85-86	R.E. 85-86	B.E. 86-87
	Pay & Allowances			
1.	Pay & Allowances	24.70	22.87	28.17
2.	Contingent establishment	0.48	0.38	0.60
3.	Employers Contribution of P.F.	1.20	0.50	0.60
4.	Pension & Gratuity	..	..	..
5.	Exgratia benefits	0.20	0.04	0.16
6.	Group Insurance	0.13	0.13	0.12
7.	Leave salary & Pension Contribution for Dep.	0.12	0.10	0.12
	TOTAL	26.83	24.02	29.77
	Contingencies & Administrative Expenditure :			
1.	Electric Power & Fuel	0.60	..	0.25
2.	Rent Rates & Taxes	0.50	..	0.10
3.	Insurance	0.60	..	0.30
4.	Book Journal & Periodicals	0.15	0.02	0.10
5.	Postage & Telegram & Telex	0.12	0.05	0.10
6.	Telephone	0.12	0.15	0.15
7.	Printing & stationary	1.00	0.51	1.00
8.	Legal Fees	0.30	0.03	0.10
9.	Documentary Charges	0.10	..	0.01
10.	Stamp Duty	0.20	..	0.10
11.	Commercial Services	0.05	..	0.02
12.	Professional fees & expenses	0.05	0.25	0.20
13.	Audit fees & expenses	0.75	1.24	2.00
14.	Subscription & Donation	0.50	0.04	0.10
15.	Seminar & Development Course.	0.05	0.06	0.10
16.	Training	0.01	..	0.05
17.	Entertainment & Cultural Prg.	0.10	..	0.10
18.	Liveries	0.40	0.25	0.50
19.	Advertisement & Publicity	0.75	1.50	1.50
20.	Travelling	0.25	0.50	0.50
21.	Misc. Loss & Write Off.	0.05	..	0.05
22.	Sundries (Misc. Exp.)	2.40	1.50	1.00
23.	Conveyance	0.12	..	..
	TOTAL	9.17	6.10	8.33
	Municipal Services			
	(A) *Street Light*			
1.	Tube light Fixture bulbs etc.	1.50	0.40	1.00
2.	Electric Charges	1.20	1.00	1.20
3.	New Work Shifting of Poles	0.50	..	0.50
4.	Contingencies	0.15	..	0.10
	SUB-TOTAL	3.35	1.40	2.80
	(B) *Water Supply*			
1.	Tubewell Hand Pump	1.00	..	1.00
2.	Repair & Maintenance of Hand Pump.	0.75	0.60	1.20
3.	Electric charges on water pump.	0.12	0.13	0.12
4.	Other Contingencies etc.	0.20	..	0.15
5.	Water Charges	0.15	0.03	0.02
6.	Maintenance of W/s Scheme	2.00	3.00	8.00
	SUB-TOTAL	4.22	3.76	10.49
	(C) *Public Health & Sanitation*			
1.	Tractor Troly and Cart Purchases POL etc. Repairing.	0.91	2.95	2.00
2.	Malaria Eradication	0.05	..	0.12
3.	Contingencies	0.12	0.40	0.24
	SUB-TOTAL	1.08	3.35	2.36
	(D) *Park, Garden etc.*			
1.	New Garden	2.50	..	4.00
2.	Electrification of Garden	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Plantation	1.00	6.50	9.00
4.	Purchase of seeds & Plants	0.10	..	0.10
5.	Maintenance of Existing Garden	0.50	2.30	0.80
	SUB-TOTAL	6.10	10.80	15.90
	(E) Public Library	1.50	1.00	1.00
	(F) Registration of Death & Birth	0.02	0.02	0.02
	SUB-TOTAL	1.52	1.02	1.02
	(G) *Garage & Work Shop*			
1.	Purchase of New Vehicle	1.00	2.95	1.00
2.	Motor Veh. Running Expert etc.	1.20	1.70	2.00
	SUB-TOTAL	2.20	4.65	3.00
	GRAND TOTAL	18.47	24.98	35.57
	Adjustment out Flow			
1.	Loans. to staff (Interest bearing)	0.85	0.50	0.75
2.	Loans to Staff (Non Interest Bearing).	1.25	3.00	1.00
3.	Contractors Security Deposit	2.00	5.00	3.00
4.	Deposit from Prospective Allottees	0.25	0.30	0.60
5.	Misc. Deposit	0.12	0.50	0.60
6.	Recoveries Pending Payment of Income-tax.	1.20	3.00	2.00
7.	Royalty	..	0.50	0.50
8.	Misc. advances (Mobilization adv. to Contractors	2.00	3.96	1.00
9.	Stock & Store	10.00	69.96	15.00
	G. TOTAL	17.67	86.72	24.45
	G. TOTAL	405.58	368.43	617.12
	Premium/Out Rights Self Financing			
1.	Kosabadi Part A	2.00	0.02	2.00
2.	Kosabadi Part B	1.00	0.12	2.00
3.	Korba West (I.U.D.P.)	10.00	5.06	10.00
4.	Rec. Plots Opp. I.T.I.	0.50	..	0.50
5.	Transport Nagar	0.75	2.51	0.50
6.	Administrative Complex	0.50	..	0.50
7.	Indira Commercial Cum Rec. Centre.	5.00	10.66	0.50
8.	100 Shops at Korba Town.	5.00	3.10	1.00
9.	Commercial Complex at Korba West.	0.50	..	0.50
10.	Shops at Kosabadi	1.50	2.67	2.00
11.	Hotel Complex	..	..	2.00
12.	C2,C2,(L.A.D.) Scheme	0.50	..	0.50
13.	Commercial Complex Near SECL Chowk.	5.00	..	8.00
14.	Rec./Staff Quarter	..	..	10.00
	TOTAL	32.25	24.14	40.00

APPENDIX VI—Contd.

Sl. No.	Particulars	B.E. 85-86	R.E. 85-86	B.E. 86-87
Rental Income				
1.	Shops at Kosabadi	..	0·37	1·00
2.	Commercial Complex Near SECL Chowk	..	..	1.00
3.	Rec/Staff Quarter	0·60	0·50	15·50
4.	Vikash Bhawan	1·20	0·52	0·70
5.	Kadambari	2·40	2·07	2·40
6.	Slaughter House	0·05	..	0·02
7.	Gitanjali	2·00	2·10	2·30
8.	Alka Complex.	0·60	0·87	0·66
9.	Shops near Bus Depot	0·10	0·08	0·07
10.	Bank Shed Darri	0·08	0·08	0·08
11.	Nilambari	0·36	0·35	0·43
12.	Other Mise. Rent.	0·12	0·25	0·32
13.	Office Shed	0·50	0·26	0·75
14.	Shops at Darri	0·15	0·22	0·34
15.	100 Shops at Korba Town	4·30	0·77	2·20
	Total	12.46	8·44	27·77
Lease & ground rent				
1.	Kosabadi Part A	0·05	0·15	0·20
2.	Kosabadi Part B	0·12	0·15	0·20
3.	Korba West (I.U.D.P.)	0·15	0·01	0·10
4.	Rec. Plots Opposit I.T.I.	0·05	0·04	0·05
5.	Transport Nagar	0·20	0·55	0·60
6.	Administrative Complex.	0·05	..	0·05
7.	Indira Commercial cum Rec. Center.	0·33	2·50	2·50
8.	C1, C2, (L.A.D.) Scheme	0·05	0·06	0·06
	Total	1·00	3·46	3·76
Loan Receipts				
1.	I.U.D.P. (State)	1·00	1·00	1·00
2.	Block Loan	0·50	..	0·50
3.	HUDCO	..	..	30·00
	Total	1·50	1·00	31·50
Deposit Relating to deposit work				
1.	From L. S.T.P. for Constn. of Coldstorage	3·00	2·00	1·00
2.	Others	1·00	..	1·00
	Total	4·00	2·00	2·00
Subsidies/Grants in Aid Receipts				
1.	Environment improvement	1·00	..	..
2.	Slum Clearance	1·00	2·82	3·00
3.	Step up programme	6·00	4·00	2·00
4.	Octroy Compensation,	46·60	40·18	48·18
5.	General Purpose Grant	1·00	1·33	1·00
6.	Coal Cess	165·00	38·00	200.00
7.	Additional Stamp duty	0·50	0·66	0·50
8.	Court fine Reimbursment	0·05	..	0·05
	Total	221·15	86·99	254·73
Interest Receipts				
1.	Interest from Bank	6·80	8·37	2·00
2.	Interest from Employees	0·10	0·02	0·02
3.	Interest from Others	2·00	0·50	0·50
	Total	8·90	8·89	2·5

Sl.No.	Particulars	B.E. 85-86	R.E. 85-86	B.E. 86-87
Others Income & Receipts				
1.	Sale of forms	0·05	0·18	0·20
2.	Transfer fees	0·04	0·04	0·05
3.	Fine & forfeitures	0·05	0·50	0·50
4.	Tool & Plants	0·15	0·66	0·30
5.	Lapse Deposit	0·20	..	0·20
6.	Cycle Stand	0·01	0·14	0·05
7.	Exhibition & W. S.	0·05	..	0·05
8.	Others	3·00	2·00	1·50
Municipal Rates & Taxes				
1.	Property Tax (Current)	45·00	84·53	90·00
2.	Property Tax (Arrier)	17·00	74·40	75·00
3.	Light Tax (Current)	0·50	0·46	0·72
4.	Light Tax (Arrier)	1·00	0·60	0·70
5.	Show Tax.	0·30	0·35	0·35
6.	Passenger Tax.	5·00	4·52	5·00
7.	Registration.	0·15	..	0·05
8.	Kangi House	0·15	0·22	0·30
	Total	72·65	168·60	174·97
Other Receipts Under Municipal Act:				
1.	Application fees	0·12	0·15	0·20
2.	Slaughter House fees	0·24	0·27	0·30
3.	Mansvikraya	0·01	0·02	0·02
4.	Hotal Lisc. fees	0·15	0·15	0·20
5.	Reckshaw Lisc. fees	0·01	0·02	0·02
6.	Petrol Diesel Lisc	0·01	0·01	0·02
7.	Tempory occupation.	0·24	0·30	0·35
8.	Lands peaker Lisc. fees.	0·01	0·02	0·02
9.	Explosive Manufactures.	0·15	0·27	0·30
10.	Advertisement & Publicity	0·12	0·20	0·20
11.	Furniture & File Wood lisc.	0·02	0·03	0·03
12.	Pan Bedi Lisc. fees	0·10	0·14	0·15
13.	Building Planner lisc fees	0·01	0·01	0·01
14.	Vanaspati Ghee, lisc. fees	0·10	0·08	0·10
15.	Building Permission	0·20	3·70	1·00
16.	Duplication fees	0·01	0.01	0 01
17.	Markets	3·00	3·60	5·24
18.	Receipts/Deposits Related to W/S.	2·00	1·00	1·00
19.	Mitti Utkhanan lisc. fees	..	0·05	0·05
	SUB-TOTAL	6·50	10·03	9·22
Adjustment Inflow				
1.	Loans to Staff (Interest bearing)	0·60	0·30	0·33
2.	Adv. to Staff (Non Interest-bearing).	1·00	0·90	1·00
3.	Constructions Security Deposit	6·00	12·80	5·00
4.	Deposit from prospective allowttees.	0·12	0·30	0·30
5.	Misc. Deposit	0·13	0·60	1·00
6.	Recoveries Pending Payment of Income Tax.	2·00	3·50	3·00
7.	Royalty of Moorum	..	0·50	0·50
8.	Misc. Advances to Others	12·00	5·12	5·00
9.	Stock & stores	22·00	25·96	15·00
	SUB-TOTAL	43·85	49·98	31·13
	TOTAL	404·26	363·53	577·60
	Opening Balance	30·03	52·27	47·37
	GRAND TOTAL	434·29	415·80	624·97

APPENDIX VII

Definition of Neighbourhood

Although various investigators are not in total arguement, the concept of neighbourhood seems to include four components.—

(1) AREA.—The concept of area has again two aspects one is that of boundary and the other of a certain symbol being associated with it.

(2) IDENTITY AND SENTIMENT.—It is a common thesis that a bounded area in which people interact socially as well as perform atleast some of their other social role (e.g. consumer) gradually assume an indentity a sense of cohesion, a sense of loyalty, a sense of sentiment.

(3) SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS.—It is generally postulated that people once located in spatial terms, tend to form bonds of inter-personal contact in this spatial areas. Numerous studies call attention to increases or decreases in behaviour labelled as "friendship" 'neighbouring' 'participation' etc. as well as differential assessment of their importance.

(4) INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY.—Various investigators conceive of the neighbourhood (or community) as an array of institutional out lets, or as an area in which major social functions tend to locate. It is further to be noted that the concept of neighbourhood has different meanings to different types of individuals in different position of social, and geographic mobility to families with different constallations of an ethinic group attachments etc.

APPENDIX VIII

Classification of family*

1. Nuclear Family— A couple with or without unmarried children.

2. Supplemented Nuclear Family.—A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relations of the parents, other than their unmarried children.

3. Sub-Nuclear Family.—A fragment of a former nuclear family (e.g. widow or widower with unmarried children. Sibling whether unmarried or widowed or separated or divorced living together).

4. Single Persons.—Single member household.

5. Supplemented Sub-Nuclear.—A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family (e.g. a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law).

6. Collateral Joint Family.—Two or more married couples between whom there is sibling bond usually a brother—brother relationship plus unmarried children.

7. Supplemented Collateral Joint Family. A Collateral Joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemented relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers or the widower father of unmarried sibling.

8. Linsel Joint Family.—Two couples between whom there is lineal link, usually between parents and married son. Some times between parents and married daughter.

9. Supplemented Lineal Joint Family.—A lineal Joint family plus unmarried divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families for example, the fathers widower brother or the son's wife's unmarried brother.

10. Lineal Collateral Joint Family.—Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally, Typically parents and their two or more married sons plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.

11. Supplemented lineal collateral Joint family.—A lineal collateral Joint family plus unmarried widowed or separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked. For example, the father's widowed sister or brother or unmarried nephew of the father.

12. Others.—All those not covered above.

* Kalenda Pauline M. Religion, caste and Family Structure: A comparative study of the Indian joint family; Article is structure and change in Indian society Ed. Milton Singer and Bernads Cohn Chicago, 1968.

APPENDIX IX

Census Concept

First time in 1961, a comprehensive housing census had been taken on a uniform basis throughout the country. Since then a regular house listing prior to actual census enumeration is being done. Accordingly housing data were collected. in the town (korba) too, in each census, but no separate data at town level has been tabulated. As per census concept in connection. With housing there is a specific terminology of building, census houses and household. Before analysing it in detail it seems very essential to define these terms as per census terminology. As per census "Building" is generally a single structure but some times made up of more than one component unit which is used or likely to be used as dwelling (residence), or establishment such as shop, factory etc. or as godowa, store, cattleshed etc. or in combination with any of these such as shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence etc.

Census House

9.11. A census house is a building or part of the building having a separate main entrance from the road, or common court yard or stair case etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

Household

9.12 A household is a group of persons who commonly live to-gather and would take their meals from the Common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there, is to be considered as a member of his master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household, as is jail.

APPENDIX-

Amenities available (if not available within the Villages) a dash (—) is shown the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad

Sl. No.	Radius in range (Km)	Name of Village	Population	Percentage of Growth	Density	Literacy	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Cultivator Agricultural labourer	Percentage of other workers	Male main workers (excluding) C. & AL.	percentage of total male main workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	0—2·5	Chandranagar	405	+49·00	675	15·31	666	65·05	34·95	47	39·83
2	2·5—5	Bhilai Khurd	1,093	+101·00	511	11·34	941	73·02	26·80	42	25·74
3		Kharmora	504	+7·23	554	23·21	1032	63·47	36·53	44	40·00
4		Jarhajail	550	+50·27	797	28·91	1015	54·35	45·65	84	49·70
5		Barpali	941	+89·72	677	33·48	849	63·12	36·88	170	50·89
6		Khamhariya	1,147	+271·19	1,550	41·94	981	50·65	49·35	188	61·63
7		Durpa	2,007	+61·07	743	34·18	902	63·83	36·17	282	48·37
		Sub Total	6,242	+83·32	728	30·15	713	61·68	38·32		
8	5—10	Barbaspur	601	+84·92	858	8·65	914	92·90	7·10	18	9·67
9		Risdi	727	+107·12	443	22·28	976	83·18	16·82	953	24·53
10		Jhagarha	196	+75·00	426	25·51	798	87·07	12·93	9,111	19·29
11		Rumgara	2,102	+88·52	773	25·92	867	16·61	83·39	562	81·33
12		Gewra	2,152	+78·59	615	28·02	948	51·31	48·69	317	50·39
13		Mangaon	557	+42·45	387	35·54	982	87·80	12·20	30	18·98
14		Ghatmuda	303	+26·79	291	13·86	955	64·86	35·14	29	34·11
15		Bhairotal	6,395	+165·02	3,654	26·84	901	28·38	71·62	1,298	77·03
16		Kuchena	872	+114·25	632	16·39	904	59·94	40·06	122	48·41
17		Darri Khar	3,875	+328·17	4,403	47·12	615	8·79	91·21	1,428	92·42
18		Nangai Khar	2,930	+193·29	4,803	53·13	613	9·86	90·12	1,184	92·93
19		Jail	5,310	+1,227·42	1,989	33·91	639	8·05	91.95	2,292	92·29
20		Jamanipali	569	+74·53	779	28·47	897	55·95	44.05	87	52·40
21		Gopalpur	933	+41·15	438	25·50	920	74·85	25·15	114	36·53
		Sub-Total	27,522	+280·24	1,271	30·05	773	27·66	72·34		
KORBA (N.M.)			83,387	+155·37	2,378	51·11	849	3·05	96·95	23,356	97·50
		BILASPUR Distt (Urban)	408,784	+54·78	1,791	62·46	915	19·13	80·87	88,087	85·55

C—Cultivators
AL—Agricultural Labourer.

ranges viz. (2—5 Kms., 5-10 Kms.) and 10+Kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available is given

Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of and Market	Communi-cations (Bus Stopy Railway)	Approach to Village	Power Supply	Name of Village	Radius (km)	Sl. No.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2	1
P (i)	-(-5)	W.T.K.	-(-5)	-(5)	-(5)	KR	—	Chandranagar	0—2·5	1
P(i)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	PR	—	Bhilai Khurd	2·5—5	2
P(1)	-(5-10)	W	-(-5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	FR	—	Kharmora		3
P (1)	(-5)	W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	EO,ED	Jarhajail		4
P(1)	-(-5)	W, T	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	EO	Barpali		5
P (1)	-(-5)	T,W	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	—	Khamhriya		6
P(1), M (1)	-(-5)	W	P.O	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	EO,ED	Durpa		7
								Sub Total		
P (1)	-(5-10)	W, N	-(-5)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	PR	—	Barbaspur		8
(-5)	-(5-10)	R, W	-(-5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	PR	—	Risdi		9
P(1)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	KR	—	Jhagarha		10
P(1)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(-5)	PR	ED	Rumgara		11
P(1), M(1)	-(-5)	W, T K	P O	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	—	Gewra		12
P(1)	-(-5)	W	-(5-10)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	—	Mangaon		13
-(-5)	-(-5)	W,H P	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	KR	—	Ghatmuda		14
P(1)M(1)	-(5-10)	R,T	P O	Monday	Bus Stop	PR	EO	Bhairotal		15
P (1)	-(5-10)	W, R AP	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR		Darri Khar		16
P(1)	SMP(3)	TW	-(-5)	Sunday	Bus Stop	PR	—	Kuchena		17
P (1)	H(i),SMP(2)	TW	-(-5)	-(-5)	-(-5)	PR	—	Nangai Khar		18
P (1)	-(5-10)	WR	-(5-10)	-(-5)	-(-5)	KR	—	Jail		19
P (1)	-(5-10)	W	-(5-10)	-(5-10)	-(-5-10)	KR	—	Jamanipali		20
P(1),M(1)	-(-5)	W, T K	PO	-(-5)	-(5-10)	PR	EO	Gopalpur		21

P-Primary SMP —Subsidised Medical Practitioner ED-Electricity for Domestic work.
M-Middle EO-Electricity for other purposes, Commercial etc.

Note—Following abbreviations have been used to denote the facility in the column No. 13, 14, 15, 19 & 20 :—

(i) P-Primary
(ii) M—Middle
(iii) SMP——Subsidised Medical Practitioner.
(iv) ED—Electricity for Domestic work.
(v) EO—Electricity for other purposes, Commercial etc.
(vi) W—Well
(vii) TK—Tank.
(viii) T—Tape.
(ix) N—Nala
(x) R—River
(xi) TW—Tap water
(xii) KR—Kutcha Road
(xiii) PR—Pucca Road.

APPENDIX-XI

MADHYA PRADESH ACT

No. 39 of 1976

THE MADHYA PRADESH GANDI BASTI KSHETRA (SUDHAR TATHA NIRMULAN) ADHINIYAM, 1976

(K) "slum area" means area declared to be a slum area under sub-section (1) of section 3.

CHAPTER II-SLUM AREAS

3. (1) Where the competent authority upon report from any of its officers or upon report from the local authority if directed by the competent authority to submit such report; or other information in its possession is satisfied in respect of any area that buildings in that area.

Declaration of slum area.

(a) Are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or

(b) Are by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, hazardous and unwholesome trade carried on therein, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

It may, by notification, declare such area to be a slum area.

(2) In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation for the purposes of this Act regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say:—

(a) repair;

(b) stability;

(c) freedom from damp ;

(d) natural light and air;

(e) natural water supply;

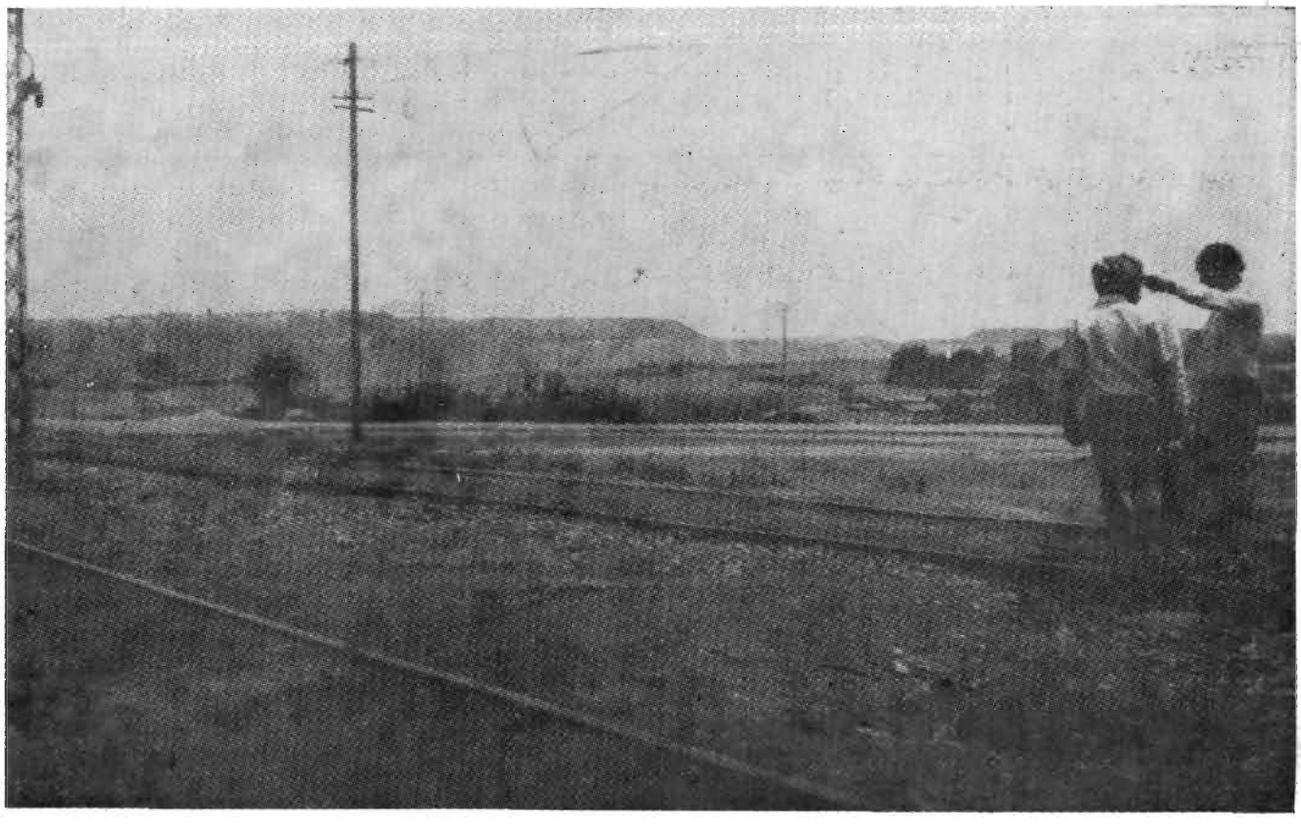
(f) drainage and sanitary conveniences;

(g) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water;

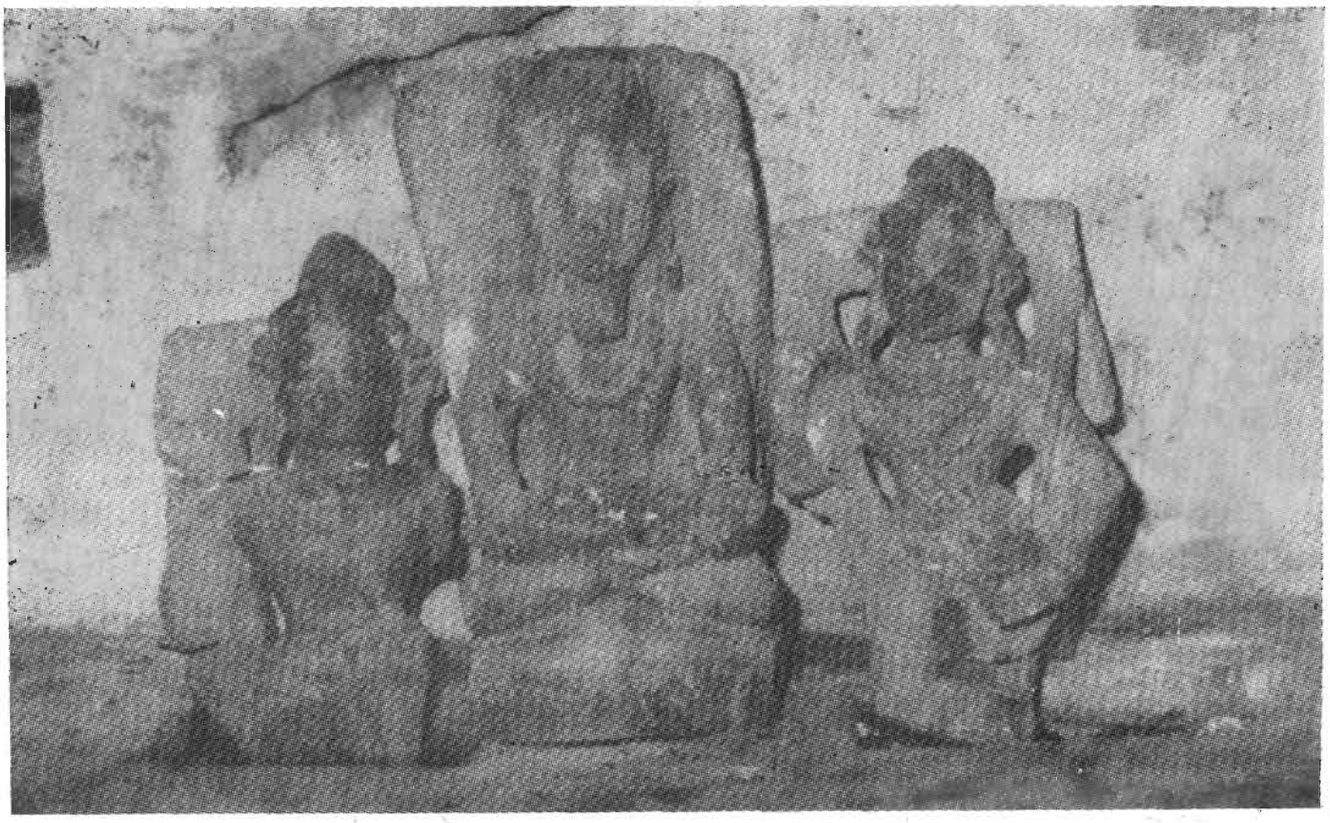
and the building shall be deemed to be unfit as aforesaid if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.



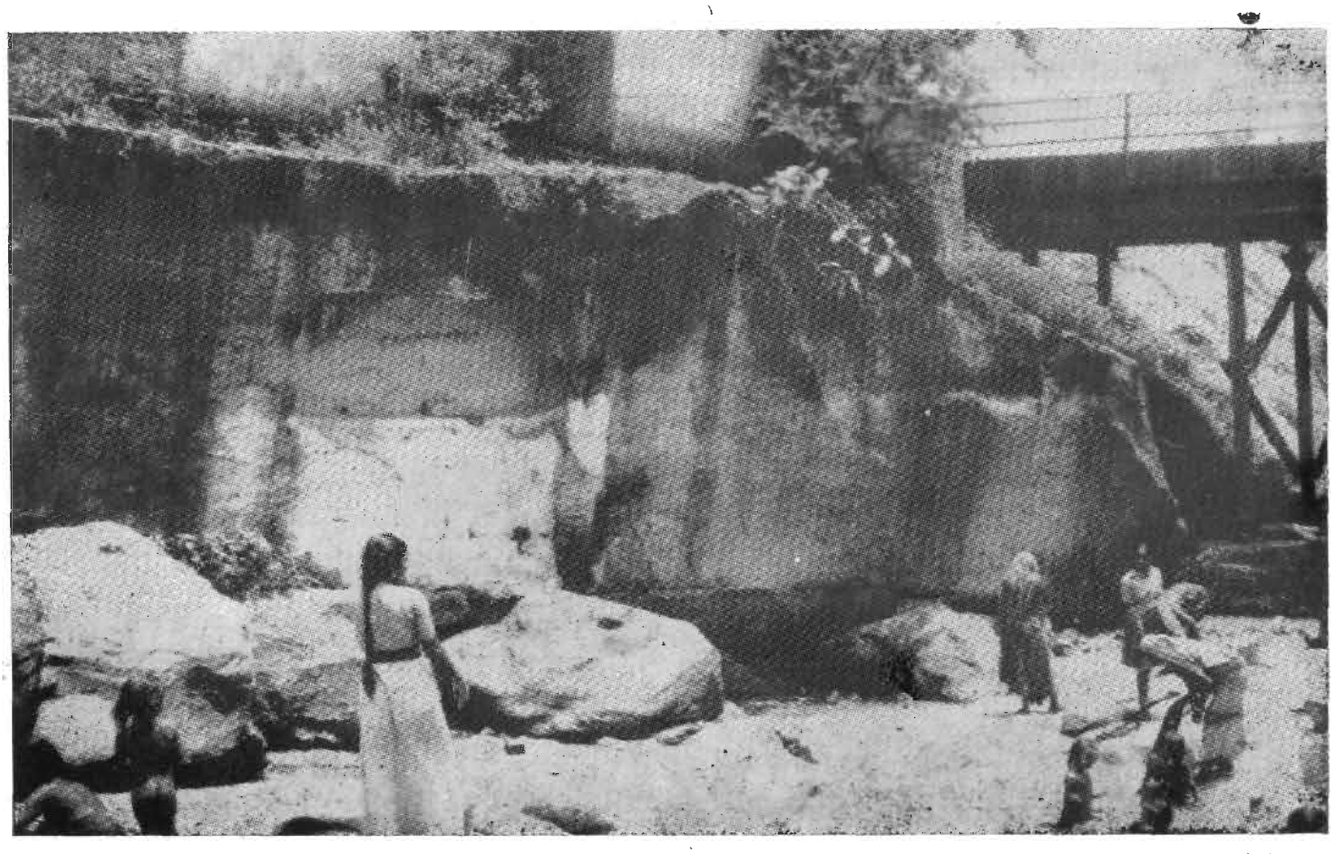
1. Railway bridge crossing Hasdeo river at Korba old.



