

## CHAPTER VI

# BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

### 87. Introductory

The interior area of Balangir was opened to outside commercial world after construction of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway Line in 1933. Businessmen from Bombay, Nagpur and other areas established themselves at different rail-heads of Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Lathoran, at different rural market centres (Hats) of Tusra, Saintala, Bangomunda Sindhekela, Belpara, Sonapur, Binka, Tarbha, Loisinga, Balangir and other places. These businessmen were engaged in procurement of agricultural commodities like paddy, rice, oil-seeds, kendu leaf, bamboo, timber and other minor forest produce and cereals and exporting them to different places outside the district. In the process of procurement they were advancing money to poor cultivators and obtaining their crops at very low rates in the harvest season. They were importing consumer goods like salt, kerosene, cloth and other general merchandise and selling these to village shop-keepers at wholesale rate. Many of these businessmen were functioning as short-term money-lenders to the producers and petty traders. These businessmen were mostly operating in urban areas. The opening of the Titilagarh-Sambalpur line from 1964 has opened further new areas mostly in Balangir and Sonapur subdivisions.

From the Settlement report of 1937 of Patna ex-State, it appears that the Bhulia Mehers of Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions, the Agharias of Balangir subdivision and some rich land-owning Brahmins were operating as village money-lenders. These money-lenders were also rich land-owning agriculturists and almost all of them were lending paddy to the poor villagers in need.

The Sundhis in Titilagarh who were deriving great profit from liquor shops and distilleries, Gujaratis and Marwaris who have settled at market places of Balangir, Patnagarh, Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Tusra and Loisinga were operating as money-lenders among Adibasis by engaging agents to go round the villages for purchasing the products from these people and advancing petty sums to be repaid in kind at harvest agricultural period.

The Wazib-ul-Urz of the settlement of 1937 provides that "cases of sublease which are for more than one year and in which the rents are alleged to be paid in advance at a time shall be treated as cases of usufructuary mortgage." This shows that businessmen and money-lenders were keeping mortgage of landed property. Other mortgageable assets were gold and silver

ornaments, utensils, agricultural implements, household goods and furniture and sometimes house-sites. The short-term loans by the businessmen were usually at prohibitive rates of interest if the debtors had no assets to be given on mortgage. Lending of money at the rate of interest of 300 per cent, 150 per cent, 75 per cent, 37·5 per cent and 18·75 per cent was prevalent. Some time lending of very small amount like Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 at the rate of 25 np. per rupee per month was being made. But generally for lending of sums of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, the rate of interest was 150 per cent to 75 per cent. In the case of loan for Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 the rate of interest was 37·5 to 18·75 per cent. Under the Money-lenders Act, 226 persons in Balangir subdivision, 80 in Sonepur subdivision, 91 in Titilagarh subdivision and 144 in Patnagarh subdivision have registered themselves as money lenders.

Paddy lending was also practised by many Agharias and Bhulias. The paddy loan was to be repaid during harvest period at 25 per cent rate of interest.

A Co-operative Bank started at Balangir in 1934 and subsequently in 1956 the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank was opened amalgamating both the Balangir and Sonepur Co-operative Banks. A branch of the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank is now functioning at Sonepur. After formation of this Bank many Co-operative Societies sprang up and their activities have been expanded to 898 societies with 112,653 members and Rs. 1,44,23,000 working capital. But the amount of loan available through these agencies do not fully meet the volume of rural credit needs. The State Bank of India established branches at Balangir and Titilagarh only in July 1957 and May 1959, respectively

The All-India Rural Credit Survey found that 75 per cent of the borrowings of cultivators are made from private money-lenders. In Orissa 87·35 per cent of total outstanding debt is from the money-lenders. In Balangir district 58·48 per cent of the total borrowing is from money-lenders, 10·99 per cent from Government, 3·05 per cent from Co-operative Banks and 4·38 per cent from miscellaneous sources and rest from relations, friends, employers and traders. The purpose of borrowing is mostly for marriage, birth and death ceremonies and other social activities. Out of the total debt, 67·62 per cent is in terms of cash and 32·38 per cent in shape of kind, i.e. foodgrains and other consumer goods. Of the total amount of borrowing against mortgages 32·30 per cent were at the rate of interest of 26 per cent, 4·57 per cent of the total borrowing was at the rate of interest of 37½ per cent, 31·46 per cent at the rate of interest of 50 per cent and 7·48 per cent was usufruct loans,

### 38. History of Indigenous Banking

No banks existed in this district till 1943. The Mehers Agharias, Sundhis and rich agriculturists were advancing small sums of money at exorbitant rates of interest. These money-lenders constituted a very small minority and besides money-lending they had other business to attend to. The agriculturists used to obtain such loans from them which were obviously far short of their requirements. The people of the district were too poor to afford any saving.

Gradually, Marwaris, Gujaratis, etc., and other business communities began to settle at Titilagarh, Kantabanji and other places and started business mainly in agricultural products, viz., paddy, rice, oil-seeds, tute and hemp and in timber, and forest products. The children of the soil had a chronic apathy towards business. After sometimes with the increase of population, the merchants started business in cloth, oil and other articles and the need of banking facilities were increasingly felt.

The first bank to come to this district was the Calcutta City Bank which opened its branch offices at Kantabanji and Balangir in 1943 and wound up their business in 1946 with enormous public and institutional deposits. The people were without any banking facilities for a long time. In 1956 the Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank came into being. When the Imperial Bank was nationalised and renamed as State Bank of India it started its office at Balangir with a branch at Titilagarh.

### 89. The Central Co-operative Bank

Balangir District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. started functioning from the 15th August 1956. The Sonepur Central Co-operative Union was amalgamated with it and a branch of the Central Co-operative Bank was opened at Sonepur.

The management of the Bank has been vested in a Board consisting of 15 Directors, among whom 8 members are the representatives of the member Co-operative Societies, two from amongst the private depositors and the rest 5 are the nominees of the State Government. The ultimate authority of the Bank is vested with the General Body of the Bank.

Besides, there are Executive Committee, Loan Committee, Appointment Committee, etc. for looking to the day-to-day administration of the Bank. For facilitating the work of the Bank, a local committee has also been constituted for the Sonepur Branch consisting of 3 members.

A detailed statement of its membership, paid up share capital reserves, borrowings, deposits and working capital is given in Appendix I.

The Bank is self-sufficient without any borrowings from any Banks or institutions. It has got large amount of investment made by the Government. Further, the Government has also contributed Rs. 1,05,000 as share capital.

#### 90. State Bank of India

The State Bank of India has opened branches at Balangir and Titilagarh, with effect from the 3rd July 1957 and the 15th May 1959, respectively. These branches are in a position to cater to the banking needs of quite a vast area.

