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E-147

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

A BACKGROUND NOTE AND BASIC
STATISTICS

FOR
ORISSA

CORRIGENDUM TO "A BACKGROUND NOTE AND BASIC STATISTICS FOR ORISSA"

Table 2.1 may be replaced by the following table.

Table 2.1 Number of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment.

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All Other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment ('000)	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)
1960	30	3	396	27	426	30
1961	32	9	460	30	492	39
1962	37	14	488	32	525	46
1963	46	18	538	34	584	52
1964	80	21	608	42	688	63
1965	152	26	734	41	886	67
1966	143	28	745	40	888	68

Following figures may be added to Tables 5.1, 5.2, 7.1 and 7.2

Table - 5.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1965	191	90	72687	6	1	58
1966	205	100	62999	7	1	54

Table-5.2

1	2	3	4	5
1965	18	10264	7	20811
1966	25	8473	15	22476

Table - 7.1

1	2	3	4
1966	50	17618	387384
1967	26	3681	64645

Table - 7.2

1	2	3	4
1966	7(4)	7702(2211)	39910(2306)
1967	5(2)	27751(25683)	307141(304781)

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR

The following figures may be added to Table 3.3.

Table 3.3 per Capital Annual money earning of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in manufacturing industries - By Industry Groups.

Industry group	Year	Govt. & local fund factories.	All other factories	Total factories
1	2	3	4	5
01. Process Allied to Agriculture(Gins & presses)	1966	-	-	-
20. Food except Beverages	1966	1610	570	2180
21. Beverages	1966	-	1337	1337
22. Tobacco	1966	-	1398	1398
23. Textiles	1966	952	1595	2547
24. Footwear, Other wearing apparel and made up textile goods.	1966	-	-	-
25. Wood & cork (except furniture)	1966	2702	2425	5127
26. Furniture & Fixtures	1966	1108	1202	2310
27. Paper and Paper products	1966	-	2078	2078
28. Printing, publishing and Allied Industries.	1966	1101	1206	2307
29. Leather and leather products.(except footwear)	1966	-	-	-
30. Rubber & rubber products	1966	-	-	-
31. Chemical & chemical products.	1966	-	897	897
32. Products of petroleum & coal.	1966	-	-	-
33. Non-metallic mineral products(except products of petroleum and coal)	1966	537	2111	2648
34. Basic Metal Industries.	1966	2271	1237	3508
35. Metal Products(except machinery/transport equipment).	1966	628	2893	3521

1	2	3	4	5
36. Machinery(except electrical machinery)	1966	1323	1581	2904
37. Electrical Machinery, apparatus, appliances and equipment.	1966	-	380	380
38. Transport & Transport equipment.	1966	-	2506	2506
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1966	-	1109	1109
51. Electricity Gas and Steam.	1966	2224	-	2224
52. Water and Sanitary Services.	1966	2964	-	2964
83. Recreation services	1966	-	-	-
84. Personal services	1966	-	1334	1334

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A BACK GROUND NOTE ON ORISSA STATE

The state of Orissa covers an area of 155,845 square kilometres (about 5% of India) with a population of 17.55 million (about 4% of country's population). The percentage variation in population during 1951-61 was about 2.0 per cent per year. It has a common boundary with west Bengal in the north east, Bihar in the north, Madhya Pradesh in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south.

Orissa is an extensive plateau which slope gently into the coastal plain along the Bay of Bengal. The Mahanedi, flowing west to east through the plateau, cuts it into two defined parts. The northern part is an extension of the Chotanagpur plateau and the southern part is covered by hill ranges known as Eastern Ghats. The State has 13 districts.

That Orissa is one of the least developed parts of the country does not need much proving. Whether it is the consumer expenditure per capita or Income per capita or any other indicator of the pattern of production, services and economic activities generally, Orissa's place in the list of States in the Union is invariably among the last.

Climate:

The Climate of Orissa is characterised by high temperature and medium to high rain fall. The minimum temperature is 91°F rising to 101°F in April and May and falling to 95°F in July and 80°F in January. The average rainfall of the State is 59 inches varying from 55 to 63 inches in different regions. Floods are a bigger manace than drought.

Manpower:

According to 1961 census, the population of Orissa was 17.55 millions and density per sq. km. was 113 as against 399 in West Bengal, 435 in Kerala and 251 in U.P. Sundargarh district showed the highest increase of 3.75 per cent per annum as compared to 1.99 per cent/annum for Orissa State during the decade 1951-61, ^{per} mainly due to the establishment of Rourkela Steel plant. The density of population varied from region to region within the State. The coastal plain was the most densely populated while the hilly areas had a relatively low density - highest being in Balasore district (565 per sq. mile and lowest in phulbani (120 per sq. mile).

Orissa has the highest percentage of tribal population among the Indian State next only to Nagaland. The tribal population forms 14.2 per cent of the total tribal population in the country. The percentage of scheduled tribes population is 24.1 and the scheduled castes is 15.7 of the total population of the State. As many as 62 tribes of different economic gradation constitute the scheduled tribe population.

In 1961, 93.7 per cent of population of Orissa lived in rural areas as against 82% in India, 92.3 per cent in Assam. The village in Orissa were relatively small and scattered.

The small urban population of the State was distributed in 62 towns of which only four had a population of more than 50,000. There are 1001 females per 1000 males as against 941 for the country.

Working Force:

According to 1961 census, the working force (7.7 million) in Orissa constituted 43.7 per cent of the population as against 43.0 per cent for the country. The break up by industry divisions in Orissa State is almost similar to the break up for the country except that in Orissa it was slightly higher in case of cultivators. The work force in 1966 and 1971 is estimated to be 8.4 millions and 9.2 millions respectively. The third Five Year Plan has left a backlog of 2 million unemployed persons in the State and it is estimated that there will be an addition of 1 million new entrants in the labour force during the fourth plan. The Fourth Five Year Plan will have to provide employment to about 3 million unemployed persons.