2. Refuses of open cast coal mines (Hillock).



3. Three idols in the rock cut cave (known as Lord Shri Rama, Godess Sita and Laxman).



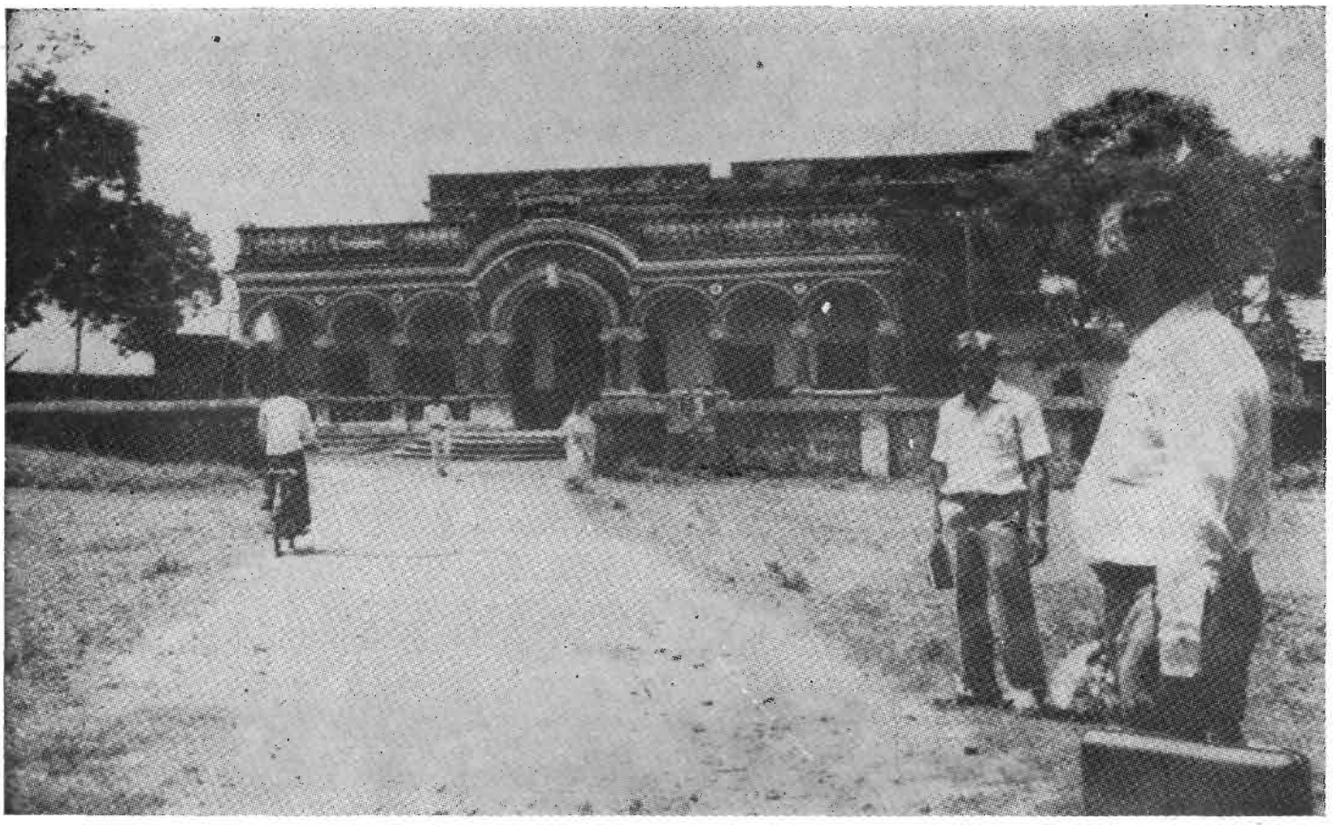
4. Inscription in old character (Vajdhya Putra) on the rock.



5. Drainage line in BALCO township.



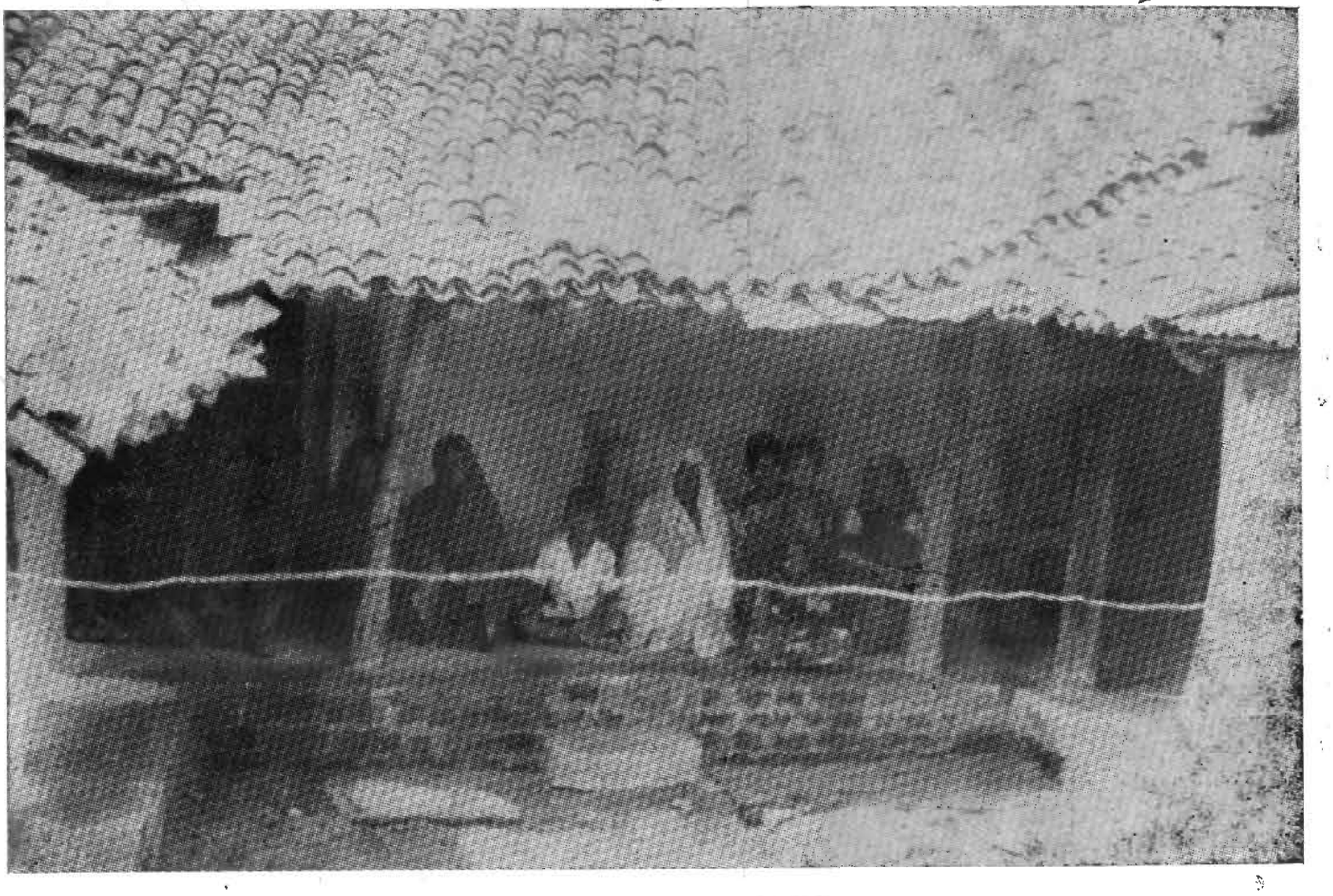
6. Garbage cleaning SADA's workers.



7. Ranimahal (front view).



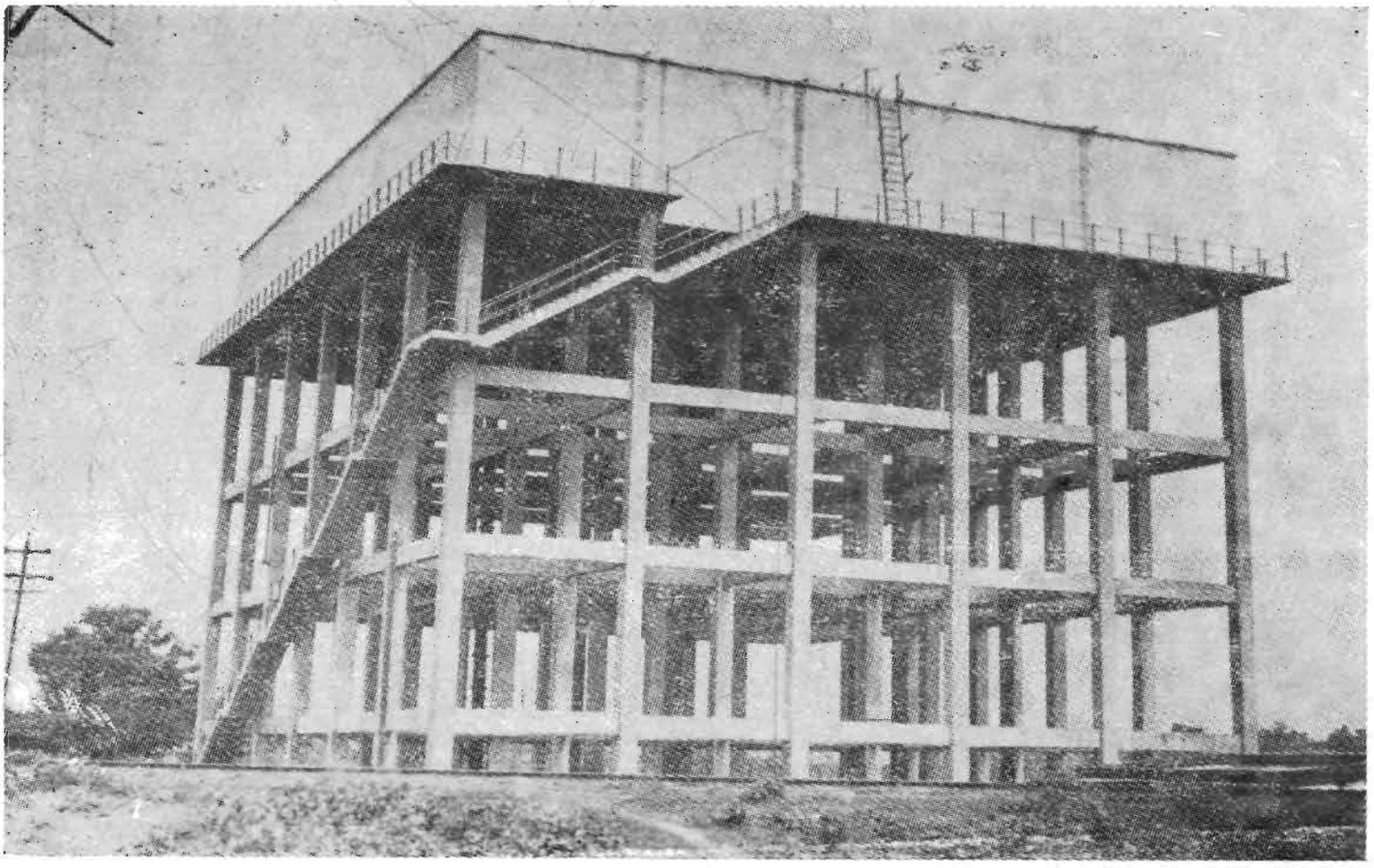
8. Women of erstwhile Korba zamindar (Tanwar Tribe).



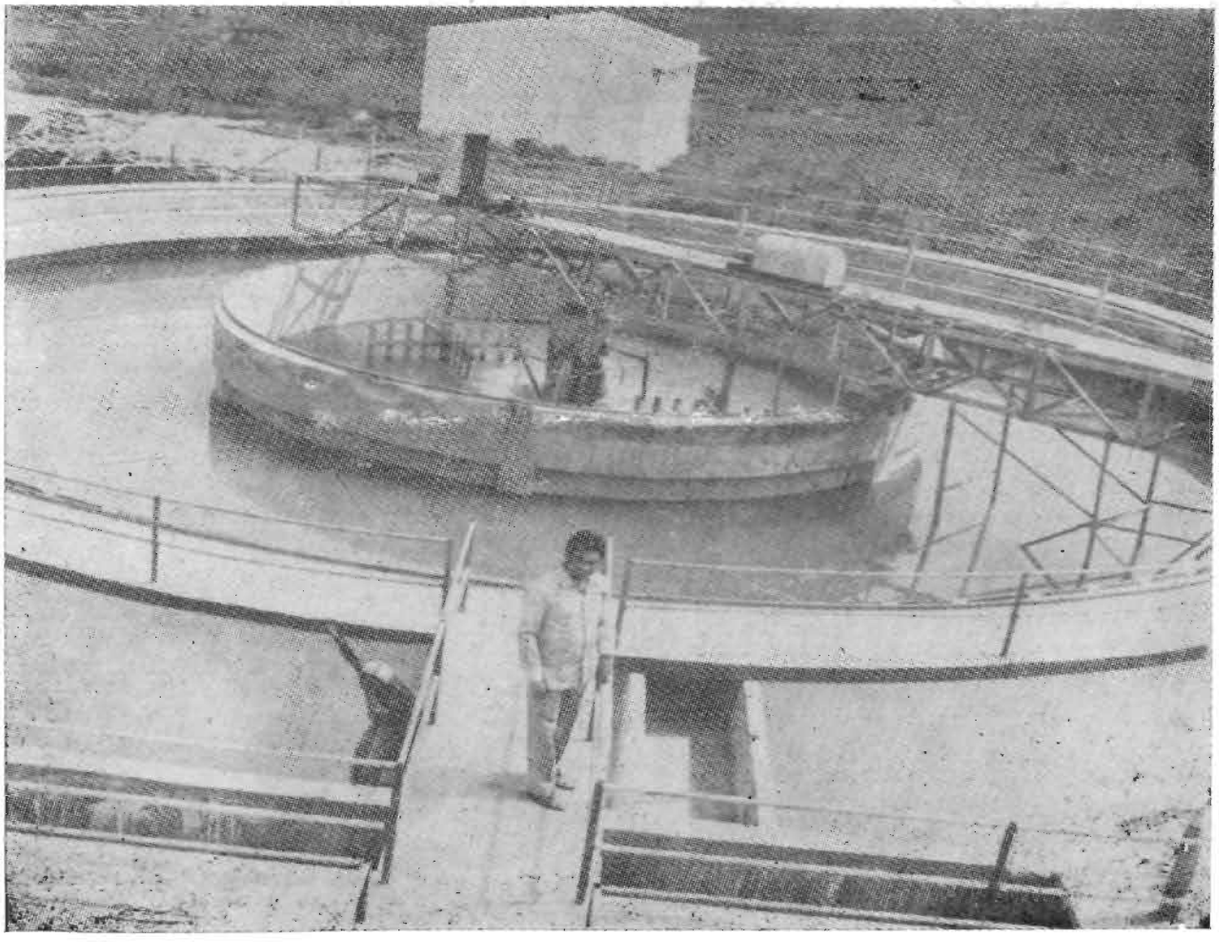
9. Women & Children of Korba Tribe.



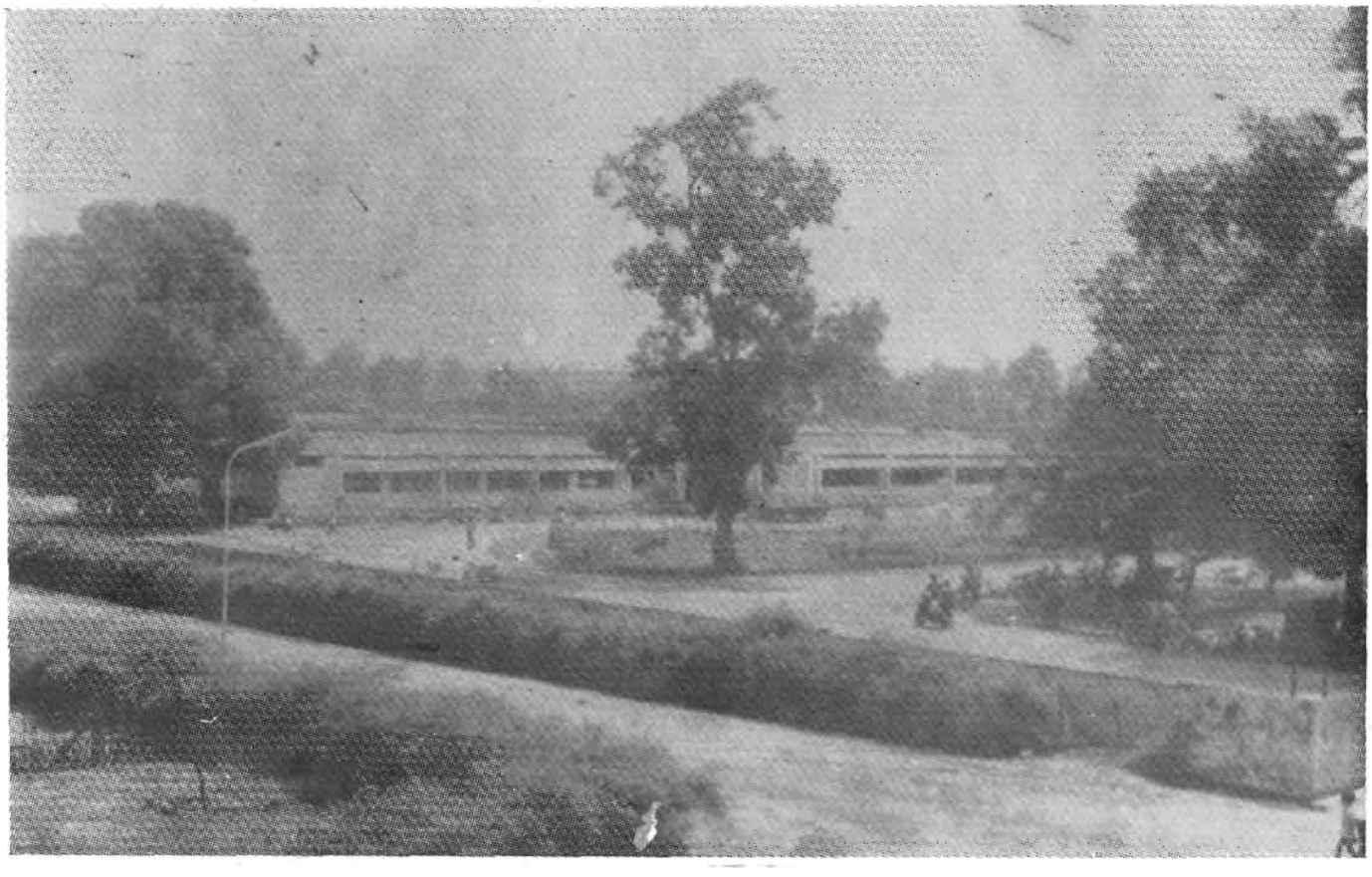
10. Over head treated water tank, BALCO township.



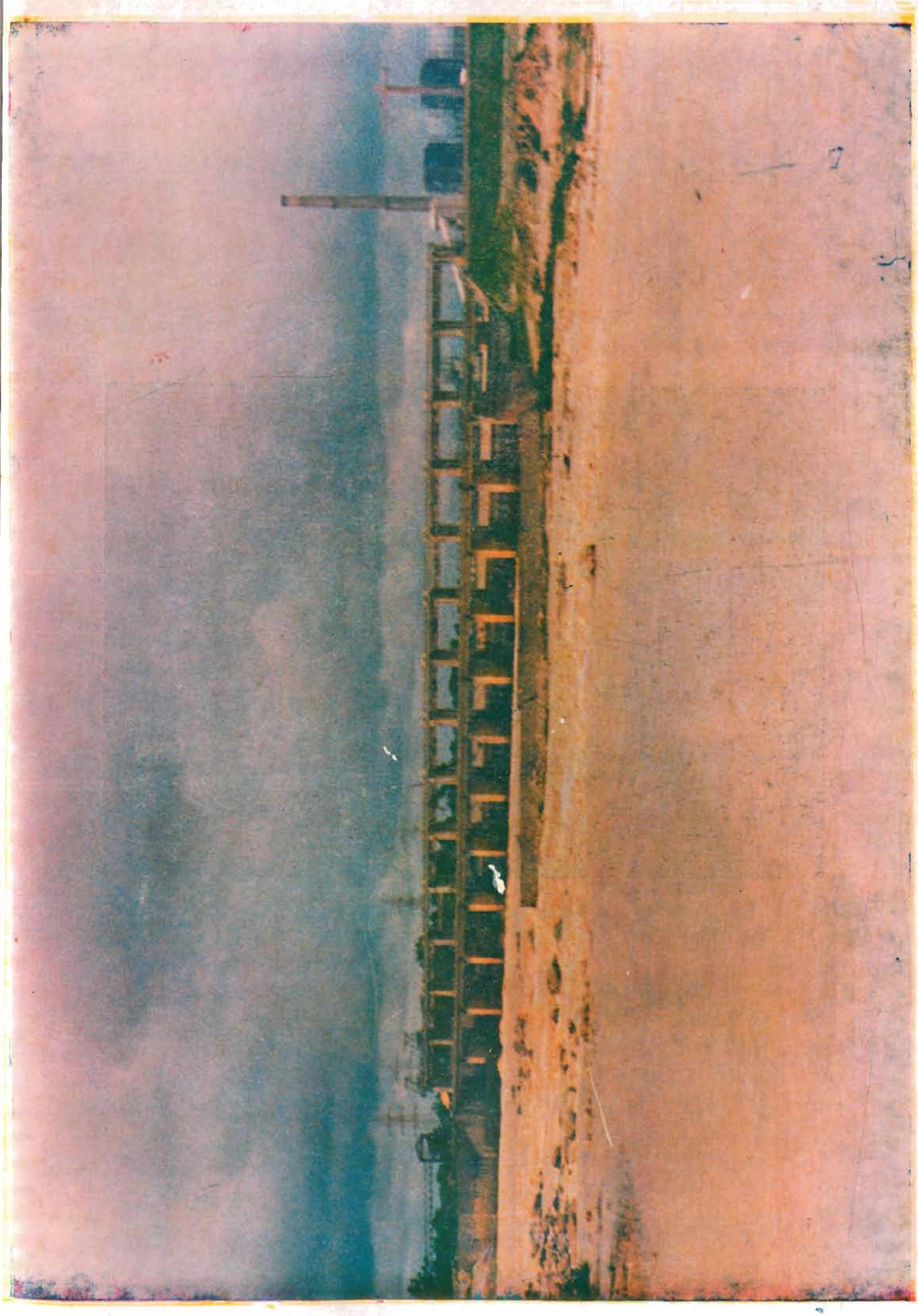
Over head tank, SADA in old Korba.



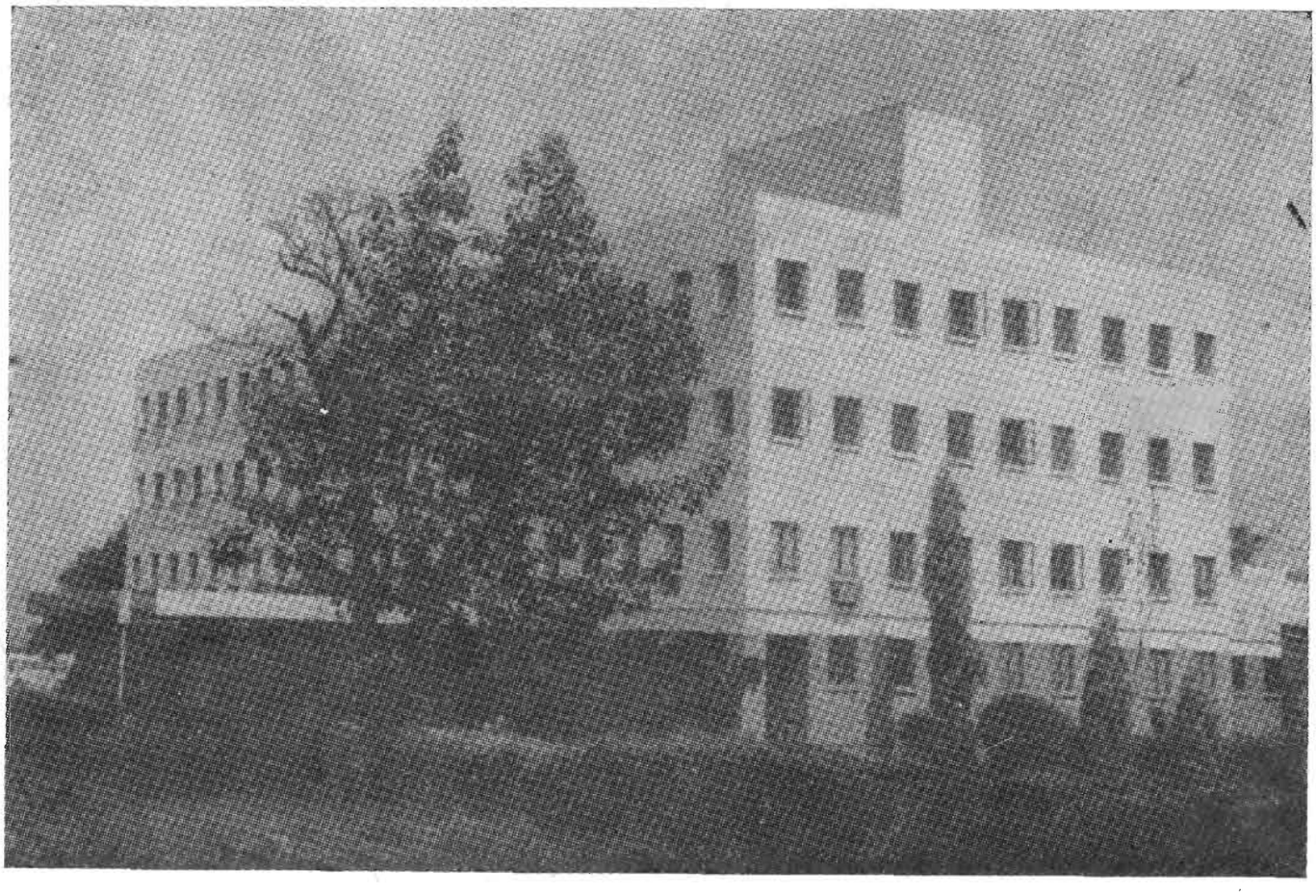
11. Over head tank, SADA in old Korba.



12. BALCO'S main hospital.



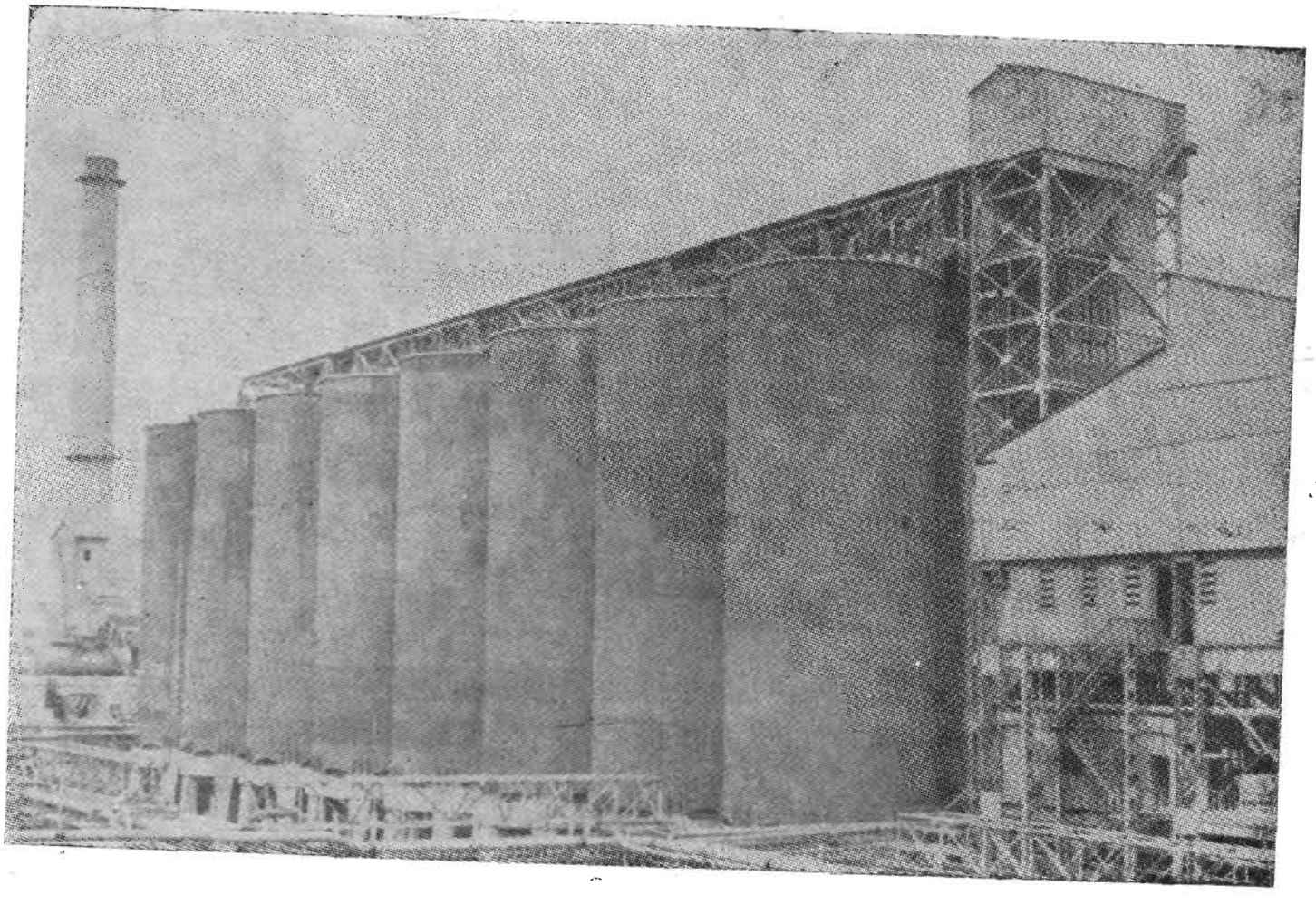
13. Hasdeo barrage at Darri village.