The Titilagarh branch extends banking facilities from Khariar Road to Rupra Road including Kantabanji, Kesinga and Titilagarh. The State Bank has thus extended banking facilities of every description to the rural parts of the district. Besides the acceptance of deposits it has granted credit limits to various small-scale industrial units and to mercantile firms. It has also given finance to holders of warehouse receipts granted by the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation. It has assisted the financing of export trade by allocation of suitable discounting limits. The branches have opened letters of credit for import of raw materials and machinery from foreign countries. The financial co-operative institutions have also been taken up and remittance facilities are also frequently availed of. Besides these, the branches also maintain the Government Currency Chest and Small Coin Depot and have taken over the Government work of the Treasury. The Titilagarh branch has opened a Pay Office at Kantabanji in March 1961. The volume of business handled by these branches since their establishment upto 1965 are given below:

Year		Titilagarh Branch	Balangir Branch
		Rs.	Rs.
1957	..	..	1,51,37,307
1958	..	..	4,83,49,957
1959	..	87,75,000	6,52,96,299
1960	..	3,17,60,000	5,72,91,690
1961	..	5,60,75,000	8,71,61,616
1962	..	6,35,75,000	12,40,00,540
1963	..	5,43,53,000	15,55,79,895
1964	..	7,16,78,000	18,45,29,884
1965	..	7,21,58,000	19,23,96,272

#### 91. Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Banks have been established at Balangir in 1960 and at Titilagarh in 1964-65. The membership of the Balangir Bank is 2,176 and its working capital is Rs. 6,14,199. The Bank has paid up share capital of Rs. 52,371 and deposits of Rs. 5,084

and investment of Rs. 43,853. The borrowing of the Bank is Rs. 5,56,495 and it has advanced loan of Rs. 3,13,937. The recovery of loans at the close of the financial year 1964-65 is Rs. 31,015 and the amount outstanding is Rs. 8,08,562.

## 92. Co-operatives

From the Settlement report of Patna ex-State of 1937, it appears that the Co-operative Department of the ex-State started on the 29th October 1934 and the Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Balangir, was registered on the 19th November 1934. The number of its members then was 273 (192 individuals and 81 societies). Members of Societies could get loans at the interest of 8 per cent as against 25 to 50 per cent which they had to pay to money-lenders. The total number of members of these 81 societies was 1,488 and the loan amounting to Rs. 57,000 was advanced to them. Of the 81 societies 65 were Agricultural, 3 Weaving Societies and 13 were Credit Societies.

On the 1st August 1956 Balangir Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was amalgamated with the Sonepur Central Co-operative Union and was named Balangir District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., having a branch at Sonepur.

The total number of the societies of various categories from 1961-62 to 1964-65 is given in appendix I.

The largest number of Co-operative Societies are Small-sized Co-operative Societies. These are also known as Agricultural Credit Societies. The Statement below indicates their progress in increasing the volume of credit available through them to the agriculturists.

Year	No. of C. S.	Loans	Loans	Over	Collection
		advanced	out- standing	due	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956-57	.. 593	4,89,503	12,18,905	4,92,502	3,21,968
1957-58	.. 593	5,19,312	13,92,632	5,83,511	3,45,585
1958-59	.. 593	5,34,608	14,72,409	5,34,608	4,54,831
1959-60	.. 593	6,40,012	14,84,274	5,83,646	6,28,148
1960-61	.. 593	9,02,106	16,14,991	4,57,000	7,71,059
1961-62	..	Not available			
1962-63	..	Not available			
1963-64	.. 593	11,70,000	..	..	10,49,000
1964-65	.. 468	11,81,000	..	..	..

## (i) Graingola Co-operative Societies

Taking each family consisting of 5 members, the total number of families in the district comes to 203,337 (as per 1961 Census) and nearly 40 per cent of these families have been brought into the fold of Graingola membership. Of the 751 Societies there are 468 Small-sized Agricultural Societies having 13,292 members and working capital of Rs. 22,76,000. They are advancing loan to the extent of Rs. 11,81,000. But large portion of the Co-operative membership and investment is found in 156 Graingola Co-operative Societies with 81,281 members and working capital of Rs. 62,61,000. They lent out Rs. 26,31,000 in the year 1964-65. They are also known as Service Co-operatives. In the year 1964-65, 185,000 quintals of paddy and cash of Rs. 18,83,813 were the demand to be collected by these Graingola Co-operative Societies.

They deal mainly in paddy and cash loans and advance improved paddy seeds like nucleus paddy seeds, 'A' and 'B' class paddy seeds, Dhanicha seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc. They are established within the Grama Panchayats and the population of the Grama Panchayat area are taken to be its members. The building for the paddy storage is constructed by the Government and given to the Grama Panchayat along with initial funds to purchase paddy and start lending. Out of the total number of 151,222 agricultural families as many as 81,281 are members of these Service Co-operatives. The volume of fertilisers, cash, and paddy loaned out, collected and outstanding for the year 1964-65 are given below:

		Paddy Quintal	Cash (Rs.)	Fertiliser
Demand	Principal	1,85,283	18,83,813	174,512
	Interest	97,199	2,64,720	..
Collection	Principal	79,188	9,06,954	42,645
	Interest	39,410	1,17,429	..
Balance	Principal	1,06,095	9,76,859	131,867
	Interest	57,789	1,47,291	..
Per cent of collection		43 %	48 %	24 %

The rate of interest of paddy loans is 25 per cent of which 15 per cent appropriated towards cost of servicing the loan and the remaining 10 per cent is paid to the Grama Panchayat on account of the initial paddy deposit. The rate of interest on cash loan is 8 per cent out of which 1.5 per cent goes towards the servicing charges and 6.5 per cent

is paid to the financing agencies. No interest is charged on the fertiliser loans. In years of good crops, collection of paddy loan goes up to 60 per cent and sometimes to 70 or 80 per cent and in bad years it drops down to 30 per cent to 35 per cent. The collection of cash loan depends also on good crop conditions. The borrowing of paddy and cash through these Societies are not adequate in as much as the average amount of paddy and cash loaned out works at less than 2.2 quintals and Rs. 23 only per member against the normal average credit of 8 to 10 quintals of paddy and Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in cash. Similarly, the quantity of fertilisers made available through cash sale (Rs. 95,355) and loan (Rs. 62,631) works out at less than Rs. 2 per member. Urgency of extensive enlargement of paddy loan and cash loan facilities through these societies was felt during the last drought situation when almost every family had to depend for his entire seed requirement on Graingola and Taccavi Loan to pay the price of the seed. Nearly 18 lakh quintals of paddy seeds were provided for sale and free distribution and Rs. 72,44,680 as Taccavi loans.

The statement below indicates the progress of Grain gola Co-operative activities from the year 1953-54 to 1963-64.

Year	No. of Co-operative Societies	Total No. of Members	Working Capital in Rs.	Share	Reserve Fund and other funds in Rs.
1953-54	156	7,843	1,85,666	C. 9,059 G. 39,834	
1954-55	156	21,337	5,55,998	C. 23,913 G. 93,784	
1955-56	156	27,238	9,17,862	C. 2,91,718 G. 50,729	1,537
1956-57	156	46,274	21,63,870	C. 6,65,212 G. 53,305	13,232
1957-58	156	57,208	18,35,296	C. 6,95,399 G. 56,336	13,332
1958-59	156	58,177	20,24,756	C. 7,20,390 G. 58,405	18,335
1959-60	156	62,134	25,70,735	C. 7,14,109 G. 61,336	27,518
1960-61	156	65,013	29,77,683	C. 7,26,908 G. 64,279	27,518
1963-64	156	81,281	44,86,000		..

(ii) Consumers' Co-operatives

The statement below indicates the number of Consumers' Co-operatives existing in Balangir district in 1964-65 and their membership, paid-up share capital, reserve fund, value of their purchase and sales, profit and loss and their working capital.