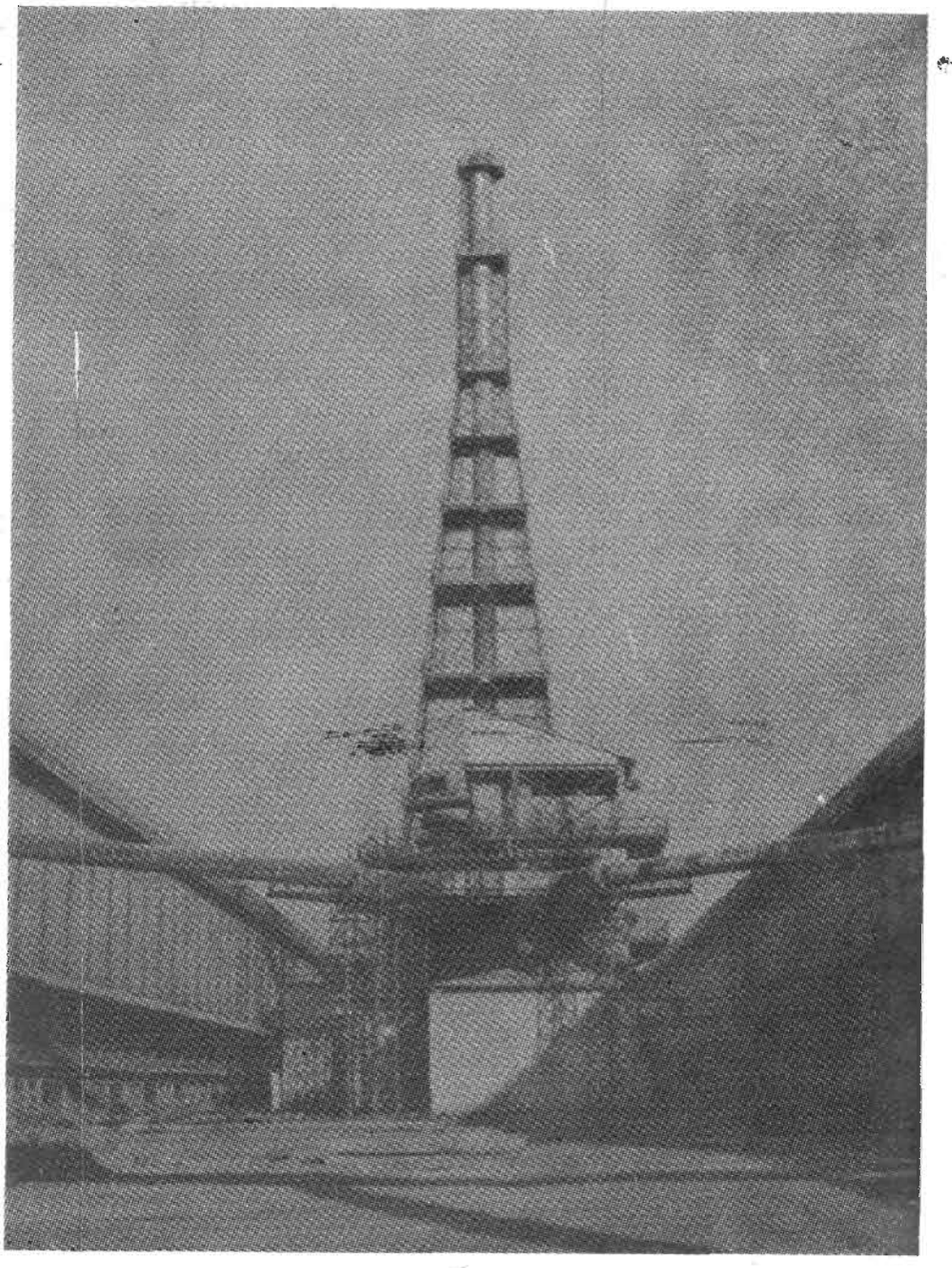
14. Administrative building, BALCO.



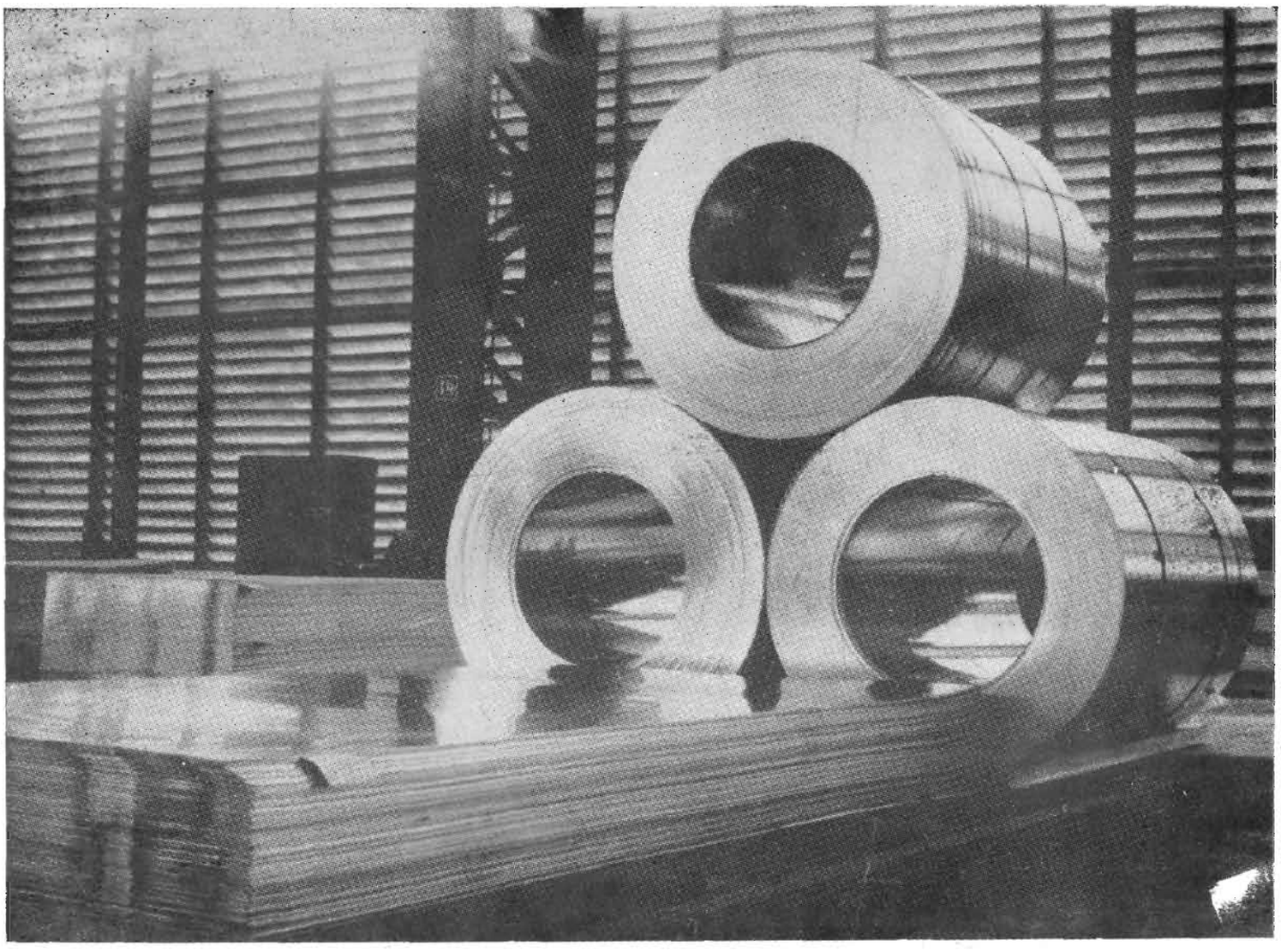
15. Transportation of bauxite through ropeways to Alumina Plant, BALCO.



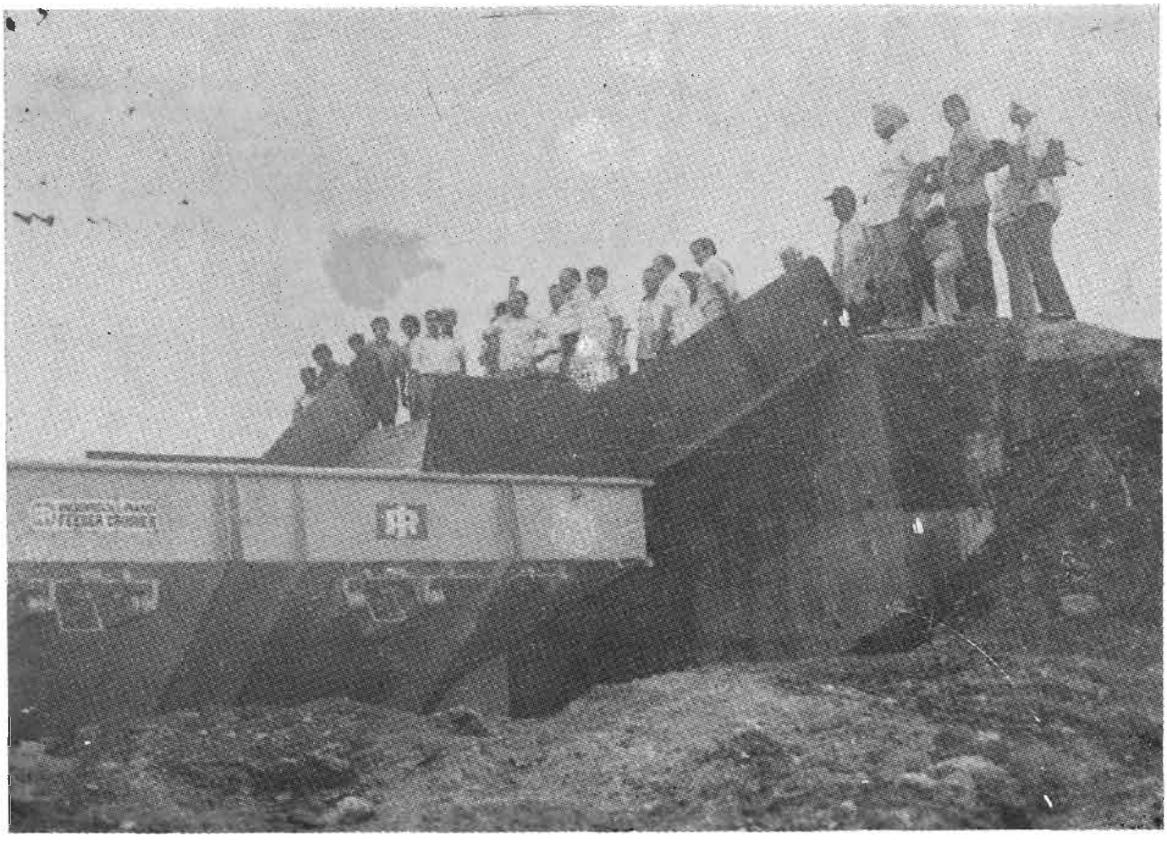
16. Alumina plant.



17. Gas Cleaning Plant.



18. Cold rolled coil and sheet.



19. Feeder Crusher of Manikpur Coal Mine.



20. Aluminium House (Senior Guest House).



21. BALCO Guest House.



22. Oxidation Pond, BALCO.



23. 'A' Type residential quarters, BALCO.



24. 'B' Type residential quarters, BALCO.



25. 'C' Type residential quarters, BALCO.



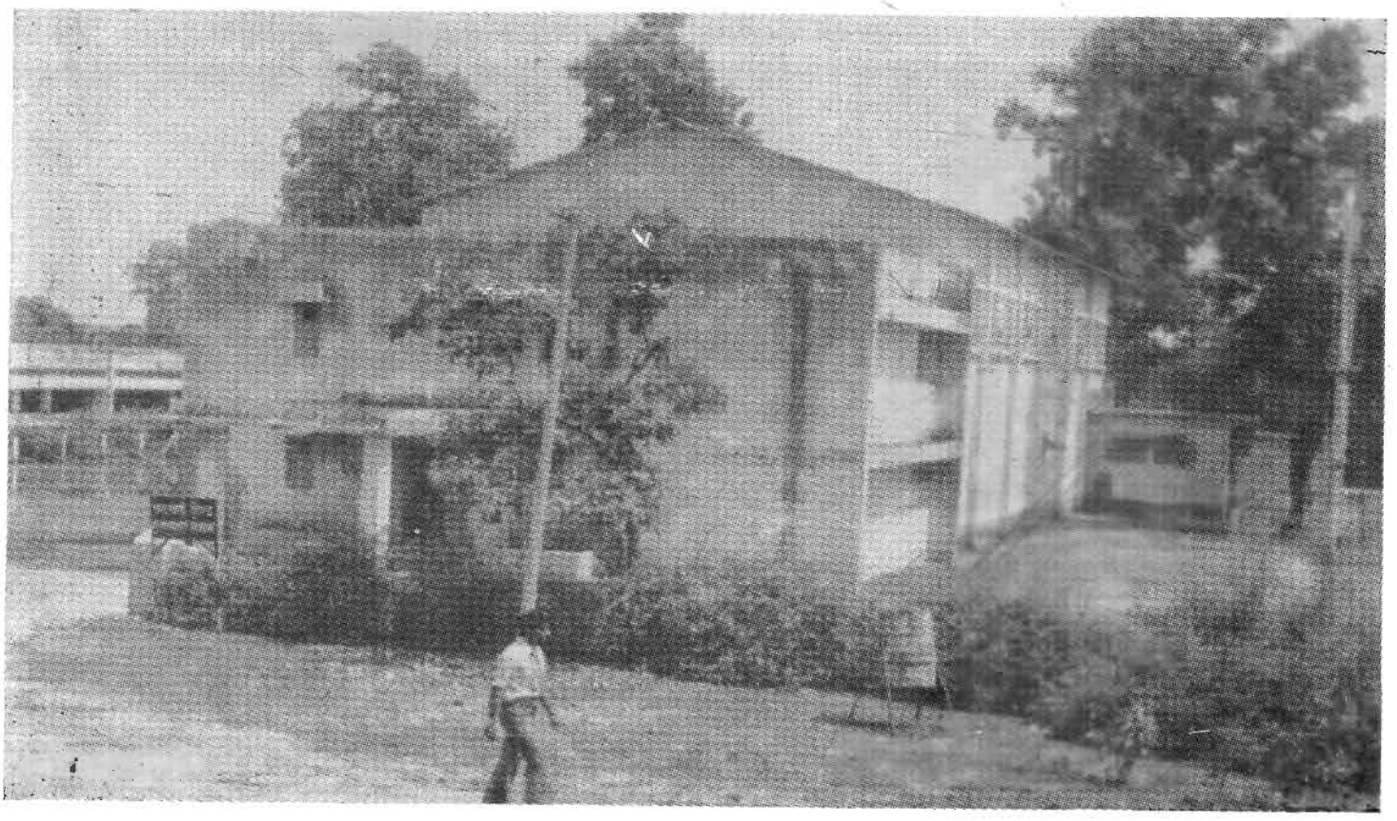
26. 'D' Type residential quarters, BALCO.



27. EWS quarters, SADA Colony.



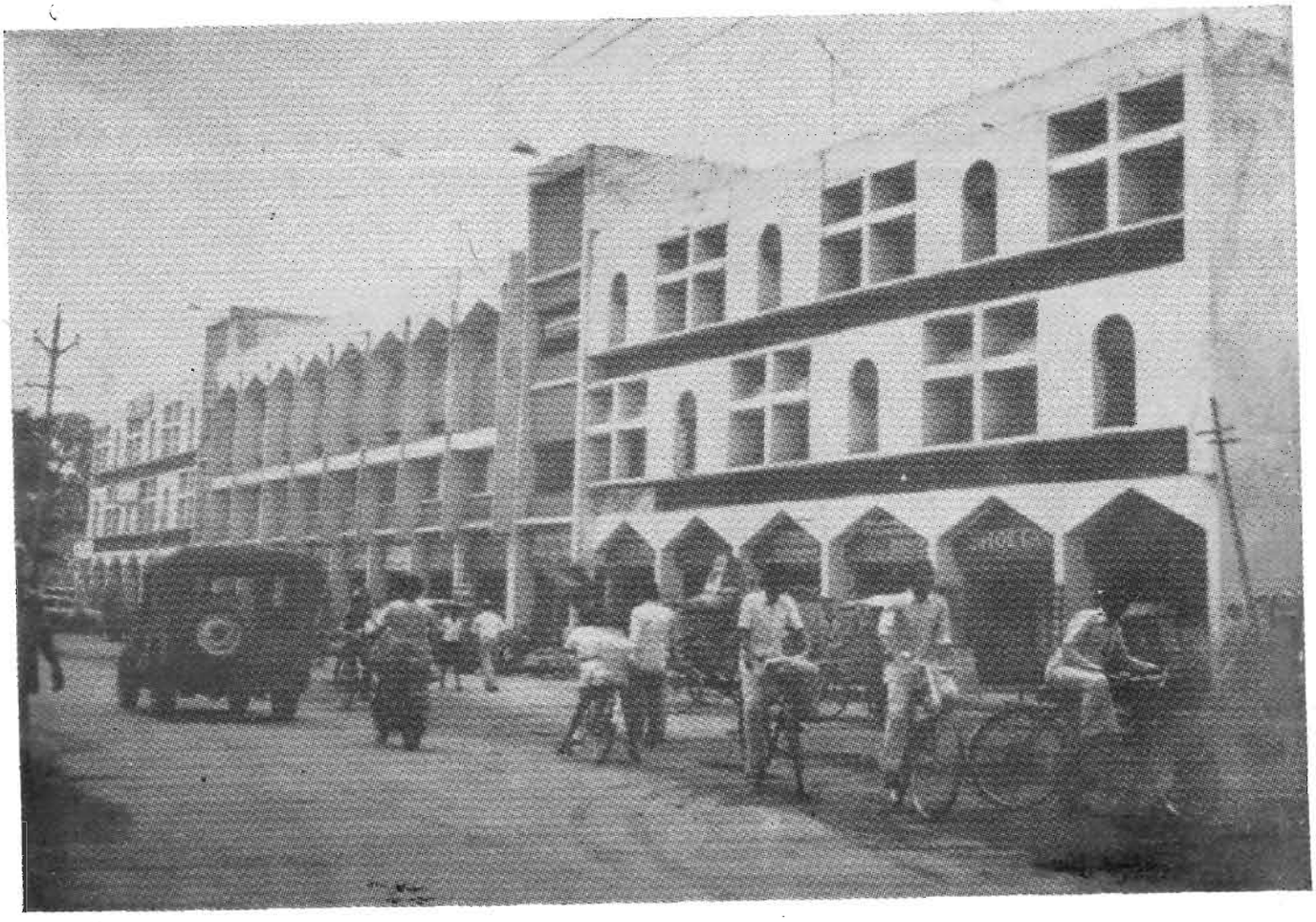
28. 'B' Type quarters, SADA Colony.



29. Community centre, BALCO.



30. Kadambari building (SADA office, Kadambari hotels).



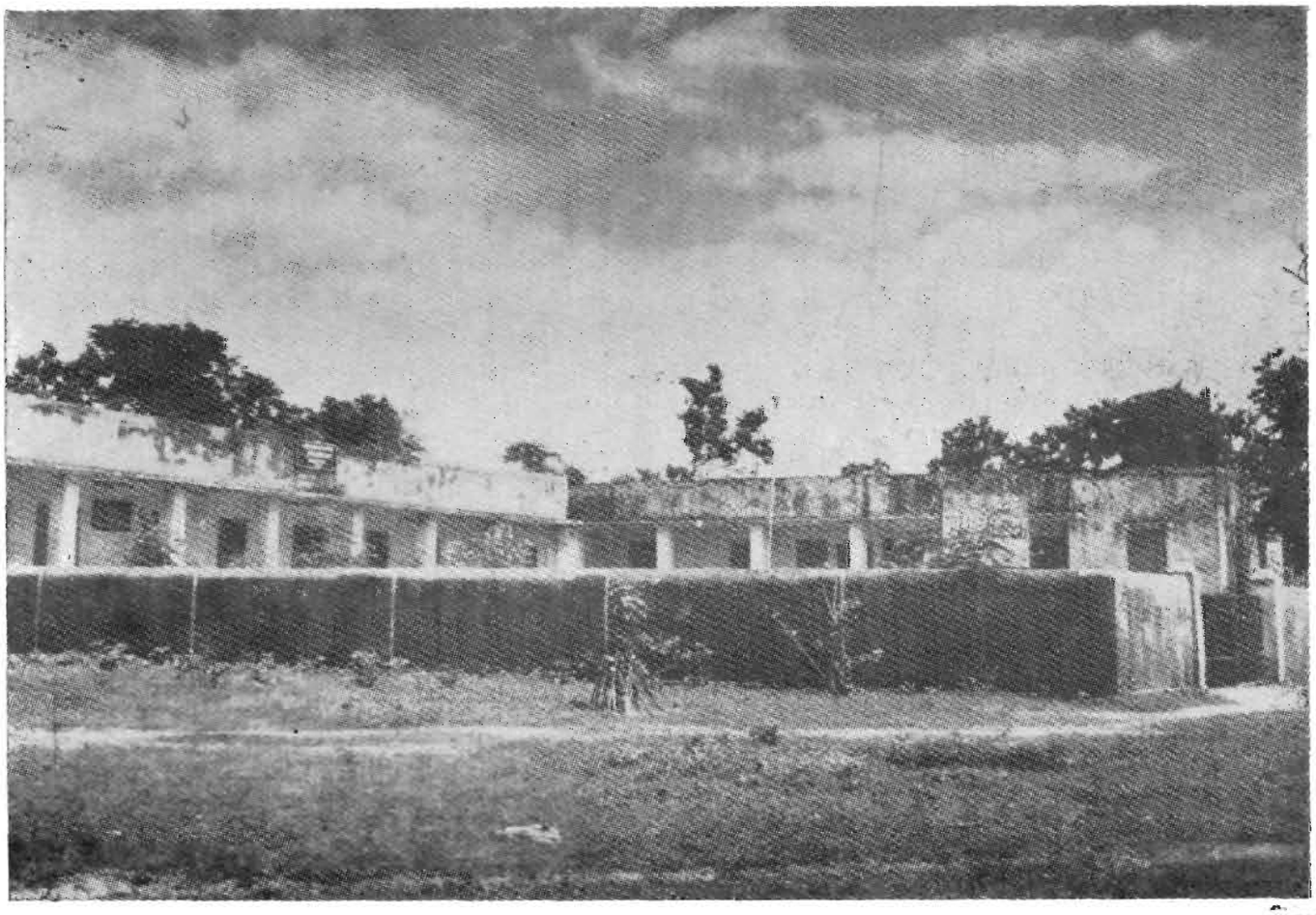
31. Gitanjali Building, near Korba Bus Stand.



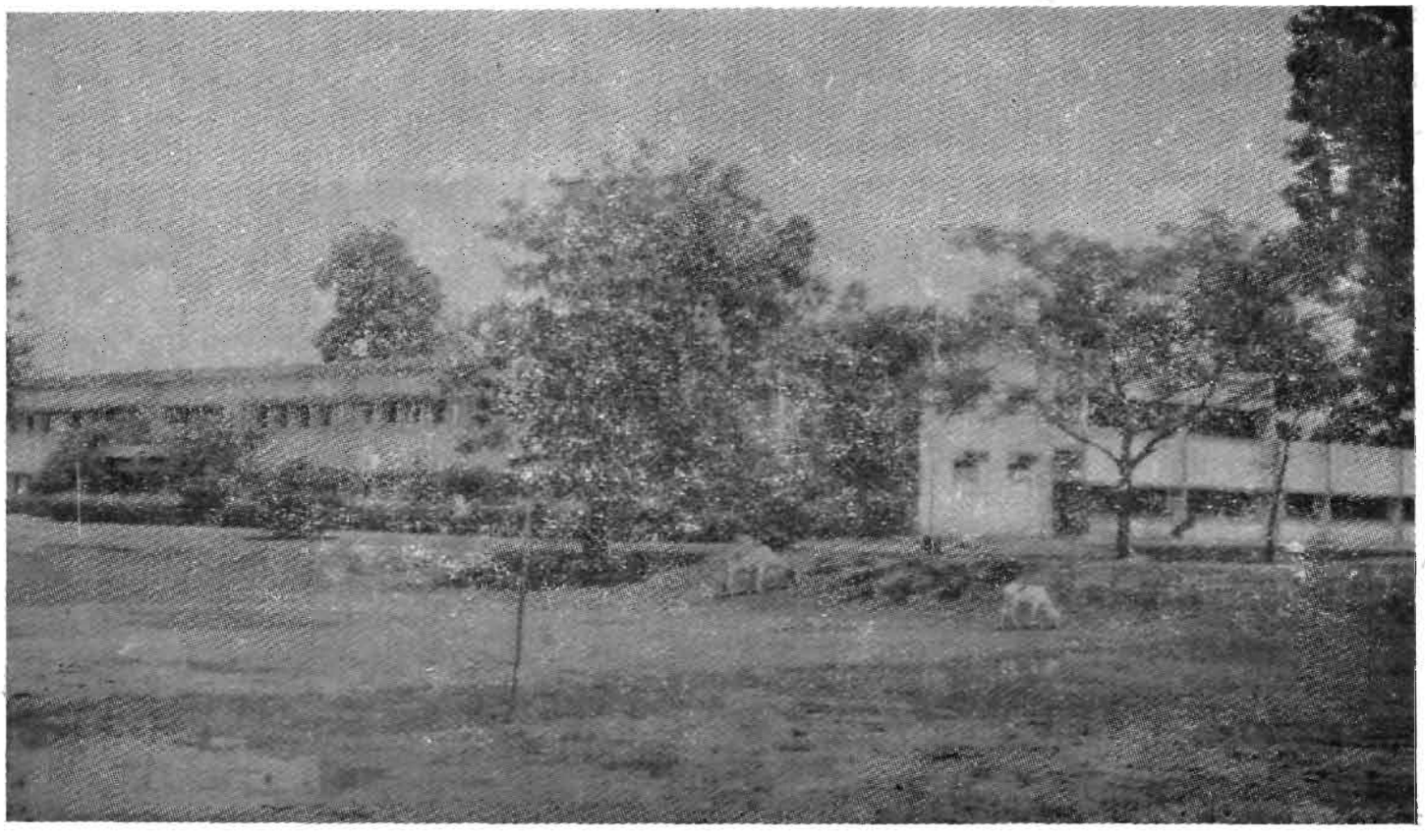
32. Kamlini Nursery School.



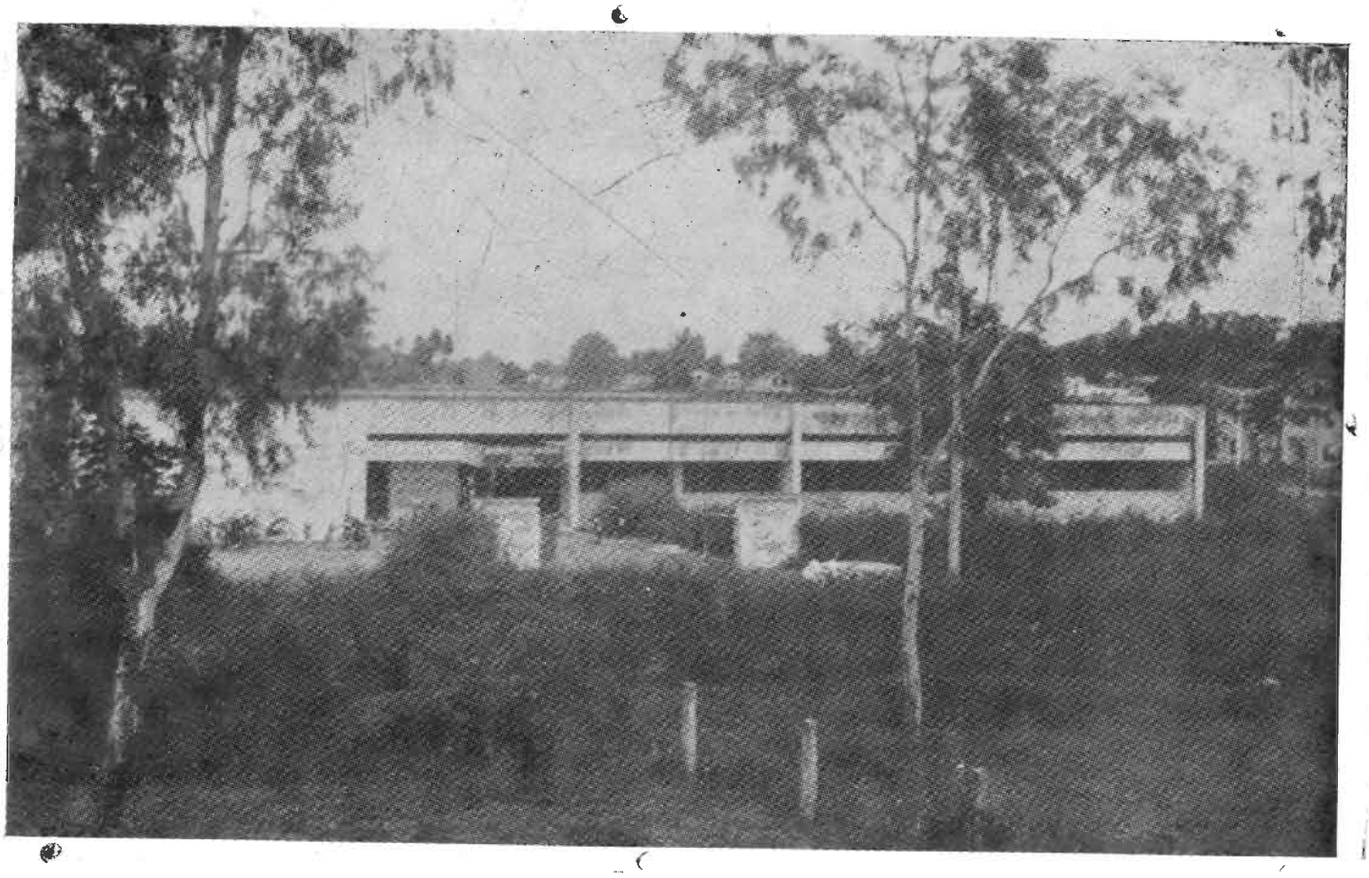
33. Oldest Primary School, opposite Korba Police Station.



34. Middle School, Irrigation Colony.



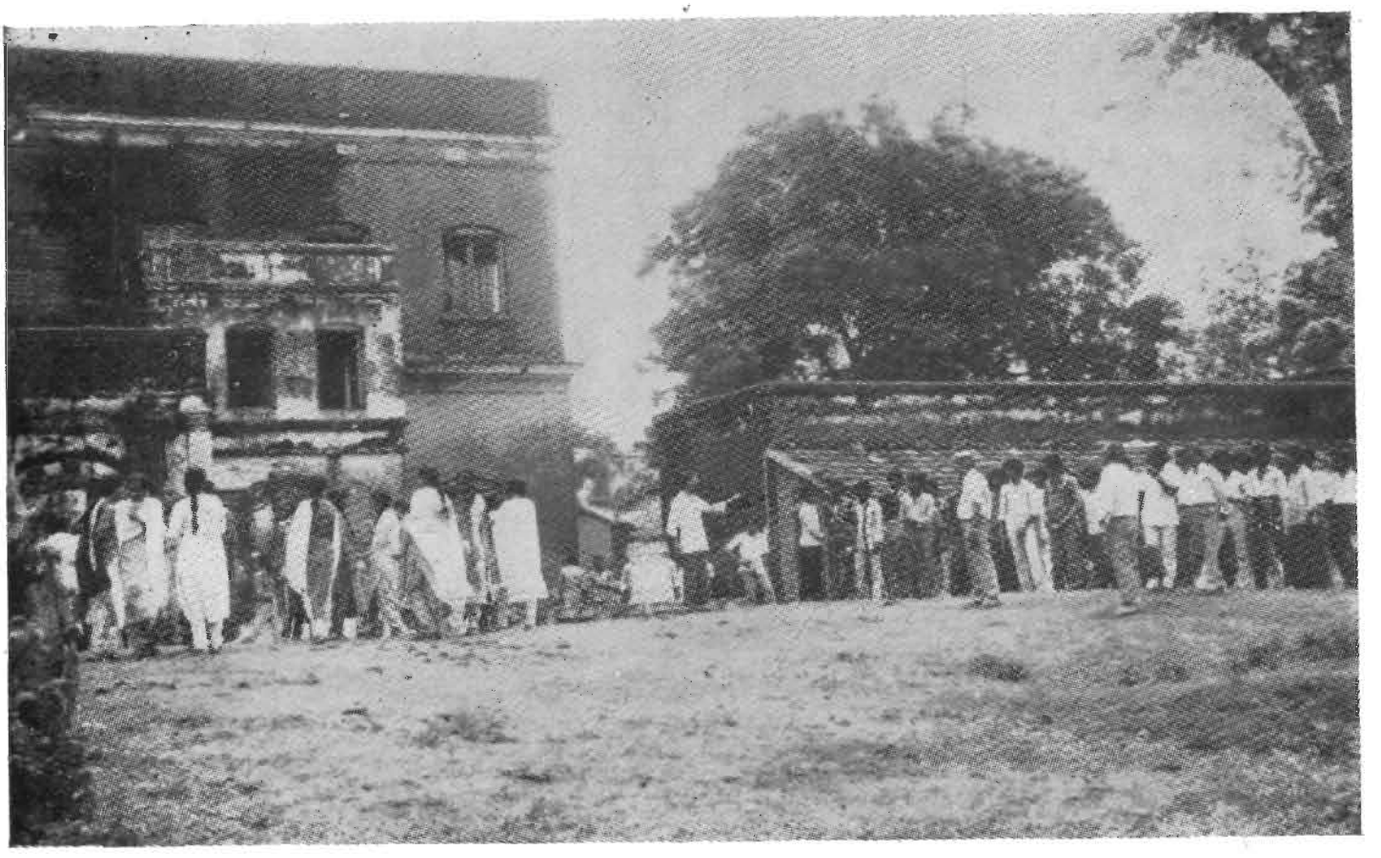
35. Central School, BALCO.



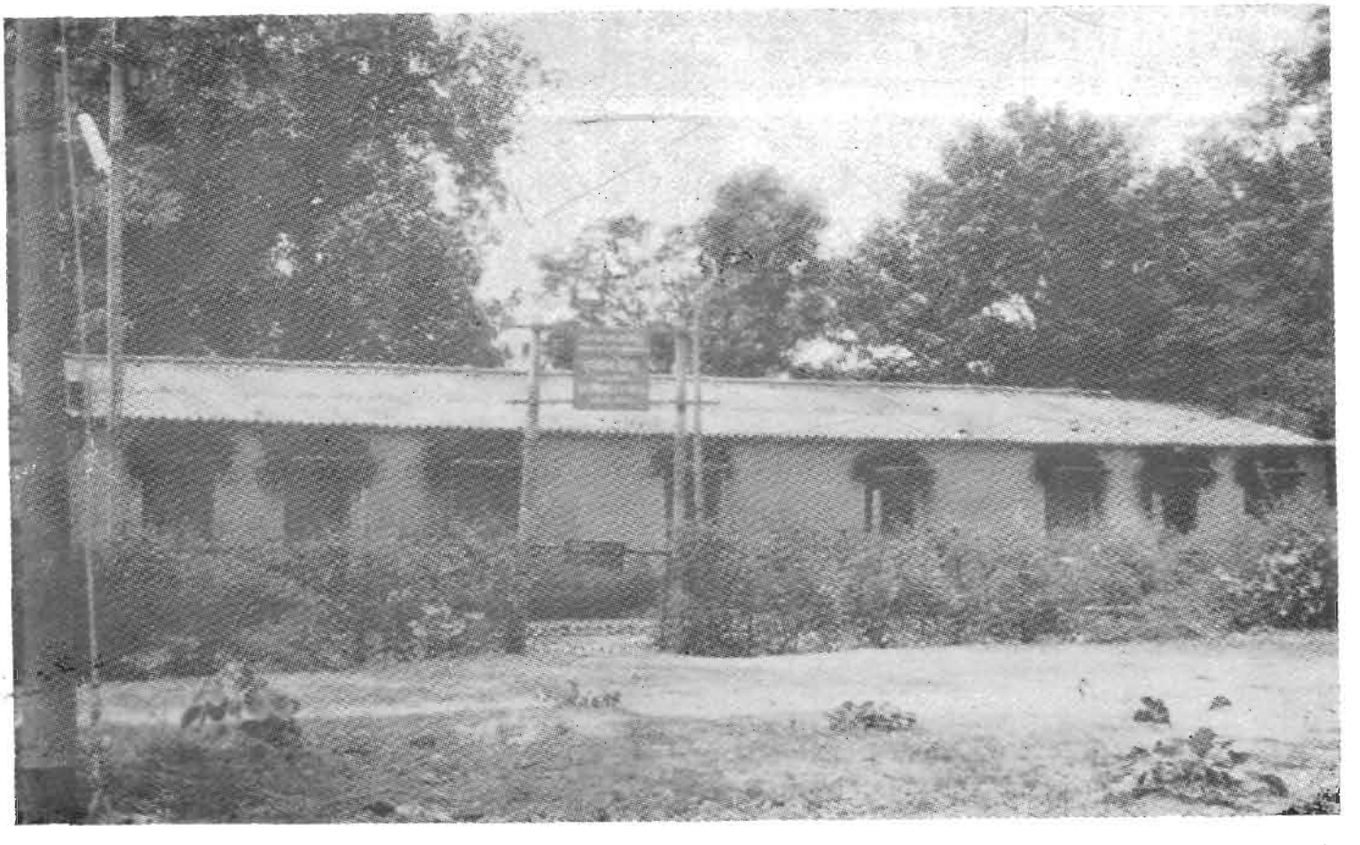
36. Govt. Boys Higher Secondary School.



37. Girls High School, Transport Nagar.



38. Kamla Nehru Degree College.



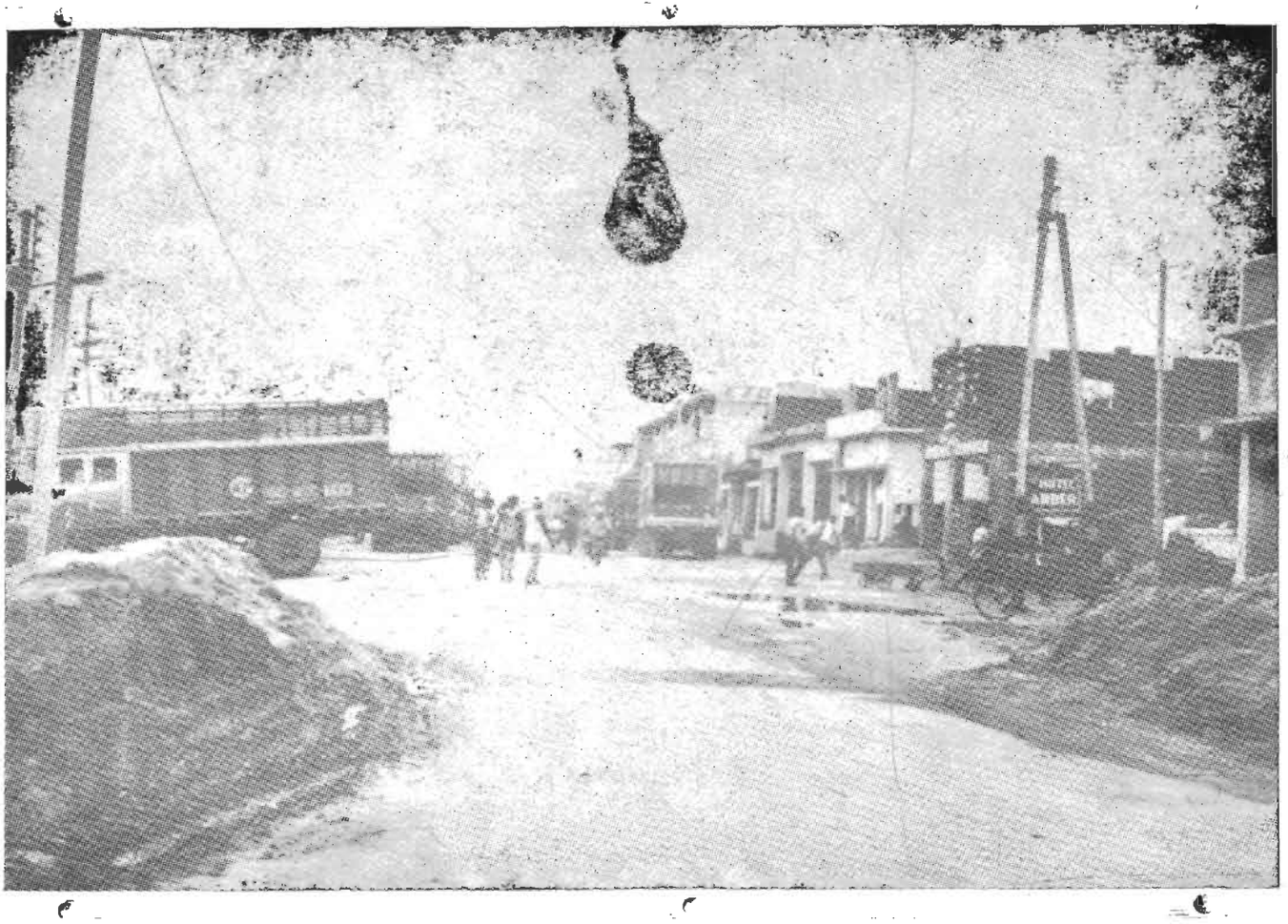
39. P. & T. Telephone Exchange in BALCO.



40. State Bank of India, BALCO.



41. Co-operative Stores, BALCO.



42. Transport Nagar.



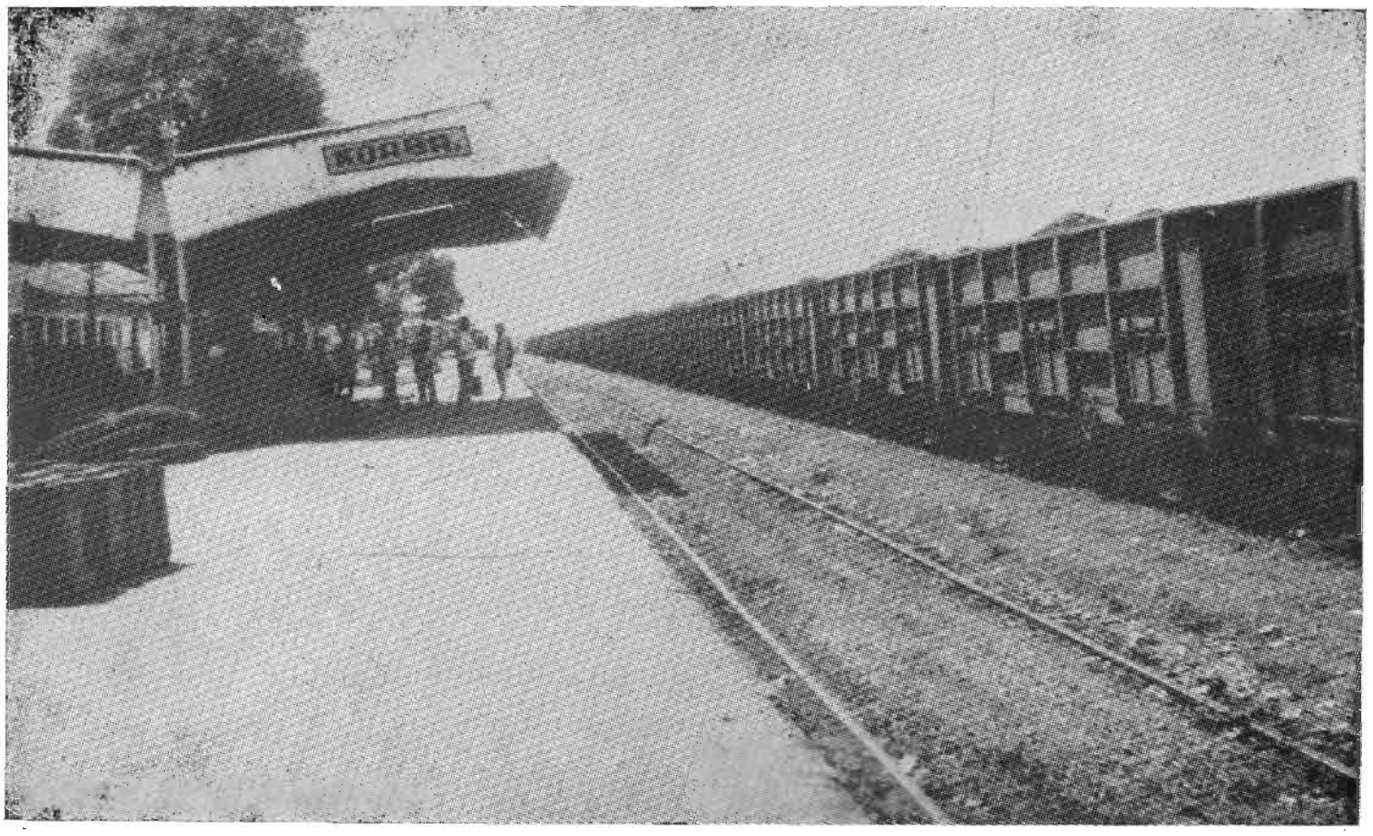
43. Commercial shops, near Kosawadi.



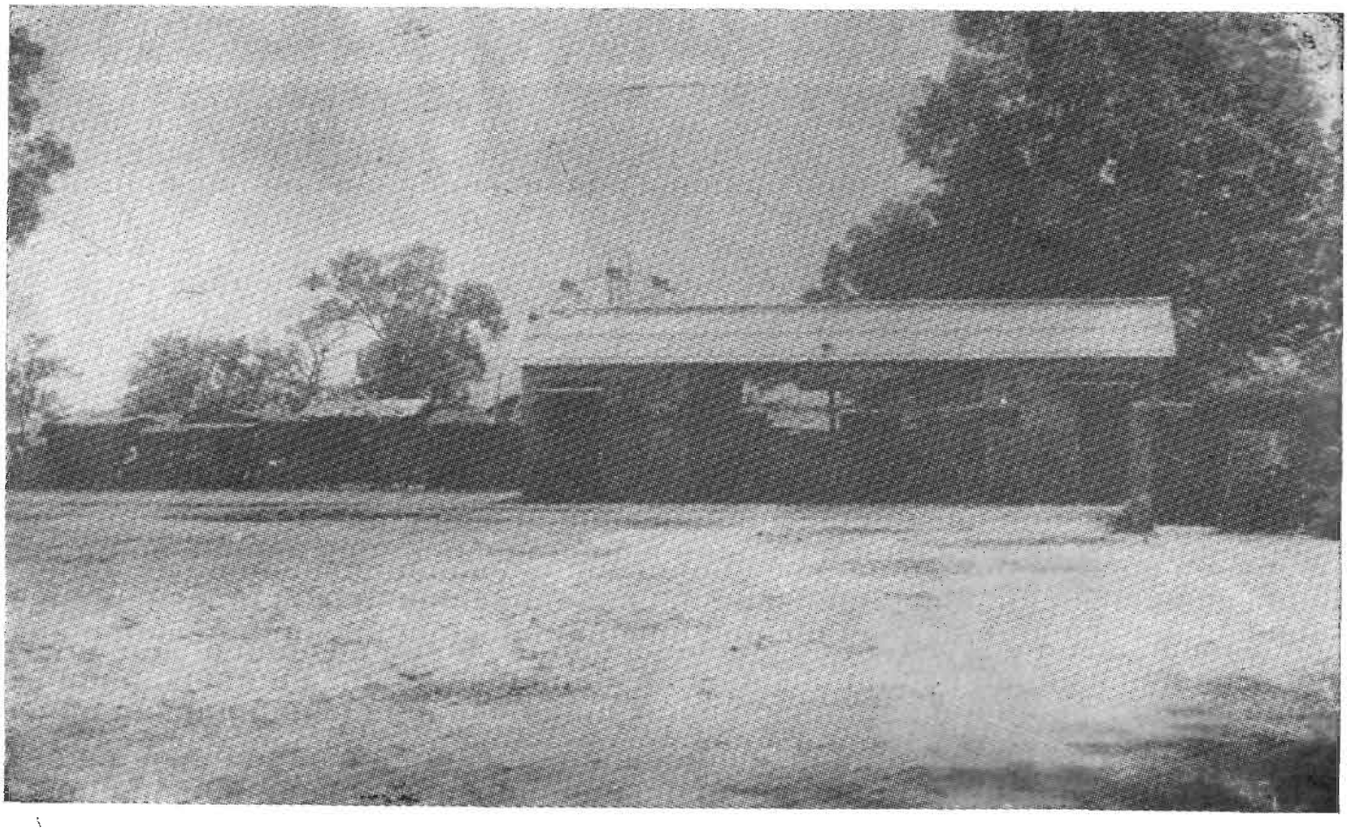
44. Vegetable Market, BALCO.



45. Commercial shops, BALCO (Bus Stand).



46. Korbā Railway Station



47. Bus Stand, BALCO.



48. Bus Stand, Old Korba.



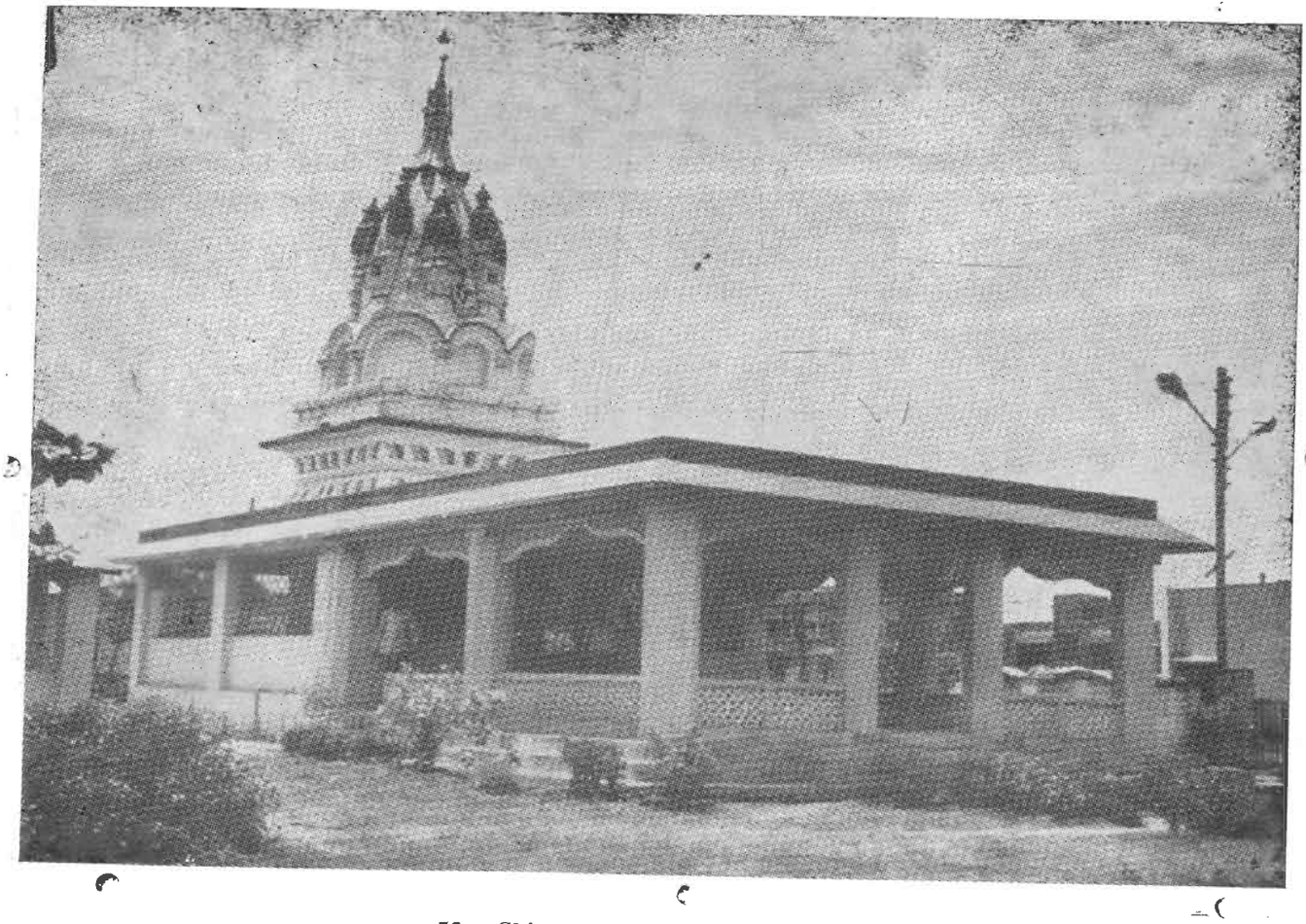
49. Hand pull cart carrying goods.



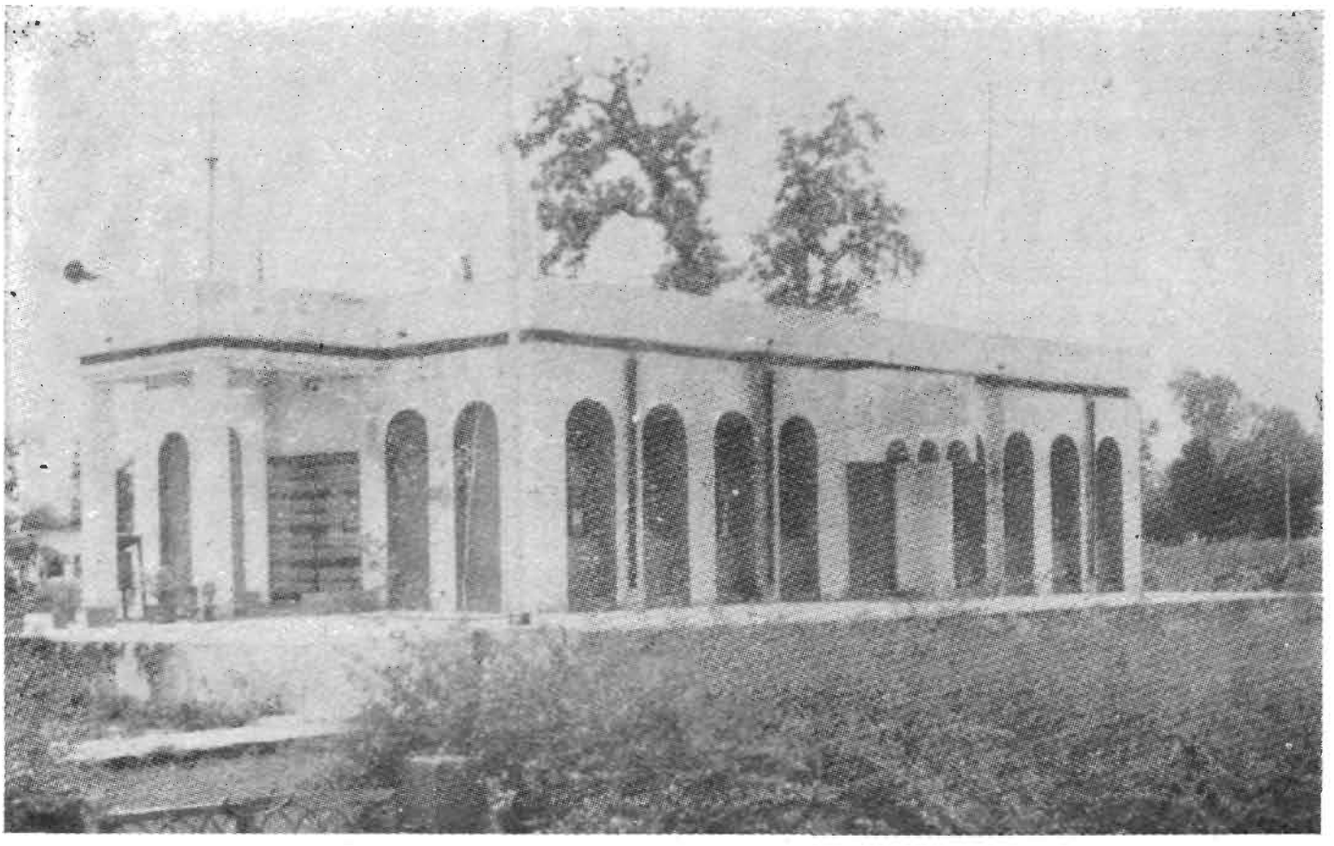
50. Shriram Temple, Sitamarhi.



51. Shriram Temple, BALCO.



52. Shiva Temple, SADA colony.



53. Gurudwara, BALCO.



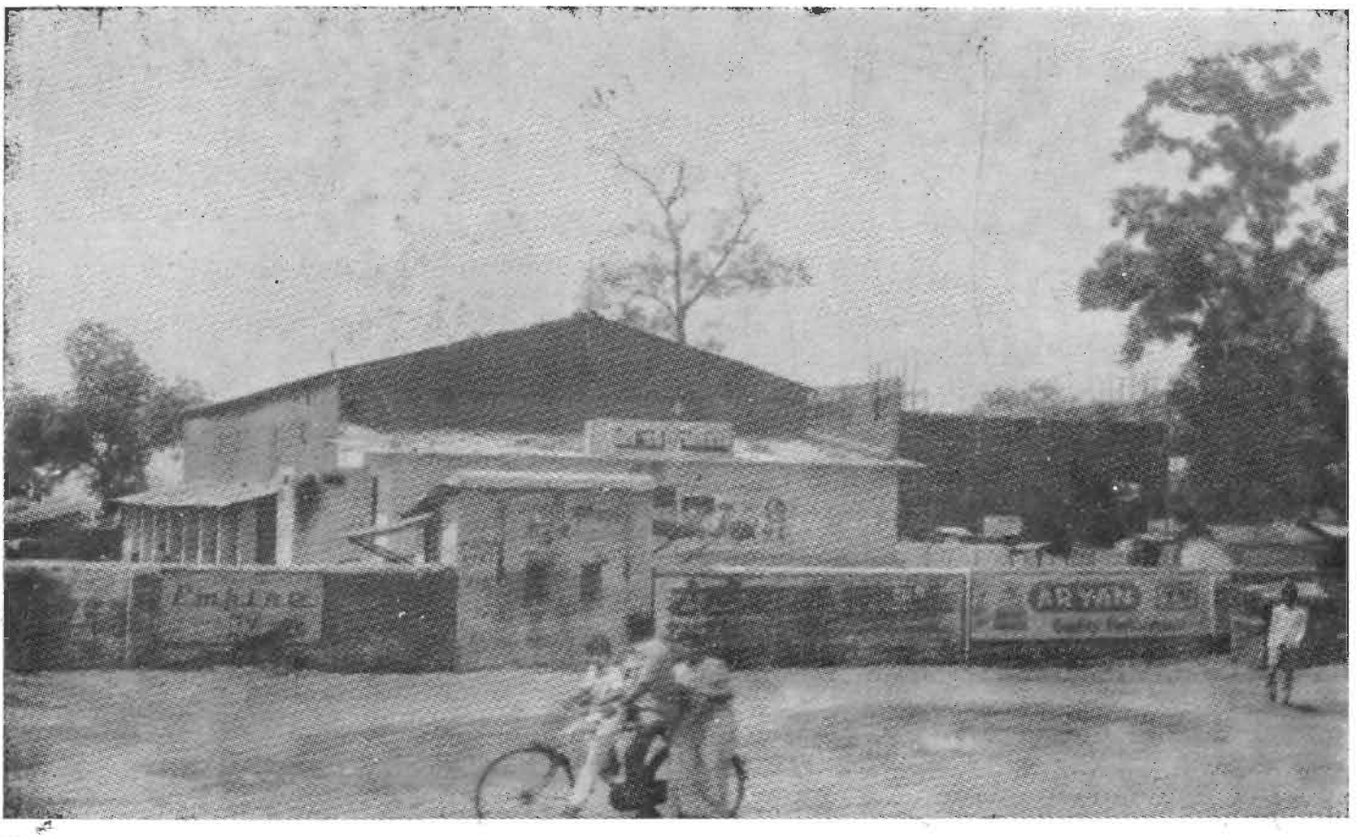
54. Mosque, BALCO.