Sl. No.	Name of the Store	No. of stores	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		No. of members	Paid-up share	Reserve Fund	Purchase	Sale	Profit	Loss	Working Capital	
<b>PRIMARY CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE</b>										
1	Pruthviraj High School Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	499	4,970	28,029	29,809	31,931	..	880	4,815
2	Agharia Krushak Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	402	12,320	8,123	..	..	..	3,020	443
3	Rajendra College Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	409	945	262	..	..	..	1,207	..
4	Peons' Co-operative Store, Balangir	1	28	176	456	..	..	..	1,097	632
5	Manmunda Co-operative Store	1	30	1,320	405	..	..	..	..	2,591
6	Panchamahar Co-operative Store	1	175	1,780	57	..	..	..	..	1,787
7	Kantabanji Rly. Employees Co-operative Store,	1	313	1,870	842	..	..	..	..	2,725
8	Praja Sahajog Bhandar, Balangir	1	210	3,608	14,540	..	..	..	..	18,814
9	Extension Training Centre Co-operative Store, Larkipali,	1	760	769	199	7,574	8,169	549	..	1,048
10	Government Employees Consumers Co-operative Store, Balangir.	1	140	1,950	..	6,294	64,236	1,368	..	2,049
<b>MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE STORES</b>										
11	Rot	1	102	965	..	..	..	1	..	965
12	Chuliphunka	1	213	2,764	..	..	..	6	..	2,764
13	Madanmohan	1	255	4,936	4,788	..	367	..	..	9,724
14	Chhatamadhan	1	13	30	12	..	90	..	..	42
15	Subarnameru	1	32	55	197	..	..	..	65	1,132
16	Malpada	1	13	26	..	..	..	..	1,217	6,974
		16	3,594	38,484	57,910	43,677	1,04,336	2,536	7,486	56,505



Out of these 16 Stores, the first 10 are Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores and the last 6 are Multipurpose Co-operative Stores.

Six out of these are located at Balangir. The Store of Pruthviraj High School has membership of 499 and its total sale is Rs. 13, 931. The Government Employees' Store, Balangir having a membership of 140 has a total sale of Rs. 64,236. The Extension Training Centre Store, having the highest number of members of 760, has got a sale of Rs. 8,169 only. Other Stores are not active.

During the year 1965-66, all these 16 societies had a total share capital of Rs. 29,627 and Reserve Fund of Rs. 51,645. They purchased goods worth Rs. 1,88,165 and sold goods worth Rs. 1,87,650.

**(iii) Joint Farming Co-operative Society**

The Statement overleaf indicates a list of Joint Farming Co-operative Societies existing in 1965-66 in this district. Their membership, total acreage covered, share capital contributed, borrowings made, their production, sale and profit are also indicated.

Sl. No.	Name of the Joint Farming Society	Name of the Block	No. of Members	Coverage	Share Capital	Borrowings	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Indupur Adibasi Re-Settlement.	Patnagarh	43	56'00	2,065	7,750		..	..	..
2	Kutumdala	Balangir-1	14	56'00	2,130	7,750	6,297		2,119	..
3	Silati	Binka	34	90'00	2,300	7,750	546 Quintals of paddy.	527 Quintals of paddy.		..
4	Singhijuba	Binka	16	..	2,085	7,750	..	..	..	..
5	Bisalpali	Binka	11	..	2,015	7,750	..	..	..	..
6	Ghodadhar	Binka	11	..	2,100	7,756	..	..	..	..
7	Kartang	Binka	17	..	2,016	7,756	..	..	..	..
8	Kandiamunda	Binka	17	..	2,080	7,750	..	..	..	..
9	Sankara	Binka	12	48'00	2,055	7,750	127 Qntrs. of paddy.	..	97	..
10	Arigaon	Binka	22	..	2,021	7,750	..	..	..	..
11	Saragaj	Tusra	20	..	2,190	7,750	Rs.	..	..	..
12	Bijoy	Agalpur	13	45'00	2,110	7,750	303	..	..	..
13	Sargul	Dungripalli	13	..	2,120	7,750	..	..	..	..
14	Pragati	Agalpur	11	52'00	..	..	..	..	..	..
			254	347'00	27,287	1,00,762				

Among the members, there were 151 land-holders, 89 agriculturist-labourers, 14 full-time working members and 59 part-time working members. 5 of these Farming Societies had 316 acres of land, out of which 291 were under cultivation. The Khutumdala and Silary Societies made profits of Rs. 5,464 and Rs. 3,912 respectively in 1964-65 and Rs. 2,119 and Rs. 7,790 respectively in 1965-66.

The Indupur Adibasi Resettlement Society received land late and could not start working. It received a subsidy of Rs.20,000 from Government. The Singhijuba, Sisalpali, Ghodadhar, Kartang and Kandiamunda Societies have not yet been able to get land on lease from Government and consequently have not started working. The Arigaon and Sargaj Societies have not worked as cultivators withdrawn their lands after pulling for the formation of the society

(iv) **Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies (1964-65)**

There are three Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies in this district located at Balangir, Kantabanji and Birmaharajpur. The area covered by the Balangir Society is the whole of Balangir subdivision, Sonapur subdivision and Titilagarh subdivision except the Birmaharajpur and Ulunda area of Sonapur subdivision and Kantabanji police-station area of Titilagarh subdivision. The Kantabanji Society covers whole of Patnagarh subdivision and Kantabanji police-station area of Titilagarh subdivision. The Birmaharajpur Society covers the Birmaharajpur and Ulunda areas of Sonapur subdivision. A statement indicating the number of members of these societies, paid up share capital contributed, Reserve Funds and deposits, borrowings for the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given below. The value purchases and sales, profit and loss for the year 1964-65 are also given.

Sl. No.	Name of the R. M. C. S.	No. of Members		Paid in Capital			Funds	
		Society	Individual	Government	Societies	Individuals	Reserve	Deposits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Balangir	109	55	1,45,000	36,325	184	12,879	14,93,412
2	Kantabanji	39	39	70,000	5,475	681	4,247	535
3	Birmaharajpur	10	22	25,000	250	165	55	164
		158	116	2,40,000	42,050	1,030	17,181	14,94,111

Government	Borrowings			Purchase	Sale	Profit	Loss
	C. F. A.	S. B. I.	Others				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,166	50,000	1,21,872	Nil	5,39,084	4,42,560	27,921	Nil
71,875	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,24,212	36,704	Nil	9,575
34,121	Nil	Nil	Nil	38,807	63,254	388	Nil
1,67,162	50,000	1,21,872	Nil	7,02,103	5,42,518	28,309	9,575

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Sl. No.	Name of the R.M.C.S.	Total No. of members	Total paid up share capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Total Borrowings
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Balangir	.. 192	2,26,474	..	26,841	97,152
2	Kantabanji	.. 85	76,156	17,592	1,071	71,875
3	Birmaharajpur	.. 32	25,415	..	..	96,022

(v) Weavers' Co-operative Societies (1964-65)

A statement indicating the names of the Weaving Co-operative Societies, their membership, number of looms, share capital, borrowings, investment, production and sale, profit and loss for the year 1964-65 is given in Appendix II.

Out of the total 54 Societies, 25 are located in the Sonepur subdivision and 8 in Loisinga Block, 5 in Agalpur Block, 7 in Balangir Blocks I and II, 2 in Deogan Block area of Balangir subdivision. Out of the remaining 7 Societies, 4 are located in Patnagarh and 1 in Belpara Block area of Patnagarh subdivision and 2 in Saintala Block of Titilagarh subdivision. Among the Societies in Sonepur subdivision Ramji, Sagarpali and Satyanarayan Bastralaya of Sonepur Block, the Janata Sukha Society in Dungripali Block, Gopaljeu Society of Binka Block, Menda Dadhibaban Society of Tarbha Block, Subalaya and Kamalpur Societies of Birmaharajpur Block are having good production and sale and consequently good profit. In Balangir subdivision the Chandanbhati Society of Balangir Block I, Malmunda Society of Balangir Block II, the Salebhata Society of Agalpur Block and Jarasingha Society of Deogan Block are having good production and sale.