55. Church, BALCO.



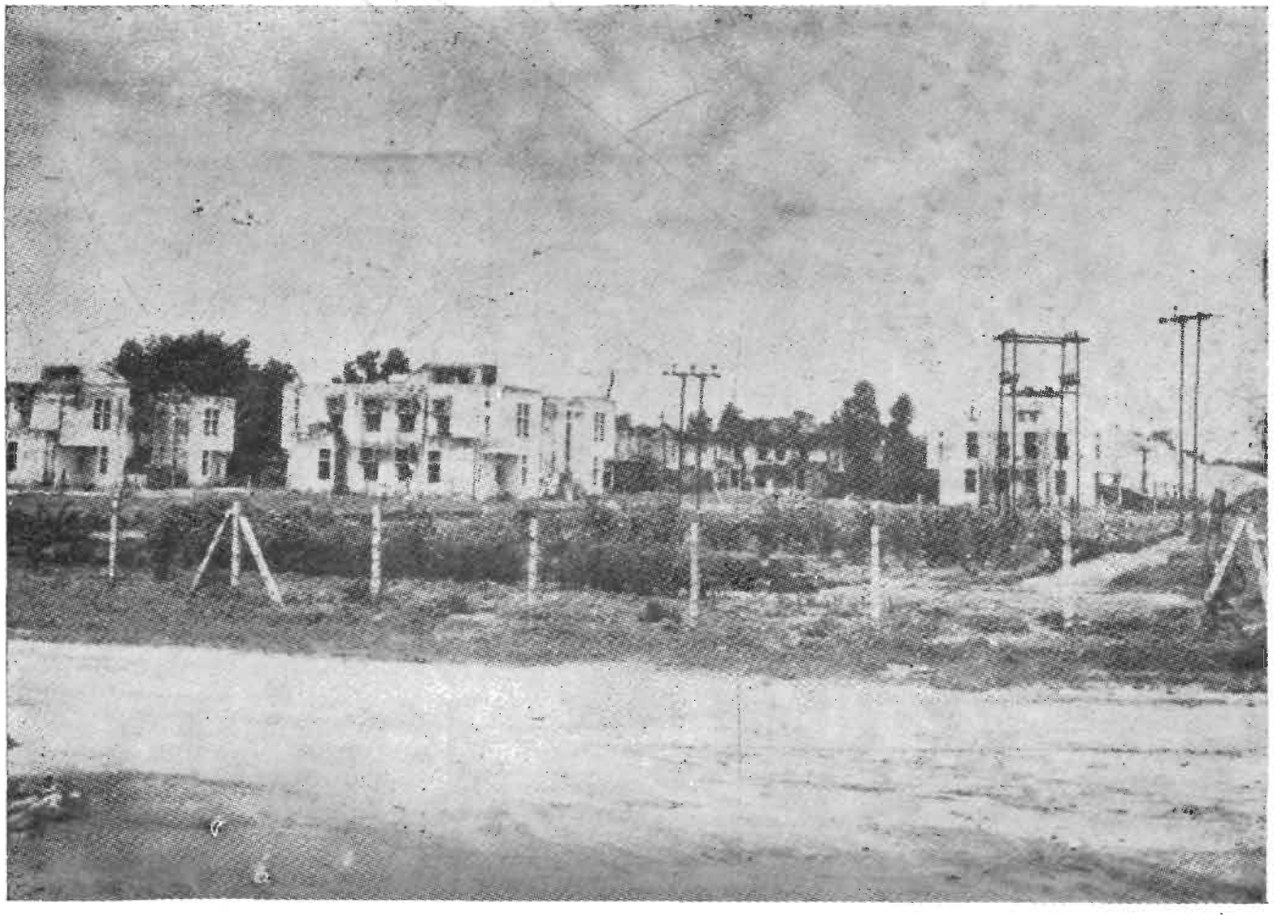
56. Pawan talkies, Old Korba.



57. Vikas talkies, BALCO.



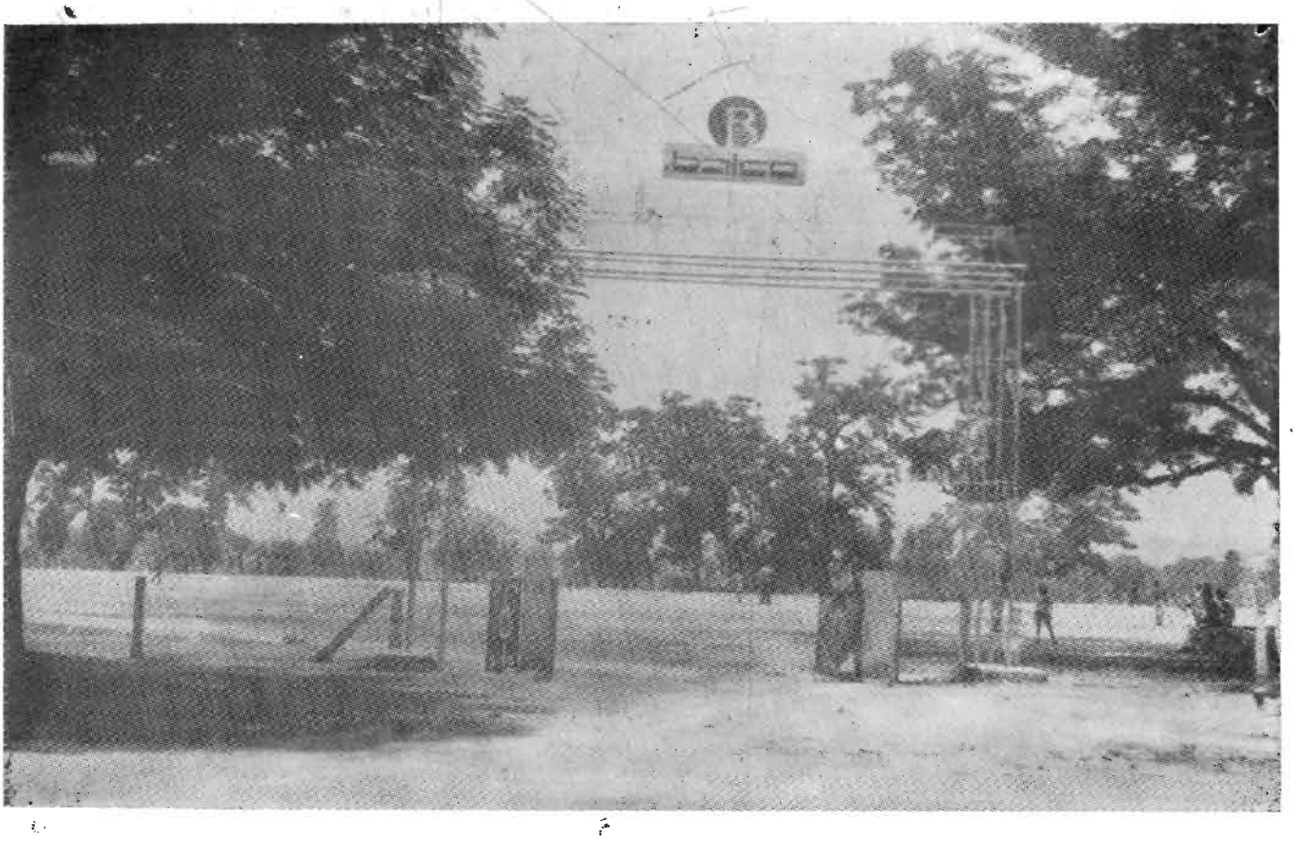
58. Central park, BALCO.



59. Flower garden, SADA.



60. Scene of fruit garden and air polluting chimnies of 100 MW.



61. Sports ground, BALCO.



62. Pushplata Kunj (100 MW Chowk).

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 1

Number of persons seeking Employment for the first time by Age, sex and Educational level

Age-group	Total number			Number seeking employment for the first time who are																				
				Illiterate			Education without level			Below Primary			Primary			Matric			Diploma & certificate			Degree and above		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	21	22	23	24	25
0—14 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 . . .	14	12	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
20—24 . . .	14	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	7	5	2
25—29 . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34 . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 and above . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	30	22	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	5	..	13	8	5	..	..	..	8	6	2

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 2

Number of persons seeking Employment for the first time by sex, Educational level and type of Employment sought

Type of Employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is																
	Illiterate			Below primary		Primary		Matric			Degree and above			Total		
	P	M	F	P	M	P	M	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
Labour Welfare Officer .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Clerk in bank service . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	5	3	2
Clerk in other office . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	2	3	2	1	12	9	3
Teacher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Electric fitter/Welder . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Peon	1	..	1	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	1
Business	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mason/carpenter	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Unskilled/labour manual . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
TOTAL . . .	2	1	1	2	2	5	5	13	8	5	8	6	2	30	22	8

APPENDIX TABLE No. 3

Number of persons seeking Employment by Age, Sex, Educational level and Registered with Employment Exchange

Educational level	Seeking Employment and Registered with Employment Exchange								Seeking Employment and not registered with Employment Exchange									
	Age-group								Age-Group									
	Up to 14		15—24		25—34		35+		Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Education without level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below Primary	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Primary	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Matric	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	9	6
Diploma & Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Degree and above	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
TOTAL	..	..	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	1	1	24	9

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 4

Number of persons seeking Employment by Educational level, sex and Marital status

Educational level	(a) Seeking employment for first time (b) Seeking employment but have previous employment background	Number of persons seeking employment whose marital status								
		Unmarried			Married			Total		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate	(a)	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below Primary	(a)	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	(a)	*4*	*4*	..	*1*	*1*	..	*5*	*5*	..
	(b)	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Matric	(a)	10	7	3	3	1	2	13	8	5
	(b)	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
Degree & above	(a)	8	6	2	..	..	..	8	6	2
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	(a)	25	20	5	5	2	3	30	22	8
	(b)	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 5

Occupation consonance of persons by sex seeking employment who had previous Employment by the type of occupation sought

Description of occupation sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with the previous employment			Number where employment sought is not in consonance with previous employment			Total		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Labour welfare Officer	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Clerk in Bank	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	3	2
Clerk in other Offices	1	..	1	12	9	3	13	9	4
Teacher	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
Electrical Fitter/Welder	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Helper	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Peon	..	..	..	6	5	1	6	5	1
Business	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Mason/carpenter	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Unskilled manual labour	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Mechanical Fitter/security guard	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	3	2	1	30	22	8	33	24	9

Note—When the occupation sought in the same line as the previous one it may be termed as occupation consonance.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 6

Employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence and Sex

Place of last residence	Total Rurul Urban	Employment status by sex																	
		Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator		
		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
A. Non-Migrant (Born in town)		41	41	..	4	4	..	24	24	..	9	9	..	3	3	..	1	1	..
B. Migrant																			
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district.																			
	TOTAL	150	138	12	12	12	..	100	94	6	28	22	6	10	10	..	..	..	..
	(a) Rural	115	105	10	5	5	..	77	72	5	25	20	5	8	8	..	..	..	..
	(b) Urban	35	33	2	7	7	..	23	22	1	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
II. Last residence out-side the district but within the state																			
	T	77	68	9	2	2	..	53	49	4	16	12	4	6	5	1	..	..	..
	R	28	25	3	..	..	..	16	16	..	11	8	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
	U	49	43	6	2	2	..	37	33	4	5	4	1	5	4	1	..	..	..
District	T	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Sagar . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rewa . .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Shahdol	T	8	7	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	8	7	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
4. Sidhi	T	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Mandsaur .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Jhabua .	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Indore . .	T	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bhopal . .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

9. Betul .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Jabalpur .	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Narsimhapur .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Mandla . .	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chhindwara .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Balaghat .	T	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Surguja .	T	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Raigarh .	T	13	13	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	7	7	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	U	6	6	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Rajnandgaon	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Durg .	T	10	10	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	10	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
19. Riapur . .	T	18	15	3	1	1	..	8	8	..	8	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	12	9	3	..	..	..	4	4	..	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	6	6	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20. Bastar . .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Last residence in other State																			
	T	68	63	5	5	5	..	47	44	3	12	11	1	4	3	1	..	..	..
	R	22	18	4	3	3	..	13	11	2	5	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	46	45	1	2	2	..	34	33	1	7	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
State																			
1. Andhra Pradesh	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 6—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2. Assam .	T	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar . .	T	12	12	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat . .	T	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Haryana .	T	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
6. Karnataka .	T	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kerala . .	T	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maharashtra .	T	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Orissa .	T	7	5	2	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Punjab . .	T	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthan .	T	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Uttar Pradesh	T	20	18	2	..	..	..	14	12	2	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	R	8	7	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	12	11	1	..	..	..	9	8	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
13. West Bengal .	T	11	11	..	1	1	..	7	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	10	..	1	1	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Last residence in other country	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Unspecified . .	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE No. 7

Employment status of workers by Castes or Tribes or Community and Sex

Caste/Tribe/Community	Employment status by sex																	
	Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator		
	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
Community																		
New Buddhist																		
I. Neo Buddhist	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Christian	13	9	4	..	..	..	11	8	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
III. *Hindu*																		
1. Brahmin	46	44	2	2	2	..	37	36	1	5	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Brahmin	42	41	1	2	2	..	33	33	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
Vaishnav	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gosai	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vaishya	29	29	..	13	13	..	11	11	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baniya	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gupta	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Maheshwari	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agrawal	17	17	..	12	12	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sahu	21	19	2	1	1	..	15	15	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sahu (Teli)	19	17	2	1	1	..	13	13	..	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rathore	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	25	23	2	..	..	..	23	21	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khatri	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Thakur	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	10	10	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	14	13	1	..	..	..	9	9	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahir	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yadav	13	12	1	..	..	..	8	8	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Gadriya	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadariya	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawat	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7. Kurmi	11	11	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurmi	6	6	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patel	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fulmali	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jaiswal	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kesta	18	18	..	1	1	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kosha	16	16	..	1	1	..	13	13	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandra	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	18	16	2	..	..	..	11	10	1	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panika	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manikpuri	13	11	2	..	..	..	7	6	1	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi (Unspecified)	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	9	9	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
14. Naik	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	10	8	2	1	1	..	4	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar (Vishvakarma)	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayasthya	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sambra	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	22	20	2	2	2	..	15	13	2	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Sikh (Jat)	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
ALL TOTAL	**276**	**256**	**20**	**22**	**22**	..	**190**	**179**	**11**	**45**	**38**	**7**	**18**	**16**	**2**	**1**	**1**	..

Castes																			
1. Adi Andhra (Scheduled in AP)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chahar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
3. Dumar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Ganda	8	7	1	1	1	..	5	5	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Ghasia	9	5	4	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Kori	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Rohidas	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Satnami	18	18	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
9. Surjya banshi	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	43	38	5	1	1	..	21	20	1	16	12	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	
Tribes																			
1. Agariya	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Binjhwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Gond	10	10	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Knwar	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Oraon	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	17	16	1	..	..	..	13	12	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
ALL TOTAL	336	310	26	23	23	..	224	211	13	65	54	11	23	21	2	1	1	..	

APPENDIX TABLE No. 8

Knowledge of Subsidiary language and Average educational score

Mother tongue	Total speakers of mother tongue			Speakers of Subsidiary languages and Average Educational Score																	
				Hindi			Educational Score			English			Educational Score			Chattisgarhi			Educational score		
	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Chattisgarhi	712	370	342	435	249	186	1·37	1·74	0·88	41	33	8	2·93	3·03	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hindi	280	147	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	50	29	3·20	3·44	2·80	93	53	40	2·15	2·42	1·80
3. Marathi	27	13	14	22	11	11	2·41	2·82	2·00	6	5	1	3·50	3·60	3·00	3	2	1	2·33	2·00	3·00
4. Punjabi	10	4	6	9	4	5	2·56	2·25	2·80	3	1	2	2.67	3·00	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurumukhi	7	4	3	5	3	2	3·00	3·00	3·00	2	2	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	5	4	1	5	4	1	1·80	2·80	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi	5	2	3	2	1	1	1·50	2·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gujarati	9	5	4	9	5	4	2·89	3·20	2·50	4	3	1	3·25	3·33	3·00	4	2	2	3·00	3·50	2·50
9. Urdu	66	34	32	31	20	11	2·20	1·90	2·80	5	1	4	4·60	3·00	5·00	23	11	12	1·04	0·82	1·25
10. Bhojpuri	26	12	14	24	12	12	1·71	2·64	1·50	5	5	..	3·60	3·60	..	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..
11. Rajsthani	5	2	3	3	2	1	4·33	5·00	3·00	2	2	..	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Gondi	8	4	4	3	2	1	0·33	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Bihari	2	1	1	2	1	1	1·00	2·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Oriya	12	6	6	7	3	4	2·00	2·33	1·75	2	1	1	2·50	4·00	1·00	1	..	1	3·00	..	3·00
15. Telugu	24	11	13	20	8	12	3·10	3·25	3·00	19	7	12	3·11	3·71	2·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Malayalam	5	2	3	5	2	3	1·40	0·50	2·00	1	..	1	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Oraon	5	4	1	3	2	1	2·33	2·00	3·00	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Brajbhasha	5	..	5	3	..	3	1·33	..	1·33	1	..	1	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bangala	34	16	18	29	15	14	2·55	2·57	2·92	12	6	6	3·00	2·83	3·17	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..
20. Kachchi	2	1	1	2	1	1	1·50	2·00	1·00	1	1	..	2·00	2·00	..	2	1	1	1·50	2·00	1·00
21. Marwari	4	2	2	4	2	2	3·50	3·50	3·50	4	2	2	3·50	3·50	3·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Baghelkhandi	13	5	8	3	2	1	3·33	3·50	3·00	1	1	..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Awadhi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rewapari	2	1	1	1	1	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2·00	2·00	..
25. Maithily	2	1	1	2	1	1	1·50	3·00	..	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	1,271	652	619	629	351	278	1·67	1·95	1·32	190	122	68	2·13	2·51	2·91	129	72	57	1·99	2·19	1·74

T = Total M = Males F = Females

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 8—*Contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score																	
	Gujarathi			Educational score			Kannad			Educational score			Oriya			Educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1. Chattisgarhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..
3. Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Urdu	2	1	1	1·50	2·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bhojpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..
12. Gondi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	3·17	5·00	2·25	10	2	8	3·10	5·00	2·63
16. Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Braj Bhasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bangali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Kachchhi	2	1	1	1·50	2·00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Baghelkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rewapari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Maithili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	4	2	2	1·50	2·00	1·00	6	2	4	3·17	5·00	2·25	12	4	8	3·42	5·00	2·63

APPENDIX TABLE No. 8—*Contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score																	
	Tamil			Educational score			Sanskrit			Educational score			Bangla			Educational score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1. Chattisgarhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	1	3·67	3·63	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hindi	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..	6	5	1	3·00	3·00	3·00	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..
3. Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjabi	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bhojpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4·33	4·33	..
12. Gondi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Telugu	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..	1	1	..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Braj Bhasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bangala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Kachchhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Baghelkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rewapari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Maithili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	2	2	..	5·00	5·00	..	16	14	2	3·44	3·43	3·50	4	4	..	4·50	4·50	..

APPENDIX TABLE No. 8—*Contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score																							
	Urdu			Educational score			Arbi			Educational Score			Roman			Educational Score			Malwa			Educational Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
1. Chattisgarhi	2	2	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hindi	2	2	..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	6	3	3	0·83	0·67	1·00
3. Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjabi	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	1·17	1·67	0·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Bhojpuri	4	2	2	2·50	3·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Gondi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Oriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Braj Bhasha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bangla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Kachchhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Marwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Baghelkhandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Rewapari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Maithili	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	9	7	2	2.78	3·00	2·00	6	3	3	1·17	1·67	0·67	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	6	3	3	0·83	0·67	1·00

APPENDIX TABLE 8—*Contd.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score																							
	Marwari			Educational Score			Marathi			Educational Score			Punjabi			Educational Score			Malyalam			Educational Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
1. Chattisgarhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hindi	6	4	2	1·17	1·50	0·50	8	5	3	3·63	3·80	3·33	2	2	..	5·00	5·00	..	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..
3. Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gurumukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi																								
8. Gujarati																								
9. Urdu																								
10. Bhojpuri																								
11. Rajasthani																								
12. Gondi																								
13. Bihari																								
14. Oriya																								
15. Telugu																								
16. Malayalam													—NIL—											
17. Oraon																								
18. Braj Bhasha																								
19. Bangla																								
20. Kachchhi																								
21. Marwari																								
22. Baghelkhandi																								
23. Awadhi																								
24. Rewapari																								
25. Maithili																								
GRAND TOTAL	6	4	2	1.17	1.50	0.50	8	5	3	3.63	3.80	3.33	2	2	..	5.00	5.00	..	1	1	..	5.00	5.00	..

APPENDIX TABLE 8—*Concld.*

Mother tongue	Speakers of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score																	
	Parsi			Educational Score			Halwi			Educational Score			Godi			Educatinal Score		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124
1. Chattisgarhi	1	1	..	3·00	3·00	..	1	1	..	2·00	2·00	..	1	1	..	2·00	2·00	..
2. Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Punjabi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Guramukhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Dogri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Sindhi																		
8. Gujarati																		
9. Urdu																		
10. Bhojpuri																		
11. Rajasthani																		
12. Gondi																		
13. Bihari																		
14. Oriya																		
15. Telugu																		
16. Malayalam								—NIL—										
17. Oraon																		
18. Braj Bhasha																		
19. Bangla																		
20. Kachchi																		
21. Marwari																		
22. Baghelkhadi																		
23. Awadhi																		
24. Rewapari																		
25. Maithili																		
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	..	3.00	3.00	..	1	1	..	2.00	2.00	..	1	1	..	2.00	2.00	..

Appendix TABLE No. 9

Household default Consistency by Sex in enrolling children as related to educational level by 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 term as default Consistency.

	Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household	Number of households with both male & female children of School going age	Below Primary		Total	
			M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Neo Budhist	..	..	..	..	..
II	Christian	2	..	..	..	..
III	Hindu (Total)	49	1	..	1	..
1	Brahmin	11	..	..	..	..
2	Vaishya	4	..	..	..	..
3	Sahu	4	..	..	..	..
4	Kshatriya	10	..	..	..	..
5	Ahir	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kurmi	2	..	..	..	..
7	Gadaria	1	..	..	..	..
8	Kalar	1	1	..	1	..
9	Koshta	5	..	..	..	..
10	Panika	6	..	..	..	..
11	Sindhi (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..
12	Soni	1	..	..	..	..
13	Kumhar	1	..	..	..	..
14	Naik	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dhobi	2	..	..	..	..
16	Nai	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kahar	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kayastha	1	..	..	..	..
20	Sambra	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kewat	..	..	..	..	..
22	Marar	..	..	..	..	..
23	Maratha	..	..	..	..	..
24	Barai	..	..	..	..	..
IV	Muslim	7	1	..	1	..
V	Sikh	..	..	..	..	..
VI	Jain	..	..	..	..	..
	ALL COMMUNITIES TOTAL	58	2	..	2	..
	CASTE					
1	Adi-Andhra	1	..	..	..	..
2	Chadar	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dumar	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ganda	2	..	..	..	..
5	Ghasia	1	..	..	..	..
6	Kori	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rohidas	..	..	..	..	..
8	Satnami	5	..	..	..	..
9	Surjyabanshi	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL CASTES	9	..	..	..	..
	TRIBE					
1	Agaria	..	..	..	..	..
2	Binghawar	1	..	..	..	..
3	Gond	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanwar	..	..	..	..	..
5	Oraon	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL TRIBES	2	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	69	2	..	2	..

APPENDIX TABLE No. 10

Household default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school going age related to educational level and Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household

Caste or Tribe or Community of head of household		No. of households with both male and female children of school going age	No. of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is							
			Illiterate		Below Primary		Middle		Total	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Neo Budhist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	Christian	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	Hindu (Total)	49	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	Brahmin	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Vaishya	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sahu	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Kshatriya	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5	Ahir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Gadaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kurmi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kalar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Koshta	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Panika	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Sindhi (unspecified)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Soni	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kumhar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Naik	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Dhobi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
16	Nai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kahard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kayasthya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Sambra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kewat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Marar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Barai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	Muslim	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
V	Sikhs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL COMMUNITY	58	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
	CASTES									
1	Adi-Andhra	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Chadahr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Dumar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Ganda	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Ghasiya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Kori	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rohidas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Satnami	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Surjyabanshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL CASTES	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX TABLE No. 10—*Concld.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	TRIBES									
1	Agaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Binjhawar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Gond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kanwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Oraon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL TRIBES	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	ALL CASTE	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	ALL COMMUNITY	58	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
		62	4	..	1	..	1	..	6	..

NOTE —If all male children of school going age are enrolled in school but not female children it may be termed as default inconsistency by sex.

APPENDIX TABLE No. 11

Household Default Inconsistency (unstructured) in Enrolling children in School as Related to Educational level and Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of household

Caste or Tribe or Community of Head of Household		No. of Household with both male and female children of School going age	No. of households showing default in consistency/unstructured whose Educational level of Head of household is					
			Illiterate	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric	Total
			Males	Males	Males	Males	Males	Males
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III	Hindu (Total)	34	1	3	3	1	..	8
1	Brahmin	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Vaishya	4	..	..	1	..	..	1
3	Kshatriya	10	..	1	..	..	..	1
4	Gadariya	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
5	Kurmi *	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
6	Panika	6	..	1	2	1	..	4
IV	Muslim	7	..	1	..	1	..	2
	TOTAL COMMUNITY	41	1	4	3	2	..	10
	CASTE							
	Satnami	5	..	..	..	1	1	2
	GRAND TOTAL	46	1	4	3	3	1	12

NOTE—If same male and female children are enrolled and not others it may be termed as default in consistency unstructured.

APPENDIX TABLE No. 12

Never Attendance and Discontinuation after ever Attendance by Age, Sex and Reason

Age	Total Number		Never Attendance											Never Attendance						
			MALE											FEMALE						
	Males	Females	Economically disability	Due to sickness	Nom interest of education	Over age	Tendancy to give low education to girls	Long Distance to school	Under age	Employment problem	Physically crippled	Economically disability	Due to sickness	Nom interest of education	Over age	Tendancy to give low education to girls	Long Distance to school	Under age	Employment problem	Physically crippled
			Reason											Reason						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	7	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
6	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total All age	17	34	1	3	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	9	4	..	..	1	4	7	2	..