In Patnagarh subdivision Sarmuhan Society is having good progress.

During 1965-66, one more Weaving Co-operative Society was organised and the total number of members has gone up to 5,986. The total share capital of the Societies in 1965-66 increased to Rs. 84,977, the borrowing increased to Rs.1,42,766 and the total production and sale increased to Rs.10,76,079 and Rs.7,43,800.

(vi) Industrial Co-operative Societies

There were 38 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the year 1964-65. Among these, 13 were Oil-men Co-operative Societies, 3 Brass

and Bell-metal Co-operative Societies, 4 Tile and Brickmaking Co-operative Societies, 8 Hand Pounding Co-operative Societies, 1 Gur and Khandsari Co-operative Society, 2 Beta Co-operative Societies, 1 Blacksmithy and 1 Siali Leaf Co-operative Society. A statement indicating the names of these societies along with their membership, paid up share capital, borrowings, investment, production, sale, profit, and loss is given in Appendix III.

Among the Oilmen Co-operative Societies, the Santarapur, Brahmanipali, Tusurabahal and Podasinga are working well. The paid-up share capital of these 13 Oilmen Societies amounts to Rs. 2,986 their borrowings Rs. 56,978 and investment Rs. 2,180. Five of these societies have produced goods worth Rs. 8,701 and all of these except Podasinga have made total profit of Rs. 2,111. Podasinga has incurred a loss of Rs. 46.

Among the Brass and Bell-metal Societies, the Balangir society have produced goods worth Rs. 1,40,681 and earned a profit of Rs. 10,400.

The Laxminarayan Society has produced goods worth Rs. 76,826 and made profit of Rs. 8,914. The Binka Society has produced goods worth Rs. 59,559 and has made a profit of Rs. 1,804.

Among the Leather Co-operative Societies, the Sureswari Moch Society has produced goods worth Rs. 5,055 and has made a profit of Rs. 2,215. Balangir Mochi Society has produced goods worth Rs. 6,593 and has made a profit of Rs. 863.

Among the Brick and Tile Societies, the Balangir Brickmaking Society has produced bricks worth Rs. 26,794 and has made a profit of Rs. 3,879.

Among the Soap-making Societies, the Janata Society has produced goods worth Rs. 3,553.

### 93. Loan Advanced under the State-Aid to Industries

Under the State-Aid to Industries Loan Act, every year the Director of Industries is advancing loans for establishing new Small-Scale Industries and for extension of the existing ones. For advancing this loan, pledge of immovable property like land and building and of fixed capital like machineries are taken. The District Industries Officer processes the loan applications after enquiring suitability of market, availability of raw materials and the solvency of the party. In this district loans have been given from year to year for establishing Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Bucket Factory, Biscuit Factory, Rope-making Unit, Carpentry Unit, Brick Kiln, Tile Factory, Trunk Factory, Barpal

Latrine, Lime-bearing Kiln, Filigree Works, Smithy Works, Graphite Industries, Agricultural Implement Factory and for purchase of Power and Electric Machinery.

A list of Industries and the amount sanctioned yearwise is given in Appendix IV.

#### 94. Life Insurance

A branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India started at Balangir on 2nd November 1958. The extent of business done through this branch and the number of policies completed up to 1965-66 are given below yearwise.

Year		Number of Policies completed	Sum assured Rs.
1959	..	678	34,04,450
1960	..	576	33,54,000
1961	..	570	33,37,000
1962-63	..	754	42,27,000
1963-64	..	665	29,56,000
1964-65	..	676	30,67,500
1965-66	..	1,427	76,09,800

#### 95. Trade and Commerce

The Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line runs through Patnagarh and Titilagarh subdivisions and the Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line passes through Balangir and Titilagarh subdivisions. The former line was opened for traffic in 1933 and the latter in 1964.

Prior to opening of Railway traffic trade relation of this district was being maintained through Sambalpur district. After opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram line, important markets have developed around Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Lathor (Harisankar Road) stations and after opening of Jharsuguda-Titilagarh line markets around Balangir, Loisinga, Dungalipali and Saintala stations are coming up. All these railheads handle bulk of export and import of the district.

The main exportable commodities are paddy and rice, mung, biri, kulthi, khesari, gurji, ragi, sun-hemp, til, onion, gram, linseed, coriander, kendu leaves, timber, graphite, graphite-ore, mohua and

hill brooms. Main imports are cloth and yarn, salt, wheat, sugar, groundnut, coconut oil, kerosene, cement, potato, dry-fish, molasses, hardware, fancy goods. Nearly 50 thousand tonnes of export and 25 thousand tonnes of import are carried through the railheads of Lathor, Titilagarh, Kantabanji, Balangir, Loisinga, Dugripali and Sainatala.

A list of goods exported and imported in 1961-62 is given in Appendix V along with the places from which they are sent and received.

The importance of the district as the exporter of oil-seeds, cereals, forest produce and hand-woven quality cotton and tassar cloth, and leather goods is gradually increasing after 1933. Goods are exported mainly to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Madras, and mainly imported are from Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, North Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, 75 per cent of the export goods move through Titilagarh, Kantabanji and Lathor and the remaining 25 per cent through Sambalpur. The mode of transport in the interior is mainly bullock-cart and motor trucks.

In order to feed these railheads with export goods, a network of rural markets amidst the growing centres have developed. Some of them like Tusra, Sainatala, Sindhekel, Belpara, Bhainsa, Bangomunda, Dugripali, Patnagarh, Jogimunda, Kamia, Dhandamunda, Gambhar, Tarbha, Binka and Mahadevpali have grown to be heavy marketing centres.

Before opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line trade was being conducted in the form of exchange. The tribal people of Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi and of this district were collecting their marketable goods of cattle and agricultural products in the markets of Tusra, Dhandamunda, Bangomunda, Loisinga, Binka and Tarbha. To these markets traders carrying foreign goods and goods of their area were regularly visiting. These markets along with others have subsequently flourished with the opening of new roads and availability of vehicular traffic. Hundreds of carts and even a few trucks are now seen on market days in rural markets which were previously accessible to pack bullocks and pack ponies of traders. With advancement of the area the markets are now seen selling and purchasing many foreign-made fancy goods and articles of daily use. Traders have been coming from neighbouring areas of Sambalpur, Raipur, Vizianagram, Waltair, Ankapali, Kakinada, Nagpur and Bilaspur. Opening of new railway line from Sambalpur to Titilagarh has increased the importance of markets of Balangir and Sonepur subdivisions.

## 96. Regulated Markets

At Kantabanji, one regulated market has been established with the intention of regulating the purchase and sale of agricultural produce assembled within the market yard constructed here for the purpose. Licensing the traders, commission agents, brokers, and weighmen and auctioning of the commodities arriving at the market after suitable gradation have been undertaken. A Marketing Committee has been constituted since 1959 taking members from among the licenced traders, agriculturists and local N. A. C. Fees are being levied from the traders, brokers, commission agents to meet the expenses of the establishment. The market has been able to earn an income of Rs.12,000 on account of market fees and license fees during 1960-61. Better prices are being obtained for the agriculturist by sampling and gradation of the products and fixation of price by auction.

Important commodities assembled in the marketyard are paddy, rice, til seeds, linseed, mustard, horsegram, blackgram, gurji, jute and sun-hemp.

## 97. Centres of Wholesale business

There are three important wholesale markets in the district, viz. Kantabanji, Titilagarh and Balangir. Tusra, Loisinga, Harisankar Road, Tarbha, Sonapur, Patnagarh, Bhainsa and Dhandamunda are wholesale assembling markets.

### (i) Kantabanji

It is a terminal and assembling market for the produce of its own area as well as for the Padampur area of Sambalpur district, Kharjar area of Kalahandi district, the whole of Patnagarh subdivision and a portion of Balangir subdivision. This is the biggest exporting market for the agricultural produce under free trade. Many of the established business centres of Calcutta, Raipur and Bombay have their branches at Kantabanji. It exports agricultural produce besides large quantity of timber and Kendu leaves. It imports large quantity of textiles and supplies to the markets of Balangir Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals districts. It has an industrial estate of saw mills. It assembles jute, sun-hemp, paddy, rice, Kendu leaves, gurji, ragi, oil-seed, til, linseed and exports them to the consuming mills. It is an assembling market during the fair weather. During the monsoon it disposes of the produce assembled in the dry season. It has a Regulated market and a Regional Marketing Co-operative Society.

### (ii) Titilagarh

It is the gate-way of Balangir district. It imports and exports all controlled goods required for the district and handles agricultural produce. It has increased its importance due to being served by



all-weather road to Balangir and Sambalpur. Previously traders used to book their goods from South-India to this Railway Station and transport them by road to Sambalpur and other places for which there was a regular fleet of motor lorries. But after 1964, the Titilagarh—Sambalpur Railway is carrying the bulk of trade. It has five rice mills, two oil mills a Government Tannery which collects raw hides from both the districts of Balangir and Kalahandi and a Graphite Factory. Large quantities of blackgram (Biri) are exported every year to South India, Delhi and Bombay. It assembles the produce of Titilagarh subdivision a portion of Balangir subdivision and of the interior of Balangir district. Major portion of the industrial imports of the district is done through this centre.

Titilagarh is also an important market for livestock. Cows, bullocks goats and buffaloes are assembled here even from a distant place like Paryatipuram. The weekly assembling in the peak season is estimated to be 5,000 to 6,000 cattle.

#### (iii) Balangir

Balangir is the headquarters of the district. It is regarded more as a consuming centre than as assembling centre. Paddy, rice, jute hemp, etc., of the area move direct from the rural producing centres to rail-heads. It works more as a banking centre than a Mandi.

Balangir weekly market is also important for livestock trade which runs up to 8,000 to 10,000 cattle during the peak season.

#### (iv) Patnagarh

Patnagarh is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. Very large quantities of agricultural produce are handled here. The main commodities of trade are paddy, jute, horse-gram, sun-hemp, oil-seeds, til and gram (Tiasi). The place is connected by a fair-weather road with the nearest railhead of Kantabanji, a distance of 25 miles.

#### (v) Tusra

It is an important assembling weekly market for the tribal people. It assembles the agricultural products of Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Balangir districts. It is 37 miles by all-weather road from Titilagarh and 7 miles from Deogan on the Titilagarh-Balangir road.

#### (vi) Tarbha

It is one of the wholesale markets of Sonepur subdivision and assembling market for the border areas of Baudh subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district and the Bhawanipatna subdivision of Kalahandi district in addition to its own area. It assembles the agricultural products. There is a small-scale industrial centre for bellmetal utensils, silver ware and tobacco preparations.

**(vii) Binka**

It is situated on the bank of the Mahanadi and is one of the assembling market in Sonepur subdivision. It assembles rice, paddy, gram and timber. The agricultural produce assembled here are carried to Bargarh, Sambalpur and Titilagarh.

**(viii) Sonepur**

It is the headquarters of the Sonepur subdivision. It is more of a consuming centre. There is a Handloom Weaving Factory run by the Government. It uses cotton and tassar yarn.

**(ix) Bhainsa**

It is one of the important assembling markets in Patnagarh subdivision. It is noted for jute and sun-hemp besides Deshi-gram and paddy. It is connected with the railway stations of Kantabanji and Harisankar Road by a fair-weather road.

**(x) Harisankar road**

Of late due to congestion at the neighbouring railway stations of Kantabanji and Titilagarh, this road-side railway station has grown in importance for the clearing of the supply bamboos to the Bengal Paper Mills, Ltd. It assembles and exports the produce of Khaprakhol and Patnagarh areas of the district. About 1,600 wagons of bamboo are exported from this railhead.

**98. Fair Price Shops**

During the year 1965, there were 37 fair price shops of rice in Titilagarh subdivision, 55 shops in Balangir subdivision, 24 shops in Patnagarh subdivision and 21 shops in Sonepur subdivision. There were 47 fair price shops of wheat in Balangir subdivision, 23 shops in Sonepur subdivision, 58 shops in Titilagarh subdivision and 7 in Patnagarh subdivision. For kerosene there were 76 shops in Balangir subdivision 45 shops in Sonepur subdivision, 183 shops in Titilagarh subdivision and 34 shops in Patnagarh subdivision. Besides, there were 8 wholesale dealers and 55 retail dealers of sugar in Balangir subdivision, 5 wholesale dealers and 21 retail dealers in Sonepur subdivision, 8 wholesale dealers and 37 retail dealers in Titilagarh subdivision and 2 wholesale dealers and 15 retail dealers in Patnagarh subdivision.

A list of the weekly markets is given in Appendix VI

**99. Weights and Measures**

In addition to the weights and measures prevalent before, the metric weights and measures are being introduced gradually. The following local weights and measures are common.

**(i) Measures**

Hath	.. Length of a cubit roughly one and half feet.
Gira	.. One sixteenth of a yard mostly used in cloth trade.
Kos	.. Roughly two miles
Kanda	.. Length of a span roughly nine inches

Besides, miles, furlongs, yards, feet and inches are also in use. The metric length of kilometer is used on the railways and the metric measure system is gradually coming into use in the cloth trade.

**(ii) Weights**

Massa	.. 8 Ratis
Rati	.. 1 Ganja
Paw	.. 4 Chhataks or $\frac{1}{4}$ Seer
Seer	.. 80 Tolas or 4 Paws or 16 Chhataks

Massa and Rati are in use in jewellery shops.

The metric Kilogram is coming into use in the grain trade.

**(iii) Time**

The common people are still in the habit of making use of natural phenomena for noting time. Terms like **Kukuda Daka** (Cock's crow), **Bhuasuni Gadhua** (Bride's bathing) meaning roughly 4 A. M. and **Belud** meaning 6 A. M., **Belbuda** (meaning 6 P. M.) are prevalent among them.

**(iv) Money measures**

People are in the habit of counting fraction of a rupee in terms of annas and old pice though the decimal coinage of paise ( $1/100$  of a rupee) is the legal small coin.

**(v) Volume**

(a) Used in the ex-Patna State area (comprising the whole of the district except Sonapur subdivision).

Ada	One standard Seer of fine rice—
Sola	.. Half Seer
Gidha	.. One fourth of Seer
4 Adas	.. 1 Mana (4 Seers)
120 Manas	.. One Pauti

(b) Used in ex-Sonepur State area

Thambis=One measure of fine rice weighing 110 Tolas.  
Paya=One weight of a Tambis.

These standards are commonly used in the weekly markets where 90 per cent of the retail trade is transacted with the people. These are more or less dry measures which have no substitute in the metric system.