APPENDIX TABLE 12—*Concld.*

Age	Discontinuation after Attendance																		
	MALE									FEMALE									
	Economically disability	Due to sickness	Nom interest of education	Over age	Tendancy to give low education to girls	Long Distance to school	Under age	Employment problem	Physically crippled	Economically disability	Due to sickness	Nom interest of education	Over age	Tendancy to give low education to girls	Long Distance to school	Under age	Employment problem	Physically crippled
	Reason									Reason								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total All age	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE No. 13

Discontinuation of Education by Age, Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Class up to which Read

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age-Group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class					
		Male			Female		
		Class II	V to VI	Class II	Class III to IV	Class V to VI	Class VII to VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CASTE							
Ghasia	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMUNITY							
Vajshya	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatria	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurmi	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalar	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 13—14	..	1	..	..	..	..
Panika	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muslim	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(c) 13—14	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL COMMUNITY	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	1	1	..	2	1	1
	(c) 13—14	..	1	..	..	..	2
ALL TOTAL	(a) 5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 10—12	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**
	(c) 13—14	..	**1**	..	..	..	**2**
GRAND TOTAL		**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**

APPENDIX TABLE No. 14

Characteristics of Places of Successive Migration in two Stages by Time of Migration to Referrent town

Characteristics of the Places	Total Number of House-Holds	Number of households Migrating to referrent Town			
		1966 or earlier	1966—70	1971—75	1976 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village—Village—Referrent Town	16	2	3	6	5
2. Village—Small town—Referrent town	8	..	1	5	2
3. Village—Medium Sized Town—Referrent town	8	3	..	3	2
4. Village—City—Referrent town	15	..	2	4	9
5. Small town—Village—Referrent town	..	..	..	..	..
6. Small town—Small town—Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
7. Small town—Medium Size town—Referrent town	..	..	..	..	..
8. Small town—City—Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
9. Medium Sized town—Village—Referrent town	..	..	..	..	..
10. Medium town—Small town—Referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
11. Medium Sized town—Medium town—Referrent town	2	..	1	..	1
12. Medium Sized town—City—Referrent town	3	1	..	1	1
13. City—Village—Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
14. City—Medium Sized town—Referrent town	2	..	..	..	2
15. City—City—Referrent town	3	1	2	..	..
16. Others (Specify)	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	**62**	**8**	**10**	**19**	**25**

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 15

Characteristics of places of successive Migration in two stages by reason of Migration

Characteristics	1st Stage		2nd Stage		
	Reason for Migration	Number of House-hold	Reason for Migration	Number of House holds	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village—Village—Referrent towns	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	10	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	16	
	(b) Education & Training	3	(b) ..	..	
	(c) Change of place, Marriage, retirement, sickness, others etc.	3	(c) ..	..	
2. Village—Small town—Referrent town.	(a) Employment Trade, Business	4	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	8	
	(b) Education	4	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
3. Village—Medium Size town—Referrent town.	(a) Employment, Trade, business	5	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	8	
	(b) Education & training.	1	(b) ..	..	
	(c) Change of place, Marriage, Retirement, Sickness, other etc.	2	(c) ..	..	
4. Village—City—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	8	(a) Employment Trade & Business	15	
	(b) Education & training	6	(b) ..	..	
	(c) Change of place, Marriage, Retirement, sickness, others etc.	1	(c) ..	..	
5. Small town—Small town—Referrent town	(a) ..	..	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	1	
	(b) Education & Training	1	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
6. Small town—City—Referrent town	(a) ..	..	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	1	
	(b) Education & Training	1	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
7. Medium size town—small town—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade, Business	1	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	1	
	(b) ..	..	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
8. Medium town—Medium town—Referrent town	(a) ..	..	(a) Employment	2	
	(b) Education & Training	1	(b) ..	..	
	(c) Sickness	1	(c) ..	..	
9. Medium town—City—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade, Business	1	(a) Employment	3	
	(b) Education & training	2	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
10. City—Village—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade, Business	1	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	1	
	(b) ..	..	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
11. City—Medium town—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	2	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	2	
	(b) ..	..	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
12. City—City—Referrent town	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	2	(a) Employment Trade & Business	2	
	(b) Education & Training	1	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) Retirement	1	
13. Other (Specify) eg.					
14. City—Small town—Referrent town	(a) Employment	1	(a) Employment	1	
	(b) ..	..	(b) ..	..	
	(c) ..	..	(c) ..	..	
TOTAL	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	35	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	61	
	(b) Education & Training	20	(b) ..	..	
	(c) Change of place, Marriage-Retirement, sickness, other etc.	7	(c) Retirement	1	
ALL TOTAL . . .		62		62	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 16

Characteristics of places of successive Migration in three stages by time of Migration to Refferent town

Characterstics of places involved in Migration in succession	Total number of house-holds	Number of Households Migrating to referrent town			
		1966 or earlier	1966-70	1971-75	1976 or later
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Village—Medium town—Medium town-Referrent town	2	..	..	..	2
II. Village City—Small—town-Referrent town.	2	1	..	..	1
III. Village—City—City Referrent town	4	..	..	1	3
IV. Small town—Small town—Medium town—Referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
V. Medium town—Medium town—City—Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
VI. Medium town—City—City—Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
VII. Town of all size—Village—City Referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
SUB TOTAL	12	2	2	1	7
VIII. Other (specify) including					
(1) Village—Small—town—Village—Referrent town	3	..	..	1	2
(2) Village—Village—Medium town Referrent town	2	1	..	1	..
(3) Village—Village—Village—Referrent town	3	..	..	1	2
(4) Village—City—Village Referrent town	2	..	..	1	1
(5) Village—Referrent town—Small town—Referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(6) Village City Medium town Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(7) Village Medium town Village Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(8) Village—Village, City Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(9) Village Referrent town—Village Referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(10) Medium town—Small town—Small town—Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(11) City—City—City—Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
SUB TOTAL	17	5	..	6	6
TOTAL I to VIII	12	2	2	1	7
ALL TOTAL	29	7	2	7	13

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 17

Characteristics of places of successive Migration at three stages by reason of migration

Charecteristics	1st stage		2nd stage		3rd stage	
	Reason of No. Migration	No. of household	Reason of migration	No. of household	Reason of migration	No. of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Village-Medium town-Medium town Refe-rrent town	(a) Employment, Trade & Business	1	..	2	..	2
	(b) Education & Training	1	..	..	..	..
	(c) Change of place, Marriage, Retired, Sickness etc.	..	..	..	..	..
II. Village-Medium town-city-Referrent town	(a)	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
III. Village-city-Small town-Referrent town	(a)	2	..	2	..	2
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 17—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV. Village-city-city Referrent town . .	(a)	3	..	4	..	4
	(b)	1	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
V. Small town-Small town-Medium town Referrent town	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Medium town-Medium town-city Referrent town	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
VII. Medium town-city-city-Referrent town	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Town of all size—village city medium Referrent town	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Others X (Specify)						
1. Villages-mall town-village-Referrent town	(a)	1	..	2	..	3
	(b)	2	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	1	..	..
2. Village-village-Medium town-Referrent town.	(a)	1	..	2	..	2
	(b)	1	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
3. Village-village-village-Referrent town	(a)	2	..	2	..	3
	(b)	1	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	1	..	..
4. Village-city-village. Referrent town .	(a)	1	..	2	..	2
	(b)	1	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
5. Village Medium town—small town—Referrent town	(a)	..	..	1	..	1
	(b)	1	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
6. Village-city-Medium town. Referrent town.	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
7. Village-medium town village. Referrent town.	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
8. Village-village-city. Referrent town .	(a)	..	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	1	..	..	..	..
9. Village- Medium town- Village Referrent town	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
10. Medium town-small town-small town-Referrent town.	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
11. City- City- City- Referrent town .	(a)	1	..	1	..	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	* (a) Employment, Trade & Business	20	..	27	..	29
	* (b) Education & Training.	8	..	..	..	..
	* (c) Change of place, marriage, retire, sickness others etc.	1	..	2	..	..
ALL TOTAL		29	..	29	..	29

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 18

Characteristics of places of successive migration in four or more stages by time of migration in referrent Town

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total Number of household	No. of Household migrating to referrent town			
		1966 or earlier	1966-70	1971 to 75	1976 or later
1	2	3	4	5	6
Others (Specify)					
(i) Village-village-medium town-Village-small-town city Village-Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(ii) Village-city-city-medium town-city-city-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(iii) Village-City-small town-city-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(iv) Medium-city-city-medium town-small town-city-city-Medium town Referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(v) City-Medium town-Village-city-Village, Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(vi) Village-city-Village-city-Village-Village-Medium-town-city-Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(vii) Village-village-city-city, Medium town-Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(viii) Village- village, Small town-city-village Referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(ix) Village-city, city-Medium town-City, City-city small town - Medium town-Referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(x) City-city-Medium town-Medium town-small town-Referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(xi) City-Village-City-Medium town-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xii) Medium town-Medium-town Village-City-Referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
(xiii) Village-city-Village, city-city-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xiv) Samall town city-Medium town-City-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xv) Village, village-city-city-Referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
(xvi) Village-village medium town-city Referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(xvii) Village-city-Medium town Small town Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xviii) Village-Medium town-city-village-Meditum town-city-Referrent town.	1	..	1	..	..
(xix) Village-Medium town-Medium town Small town-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xx) Small town-Small town-Small town-Medium town-Medium city-city city village-Referrent town	1	..	..	..	1
(xxi) Small town-small town-city-medium town-city referrent town.	1	..	..	..	1
(xxii) Village-village small town-village, referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(xxiii) Village-village small town-medium town-referrent town	1	..	..	1	..
(xxiv) City-city village city referrent town	1	1	..	..	..
(xxv) City-city-village Medium town, referrent town	1	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	25	3	4	4	14

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 19

Property at the place from where migrated by the discription of the place and distance and duration of stay

Place from where migrated	Distance in Km.							Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Number of Households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Total
	10 or less km A	11-20 km B	21-50 km C	51-100 km D	101-200 km E	201-500 km F	500+ km G	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(A) Non-Migrant Born in the town	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	2	17
(B) Migrant :																		
I. Last Residence outside the town but in the District.																		
(A) Rural	10	6	20	29	24	..	..	..	5	12	14	19	..	3	8	17	11	89
(B) Urban	..	..	8	..	18	..	..	..	3	2	4	5	..	2	1	4	5	26
II. Last Residence outside the district but within the State.																		
(1) Raigarh District ,																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
(B) Urban	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6
(2) Durg District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
(3) Mandla District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(4) Jhabua District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(5) Chhindwwara District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Baster District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Raipur District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	9
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 19—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
(8) Mandsaur District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
(9) Sidhi District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(10) Bhopal District				..														
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
(11) Indore District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL				..														
(A) Rural	10	6	20	32	27	10	2	..	6	14	20	23	..	3	10	19	12	107
(B) Urban	17	..	8	3	23	10	8	..	7	5	10	21	..	7	5	6	8	69
(12) Surguja District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(13) Betul District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(14) Jabalpur District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(15) Shahdol District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	7
(16) Rewa District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(17) Rajnandgaon District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(18) Narsimhapur District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(19) Sagar District																		
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

(1) U.P. State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	3	1	9
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	9
(2) Orissa State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
(3) West Bengal State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	8
(4) Punjab State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(5) Assam State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(6) Bihar State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	6
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	6
(7) Andhra Pradesh State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(8) Maharashtra State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
(9) Gujarat State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(10) Karnataka State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(11) Haryana State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(12) Rajasthan State																			
(A) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other than Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL A (Rural)	10	6	20	32	27	13	25	1	7	16	25	29	..	3	13	23	16	133
B (Urban)	17	..	8	3	23	19	47	1	11	13	20	28	..	10	8	14	12	117
RAND TOTAL	27	6	28	35	50	32	72	2	18	29	45	57	..	13	21	37	28	250

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 20

Unit of Migration as related to place of last residence, Religion and Caste or Tribe or community

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	No. of Households whose place of last residence was place 1 Unit of migration of which is					
	I—Last residence outside the town but in the district					
	Rural Unit of migration			Urban Unit of migration		
	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first other follows	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first other follows
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) Brahmin	..	2	6	1	1	2
(2) Vaishya	1	..	2	..	2	4
(3) Sahu	..	1	5	..	..	4
(4) Kshatriya	2	3	2	..	..	1
(5) Ahir	2	2	2	..	..	..
(6) Gaddriys	..	1	..	..	..	..
(7) Kurmi	2	..	1	..	..	..
(8) Kalar	..	1	..	..	..	..
(9) Koshta	..	1	4	..	..	..
(10) Panika	2	2	5	..	..	..
(11) Sindhi	..	..	..	..	1	..
(12) Soni	..	2	..	..	..	..
(13) Kumhar	..	..	1	..	..	1
(14) Naik	..	..	1	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi	..	2	5	..	..	..
(16) Nai	..	..	..	..	..	..
(17) Lohar	..	2	1	..	..	..
(18) Kahara	..	..	..	..	1	..
(19) Kayasthya	..	..	..	..	..	1
(20) Sambra	..	..	1	..	..	..
(21) Kewat	..	..	2	..	..	..
(22) Marar	..	..	1	..	..	..
(23) Maratha	..	..	..	..	1	..
(24) Barai	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	9	19	39	1	6	13
CASTES						
(1) Adi Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chadhar	..	1	..	..	..	..
(3) Dumar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Ganda	1	2	..	..	1	1
(5) Ghasia	..	..	1	..	..	..
(6) Kori	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Rohidas	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Satnami	4	1	3	..	..	1
(9) Surjya banshi	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	5	4	4	..	1	2
TRIBES						
(1) Agaria	..	1	..	..	..	..
(2) Binjhwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gond	1	1	4	..	..	..
(4) Kanwar	..	..	1	..	..	..
(5) Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	2	5	..	..	..
I Hindu	15	25	48	1	7	15
II Muslim	..	..	..	..	2	..
III Christian	..	..	1	..	1	..
IV Neo Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	15	25	49	1	10	15

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 20—*contd.*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	No. of Households whose place of last residence was place 1 Unit of migration of which is					
	II Last residence outside the district but within the state					
	Rural Unit of migration			Urban Unit of migration		
	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first others follows	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first others follows
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
(1) Brahmin	..	..	3	2	4	5
(2) Vaishya	..	..	..	..	2	1
(3) Sahu	..	1	3	..	..	3
(4) Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	2	2
(5) Ahir	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Gadariya	..	..	..	..	..	1
(7) Kurmi	..	..	..	..	1	1
(8) Kalar	..	..	1	..	..	..
(9) Koshta	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Panika	2	..	1	..	..	..
(11) Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Soni	..	1	1	..	..	1
(13) Kumhar	..	..	..	..	2	..
(14) Naik	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi	..	..	..	..	..	..
(16) Nai	1	..	..	..	..	..
(17) Lohar	..	1	..	..	..	..
(18) Kahar	..	..	..	1	..	..
(19) Kayasthya	..	..	..	..	..	1
(20) Sambra	..	..	..	..	..	..
(21) Kewat	..	..	..	..	..	..
(22) Marar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(23) Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
(24) Barai	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTES	3	3	9	3	11	15
(1) Adi Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chadhar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Dumar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Ganda	..	1	..	..	1	..
(5) Ghasia	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Kori	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Rohidas	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Satnami	..	1	1	..	..	..
(9) Surjya-banshi	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	2	1	..	1	..
TRIBES						
(1) Agaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Binjhwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gond	1	..	..	..	..	2
(4) Kanwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	..	2
I Hindu	5	5	10	3	12	17
II Muslim	..	..	1	..	..	2
III Christian	..	..	..	..	1	4
IV Neo Buddhist	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI Jain	..	..	..	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL	5	5	11	3	13	24

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 20—*Concld.*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	No. Households whose place of last residence was place 1 Unit of migration of which is III Last residence in other state						
	Rural Unit of Migration			Urban Unit of migration			
	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first others follows	Male working members only	All at time	Male working members first others follows	Total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(1) Brahmin	2	1	3	2	3	3	40
(2) Vaishya	1	1	..	..	2	2	18
(3) Sahu	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
(4) Kshatriya	1	..	2	..	2	3	20
(5) Ahir	1	..	1	..	..	2	10
(6) Gadariya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(7) Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
(8) Kalar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(9) Koshta	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
(10) Panika	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
(11) Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(12) Soni	..	..	1	..	1	..	7
(13) Kumhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(14) Naik	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(15) Dhobi	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(16) Nai	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(17) Lohar	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(18) Kahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(19) Kayasthya	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
(20) Sambra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(21) Kewat	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(22) Marar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(23) Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(24) Barai	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	6	2	7	4	8	12	170
CASTES							
(1) Adi Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(2) Chadhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(3) Dumar	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(4) Ganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(5) Ghasia	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
(6) Kori	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
(7) Rohidas	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(8) Satnami	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
(9) Surjya banshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	4	..	..	2	27
TRIBES							
(1) Agaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Binjhwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gond	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
(4) Kanwar	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
(5) Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	..	..	1	..	1	1	14
I Hindu	6	2	12	4	9	15	211
II Muslim	..	..	2	2	1	1	11
III Christian	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
IV Neo Buddhist	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
V Sikh	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
VI Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL	7	2	14	6	10	18	233

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 21

Problem faced during or after Migration by place from where the household hails

Place from where the household hails	Rural/ Urban	Total No. of households	Problem		
			Description	No. of households who faced	No. of households for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5	6
(B) Migrant					
I. Last Residence outside the town but in the District.	R	89	(a) Residential	29	9
			(b) Employment & Economical	8	1
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	4	4
	U	26	(a) Residential	8	..
			(b) Employment & Economical	..	..
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	2	..
II. Last Residence outside the district but within the State.	R	21	(a) Residential	13	2
			(b) Employment & Economical.	2	2
			(c) Water, electrical, other etc.	5	4
	U	40	(a) Residential	12	9
			(b) Employment & Economical.	..	..
			(c) Water, Electrical Other etc.	1	1
III. Last Residence in other State .	R	23	(a) Residential	8	2
			(b) Employment & Economical.	1	1
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	1	..
	U	34	(a) Residential	12	6
			(b) Employment & Economical.	3	2
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	1	1
All Total	R	133	(a) Residential	50	13
			(b) Employment & Economical.	11	4
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	10	8
	U	100	(a) Residential	32	15
			(b) Employment & Economical.	3	2
			(c) Water, Electrical, Other etc.	4	2
TOTAL		233		110	44

APPENDIX TABLE No. 22

Particulars of help received from relations at the time of settlement by place from where the household hails

Place to which the households belongs		Total Number of house-hold	Particulars of help					Repay to help No. of house-hold paids back the help as in corresponding line of Col. 3 in		
			Nature of help	No. of H.H. receiving for				From 1	From 2	From 3
				Less than 1 month	1—3 months	4 months and above				
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9
B. Migrant										
I. Born out side the town but in the District. . .	R	35	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		4	(b) Boarding	..	1	2		..	1	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	3	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	..	1		..	1	..
		..	(c) Job and Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
II. Born within the States in the District.										
(1) Sagar . . .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	1		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
(2) Rewa . . .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	1	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
(3) Shahdol . . .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	1		1	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
(4) Mandsaur . . .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	1		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
(5) Durg . . .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	..	1		..	1	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
(6) Raipur . . .	R	5	(a) Residential	..	..	1		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
III. Born in other State										
(1) Andhra Pradesh .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..		..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..		..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 22—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(2) Bihar . .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gujarat . .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Haryana . .	R	3	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Maharashtra .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	..	1	..	1	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Orissa . . .	R	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..		..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	1	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Rajasthan . .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Uttar Pradesh .	R	3	(a) Residential	..	1	1	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	3	(a) Residential	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) West Bengal	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	—	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Born in other country (1) Bangla Desh .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	1	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Pakisthan . .	R	1	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	(a) Residential	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(b) Boarding	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..		.	..	..	..
V. Unspecified . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	R	53	(a) Residential	..	2	4	..	..	..
		8	(b) Boarding	..	2	5	..	3	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	14	(a) Residential	..	..	4	1	..	..
		1	(b) Boarding	..	..	1	..	1	..
		..	(c) Job & Business	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .		76	All Particulars	..	4	14	1	4	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 23

Distribution of households by migration states and place of birth of head of household and composition by sex and age Status of members (minor upto age 14, adult 15 and above)

Migration of status and place of birth of head of household		Number of household's where Composition by sex and age of member is					
		Adult male and female and minor males/females	Adult male and female	Adult male/ males only	Adult female/ females only	Adult males and minor males or females	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrant (Born in the town)		..	1	..	..	16	17
B. Migrant							
I. Born outside the town but in the district.							
Bilaspur	T	16	13	3	1	78	111
	R	14	11	3	1	68	97
	U	2	2	..	..	10	14
II. Born within the state in the district	T	6	2	3	..	35	46
	R	4	1	2	..	24	31
	U	2	1	1	..	11	15
1. Bhind	T	1	..	..	..	..	1
	R	1	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gwalior	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
3. Sagar	T	1	..	..	..	1	2
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	1	2
4. Rewa	T	1	1	..	..	2	4
	R	1	..	..	..	2	3
	U	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Shahdol	T	..	1	..	..	1	2
	R	..	1	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
6. Mandasaur	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Indore	T	1	..	..	..	..	1
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	1
8. Jabalpur	T	..	..	..	..	3	3
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..	2	2
9. Narsimhapur	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
10. Mandla	T	1	..	..	..	..	1
	R	1	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Chhindwara	T	1	..	..	..	1	2
	R	1	..	..	..	1	2
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Raigarh	T	..	..	..	..	11	11
	R	..	..	..	..	10	10
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
13. Rajnandgaon	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Durg	T	..	..	..	..	2	2
	R	..	..	..	..	2	2
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 23—*Concld.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
15. Raipur . . .	T	..	..	2	..	10	12
	R	..	..	1	..	7	8
	U	..	..	1	..	3	4
16. Bastar . . .	T	..	..	1	..	..	1
	R	..	..	1	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other State .	T	13	6	3	..	50	72
	R	10	1	2	..	32	45
	U	3	5	1	..	18	27
1. Audhra Pradesh	T	..	1	..	..	3	4
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	1	..	..	2	3
2. Bihar . . .	T	3	3	1	..	6	13
	R	3	1	1	..	3	8
	U	..	2	..	..	3	5
3. Gujarat . . .	T	..	..	1	..	2	3
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	1	..	1	2
4. Haryana . . .	T	..	..	..	..	6	6
	R	..	..	..	..	6	6
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh .	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Karnataka . .	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Kerala . . .	T	1	..	..	..	..	1
	R	1	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Maharashtra . .	T	2	..	..	..	5	7
	R	..	..	..	..	2	2
	U	2	..	..	..	3	5
9. Orissa . . .	T	..	1	..	..	2	3
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	1	..	..	1	2
10. Punjab . . .	T	..	..	..	..	2	2
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Rajasthan . .	T	..	..	..	..	3	3
	R	..	..	..	..	2	2
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
12. Uttar Pradesh .	T	5	1	1	..	17	24
	R	5	..	1	..	13	19
	U	..	1	..	..	4	5
13. Bengal . . .	T	2	..	..	..	2	4
	R	1	..	..	..	1	2
	U	1	..	..	..	1	2
IV. Born in other country .	T	..	..	..	..	4	4
	R	..	..	..	..	3	3
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
1. Bangladesh . .	T	..	..	..	..	3	3
	R	..	..	..	..	2	2
	U	..	..	..	..	1	1
2. Pakistan . . .	T	..	..	..	..	1	1
	R	..	..	..	..	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Un-Classified . .	T	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 24

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Sex, Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-Group

Caste/Tribe/Community	0—14						15—59					
	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
Community												
I. Neo-Budhist	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1
II. Christian	..	..	..	17	7	10	13	9	4	4	..	4
III. Hindu												
1. Brahmin	..	..	..	74	39	35	45	43	2	60	16	44
(i) Brahmin	..	..	..	71	37	34	41	40	1	55	14	41
(ii) Vaishnav	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	1	5	2	3
(iii) Gosai	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2. Vaishya	..	..	..	33	16	17	28	28	..	41	8	33
(i) Vaishya	..	..	..	6	4	2	5	5	..	5	..	5
(ii) Baniya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	3
(iii) Gupta	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	3	..	3	..	3
(iv) Maheshwari	..	..		3	2	1	2	2	..	6	..	6
(v) Agarwal	..	..	..	22	9	13	16	16	..	22	6	16
3. Sahu	..	..	..	34	17	17	21	19	2	28	9	19
(i) Sahu (Teli)	..	..	..	31	17	14	19	17	2	25	8	17
(ii) Rathore	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	2	..	3	1	2
4. Kshatriya	..	..	..	53	25	28	25	23	2	34	5	29
(i) Khatri	..	..	..	4	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	1
(ii) Thakur	..	..	..	16	6	10	7	6	1	6	..	6
(iii) Rajput	..	..	..	24	15	9	10	10	..	17	4	13
(iv) Kshatriya	..	..	..	9	3	6	7	6	1	10	1	9
5. Ahir	..	..	..	13	7	6	12	11	1	15	4	11
(i) Ahir	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
(ii) Yadav	..	..	..	11	5	6	11	10	1	14	4	10
6. Gadriya	..	..	..	5	2	3	2	2	..	4	..	4
(i) Gadariya	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	1	..	2	..	2
(ii) Rawat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
7. Kurmi	1	1	..	24	11	13	10	10	..	9	2	7
(i) Kurmi	..	..	..	10	4	6	6	6	..	5	1	4
(ii) Patel	..	..	..	10	4	6	3	3	..	3	1	2
(iii) Fulmali	1	1	..	4	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
8. Kalar	1	1	..	5	2	3	4	4	..	2	..	2
(i) Kalar	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
(ii) Jaiswal	1	1	..	4	1	3	3	3	..	1	..	1
9. Koshta	..	..	..	35	13	22	17	17	..	22	3	19
(i) Koshta	..	..	..	33	12	21	15	15	..	21	3	18
(ii) Chandra	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	1
10. Panika	..	..	..	34	13	21	18	16	2	22	6	16
(i) Manikpuri	..	..	..	18	7	11	13	11	2	14	4	10
(ii) Panika	..	..	..	16	6	10	5	5	..	8	2	6
11. Sindhi (Unspecified)	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1
12. Soni	..	..	..	9	3	6	9	9	..	9	1	8
13. Kumhar	..	.	..	5	2	3	5	4	1	4	1	3
14. Naik	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	2
15. Dhobi	..	..	..	15	12	3	9	7	2	10	3	7

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 24—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Sex, Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-Group

60+						All ages						Caste/Tribe/Community	
Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers				
T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1	
												Community	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	3	I. Neo-Bhudist	
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	4	21	7	14	II. Christian	
												III. Hindu	
1	1	..	5	2	3	46	44	2	139	57	82	Brahmin	1.
1	1	..	4	1	3	42	41	1	130	52	78	(i) Brahmin	
..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	9	5	4	(ii) Vaishnav	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	(iii) Gosai	
1	1	..	4	3	1	29	29	..	78	27	51	Vaishya	2.
..	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	12	5	7	(i) Vaishya	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	3	(ii) Baniya	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	1	4	(iii) Gupta	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	2	7	(iv) Maheshwari	
1	1	..	3	2	1	17	17	..	47	17	30	(v) Agarwal	
..	..	..	2	..	2	21	19	2	64	26	38	Sahu	3.
..	..	..	2	..	2	19	17	2	53	25	33	(i) Sahu (Teli)	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	1	5	(ii) Rathore	
..	..	..	4	2	2	25	23	2	91	32	59	Kshatriya	4.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	1	4	(i) Khatri	
..	..	..	1	1	..	7	6	1	23	7	16	(ii) Thakur	
..	..	..	3	1	2	10	10	..	44	20	24	(iii) Rajput	
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	19	4	15	(iv) Kshatriya	
2	2	..	1	1	..	14	13	1	29	12	17	Ahir	5.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	(i) Ahir	
2	2	..	1	1	..	13	12	1	26	10	16	(ii) Yadav	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	2	7	Gadariya	6.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	2	5	(i) Gadariya	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	(ii) Rawat	
..	..	..	2	1	1	11	11	..	35	14	21	Kurmi	7.
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	15	5	10	(i) Kurmi	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	5	8	(ii) Patel	
..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	7	4	3	(iii) Fulmali	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	7	2	5	Kalar	8.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	(i) Kalar	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	5	1	4	(ii) Jaiswal	
1	1	..	1	..	1	18	18	..	58	16	42	Koshta	9.
1	1	..	1	..	1	16	16	..	55	15	40	(i) Koshta	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	1	2	(ii) Chandra	
..	..	..	2	1	1	18	16	2	58	20	38	Panika	10.
..	..	..	2	1	1	13	11	2	34	12	22	(i) Manikpur	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	24	8	16	(ii) Panika	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	3	Sindhi (Unspecified)	11.
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	18	4	14	Soni	12.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	9	3	6	Kumhar	13.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	2	3	Naik	14.
1	1	..	..	..	..	10	8	2	25	15	10	Dhobi	15.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 24—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Sex, Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-Group

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16. Nai	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	2	..	1	..	1
17. Lohar (Vishwa Karma)	..	..	..	8	5	3	5	4	1	5	2	3
18. Kahar	..	..	..	4	3	1	2	2	..	2	..	2
19. Kayasthya	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	4	1	8	2	6
20. Sambra	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	4	2	2
21. Kewat	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	4	1	3
22. Marar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
23. Maratha	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
24. Barai	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	2
IV. Jain	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
V. Muslim	1	1	..	35	17	18	19	17	2	25	4	21
VI. Sikh (Jat)	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	3	1	2
CASTES—												
1. Adi Andhra	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
2. Chadhar	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	2
3. Dumar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
4. Ganda	..	..	..	12	4	8	6	5	1	15	5	10
5. Ghasia	..	..	..	8	2	6	9	5	4	1	..	1
6. Kori	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1
7. Rohidas	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
8. Satnami	..	..	..	33	18	15	18	18	..	19	4	15
9. Surjyabanshi	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	3	1	2
TOTAL	..	..	..	63	29	34	41	36	5	44	10	34
TRIBES—												
1. Agariya	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
2. Binjhwar		..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	1
3. Gond	..	..	..	15	4	11	10	10	..	9	..	9
4. Kawar	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	3	1	2	..	2
5. Oraon	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	24	9	15	17	16	1	15	1	14
GRAND TOTAL	3	3	..	518	248	270	323	297	26	384	81	303

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 24—*Concld.*

Distribution of workers and Non-workers by Sex, Caste or Tribe or Community and Broad Age-Group

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	1	
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	6	3	3		Nai	16.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	13	7	6		Lohar (Vishwa Karma)	17.
..	..	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	8	4	4		Kahar	18.
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	13	5	8		Kayasthya	19.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	3		Sambra	20.
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	8	4	4		Kewat	21.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1		Marar	22.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2		Maratha	23.
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	3		Barai	24.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	1		IV. Jain	
2	2	..	4	1	3	22	20	2	64	22	42		V. Muslim	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	2	3		VI. Sikh (Jat)	
													CASTES—	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	2	(Sche-	Adi Andhra	1.
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	5	2	3	duled in Andhra	Chadhar	2.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	Pradesh)	Dumar	3.
2	2	..	1	..	1	8	7	1	28	9	19		Ganda	4.
..	..	..	1	..	1	9	5	4	10	2	8		Ghasia	5.
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	2		Kori	6.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2		Rohidas	7.
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	52	22	30		Satnami	8.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	2	4		Surjyabanshi	9.
2	2	..	4	1	3	43	38	5	111	40	71		TOTAL	
													TRIBES—	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1		Agariya	1.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	6	3	3		Binjhwar	2.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	24	4	20		Gond	3.
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	3		Kanwar	4.
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2	2		Oraon	5.
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	1	39	10	29		TOTAL	
10	10	..	33	13	20	336	310	26	935	342	593		GRAND TOTAL	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 25

Remittances sent by Households to Absentee family members classified by Relationship to head of Household and Present Address

Relationship with head of Household	No. of H.H.	No. of Absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee members whose present address is (in Rs.)																	
			Some town separate Household	Other towns of the District (Name)		Rural areas of the District	Other districts of the State		Other States Name									Other Countries	Remarks
				Kota	Mungeli		Rural	Urban	Bihar	Gujarat	Himachal Pradesh	Karnataka	Keraia	Maharashtra	Punjab	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Father	131	82	600·00	500·00	300·00	435·84	400·00	875·00	433·33	..	..	..	..	..	600·00	833·33	400·00	..	..
Mother		104	600·00	500·00	400·00	535·90	558·33	971·43	475·00	1,200·00	2,400·00	..	..	600·00	600·00	714·29	200·00	..	..
Son		11	..	..	..	433·25	400·00	2,000·00	..	1,200·00	..	2,400·00	..	..	..	500·00	..	..	..
Daughter		14	..	..	..	366·50	800·00	2,000·00	..	..	..	..	212·50	..	..	500·00	..	..	..
Brother		50	..	..	..	560·25	1,000·00	..	350·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	500.00	200.00	..	..
Sister		19	..	..	300·00	325·00	350·00	300·00	450·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others *specify*																			
Husband		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife		8	..	..	..	466·66	400·00	2,000·00	..	1,200·00	..	..	..	..	..	1,200·00	..	..	..
Husband's Father		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband's Mother		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	131	291	600·00	500·00	340·00	486·40	580·00	1,211·76	436·36	1,200·00	2,400·00	2,400·00	212·00	600·00	600·00	736·84	280·00	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 26

Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion & Caste/Tribe of informant	Educational Status 1. Illiterate 2. Literate upto matric 3. Matric and above	Total Number	Possibility of Prevention of birth	Number aware of family Planning measure: Condom	T.T.	U.T.	Tablets & Capsules	Loops/ Coper Tube	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu									
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	6	5	1	5	5	2	2	15
	Literate upto Matric	13	12	9	10	10	7	6	42
	Matric & above	23	23	20	21	21	12	10	84
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	3	7	7	3	3	23
	Matric and above	12	12	12	12	12	5	4	45
3. Sahu	Illiterate	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	14
	Literate upto Matric	5	5	5	5	5	2	..	17
	Matric & above	7	7	6	6	7	3	3	25
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	7
	Literate upto Matric	4	3	2	3	3	1	..	9
	Matric & above	14	14	11	14	14	12	9	60
5. Ahir	Illiterate	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	14
	Matric & above	4	4	3	4	4	2	1	14
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	4	4	1	4	3	..	..	8
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	1	2	2	..	1	6
	Matric & above	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	9
7. Gadaria	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
9. Koshta	Illiterate	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	8
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	6
	Matric & above	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	18
10. Panika	Illiterate	4	4	3	4	4	..	1	12
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	7	7	7	4	3	28
	Matric & above	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	8
11. Sindhi (Caste unclassified) .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	16
	Matric & above	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	11
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	7
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	5	5	4	5	5	2	2	18
	Literate upto Matric	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	5
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 26—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	2	2	1	2	2	1	..	6
17. Lohar	Illiterate	3	3	3	2	2	2	..	9
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
19. Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	6
	Matric & above	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	6
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	6
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTE									
1. Adi-Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	4
4. Ganda	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	6	6	3	5	5	3	1	17
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
5. Ghasia	Illiterate	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Illiterate	4	3	1	2	2	1	..	6
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	6	6	6	1	1	20
	Matric & above	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	8

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 26—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Surjyabanshi . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	4
Total	Illiterate	7	6	1	4	5	1	..	11
	Literate upto Matric	17	17	13	15	15	5	2	50
	Matric & above	6	6	6	6	6	3	2	23
TRIBES									
1. Binjhwar	Illiterate	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gond	Illiterate	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	6
	Literate upto Matric	6	6	3	6	6	2	1	18
	Matric & above	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	8
3. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Matric & above	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
4. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
5. Agriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	4
Total	Illiterate	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	9
	Literate upto Matric	7	7	3	7	7	2	1	28
	Matric & above	5	5	3	5	5	4	1	1
I Hindu	Illiterate	47	42	25	37	37	13	9	121
	Literate upto Matric	88	85	65	81	81	33	19	279
	Matric & above	92	92	81	88	89	55	38	351
II Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	9	8	6	7	7	3	2	25
	Matric & above	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5
III Christiain	Illiterate	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2
	Matric & above	6	6	6	6	6	5	2	2
IV Sikh (jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
V Neo Buddhist . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
VI Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric & above	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	4
ALL TOTAL	Illiterate	48	43	25	38	38	13	9	123
	Literate upto Matric	98	94	71	89	89	36	21	306
	Matric & above	104	104	91	98	99	64	42	394
TOTAL ALL LEVEL . . .		250	241	187	225	226	113	72	823

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 27

Knowledge about Practice of Family Planning Measures as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe

Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant	Educational Status 1 Illiterate 2 Literate upto Matric 3 Matric & above	Total Number	Number any of whose Kins Practising — Measure belong to Kinship						Number whose non-Kin Known Persons Practising — Measure belong to						
			Category 1 Condom	C.2 T.T.	C.3 V.T.	C.4 Tablets & Capsule	C.5 Loops Copper T	Total	Religion Caste/ Tribe	Category 1 Condom	C.2 T.T.	C.3 V.T.	C.4 Tablets & Capsuls	C.5 Loops Copper T	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu															
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	4	3	..	..	7
	Matric and above	11	2	1	3	..	..	6		..	4	4	..	..	8
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	6	..	2	..	..	..	2		1	3	2	..	..	6
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	2	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	6	1	4	..	..	..	5		..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	2	..	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	11	..	..	3	..	..	3		2	4	4	1	2	13
5. Ahir	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	1	..	..	2
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	1	..	..	2
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kostha	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	..	3	2	..	..	5	Sahu	..	1 / ..	2 / 1	..	..	3 / 1
10. Panika	Illiterate	2	..	..	1	..	..	1		..	1	1	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	2	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	1	..	..	2

11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
17. Lohar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahara	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kyasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 27—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CASTES															
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Ganda	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	Chris-	..	2*	2	..	..	4
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	tian	1	1	..	..	..	1*
5. Ghasiya	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	..	..	2		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	4	1	..	..	5
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Surjyabanshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sahu	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	Illiterate	2	..	1	1	..	..	2		..	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	11	3	2	..	..	..	5		..	8	3	..	..	11
	Matric and above	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	2	..	..	1	..
TRIBES															
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhawar	Illiterate	1	..	..	1	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	Kurmi*	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	..	1

4. Kawar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	2	..	1	1	..	..	2		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	2	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	1	..	..	1
I—Hindu	Illiterate	13	..	4	3	..	..	7		..	4	5	..	..	9
	Literate upto Matric	33	3	7	3	..	..	13		1	23	11	..	..	35
	Matric and above	50	3	13	9	..	..	25		4	22	16	1	4	47
II—Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	5	..	2	1	..	..	3	Chris-	1*	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	tian*	..	1	..	..	..	1
III—Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	4	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	3	1	..	..	5
IV—Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
V—Neo Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
VI—Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	1
ALL TOTAL	Illiterate	13	..	4	3	..	..	7		..	4	5	..	..	9
	Literate upto Matric	39	3	10	4	..	..	17		2	24	11	..	..	37
	Matric and above	56	3	13	9	..	..	25		6	26	17	1	4	54
GRAND TOTAL	All Education Level	108	6	27	16	..	..	49	..	8	54	33	1	4	100

*Non-Kin who belong to Caste, Tribe and Community.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 28

Desirable No. of Sons and Daughters as reported by married persons classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community and Education.

Religion & Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational Status	Total number	No. reporting desirable Number to be								
			Nil	One Son	One Daughter	S.—1 + D.—1	S.—2 + D.—1	S.—3 + D.—2	Any No.	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Hindu											
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	13	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	..	12
	Matric and above	23	..	1	..	11	9	..	1	..	22
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
	Matric and above	12	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	12
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	5
	Matric and above	7	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	7
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
	Matric and above	14	..	..	..	4	8	..	2	..	14
5. Ahir	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
	Matric and above	4	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	4
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Kostha	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Matric and above	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
10. Panika	Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	7
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
	Matric and above	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX TABLE 28—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(14) Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	5
	Literate upto Matric	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(16) Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
(17) Lohar	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(18) Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(19) Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
(20) Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(21) Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(22) Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(23) Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
(24) Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTES											
(1) Adi-Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
(4) Ganda	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	6
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX TABLE 28—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(5) Ghasia . . .	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Kori . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Rohidas . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Metric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Satnami . . .	Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
	Literate upto Matric	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(9) Surjya banshi . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL . . .	Illiterate	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	7
	Literate upto Matric	17	..	..	..	..	13	1	2	..	16
	Matric and above	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	5
TRIBE											
(1) Aghriya . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
(2) Binjhwar . .	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Kanwar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(4) Gond . . .	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
(5) Oraon . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL . . .	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	7
	Matric and above	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	...	5
I. Hindu . . .	Illiterate	47	..	..	..	5	29	..	8	..	42
	Literate upto Matric	88	..	..	..	14	59	1	11	..	85
	Matric and above	92	..	2	..	33	46	..	9	..	90
II. Muslim . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	9	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	9
	Matric and above	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3

APPENDIX TABLE 28—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III Christian . . .	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	6
IV Sikh (Jat) . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
V Neo Buddhist . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
VI Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
ALL TOTAL . . .	Illiterate	48	..	..	..	6	29	..	8	..	
	Literate upto Matric	98	..	..	..	14	65	1	15	..	95
	Matric and above	104	..	2	..	39	51	..	10	..	102
TOTAL ALL LEVEL . .		250	..	2	..	59	145	1	33	..	240

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 29

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in case of Persons with Spouse alive classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education

Religion & Caste/Tribe		No. who are illiterate and who aspire to have sons & daughters			No. who are Literate upto Matric and who aspire to have sons and daughters			No. who are Matric & above and who aspire to have sons and daughters			Remarks
		Total No.	M.	F.	Total No.	M.	F.	Total No.	M.	F.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Brahmin	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	
	(b)	4	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	
	(c)	..	..	..	9	2	1	11	1	1	
	(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	1	
2. Vaishya	(a)	..	..	..	5	2	1	5	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	2	7	2	1	
3. Sahu (Teli)	(a)	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	
	(b)	1	2	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	
	(c)	1	3	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	
	(d)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Kshatriya	(a)	3	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	2	2	1	8	2	1	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	2	
	(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
5. Ahir	(a)	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	1	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	
6. Kurmi	(a)	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	
	(b)	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	
	(c)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Gadariya	(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	
8. Kalar	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	
9. Kostha	(a)	3	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	
10. Panika	(a)	3	2	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	2	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	
11. Sindhi	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
12. Soni	(a)	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	1	
13. Kumhar	(a)	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	
14. Naik	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
15. Dhobi	(a)	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	(b)	3	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	
	(c)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Nai	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
17. Lohar	(a)	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	(b)	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Kahar	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	
19. Kayasthya	(a)	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2	
20. Sambra	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
21. Kewat	(a)	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 29—*Contd.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22. Marar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
23. Maratha	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
24. Barai	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
CASTE											
1. Adi Andhra	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
2. Chadhar	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
3. Dumar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
4. Ganda	(a)	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	
	(c)	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	
	(d)	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	
5. Ghasiya	(a)	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	
6. Kori	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
7. Rohidas	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	
8. Satnani	(a)	2	2	1	6	2	1	1	2	1	
	(b)	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c)	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Suriya Banshi	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	
TOTAL	(a)	5	2	1	13	2	1	2	1	1	
	(b)	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	
	(c)	1	3	..	1	2	2	1	2	2	
	(d)	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	
TRIBE											
1. Agariya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
2. Binjhawar	(a)	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Kanwar	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	
4. Gond	(a)	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	
	(b)	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	
5. Oraon	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
TOTAL	(a)	2	2	1	6	2	1	2	1	1	
	(b)	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	
I. Hindu	(a)	5	1	1	14	1	1	33	1	1	
	(b)	29	2	1	59	2	1	46	2	1	
	(c)	5	2	2	8	2	2	7	2	2	
	(d)	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	..	
	(e)	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	
	(f)	1	3	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	
II. Muslim	(a)	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	
	(c)	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	2	
III. Christian	(a)	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	
IV. Sikh (jat)	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
V. Neo Buddhist	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	
VI. Jain	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
TOTAL	(a)	6	1	1	14	1	1	39	1	1	
	(b)	29	2	1	65	2	1	51	2	1	
	(c)	5	2	2	12	2	2	8	2	2	
	(d)	1	4	1	1	3	2	2	1	..	
	(e)	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	
	(f)	1	3	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	
GRAND TOTAL		43			95			102			

APPENDIX

Aspiration above No. of Sons and Daughters in case of Persons

Religion & Caste/Tribe		I Cultivator			III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting and Plantation, Orchards & allied activities			IV Mining and Quarrying			V(a) & V (b) Manufacturing Processing, servicing & repairing		
		T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(1) Brahmin	(a)	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	1
(2) Vaishya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Sahu (Teli)	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
(4) Kshatriya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
(5) Ahir	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
(6) Kurmi	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
(7) Gadariya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
(8) Kalar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Kostha	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Panika	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
(11) Sindhi	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Soni	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13) Kumhar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
(14) Naik	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
(16) Nai	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1
(17) Lohar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
(18) Kahar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(19) Kayasthya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2
(20) Sambra	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(21) Kewat	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
(22) Marar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
(23) Maratha	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(24) Barai	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE NO. 30

with spouce alive classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category

VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport storage and Communications			IX Other Services			X Non-workers			Religion & Caste/Tribe
T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	T.H.H.	S.	D.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	(a) (1) Brahmin
1	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (2) Vaishya
..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (3) Sahu (Teli)
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	1	(a) (4) Kshatriya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (5) Ahir
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1		..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (6) Kurmi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (7) Gadariya
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (8) Kalar
1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (9) Kosta
..	..	.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)
2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (10) Panika
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (11) Sindhi
1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (12) Soni
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (13) Kumhar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (14) Naik
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (15) Dhobi
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (16) Nai
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	(a) (17) Lohar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	(b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (18) Kahara
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (19) Kayasthya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	(a) (20) Sambra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (21) Kewat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (22) Marar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	(a) (23) Maratha
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) (24) Barai

APPENDIX

Aspiration above No. of Sons and Daughters in case of Persons

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CASTES													
1. Adi Andhra	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
2. Chadhar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
3. Dumar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
4. Ganda	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
5. Ghasiya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
9. Surjya banshi	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	(a)	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	5	2	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
TRIBES													
1. Agariya	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
3. Kawar	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gond	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1
5. Oraon	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	2	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
I. Hindu	(a)	1	2	1	3	2	1	10	1	1	1	1	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	1	19	1	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	2
	(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	1
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2
	(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
	(g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
II. Muslim	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	2
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..
III. Christian	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
IV. Sikh (jat)	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo Buddhist	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
ALL TOTAL	(a)	1	2	1	3	2	1	11	1	1	1	1	..
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	1	22	1	1
	(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1	2
	(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	1
	(e)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	2
	(f)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1
	(g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1

T.HH=Total Households S=Son D=Daughter (a) (b) (c) (d)=Combin tion of aspiratic n.

TABLE No. 30—*Contd.*
with spouce alive classified by Religion/Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	1
																CASTES
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (1) Adi Andhra
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (2) Chadhar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (3) Dumar
..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	.	. (a) (4) Ganda
..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (5) Ghasiya
1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (6) Kori
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (7) Rohidas
..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (8) Satnami
..	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	.	. (a) (9) Surjya bansht
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	.	. (a)
..	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (b) TOTAL
..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	.	. (c)
																TRIBES
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (1) Agariya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) (2) Binjhwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (3) Kanwar
2	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (4) Gond
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	.	. (c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) (5) Oraon
2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) TOTAL
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (b)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	.	. (c)
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (d)
2	1	1	1	1	..	5	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	.	. (a) I. Hindu
11	2	1	4	1	1	6	2	1	47	2	1	1	2	1	.	. (b)
1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	.	. (c)
1	..	..	16	2	1	1	3	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	.	. (d)
..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (e)
..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (f)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (g)
1	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) II. Muslim
2	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (b)
..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) III. Christian
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (b)
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) IV. Sikh (Jat)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	.	. (a) V. Neo Buddhist
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (a) VI. Jain
3	1	1	1	1	..	5	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	.	. (a) ALL TOTAL
12	2	1	4	1	1	6	2	1	51	2	1	1	2	1	.	. (b)
3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2		..	..	.	. (c)
..	..	..	17	2	1	1	3	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	.	. (d)
..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (e)
..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (f)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	. (g)

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 31

Practice of Family Planning Measures by religion , Caste/Tribe and Age and Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-Group	No. of Male adopting				No. of Female adopting				
		Condom	V.T.	Others	Total	T.T.	Caps/Tabs	Copper Loops	T/Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Hindu						
1. Brahmin	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	30—39	2	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	6
	40—49	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vaishya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	40—49	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
	50+	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	2	1	..	3	3	2	..	..	5
	40—49	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kostha	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	30—39	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi	All ages		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 31—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13. Kumhar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	30—39	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayasthya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sambra	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Castes										
1. Adi Andhra	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Ganda	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ghasia	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 31—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9. Suryabanshi	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.C.—TOTAL	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scheduled Tribes										
1. Agariya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.T.—TOTAL	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
	30—39	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindus	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	20—29	2	..	..	2	8	2	1	2	13
	30—39	7	7	2	16	17	2	..	..	19
	40—49	5	10	1	16	7	..	..	2	9
	50+	2	10	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
II. Muslim	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christians	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	3
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikhs	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo Buddhist	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	All ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	20—29	2	..	..	2	8	2	1	2	13
	30—39	8	7	2	17	19	2	1	..	22
	40—49	5	11	2	18	7	..	..	3	10
	50+	2	10	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
ALL AGES		17	28	5	50	34	4	3	5	46

*Self Control

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 32

Practice of family planning measures by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education and Sex

Religion & Caste/Tribe	Educational level	No. of males adopting				No. of females adopting				
		Condom	V.T.	Others	Total	T.T.	Capsules/ Tablets	Coper T/Loops	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Hindu						
(1) Brahmin	Illiterates	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	6
	Matric and above	2	3	..	5	1	..	..	..	1
(2) Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
	Matric and above	3	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	3
(3) Sahu	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Kshatriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	Matric and above	4	4	..	8	2	..	..	..	2
(5) Ahir	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Kurmi *	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Gadariya	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Kaler	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Kostha	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(10) Panika	Illiterate	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Sindhi	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
(13) Kumhar	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(14) Naik	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(16) Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(17) Lohar	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(18) Kahara	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(19) Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 32—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(20) Sambra	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(21) Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(22) Marar (23) Maratha (24) Barai	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CASTE									
(1) Adi Andhra	*Illiterate*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chadhar (3) Dumar	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Ganda	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Ghasia (6) Kori (7) Rohidas	All educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Satnami	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) Suriyabanshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.C.—TOTAL	Illiterate	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	3
	Literate upto Matric	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	TRIBE									
(1) Agaria	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Binjhwar	All educational levels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gond	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Kanwar (5) Oraon	All educational levels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.T.—TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	..	8	..	8	15	1	1	..	17
	Literate upto Matric	5	9	1	15	10	3	..	4	17
	Matric and above	11	10	3	24	7	..	1	..	8
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christians	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2
IV. Sikhs V. Neo Buddhists VI. Jain	All educational levels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	8	..	8	15	1	1	1	18
	Literate upto Matric	5	10	1	16	11	3	..	4	18
	Matric and above	12	10	4	26	8	..	2	..	10
ALL TOTAL		17	28	5	50	34	4	3	5	46

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 33

Practice of family planning measures by religion and Caste/Tribe and Industrial Category & Sex

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Industrial Category	No. of males adopting				No. of females adopting				
		Measure 1	Measure 2	Others 3		Measure 1	Measure 2	Measure 3	Others 4	
		Condom	V.T.	Self control	Total	T.T.	Cap/ Tablets	Coper T. Loops	Self Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1) Brahmin	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Va	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IV to V(b) & VI to IX	4	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
(2) Vaishya	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	5
(3) Sahu (Teli)	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(4) Kshatriya	I		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	3	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	X	1	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	6
(5) Ahir	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
(6) Kurmi	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(7) Gadariya	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Lohar	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(9) Kostha	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(10) Panika	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
(11) Sindhi	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 33—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(12) Soni . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
(13) Kumhar . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(14) Naik . . .	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(15) Dhobi . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
(16) Nai . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(17) Lohar . . .	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(18) Kahar . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
(19) Kayasthya . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(20) Sambra . . .	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(21) Kewat . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(22) Marar (23) Marathe . . (24) Barai	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scheduled Castes									
(1) Adi Andhra .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Chadhar (3) Dumar . .	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Ganda . . .	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 33—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(5) Ghasia (6) Kori (7) Rohidas	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(8) Satnami	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
(9) Suriya Banshi	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	TRIBES									
(1) Agariya	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(2) Binjhwar	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Gond	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(4) Kanwar (5) Oraon	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
I. Hindu	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	15	27	4	46	..	..	..	..	..
	X	1	..	..	1	32	4	2	4	42
II. Muslim	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
	X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
III. Christian	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	X	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
IV. Sikh (Jat) V. Neo Buddhist VI. Jain	All Category	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	V(a)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	III to V(b) & VI to IX	16	28	5	49	..	..	1	..	1
	X	1	..	..	1	33	4	2	5	44
ALL TOTAL	**ALL CATEGORY**	**17**	**28**	**5**	**50**	**34**	**4**	**3**	**5**	**46**

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(A)

Time of practice of family planning measure as related to religion and Caste/Tribe, Community, age and education [MALES]

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-Group	Total No. of males who are illiterate and who have practised			Total No. of Males who are literate upto matric standard who have practised			Total No. of Males who are matric and above who have practised			Total
		During Less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During Less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Brahmin	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
2. Vaishya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Sahu (Teli)	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Kshatriya	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Kalar	All ages–Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Gadariya	All ages–Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kostha	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
11. Sindhi	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12. Soni	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(A)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13. Kumhar . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Naik . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Below-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar . . .	Below-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayashthya . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
20. Sambra . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTES											
1. Adi-Andhra . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ganda	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Ghasia . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(A)—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Suriyabanshi . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S/C Total . . .	below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	40—49	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TRIBES											
1. Agria . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S/T Total . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	30—39	..	1	3	2	2	2	6	..	..	16
	40—49	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	5	5	16
	50+	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	4	..	13
II. Muslim . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikh (Jat) . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo Buddhist . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
	30—39	..	1	3	2	2	2	6	1	..	17
	40—49	..	..	..	1	2	2	3	5	5	18
	50+	..	1	3	..	1	3	1	4	..	13
Grand Total . .	All Ages	..	2	6	4	5	7	11	10	5	50

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(B)

Time of Practice of family planning measure as related to religion and caste/tribe age and education of adoptee [FEMALES]

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age Group	Total No. of females who are illiterate and who have practised			Total No. of females who are literate up to matric standard who have practised			Total No. of females who are matric and above who have practised			Total
		During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 year	5—9 years	10+ years	During less than 5 years	5—9 years	10+ years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Brahmin . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	30—39	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	6
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vaishya . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli) . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	5
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kostha	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	30—39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(B)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Sindhi	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayastha	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sambra	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEDULED CASTES	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Adi-Andhra	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ganda	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ghasia	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 34(B)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Suryabanshi . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	40—49	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEDULED TRIBES											
1. Agaria	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20—29	7	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	13
	30—39	3	2	..	7	3	1	2	..	1	19
	40—49	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	9
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Muslim . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian . . .	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikh (Jat) . . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo Buddhist . .	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	20—29	7	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	13
	30—39	3	2	..	7	4	1	2	2	1	22
	40—49	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	10
	50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total		**13**	**3**	**2**	**12**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**46**

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 35(A)

Attitude of Spouse to the Practice of Family Planning Measures as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education Congruity of Spouse (MALE)

Religion and Caste/Tribe	No. of Practising Males who are illiterate and whose Wives are also				No. of Practising Males whc are literate upto Matric Standard and whose Wives are						No. of Practising Males who are Matric and above and whose Wives are						Total
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto Matric Standard and are having		Other and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate upto Matric and are having		Matric and above and are having		
	Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	9
2. Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
3. Sahu (Teli)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
4. Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	8
5. Ahir	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
6. Kurmi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Kalar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	[illegible]
8. Koshta	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
9. Panika	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
10. Soni	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Kumhar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Dhobi	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Nai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Kahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
15. Kayasthya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
16. Kewat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTES																	
1. Adi Andhra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Ganda	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Satnami	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
TRIBES																	
1. Gond	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
I. Hindu	1	6	..	1	1	8	5	..	..	1	..	1	9	6	4	4	47
II. Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
III. Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	1	6	..	1	1	8	5	1	..	1	1	1	9	6	4	5	50

Attitude 1—Happy Family. Attitude 2—In favour of Family Planning.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 35(B)

Attitude of Spouse to the Practice of Family Planning measures, Religion, Caste/Tribe and education congruity of spouse — FEMALE

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community	No. of Practising females who are Illiterate and whose husbands are also				No. of Practising females who are literate upto Matric standard and whose husbands are						No. of practising females who are matric and above and whose husbends are						Total
	Illiterate and are having		Literate and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate up to matric standred and are having		Other and are having		Illiterate and are having		Literate up to Matric and are having		Matric and above and are having		
	Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		Attitude		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Brahmin	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
2. Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	5
3. Sahu (Teli)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Kshatriya	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
5. Ahir	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6. Kurmi	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7. Kalar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Koshta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Panika	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
10. Soni	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
11. Kumhar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Dhobi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Nai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Kahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
15. Kayasthya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
16. Kewat	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	1	3	3	6	1	..	5	3	6	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	37
CASTES																	
1. Satnami	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TRIBE																	
1. Agariya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Gond	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
I. Hindu	1	5	4	7	1	..	5	3	7	1	..	..	2	..	2	4	42
II. Muslim	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. Christion	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Grand TOTAL	1	5	5	7	1	..	6	3	7	1	..	1	2	..	2	5	46

Attitude 1—Happy Family. Attitude 2—In favour of Family Planning.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 36(A)

Physical, Psychological and other After-effects of Family Planning Measures as related to Religion, Caste, Tribe, Age and Education MALE

Religion & Caste/Tribe	Age-Group	No. of Practising Males who are Illiterate and report		Literate upto Matric Standard and report		Matric & above Standard and report		Total
		After effect		After effect		After effect		
		Pain in body & weakness	Eye effect	Pain in body & weakness	Eye effect	Pain in body & weakness	Eye effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Sahu (Teli) .	40—49	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Koshta .	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Panika .	50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Dhobi . .	40—49	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5. Kahar .	30—39	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
CASTE								
1. Satnami .	40—49	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL .	All Age	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
I. Hindu .	30—39	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	40—49	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	30—39	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	40—49	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
	50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grand TOTAL	All Age	1	..	3	..	2	..	6

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 36(B)

Physical, Phychological and other effects of Family Planning Measurers as related to religion, Caste/Tribe, Age and Education FEMALE

Relgion & Caste/Tribe	Age Group	No. of Practising Females who are						
		Illiterate		Literate upto Matric standard		Matric & above		
		After effect		After effect		After effect		
		Pain in body & weakness	Irregularity in M.C. and eye effect	Pain in body & weakness	Irregularity in M.C. and eye effect	Pain in body & weakness	Irregularity in M.C. and eye effect	Total
1. Brahmin .	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2. Sahu (Teli)	40—49	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Kahar .	20—29	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
CASTES								
1. Satnami .	40—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
I. Hindu .	20—29	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL .	20—29	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	30—39	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	40—49	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Grand TOTAL .	All Age	1	1	2	..	..	..	4

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 37(a)

Physical, Psychological and other after effect of family Planning Measures as related to Religion Caste/Tribe and Industrial categories

MALE

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-Group	Industrial Category	
		III, IV, Vb and VI to IX	
		After effect	
		Pain in body and weakness	
1	(2)	(3)	
Sahu (Teli)	40-49	1	
Koshta	30-39	1	
Panika	50+	1	
Dhobi	40-49	1	
Kahar	30-39	1	
Satnami	40-49	1	
Total Hindus	30-39	2	
	40-49	3	
	50+	1	
Total All Age Groups		6	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 37(b)

Physical, Psychological and other after effect of family Planning Measures as related to religion Caste/Tribe and Industrial categories

FEMALE

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Age-Group	Industrial Category		
		X (Non Worker)		
		After effect		
		Pain in body and weakness	Irregularity in MC and Eye effect	
1	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Brahmin	30-39	1	—	
Sahu (Teli)	40-49	—	1	
Kahar	20-29	1	—	
Satnami	40-49	1	—	
Total Hindus	20-29	1	—	
	30-39	1	—	
	40-49	1	1	
Total All Age Groups		3	1	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 38

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Informant	Total No. of informant	No. of Illiterate having knowledge/ no knowledge about I.S.L.		No. of literate upto matric standard having knowledge/ no knowledge about I.S.L.		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about I.S.L.	
		Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware	Aware	Not Aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Brahmin	42	5	1	12	1	23	..
2. Vaishya	19	..	..	6	2	11	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	17	5	..	5	..	6	1
4. Kshatriya	21	3	..	4	..	14	..
5. Ahir	10	2	..	4	..	4	..
6. Kurmi	8	4	..	2	..	2	..
7. Gadariya	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
8. Kalar	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
9. Koshta	9	3	..	2	..	4	..
10. Panika	13	4	..	6	1	2	..
11. Sindhi	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
12. Soni	7	..	..	4	..	3	..
13. Kumhar	4	1	..	2	..	1	..
14. Naik	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	8	4	1	2	1	..	..
16. Nai	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
17. Lohar	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
18. Kahara	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
19. Kayasthya	4	..	..	2	..	2	..
20. Sambra	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
21. Kewat	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
22. Marar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
23. Maratha	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
24. Barai	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
CASTES							
1. Adi Andhra	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Chadhar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3. Dumar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Ghasia	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
5. Kori	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
7. Ganda	8	1	..	6	..	1	..
8. Satnami	13	3	1	7	..	2	.
9. Surya Banshi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	30	6	1	17	..	6	..
TRIBE							
1. Agriya	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Binjhwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	10	1	1	6	..	2	..
4. Kanwar	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
5. Oraon	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	15	2	1	7	..	5	..
I. Hindu	227	42	5	84	5	90	1
II. Christian	8	..	1	1	..	6	..
III. Muslim	12	..	..	8	1	3	..
IV. Sikh	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
V. Neo Budhist	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
VI. Jain	1	..	..0	..	..	1	..
ALL TOTAL	250	42	6	93	6	102	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 39

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislation as selected to Occupation and Education of the Informant

Occupation of the Informant N.C.O. & 2 digit	Total No. & Informant	No. of Illiterate having knowledge/ no knowidge about Social legislations		No. of literates upto matric Standard Showing knowledge/ no knowledge about Indian Social legislation		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/no knowledge about Indian Social legislation	
		aware	Not aware	aware	Not aware	aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02.	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
03.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
06.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
07.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
12.	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
13.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
15.	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
16.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
21.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
22.	3	..	..	1	..	2	..
24.	6	..	..	2	1	3	..
25.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
26.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
30.	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
32.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
33.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
35.	8	..	..	4	..	4	..
36.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
40.	16	1	..	10	2	3	..
50.	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
52.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
54.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
55.	3	2	..	..	1	..	..
57.	10	2	..	3	..	5	..
61.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
62.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
65.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
71.	6	2	..	4	..	..	..
72.	20	3	..	7	..	10	..
74.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
77.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
79.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
80.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
82.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
83.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
84.	11	..	..	4	..	7	..
85.	23	2	1	9	..	11	..
87.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
89.	5	1	..	3	..	1	..
93.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
95.	6	2	1	2	..	..	1
96.	6	..	..	6	..	..	..
97.	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
98.	6	2	..	3	..	1	..
99.	16	8	..	8	..	..	..
Non-workers H.	41	14	3	10	1	13	..
Non-workers D.	3	1	..	2	..	..	..
Non-workers R.	3	..	..	1	1	1	..
Non-workers S.	4	..	..	1	..	3	..
TOTAL	250	42	6	93	6	102	1

H.—House wife.
D.—Dependents.
R.—Retired.
S.—Students.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of Informant	Sex	Age-Group	Total No. of Informant	Knowledge								
				Hindu Succession Act.			Hindu marriage Act.			Hindu Minority and Gardianship Act.		
				Upto 5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	Upto 5 years	6-10 years	11 + years	Upto 5 years	6-10 years	11 + years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Brahmin	M	Below 20	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		20—44	22	1	3	4	1	7	5	..	..	1
		45 +	7	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
	F	Below 20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	9	2	1	2	3	5	..	1	..	..
		45+	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
2. Vaishya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		40—44	9	..	3	2	..	3	2	..	..	..
		45 +	9	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	3
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	13	..	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	M	Below 20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	11	..	4	2	..	5	3	..	..	1
		45+	4	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	6	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
		45+	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	5	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	8	..	1	5	1	..	3	1	..	..
		45+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community Sex and Age of Informant

Hindu adoption and maintenance Act.			Dowry Prohibition Act.			Child marriage restraint Act.			Age-Group	Sex	Religion/Caste/Community of Informant
upto 5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	upto 5 years	6-10 years	11+ years	upto 5 years	6-10 years	11+ years			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	3	2	1
..	..	..	..		..	..	1	..	Below 20	M	1. Brahmin
1	5	6	4	8	10	2	9	7	20–44		
..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	3	45+		
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Below 20	F	
3	3	..	3	3	..	2	5	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	2. Vaishya
..	3	3	..	5	2	..	5	2	20–44		
..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	6	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	3. Sahu (Teli)
1	1	..	3	5	2	1	3	2	20–44		
1	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Below 20	M	4. Kshatriya
..	1	3	..	6	4	..	6	4	20–44		
..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	20–44		
..	..		..	1	..	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	5. Ahir
..	1	2	1	..	5	1	1	2	20–44		
1	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	6. Kurmi
..	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	1	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	7. Gadariya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	8. Kalar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	9. Koshta
..	..	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	20–44		
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of Informant	Sex	Age-Group	Untouchability of Offence Act.			Special Marriage Act.			Abolition of Child Labour Act.		
			Up to 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	Upto 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	Upto 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years
1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Brahmin	M	Below 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	4	8	10	1	..	4	3	6	4
		45+	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
	F	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		20—44	3	5	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vaishya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	5	3	..	2	..	..	4	1
		45+	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	2	3
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	4	1	..	1	..	2	3	2
		45+	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	M	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	6	5	..	..	3	..	3	3
		45+	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3
		45+	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		45+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	5	2	1	5	1	..	2	1	..
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community Sex and Age of Informant

Abolition of labour and such relating to women and children		Bonded other act	Customary law relating to backward Communities act relating to minorities like Muslim, Christian, Parisis			Total No. of Informants have no knowledge about Indian Social Legislation		Age-Group	Sex	Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of Informant
Up to 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years	Upto 5 years	6—10 years	11+ years					
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	1. Brahmin
2	17	..	..	1	..	..		20—44		
..	4	..	..	..	..	2		45+		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	2. Vaishya
..	7	..	..	..	..	2		20—44		
..	5	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	3. Sahu (Teli)
2	7	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
1	..	..	1	..	..	..		Below 20	M	4. Kshatriya
..	9	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
1	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	3	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	5. Ahir
..	4	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	3	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	6. Kurmi
1	3	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	7. Gadariya
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	8. Kalar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	33	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	9. Koshta
1	1	5	..	..	..	..		20—44		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Panika . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	8	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
		45+	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	5	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi . .	M	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayasthya . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community, Sex and Age of Informant

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	10. Panika
1	4	1	1	6	..	1	4	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	11. Sindi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	12. Soni
..	2	..	1	3	1	1	2	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	13. Kumhar
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	20—44		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	14. Naik
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	Below 20	M	15. Dhobi
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	16. Nai
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	17. Lohar
1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	18. Kahar
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	19. Kayasthiya
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
10. Panika . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	4	2
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindi . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi . .	M	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
		45+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayasthya . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		45+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Cast/Tribe/Community Sex and Age of Informant										
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	10. Panika
1	5	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	11. Sindhi
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	12. Soni
1	4	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	13. Kumhar
..	3	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	14. Naik
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	15. Dhobi
..	1	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	16. Nai
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	17. Lohar
1	..	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	18. Kahar
1	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M	19. Kayasthya
..	1	..	..	1	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20. Kewat . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Sambra . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	M	Below 20	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		20—44	106	4	23	18	2	33	18	1	1	2
		45+	42	3	4	9	5	3	13	..	1	5
	F	Below 20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	25	4	1	2	7	9	1	1	..	..
		45+	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
CASTES												
1. Adi Andhra .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chahar. . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghasiya . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community Sex and Age of Informant

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	20. Kewat
..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	21. Sambra
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	22. Marar
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	23. Maratha
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	24. Barai
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	Below 20	M	TOTAL
4	22	20	16	45	32	10	42	22	20–44		
2	4	5	4	8	21	3	8	17	45+		
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Below 20	F	
5	5	..	11	9	2	10	10	2	20–44		
..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	45+		
											CASTES
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	1. Adi Andhra
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	2. Charar
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	3. Dumar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	4. Ghasiya
1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	20–44		
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20–44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Reporting of Indian Social legislation and Knowledge about these by time as related to Religion,

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
20. Kewat	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Sambra	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	Below 20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	20	45	31	6	3	8	9	26	20
		45+	..	8	22	1	..	3	1	5	14
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		20—44	..	12	2	1	3	..	2	1	1
		45+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
CASTES											
1. Adi Andhra	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chahar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Ghasiya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		45+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community	Sex	Age of Informant	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
20. Kewat	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21. Sambara	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Mahar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Maratha	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Barai	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	M	Below 20	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
		20—44	10	69	5	..	2	..	6	
		45+	3	19	..	..	..	..	3	
	F	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
CASTES										
1. Adi Andhra	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Chahar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Dumar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Ghasiya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40– *Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. Kori . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	4	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	11	1	1	2	2	3	2	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suryabanshi .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	21	3	6	2	5	8	3	..	1	..
		45+	6	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIBES												
1. Agariya . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar. .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	29. Kori
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	30. Rohidas
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	31. Ganda
2	..	..	1	3	..	2	2	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	32. Satnami
1	1	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	20—44		
1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	33. Surya banshi
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	Total
5	1	1	8	8	3	7	6	3	20—44		
1	..	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	45+		
											TRIBES
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	1. Agariya
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	2. Binjhwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45 +		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	3. Gond
..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	4. Kanwar
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5. Kori	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
		45+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
8. Satnami	M	Below 20	..	4	2	1	..	1	2	1	..
		20—44	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Suryabanshi	M	Below 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
TOTAL	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	9	9	2	1	1	1	4	6	..
		45+	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	3	2
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
TRIBES											
1. Agariya	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	4
		45+	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . . .	5. Kori
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . . .	6. Rohidas
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . . .	7. Ganda
1	2	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
4	3	..	..	1	..	1		Below 20	M . .	8. Satnami
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	1	..	..	1	..	..		Below 20	M . .	9. Suryabanshi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . .	TOTAL
8	8	..	..	2	..	1		20—44		
..	4	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
										TRIBES
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . .	1. Agariya
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		22—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . .	2. Binjhwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . . .	3. Gond
..	..	3	..	..	1	..		20—44		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	M . .	4. Kanwar
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. Oraon . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
		45+	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu . . .	M	Below 20	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		20—44	136	9	30	21	8	42	22	1	2	2
		45+	52	5	6	12	8	4	13	..	1	5
	F	Below 20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	28	4	1	2	7	9	1	1	..	..
		45+	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
II. Muslim . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		45+	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Neo-Buddhist .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Sikh (Jat) . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	M	Below 20	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		20—44	147	9	33	22	8	46	23	1	2	2
		45+	58	5	6	13	8	4	13	..	1	5
	F	Below 20	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	32	4	1	2	7	9	1	1	..	..
		45+	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..

M = Males. F = Females.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	5. Oraon
1	..	..	1		..	1	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	TOTAL
1	..	1	2	..	7	2	..	3	20—44		
..	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	Below 20	M	I. Hindu
10	23	22	26	53	42	19	48	28	20—44		
3	6	6	6	10	25	5	12	21	45+		
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Below 20	F	
5	5	..	13	9	2	10	10	2	20—44		
1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	II. Muslim
..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	20—44		
..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	3	45+		
1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	III. Christian
..	2	1	..	2	1	..	3	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	IV. Neo-Buddhist
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	V. Sikh (Jat)
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	M	VI. Jain
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Below 20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45+		
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	Below 20	M	TOTAL
10	26	23	27	59	44	20	53	29	20—44		
3	6	7	6	10	31	5	12	26	45+		
1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	Below 20	F	
5	5	..	13	9	4	10	11	3	20—44		
1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Contd.*

1	2	3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5. Oraon . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	2	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	4
		45+	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu . . .	M	Below 20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	31	54	40	7	6	9	14	32	24
		45+	4	12	26	1	..	4	1	8	16
	F	Below 20	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		20—44	11	12	2	2	3	1	2	1	1
		45+	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
II. Muslim . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
		45+	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
	F	Below 20	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		20—44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
		45+	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Neo-Buddhist .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Sikh (Jat) . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain . . .	M	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		45+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	M	Below 20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—44	32	61	42	7	7	9	15	36	26
		45+	4	12	31	1	..	4	1	8	19
	F	Below 20	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
		20—44	11	13	3	2	3	1	2	2	3
		45+	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 40—*Concld.*

32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	5. Oraon
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	TOTAL
2	1	3	..	..	1	..		20—44		
1	1	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
2	1	..	1	..	..	..		Below-20	M	I. Hindu
20	78	8	..	4	1	7		20—44		
4	24	..	..	..	..	3		45+		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
5	8	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
2	2	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	II. Muslim
..	2	..	..	..	5	1		20—44		
..	3	..	..	..	3	..		45+		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	2	..			..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-40	M	III. Christian
..	2	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	2	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	IV. Neo-Buddhist
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	V. Sikh (Jat)
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	M	VI. Jain
..	1	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		20—44		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		45+		
2	1	..	1	..	..	..		Below-20	M	TOTAL
20	85	8	..	..	6	8		20—44		
4	29	..	..	..	3	3		45+		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..		Below-20	F	
5	10	..	..	..	..	2		20—44		
2	2	..	..	..	..	..		45+		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 41

Assessment of Legal Action and Suggestion as related to Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community & Education

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of the informant	Education 1. Illiterate. 2. Literate up to Matric 3. Matric & above	Total No. of informants	No. who consider that legal action to remove social evils is Adequate	Not adequate and who don't suggest any other action
1	2	3	4	5
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	6	5	1
	Literate up to Matric	13	11	2
	Matric and above	23	23	..
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	8	5	3
	Matric and above	11	11	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	5	5	..
	Literate up to Matric	5	5	..
	Matric and above	7	6	1
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	3	3	..
	Literate up to Matric	4	4	..
	Matric and above	14	14	..
5. Ahir	Illiterate	2	2	..
	Literate up to Matric	4	4	..
	Matric and above	4	4	..
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	4	4	..
	Literate up to Matric	2	2	..
	Matric and above	2	2	..
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	1	1	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
9. Koshta	Illiterate	3	3	..
	Literate up to Matric	2	2	..
	Matric and above	4	4	..
10. Panika	Illiterate	4	4	..
	Literate up to Matric	7	6	1
	Matric and above	2	2	..
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	4	4	..
	Matric and above	3	3	..
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	1	1	..
	Literate up to Matric	2	2	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	5	4	1
	Literate up to Matric	3	2	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	2	..
17. Lohar	Illiterate	3	2	1
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
18. Kahara	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
19. Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	2	2	..
	Matric and above	2	2	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	2	2	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 41—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
24. Barar	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
CASTES				
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illitarate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
4. Ghasiya	Illiterate	2	2	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
5. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
7. Ganda	Illiterate	1	1	..
	Literate up to Matric	6	6	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
8. Satnami	Illiterate	4	3	1
	Literate up to Matric	7	7	..
	Matric and above	2	2	..
9. Surya banshi	Illitearate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
TRIBES				
1. Agriya	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
2. Binjhwar	Illiterate	1	1	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	2	1	1
	Literate up to Matric	6	6	..
	Matric and above	2	2	..
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Maric and above	1	1	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	47	47	..
	Literate up to Matric	89	89	..
	Matric and above	91	91	..
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	9	8	1
	Matric and above	3	3	..
III. Christian	Illiterate	1	..	1
	Literate up to Matric	1	1	..
	Matric and above	6	6	..
IV. Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
V. Neo Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
VI. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..
	Literate up to Matric	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	48	42	6
	Literate up to Matric	99	91	8
	Matric and above	103	102	1
GRAND TOTAL	All Education Levels	250	235	15

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42

Attitude of the Informants with respect to the Indian Social legislation as related to

Religion/ Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Literate up to Matric 3. Matric Above	Total number of Informant	NUMBER ABOUT								
			Hindu Succession Act, having attitude	Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, having attitude	Hindu Marriage Act, having attitude		Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, having attitude		Dowry Prohibition Act, having attitude	
					Eradicate social evils	Eradicate social evils	Eradicate social evils	Equality in the society	Eradicate social evils	Equality in the society	Eradicate social evils	Equality in the society
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Bhramin	Illiterate	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..		
	Literate upto Matric	13	..	..	2	4	1	2	8	3		
	Matric and above	23	..	..	4	5	1	1	6	7		
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Literate upto Matric	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1		
	Matric and above	11	1	1	1	1	2	..	5	2		
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2		
	Literate upto Matric	5	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	1		
	Matric and above	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	3	2		
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..		
	Matric and above	14	2	..	3	2	..	..	5	3		
5. Ahir	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1		
	Matric and above	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1		
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1		
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..		
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..		
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..		
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
9. Koshta	Illiterate	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..		
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	2		
	Matric and above	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1		
10. Panika	Illiterate	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1		
	Literate upto Matric	7	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	1		
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

Religion Casts/Tribe/Community and Education of the Informant

Religion/ Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Education 1 Illiterate 2 literate upto Matric 3 Matric and above	NUMBER ABOUT										
		Child Marriage Restorant Act, having attitude		Untouchability of Offence Act. having attitude		Special Marriage Act. having attitude		Abolition of Child Labour Act. having attitude		Abolition of Bonded Labour and such other Act relating to the women and children having attitude		Customary relating laws to backward communities Act relating to minorities like Muslim, Christinee, Parsees, having attitude
		Eradicate the social evils	Equality in the Society	Eradicate the Social evils	Equality in the Society	Eradicate social evils	Equality in the Society	Eradicate Social evils	Equality in the Societ	Eradicate social evils	Equality in the Society	Eradicate the Social evils
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Brahmin .	Illiterate	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	3	3	..	1	1	2	5	3	..
	Matric and above	4	5	6	5	1	..	3	2	4	4	..
2. Vaishya .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	Matric and above	3	3	4	3	1	1	1	..	1	2	..
3. Sahu (Teli).	Illiterate	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..
4. Kshadtriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto matric	2	2	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	4	6	5	6	..	1	3	..	3	3	1
5. Ahir .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi .	Illiterate	3	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
7. Gadariya .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalal .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Liteate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Koshta .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika .	Illiterate	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	4	3	..	..	2	1	2	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX I TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
	Matric and above	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Literate upto Matric	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17. Lohar	Illiterate	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kowat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Mahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	37	1	1	2	1	1	..	18	7
	Literate upto Matric	65	5	2	9	9	11	3	36	14
	Matric and above	80	5	1	13	10	9	1	32	18

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17. Lohar	Illiterate	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kuban	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
19. Kayastha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Mahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	9	2	17	6	..	..	3	..	5	2	..
	Literate upto Matric	20	12	30	14	..	2	7	4	17	6	..
	Matric and above	25	20	30	20	4	3	13	3	14	11	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CASTES										
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Ganda	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ghasiya	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	7	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	1
	Matric and above	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1
9. Suryabhanshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	Illiterate	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Literate upto Matric	17	2	..	3	3	1	2	12	1
	Matric and above	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	3
TRIBES										
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
2. Binjwar	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
CASTES												
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ganda .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	3	5	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
5. Ghasiya .	Illiterate .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kori . .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rohidas .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	4	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Suryabanshi	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	Illiterate .	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	9	5	13	3	1	1	3	1	7	..	..
	Matric and above	3	1	3	3	..	..	3	..	1	1	1
TRIBES												
1. Agariya .	Illiterate .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond .	Illiterate .	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	47	1	1	2	2	2	..	21	8
	Literate upto Matric	89	7	2	12	11	12	5	50	18
	Matric and above	91	6	1	15	10	10	1	37	21
1. Hindu	Illiterate	47	1	1	2	2	2	..	21	18
	Literate upto Matric	89	7	2	12	11	12	5	50	19
	Matric and above	91	6	1	15	10	10	1	37	21
2. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
	Matric and above	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Christian	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Matric and above	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
4. Neo-Budhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
6. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	48	1	1	2	2	2	..	21	8
	Literate upto Matric	99	7	2	12	11	13	5	56	19
	Matric and above	103	8	1	17	10	10	1	44	24
GRAND TOTAL		250	16	4	31	23	25	6	121	51

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 42—*Concld.*

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	14	2	23	7	..	..	5	..	7	2	..
	Literate upto Matric	32	17	46	20	1	3	11	6	25	6	..
	Matric and above	30	22	36	23	4	3	16	3	15	15	2
I. Hindu	Illiterate	14	2	23	7	..	..	5	..	7	2	..
	Literate upto Matric	32	17	46	20	1	3	16	6	25	6	..
	Matric and above	30	22	36	23	4	3	16	3	15	15	2
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
IV. Neo Buddist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
V. Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. (Jain)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	14	2	23	7	..	..	5	..	7	2	..
	Literate upto Matric	33	18	49	23	1	3	16	6	26	7	2
	Matric and above	36	24	42	24	5	3	20	4	17	16	3
GRAND TOTAL		83	44	114	54	6	6	41	10	50	26	5

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 43

Practice/Adherence to Indian Social Legislation Classified by Religion Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the Informant

Religion/Caste/Tribe/Community of the informant	Educational Level	Total No. of Informant	No. of Informants who practise/adhere to Social legislation						Known the persons who practised/adhered to Social Legislation					
			Hindu Succession Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Untouchability offences Act	Employment of children Act	Bonded Labour system (abolition) & other Act, reletting to woman and child	Religion Caste/ Tribe/ Community	Dowry Prohibition Act	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Untouchability offences Act	Employment of Children Act	Boded labour system and such other Act, relating to woman and child
			Description	Description	Description	Description	Description	Description		Description	Description	Description	Description	Description
			Succession according to haritage	Neither accept nor accord dowry	Do not practise child marriage	Do not believe in untouchability	Do not deploy minor children in strenous & hazardous work	Do not believe in bonded labour system		Neither accept nor accord dowry	Do not practise child marriage	Do not believe in untouchability	Do not deploy minor children in strenous & hazardous work	Do no believe in bonded labour system
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Brahmin .	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	7	..	7	3	4	1	1		1	..	1	1	..
2. Vaisha .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	6	1	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	..	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Ahir .	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
6. Kurmi . .	Illiterate	4	..	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

7. Gadariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
10. Panika	Illiterate	3	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	2	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 43—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17. Lohar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kaysthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Baral	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	61	1	48	26	36	18	6	4	..	..	..	4	..
CASTES														
1. Adi-Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghasniva	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda	Illiterate	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	4	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Satnami	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Surya Bansi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	3	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	7	..	6	4	6	4	2	..	1	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	4	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIBES														
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 43—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Oraon .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu .	Illiterate	16	..	9	6	11	4	3	..	2	1	2	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	35	..	25	17	24	12	4	..	2	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	29	1	27	14	18	11	3	..	3	..	2	3	..
II. Muslim .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikh	Illiterate	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo-Budhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	Illiterate	16	..	9	6	11	4	3	..	2	1	2	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	39	..	29	20	29	13	4	..	2	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	34	1	29	17	21	13	4	..	3	..	2	3	..
GRAND TOTAL		89	1	67	43	61	30	11	..	7	2	5	4	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 44

No. of Informants seeking legal help for Enforcement of the social Legislations classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community & Education of the Informant

Religion & Caste/ Tribe/Community of the Informant	Education	Total No. of Informant	No. of informants who sought legal help for inforcement of legislation			
			Dowry Prohibition Act		Untouchability of offences Act	
			For himself/ herself	Informant in aware of any such case being pursued by his/ her kins or any acquaintance	For himself/ herself	Informant in aware of any such case being pursued by his/ her kins or any acquaintance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	..	..	..
2. Panika	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	1	..
CASTES						
1. Satnami	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..
TRIBES	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	1	..	1	..
II. Muslim III. Christian IV. Sikh (Jat) V. Neo Buddhist VI. Jain	Illiterate Literate upto Matric Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..
All Total	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	1	..	1	..
GRAND TOTAL		3	1	..	1	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informants	Education Status (Illiterate / Literate upto Matric / Matric and above)	Total No. of imfprmant	No. of informants reporting Act adequately implemented in the area						
			Hindu Succession Act	Hindu Marriage Act	Hindu minority and guar-dian-ship Act	Hindu adoption and main-tenance Act	Dowry prohibition Act	Child marriage restraint Act	Untoch-ability of offence Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	5	3	4	..	3	4	5	4
	Literate upto Matric	7	3	4	..	3	6	7	6
	Matric and above	18	11	18	2	10	14	14	17
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	3	3	..	3	3	3	3
	Matric and above	7	6	7	..	3	7	7	7
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	4	..	3	..	3	4	3	4
	Literate upto Matric	4	1	3	..	..	4	3	2
	Matric and above	6	2	4	..	1	5	3	4
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	3	..	2	..	..	3	3	2
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	1	..	..	2	2	1
	Matric and above	11	6	10	..	4	9	10	11
5. Ahir	Illiterate	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	2
	Literate upto Matric	3	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
	Matric and above	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	3
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	3	1	1	..	..	3	3	3
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	2
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
9. Koshta	Illiterate	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	4	4	1	1	1	4	2	4
10. Panika	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	4	4	..	3	2	3	4
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	1	2	..	1	3	3	3
	Matric and above	3	2	2	..	1	3	3	3
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	4	1	1	..	1	4	4	4
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45—*Contd.*

Reporting of implimenthtion of Acts in the area classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informants	Education Status Illitrate/Literate upto Matric Above Matric	Special Marriage Act	Employment of Children Act	Bonded labour system (abolition) and such other Act relating to the woman and children	Customory law relating to the backward communities Act relatig to minorities like muslim etc.	No. of informants reporting Act(s) is not implemented in the area and difficulties thereof					
						Hindu Succession Act.		Hindu Marriage Act.		Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act.	
						D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Bramhin	Illiterate	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	5	9	15	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Vaishya .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	2	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli) .	Illiterate	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya .	Illiterate	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	6	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
5. Ahir . .	Illiterate	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kurmi .	Illiterate	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya .	Illiterate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta . .	Illiterate	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Sindhi . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi . .	Illiterate	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Difficulty (D1)—Lack of knowledg. of law and social awareness.

Difficulty (D2)—Lack of strictness in implementatation of rule and regulation.

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the informant.

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the informants	Education Status	No. of Informants reporting Act(s) is not implmented in the area and difficulties thereof							
	Illiterate Literate upto Matric/ Matric and Above	Hindu adoption and Maintenance Act		Dowry prohibition Act		Child Marriage restriant Act		Untouchability offences Act	
		D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	2	2	1	1	2	2
	Matric and above	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	3
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	..	1	2	1	1	2	1
5. Ahir	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	Illiterate	1	1	2	2	..	..	2	2
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45

Reporting of implementation of Acts in the area classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of the informant.

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informants	Education Status: Illiterate/Literate upto Matric/Above Matric	No of information reporting ACT (s) is not implemented in the area and difficulties thereof							
		Special marrige Act		Abolition of children Labour Act		Abolition of bonded labour system and such other Acts relating to the woman children		Customary Law relating to backward Community Act relating to minorities like muslims, christian, parsees etc.	
		D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2	D1	D2
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. Brahmin	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	2	2	1	2	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	..
2. Vaishya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	3	1	3	..	..
3. Sahu (Teli)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kshatriya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..
5. Ahir	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
6. Kurmi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gadariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kalar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Koshta	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Panika	Illiterate	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
11. Sindhi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Soni	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kumhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Naik	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Dhobi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45—*Contd*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
17. Lohar	Illiterate	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	2
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
19. Kayasthya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	28	8	16	1	9	27	23	5
	Literate upto Matric	38	22	26	1	15	31	34	33
	Matric and above	63	35	47	3	23	54	52	59
CASTES									
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghasiya	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda	Illiterate	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	6	5	4	..	1	5	5	5
	Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45—*Contd.*

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayastha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	4	9	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	12	26	..	3	..	2	..	2	2
	Matric and above	14	28	51	2	2	..	1	..	2	..
CASTES											
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ghasiya	Illiterate	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda	Illiterate	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45– *Contd.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
16. Nai . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayastha . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
20. Sambra . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewet . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
24. Barai . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	Illiterate	2	1	4	2	..	..	3	..
	Literate upto Matric	7	2	14	5	8	3	14	7
	Matric and above	5	4	10	6	6	3	10	7
CASTES									
1. Adi Andhra . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chadhar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
4. Ghasiya . . .	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kori . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Gauda . . .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45—*Contd.*

1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
16. Nai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Lohar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Kahar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Kayastha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20. Sambra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Kewat	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Marar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Maratha	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
24. Barai	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	10	3	12	5	..	..
	Above Matric	3	1	8	6	9	6	..	..
CASTES									
1. Adi Andhra	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. (Scheduled
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. in Andhra-
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. Pradesh)
2. Chadhar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Dumar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
4. Ghasiya	Illiterate	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kori	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Rohidas	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ganda	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Satnami	Illiterate	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	3
	Literate upto Matric	5	4	4	..	3	5	5	5
	Matric and above	2	1	2	..	..	2	2	2
9. Surjya banshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
TOTAL	Illiterate	5	1	3	..	1	4	4	5
	Literate upto Matric	12	10	9	..	5	11	11	11
	Matric and above	5	3	4	1	1	5	4	5
TRIBES									
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
2. Binjhwar	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Literate upto Matric	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	4
	Matric and above	2	2	2	..	1	1	2	2
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
	Matric and above	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	Illiterate	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
	Literate upto Matric	5	2	1	..	..	4	3	5
	Matric and above	5	5	4	..	2	4	5	5
I. Hindu	Illiterate	35	9	19	1	11	33	28	32
	Literate upto Matric	55	34	36	1	20	48	48	49
	Matric and above	73	43	55	4	26	63	61	69
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	5	2	1	..	2	3	5	4
	Matric and above	3	2	1	..	..	3	2	3
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	3	..	1	..	1	2	2	3
IV. Sikh (jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
V. Neo-Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
VI. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	Illiterate	35	9	19	1	11	33	27	32
	Literate upto Matric	60	36	37	1	22	49	53	53
	Matric and above	82	48	60	4	27	71	67	78
GRAND TOTAL		177	95	116	6	60	153	148	163

APPENDIX TABLE NO 45—*Contd.*

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8. Satnami	Illiterate	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Surjya.banshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	4	6	8	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRIBES											
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhawar	Illiterate	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	4	12	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	8	19	36	1	4	..	4	..	2	2
	Matric and above	15	33	57	4	2	..	1	..	2	..
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Sikh (jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo-Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	4	12	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	8	22	39	3	4	..	4	..	2	2
	Matric and above	16	39	64	7	2	..	1	..	2	..
GRAND TOTAL		28	73	120	10	6	..	6	..	4	2

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45—*Contd.*

1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8. Satnami	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Surjya banshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	4	1	2	1	4	1
	Matric and above	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
TRIBES									
1. Agariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bimjhwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	3	1	5	2	1	..	4	..
	Literate upto Matric	9	2	19	7	10	4	27	9
	Matric and above	6	4	11	6	6	3	11	7
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	1
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Matric and above	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
IV. Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo-Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	3	1	5	2	1	..	4	..
	Literate upto Matric	10	2	22	8	12	4	22	10
	Matric and above	7	5	13	7	7	4	13	8
GRAND TOTAL		20	8	40	17	20	8	39	18

APPENDIX TABLE NO. 45—*Concld.*

1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
8. Satnami	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric		..	1	..	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Surjea bamshi	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
TRIBES									
1. Aghariya	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Binjhwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gond	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Kanwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Oraon	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. Hindu	Illiterate	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	14	4	17	7	..	..
	Matric anabove	3	..	9	6	10	6	..	..
II. Muslim	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Christian	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..
IV. Sikh (Jat)	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Neo-Buddhist	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI. Jain	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	Illiterate	..	..	3	2	3	2	..	..
	Literate upto Matric	2	..	16	4	19	8	3	..
	Matric and above	3	1	11	7	11	7	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		5	1	30	13	33	17	3	..

APPENDIX TABLE NO 46

Travel Index of Persons Males and Females by Occupation Category

Occupation	BALCO		Korba Basti		W.C.L. (SECL)		M.P.E.B.		Irrigation		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. UNSKILLED Manual	8	..	6	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	19	2
2. SKILLED Manual .	43	..	30	2	14	1	11	..	7	1	105	4
3. Lowest Proffessional and administrative e.g. primary Teacher.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
4. Small Business . .	3	..	14	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	25	1
5. Highly Skilled and Su - pervisory manual	11	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	16	..
6. Clerk and Shp. Assistant	3	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	16	..
7. Intermediate Professional and related Post. Secondary Teachers, etc.	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	7	9
8. Medium Business .	1	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
9. Higher Professional and Salaried Posts.	6	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	13	..
10. Owners of Factories large Shop etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cultivators . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12. Pensioners and Retired Personnels.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Beggars and Prostitute.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-Workers . .	52	103	29	76	20	24	8	24	3	16	112	243
TOTAL . .	130	108	103	80	55	28	33	26	16	17	337	259

M=males
F=females

GMGIPN—S 3—11 R.G. India/ND/89—18-8-90—300