3 House Building Co-operative Society.	1961-62	1	90	33,775	..	1,63,379	1,97,154	..
	1962-63	1	90	33,775	..	1,63,379	1,97,154	..
	1963-64	1	95	34,575	..	300 17,22,079	2,06,954	142
	1964-65	1	95	..	..	..	2,26,000	..
4 Large-sized Co-operative Society.	1961-62	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1962-63	2	338	27,332	315	34,792	61,774	2,229
	1963-64	2	337	..	..	..	..	..
	1964-65	2	336	..	..	..	31,000	..
5 Gola Co-operative Society	1961-62	156	..	15,09,290	17,90,229	93,466	7,76,723	41,69,708
	1962-63	156	73,801	16,89,227	18,28,437	18,24,776	8,66,476	62,08,916
	1963-64	156	77,914	17,19,963	17,41,574	1,68,821	8,50,095	44,80,453
	1964-65	156	81,221	..	..	..	..	62,61,000
6 T a s s a r Co-operative Society.	1961-62	26	771	14,134	9,763	7,202	57,955	1,940
	1962-63	26	792	14,736	11,593	6,693	52,330	85,712
	1963-64	26	815	15,781	14,000	7,533	63,094	1,00,408
								2,705
								-135

Sl. No.	Name of the Societies	Years	Nos.	Mem- bership	Paid up share capital	Deposits	Reserve	Borrowings	Working capital	Profit and Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	Weavers Co-operative Society.	1961-62	47	41,867	41,912	..	6,948	35,355	84,709	10,709
		1962-63	47	4,961	42,223	..	9,073	45,543	96,839	1,737
		1963-64	50	5,253	..	..	..	..	..	-2,910
		1964-65	54	5,777	..	..	..	..	3,11,000	..
8	Farming Society	1961-62	2	64	125	..	..	..	125	..
		1962-63	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1963-64	9	187	14,873	..	..	54,250	69,087	1,401
		1964-65	13	242	..	..	..	..	1,28,000	..
										-4,324





Sl. No.	Name of the Societies	Years	Nos.	Mem- bership	Paid up Share Capital	Deposits	Reserved	Borrowings	W Capital	Profit and Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Industrial Co-operative Society.	1961-62	9	228	2,531	..	8	29,028	31,567	3,857
		1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1964-65	37	928	..	..	..	..	1,73,000	..
13	Central Co-operative Bank.	1956-57	1	926	2,45,355	19,36,976	44,453	1,58,886	23,85,670	..
		1957-58	1	967	4,40,906	18,43,381	71,307	75,528	24,31,122	..
		1958-59	1	1,006	4,79,220	21,73,423	81,676	89,215	27,93,534	..
		1959-60	1	1,034	5,24,080	2,69,475	1,27,700	55,170	34,01,707	..
		1960-61	1	1,054	5,68,230	32,20,682	1,73,163	45,228	40,07,308	..
		1961-62	1	1,054	6,02,440	30,63,647	2,39,807	40,483	39,46,377	1,25,780

1962-63	1	1,063	6,29,800	25,29,010	2,83,975	3,38,500	38,44,285	3,748
1963-64	1	1,067	6,62,770	27,31,093	3,60,245	6,38,600	44,02,009	72,941
1964-65	1	1,066	..	..	..	..	47,29,000	..
14 Multipurpose Co-operative Society.	6	652	8,764	..	1,212	9,034	19,010	830
1962-63	6	625	8,764	..	829	9,034	18,627	235
1963-64	6	625	8,764	..	829	7,828	17,421	436
15 Agricultural Co-operative Society.	593	11,189	..	34,935	91,815	..	15,89,212	..
1957-58	593	11,925	..	37,138	97,581	..	16,34,884	..
1958-59	593	12,142	..	42,194	96,649	..	17,54,281	..
1959-60	593	13,879	..	47,430	98,245	..	17,51,662	..
1960-61	593	14,140	..	53,896	1,03,581	..	19,30,155	..
1961-62	593	24,120	3,00,609	59,125	20,250	15,42,226	20,25,791	56,569
1962-63	593	15,583	3,09,318	6,66,632	1,36,219	16,85,442	21,97,611	..
1963-64	593	15,381	3,23,580	72,833	15,42,926	18,26,926	23,77,634	55,184
								-2,410

APPENDIX II

Weaving Co-operative Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Mem-bers	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrow-ings	Invest-ment	Produc-tion	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>BALANGIR BLOCK-I</b>									
1	Manhara	102	102	652	2,998	725	..	..	..	350
2	Chandan bhatj	64	64	1,367	6,773	1,903	16,440	19,889	428	..
3	Nuapada	70	70	350	..	13	..	..	1	..
	<b>BALANGIR BLOCK-II</b>									
4	Malmunda	28	28	469	356	2,364	9,668	7,927	240	..
5	Bubel	14	14	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Arjunda	167	167	835	..	245	..	..	..	..
7	Mahumunda	452	452	2,260	..	99	..	..	1	..

## LOISINGA BLOCK

8	Badibahal	..	48	48	171	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
9	Kaudajori	..	120	120	600	..	..	490	..	..	..	..
10	Loisinga	..	91	91	425	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
11	Saragal	..	41	41	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Luchki Bahal	..	194	194	1,030	..	..	13	..	..	2	..
13	Taljuri	..	5	5	55	..	..	57	..	..	..	..
14	Jharmunda	..	27	27	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sujia Collective	..	11	11	55	..	..	10,458	..	..	11	..

## AGALPUR BLOCK

16	Agalpur Biswakarma	..	48	4	119	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
17	Agalpur Y. D. C. S.	..	94	94	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Agalpur W. C. S.	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Agalpur Debang	..	3	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Salebhata	..	44	44	1,682	..	6,312	2,569	3,303	2,554	554	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Mem- bers	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrow- ings	Invest- ment	Produc- tion	Sale	Priflot	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>PATNAGARH BLOCK</b>										
21	Tamia	..	174	174	1,325	4,413	676	1,385	302	91
22	Saramuhan	..	51	51	631	1,125	245	9,870	7,373	300
23	Khalli Pathar	..	25	25	310	..	..	..	..	..
24	Patnagarh	..	3	3	3	..	210	..	..	5
<b>SAINTALA BLOCK</b>										
25	Kandhkelgan	..	19	19	206	..	..	..	..	1
26	Kansara	..	48	48	240	..	233	..	..	1
<b>TARBHA BLOCK</b>										
27	Tarbha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Menda Alekha Mohima	..	104	104	1,303	..	1,385	..	..	28



Sl. No.	Name of the Weaving Co-operative Society	No. of Members	No. of Looms	Share Capital	Borrowings	Investment	Production	Sale	Profit		Loss
									Rs.	Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>DUNGRIPALI BLOCK</b>										
41	Sohela	31	31	1,125	6,750	3,766	..	..	..	..	164
42	Digsira	204	204	2,040	..	2,197	..	..	..	92	..
43	Chingarkata	90	90	99	..	161	..	..	..	5	..
44	Janata Sukha	120	120	3,121	1,500	170	24,603	21,703	2,179	..	..
45	Naikanipalli	159	159	932	..	2,022	..	..	81	..	..
	<b>BELPARA BLOCK</b>										
46	Belpara	15	15	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>DEOGAN BLOCK</b>										
47	Jarasinga	109	109	2,902	6,847	2,085	13,455	14,280	..	..	815
48	Bandhapara	46	46	230	..	18	..	..	..	1	..

## BIRMAHARAJPUR BLOCK

49	Subalaya	68	68	2,003	4,675	1,184	9,830	9,209	832	..
50	Kamalpur	105	105	2,098	8,456	3,041	9,189	7,742	..	832
51	Nuapali	203	203	3,045	..	4,653	..	..	146	..
52	Kendupali	316	316	3,200	..	3,747	..	..	130	..

## ULLUNDA BLOCK

53	Chadaipanka	157	157	1,650	..	562	..	..	19	..
54	Nimna	224	224	2,240	..	904	..	..	28	..

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5,777 5,781 75,080 1,01,113 1,28,826 5,48,777 6,15,518 24,311 3,497

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SOURCE—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.



APPENDIX III

Industrial Co-operative Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the C.S.	No. of Members	Paid up Capital	Borrowings	Investment	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kacharapali	21	210	489	200	..	..	..	..
2	Loisinga	13	13	7,502	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kutarapali	17	395	5,000	390	..	..	..	..
4	Tarbha	17	298	5,002	70	..	..	..	..
5	Jharsamara	13	330	5,437	170	..	..	..	..
6	Brahminpali	16	406	7,500	400	2,073	..	160	..
7	Balangir	33	378	2,312	340	262	228	553	..
8	Insa	15	15	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tusra Bahal	12	190	5,006	10	2,062	2,072	108	..

10	Kodasinga	..	34	648	3,720	600	1,638	26	..	46
11	Menda	..	14	15	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
12	Santarapur	..	14	28	5,000	..	2,666	157	390	..
13	Kalapathar	..	12	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRASS AND BELLMETAL										
1	Laxinarayan	..	95	1,220	2,648	..	76,826	72,279	8,914	..
2	Binka	..	67	5,870	10,000	15	59,559	57,874	..	1,804
3	Balangir	..	36	2,830	19,000	1,560	1,40,681	1,25,771	..	10,490
SOAP MAKING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY										
1	Janata	..	12	1,200	11,068	10	3,553	..	..	..
2	Prabhat	..	10	3,500	35,250	10	367	..	..	..
LEATHER CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY										
1	Titilagarh Mochi	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sureswari Mochi	..	21	180	7,200	..	5,066	4,928	2,215	..
3	Balangir	..	24	12,400	..	6,593	6,312	863	..	..

Sl. No.	Name of the C. S.	No. of Members	Paid up Capital	Borrowings	Investment	Production	Sale	Profit	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<b>BRICK AND TILE</b>								
1	Balangir (Brick)	.. 13	136	20,037	..	26,794	7,384	3,879	..
2	Laxminarayan (Brick)	.. 18	610	26,000	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bhainsa(Pottery &Tile)	.. 14	150	24,319	..	..	..	..	..
4	Patnagarh (Pottery & Tile)..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>HAND POUNDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY</b>								
1	Jogisarda	.. 47	51	7,500	..	7,732	6,735	27	..
2	Menda	.. 18	26	2,550	..	2,810	1,245	87	..
3	Laharmunda	.. 10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Annapurna	.. 21	31	3,150	..	210	210	5	..

5	Bharati	..	20	23	2,450	..	1,693	..	4	..
6	Ribachta	..	33	165	1,042	10	5,782	5,850	..	11
7	Saintipur	..	69	346	..	10	3,667	3,667	247	..
8	Balangir	..	21	34	3,150	..	25,465	5,395	62	..
<b>GUR &amp; KHANDASARI</b>										
1	Bhapur	..	13	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>BETRA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY</b>										
1	Balangir	..	24	29	..	..	121	..	..	..
2	Meherundi	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>BLACK SMITHY</b>										
1	Kharada	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SEALI LEAF</b>										
1	Bhanpur	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..

SOURCE—Registrar of Co-operative Societies

## APPENDIX IV

## Amount of money advanced under State Aid to Industries Act

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1	Purchase of power and winnowing Machine.	1955-56	15,000
2	Purchase of Electric Motor ..	1955-56	4,000
3	Saw Mill ..	1955-56	10,000
		1959-60	7,500
		1961-62	10,000
4	Graphite Industries ..	1955-56	1,00,000
5	Condiment Power ..	1955-56	13,000
6	Agricultural Implements ..	1959-60	20,000
7	Oil Mill ..	1959-60	47,500
		1960-61	10,000
		1964-65	2,000
8	Flour Mill ..	1961-62	600
		1963-64	7,000
		1961-62	4,000
		1964-65	1,300
9	Bucket Industry ..	1961-62	15,744
10	Biscuit Factory ..	1963-64	18,000
		1963-64	1,500
11	Rope Making Industry ..	1963-64	10,115
		1965-66	1,400
12	Non-Leather Shoe ..	1964-65	14,085
13	Bakery Factory ..	1961-62	2,000
14	Carpentry Unit ..	1961-62	4,000
		1964-65	1,000
15	Tailoring Unit ..	1961-62	4,000
		1962-63	1,300
		1963-64	2,000
		1964-65	1,500
		1965-66	800

APPENDIX IV—*concl.*

Sl. No.	Type of Industries	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
16	Brick Industry	.. 1961-62	2,000
		1963-64	1,200
17	Panmasala Industry	.. 1961-62	2,000
		1963-64	2,000
18	Kaviraj Unit	.. 1961-62	2,000
19	Tile Unit	.. 1962-63	1,000
20	Trunk Factory	.. 1963-64	2,000
21	Barpali Latrine	.. 193-64	1,500
22	Crucible Workshop	.. 1964-65	2,000
23	Filigree Work	.. 1964-65	2,000
		1965-66	3,600
24	Smith Works	.. 1965-66	3,400
25	Lime Works	.. 1965-66	2,000
			-----
			3,56,044

SOURCE—District Industries Officer, Balangir

APPENDIX V  
Exports and Imports

Name of the commodity	Kantabanji	Titilagarh	Patnagarh, Balangir, Dhandamunda, Tusra and Bhainsa and Loisinga Harisankar Road			Sonepur Tarbha and Binka	Total	Exported to
			1	2	3			
1. Paddy (Rice figures included).	220,000	180,000	120,000	150,000	100,000	770,000	West Bengal	
2. Black Gram	30,000	20,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	67,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Delhi.	
3. Horse Gram	25,000	5,000	8,000	60,000	..	98,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.	
4. Gram (Khesari)	10,000	..	35,000	80,000	12,000	137,000	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.	
5. Kudo	5,000	3,000	..	40,000	..	48,000	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.	
6. Gurji	15,000	3,000	..	50,000	..	68,000	Ditto	

7. Ragi	..	5,000	6,000	..	..	..	11,000	Andhra Pradesh, Cochin Vezward,				
8. Jute	..	10,000	9,000	7,000	40,000	..	66,000	Vizianagram a n d Raigarh.				
9. Hemp (Sun)	..	15,000	..	10,000	5,000	..	30,000	Vizianagram a n d Ghatwal.				
10. Til seed	..	60,000	3,000	..	10,000	..	73,000	Vizianagram, Madras and Cochin.				
11. Onion	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	5,000	Inter State				
12. Dry Chillies	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	5,000	Ditto				
13. Corriander	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	3,000	Ditto				
14. Linseed	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	Magras and Vizwada				
15. Bran	..	10,000	5,000	..	..	..	15,000	Inter State				
16. Bunt	..	2,000	..	7,000	..	..	9,000	Ditto				
							417,000	247,000	1,92,000	445,000	114,000	1,415,000



APPENDIX V—*concl.*

Forest Products	Value or quantity	Destination	Industrial and Forest Produces Exported
1. Kendu Leaves	Rs. 630,000 300 Wagons	Cochin and all towns and cities.	Accurate figures may be available with Forest Department
2. Hill Brooms	Rs. 100,000	Bombay	
3. Graphite ..	Rs. 80,000	Bombay and Cochin	
4. Mahua flower	10,000 Mds.	Andhra Pradesh and Inter State.	
5. Manganese Ore	1,000 Tons	Waltair	

## IMPORTS

Name of Commodity	Volume or value	Main sources
1. Cloth and yarn.	12,000 Bales	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajanadagan, Nagpur, Raipur, Madurai, Caimbatore, Madras.
2. Wheat	60,000 Mds.	Madhya Pradesh, Via, Sambajpur
3. Salt ..	130,000 Mds.	Nuapada, Waltair
4. Sugar ..	15,000 Mds.	Rayagada and North Bihar Mills.
5. Edible oils, Groundnut, Mustard, Coconut.	25,000 Mds.	Vizianagram and Raipur.
6. Kerosene oil	90,000 Mds.	Calcutta, Waltair
7. Iron and Steel.	700 Tons	Tata
8. Fancy Goods	8,00,000,	Via Raipur, Sambalpur, Calcutta.
9. Gur ..	4,000 Mds.	Anakapali
10. Cement	2,000 Mds.	Rajgangpur, Vezwada, Jabalpure.
11. Dry Fish	3,000 Mds.	Andhra, Cochin, Bombay.
12. Potatoes ..	40,000 Mds.	Uttar Pradesh, Mettupalayam
13. Onions ..	10,000 Mds.	Nasik

SOURCE—Regional Marketing Officer, Balangir

## APPENDIX VI

## Weekly Markets

Name of the place	Days of sitting	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
1. TITILAGARH SUBDIVISION		
		Mds.
1. Titilagarh (P.-S.)	.. Saturdays	60,000 (Plus Cattle market)
2. Kholan	.. Thursdays	5,000
3. Holdi	.. Fridays	5,000
4. Luthorbandha	.. Sundays	3,000
5. Bitabandha	.. Mondays	1,500
6. Digsira	.. Tuesdays	10,000
7. Sindhekela(P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	5,000
8. Jharial	.. Mondays	5,000
9. Sardhapur	.. Sundays	3,000
10. Bhuslar	.. Saturdays	3,000
11. Turekela	.. Thursdays	4,000
12. Lebda	.. Fridays	2,000
13. Kursad	.. Saturdays	2,000
14. Saintala (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	10,000
15. Ghumsar	.. Wednesdays	4,000
16. Belgan	.. Tuesdays	3,500
17. Chhanchada	.. Saturdays	1,500
18. Khumbhari	.. Tuesdays	1,000
19. Badgarhbahal	.. Wednesdays	2,000
20. Gudighat	.. Sundays	2,000
21. Andalpara	.. Tuesdays	1,000
22. Kantabanji (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	40,000
23. Bangomunda	.. Sunpays	20,000
24. Biripalli	.. Thursdays	8,000
25. Chaulasukha	.. Wednesdays	4,000
26. Sargul	.. Fridays	1,500
27. Gumuda	.. Wednesdays	5,000
28. Chuliphunka	.. Tuesdays	6,000
29. Gowntri	.. Tuesdays	2,000

Name of the place	Days of sittings	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
		Mds.
30. Debong	.. Thursdays	3,000
31. Muribahal (P.-S.)	.. Tuesdays	4,000
32. Bhalumunda	.. Saturdays	2,000
33. Ramud (Turekela P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	4,000
34. Badabanki	.. Wednesdays	3,000
35. Dholamandal	.. Tuesdays	2,000
36. Kaibahal	.. Tuesdays	1,500
2. BALANGIR SUBDIVISION		
Ilangir (P. S.)	.. Sundays	1,00,000 (Plus cattle market)
2. Chandanbhati	.. Mondays	4,000
3. Salebhata	.. Mondays	4,000
4. Bilaisarda	.. Mondays	4,000
5. Aapalpur	.. Wednesdays	4,000
6. Atgan	.. Thursdays	3,000
7. Chudapali	.. Thursdays	6,000
8. Loisinga (P. S.)	.. Tuesdays	9,000
9. Sountpur	.. Fridays	2,000
10. Bubei	.. Tuesdays	2,000
11. Bhaliamunda	.. Saturdays	1,000
12. Kusanga	.. Saturdays	3,000
13. Nagan	.. Saturdays	5,000
14. Sargad	.. Thursdays	1,000
15. Jharmunda	.. Fridays	1,000
16. Jharuapali	.. Thursdays	1,000
17. Rampur	.. Tuesdays	20,000 (Plus cattle market)
18. Digsira	.. Wednesdays	12,000
19. Tusra (P.-S.)	.. Fridays	1,00,000
20. Dahimal	.. Tuesdays	2,500
21. Gudbenela	.. Sundays	3,000
22. Jamut	.. Thursdays	8,000
23. Deogan	.. Sundays	3,000
24. Arjungpur	.. Saturdays	3,000
25. Bandhapara	.. Saturdays	1,000
26. Sibtola	.. Mondays	1,000
27. Uparjhar	.. Mondays	1,000
28. Buthiabahal	.. Tuesdays	1,000

Name of the place	Days of sittings	Total annual assemblies of agricultural products
1	2	3
<b>3. PATNAGARH SUBDIVISION</b>		<b>Mds.</b>
1. Patnagarh (P.-S.)	.. Sundays	60,000
2. Jogimunda	.. Tuesdays	30,000
3. Bhainsa	.. Tuesdays	60,000
4. Pandhol	.. Saturdays	10,000
5. Kiendumundi	.. Wednesdays	15,000
6. Luhasingha	.. Thursdays	10,000
7. Khuntasamali	.. Thursdays	8,000
8. Tamia	.. Fridays	30,000
9. Larambha	.. Saturdays	12,000
10. Baghamunda	.. Mondays	6,000
11. Lathor (Harisankar Road R. S.)	.. Sundays	30,000
12. Dhandamunda	.. Wednesdays	50,000
13. Gambhari	.. Fridays	30,000
14. Rengali	.. Fridays	10,000
15. Bhanour	.. Mondays	10,000
16. Kapsipalli	.. Mondays	3,000
17. Belpara (P.-S.)	.. Sundays	8,000
18. Ghagurji	.. Tuesdays	9,000
19. Dokara	.. Saturdays	6,000
20. Mondai	.. Thursdays	7,000
21. Dhumbhata	.. Fridays	8,000
22. Kapani	.. Saturdays	5,000
<b>4. SONEPUR SUBDIVISION</b>		
1. Sonepar (P.-S.)	.. Mondays	5,000
2. Baidyanath	.. Wednesdays	4,000
3. Mahadevapalli	.. Thursdays	20,000
4. Binka	.. Sundays	30,000
5. Tarbha (P.-S.)	.. Wednesdays	8,000
6. Menda	.. Fridays	5,000
7. Brahmni	.. Saturdays	3,000
8. Kamasara	.. Saturdays	1,000
9. Singhabahali	.. Sundays	10,000
10. Jaloi	.. Wednesdays	2,000
11. Ophula	.. Thursdays	2,000
12. Kardapal	.. Fridays	2,000
13. Khandahat	.. Fridays	2,000
14. Ulunda	.. Fridays	2,000