State Income:

The State is among the poorest and least developed regions of the country. The State income in 1965-66 was expected to be about Rs.590 crores at 1960-61, prices. The per capita income at current prices rose from Rs.203.63 in 1954-55 to Rs.290.78 in 1963-64 and the State income rose from Rs.315.95 crores to Rs.536.20 crores during the same period.

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the main economic activity in Orissa whether judged by the volume of employment or by the value of output. In 1960-61, nearly 64 per cent of the total income of Orissa was derived from Agriculture as against 50 per cent in India. About 70 per cent of the working population of the State was engaged in agriculture. In Orissa, the net cultivated area is a little over 16 million acres of which rice accounts for about 63%, other minor millet crops 2%, sugarcane, oilseeds, jute and cotton taken together 6% and other miscellaneous crops 29%. The level of productivity is extremely low, due to interior cropping patterns, vagaries of monsoon, inadequate use of fertilisers and manures and very slow progress made in the adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

The Agriculture Department has been reorganised and strengthened and a net work of extension services has been built up. Development of horticulture is of particular importance in Orissa in view of the fact that the percentage of tribal population constitute 24.1 per cent of the total population of the state and the major agricultural possibilities in the tribal areas are horticulture, mainly development of fruit trees.

In case of foodgrains, the rate of growth envisaged is 8% per annum as against the national target of 5%. With the additional production of 23 lakh tons by the end of the fourth plan the level of food grains production at the end of the fourth plan is expected to be 77 lakh tons.

The proposed outlay for the fourth plan is 188 crores or 40.8% of the total outlay of the State for Agriculture, and Allied subjects (including rural works).

Animal husbandry and dairying:

In 1960-61, the net value of livestock output of Orissa was estimated at Rs.20.05 crores. This formed 4.6% of the total State Income. The absence of good breeds amongst the cattle, inadequate feeding, lack of adequate veterinary facilities and poor care and management are the causes of low productivity.

During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to collect and pasteurise 10,000 litres of milk from the milk shed area under the Cuttack Milk Union Scheme for supply to the towns of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Puri.

Emphasis will be given in the Fourth Plan to sheep development and also to intensive Egg Production Schemes.

Minerals:

The most important of Orissa's natural resources is its mineral wealth. The resources so far known are considerable and diverse, and the potential mineral occurrences give promise of discovery of large deposits. The main effect of the lack of development of mineral resources of Orissa was that despite the existence of vast resources, the net output of mining of the State in 1961 was only 7.03 crores of rupees. The contribution of this industry to the State Income, which was the lowest among all the States, came to about 3.6 per cent in 1960-61. In 1961, Orissa's mineral industry provided employment only to some 82,000 persons or about 1.2 per cent of the working force engaged in all productive activities. In 1960-61, thanks to large scale development of iron ore mining for exports to Japan and supply to Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants and of manganese mining for supply to ferro-manganese plants at Joda and Rayagada, the net output of mining industry was Rs.8.98 crores. Compared with the principal mineral bearing States, labour productivity in the mining industry of Orissa is lower. This is so specially because of lower degree of mechanization of Orissa's iron ore, coal and manganese mines and limestone quarries, heavy rain-fall which frequently interrupts mining operation and poor health standards prevailing in Orissa.

Orissa has 'very adequate' reserves of Iron ore, manganese, and limestone and dolomite. The iron ore of Orissa has an iron content varying from 55 per cent to 69 per cent. The other minerals are coal, chromite, Bauxite and China and fire clay etc.

The State owned Orissa Mining Corporation will need further share capital during the Fourth plan period. Against their total requirement of Rs.21 crores they would raise loan capital of Rs.14 crores and share capital of Rs.7 crores. With the capital thus available the Corporation would undertake mining operation for supply of lime stone to the 1200 tons a day capacity of Bargarth Cement Plant, Chromite to the 10,000 tons a year capacity of the Ferro-Chrome plant, iron ore for the 1.5 lakh tons a year capacity of the Talcher pig Iron plant, iron ore at Daitari for export through Paradeep and for the pelletisation plant and minerals to the other-state owned industrial units.

The total proposed outlay on mineral development is Rs.8 crores.

Forests:

Forests which cover 65,857 sq. kms. or about 42% of the State's geographical area are another rich source of Industrial raw material. 60 per cent of the forests are well demarcated and supports forests growth of reasonable value. Even within the demarcated forests 80 percent of the available species are utilised merely as firewood. Besides timber and fire-wood, bamboo is an important forest product. The most important industry based on forest resources in the State is paper.

Quick maturing spices like Casuarina, Cashew and Eucalyptus are chosen and are being planted in coastal region. In moist sal and Teak Zones, reorganisations of these species is being promoted. For better and quicker extraction of produce from forests, adequate communication facilities are necessary. It is proposed to take up construction of 2500 miles of new roads and improve 1000 miles of existing road during the Fourth Plan. The Orissa Forest Corporation has been established.

Industry:

Industrially, Orissa is among the most backward states in India. In 1956-57, manufacturing activities accounted for 8 per cent of the total output and 7.5 per cent of the total employment in the State. The contribution of industries to income and employment was lower than the comparable proportions for all India (16.3% and 9.8%). Factory employment in Orissa was hardly 10 per 1000 population in 1958 as compared to 74 in all India. For every worker employed in registered factories, there were more than 18 persons employed in non-factory enterprises. Industrial establishments falling outside the scope of Factories Act contributed a much larger proportion (48%) to total industrial output in Orissa than in the country as a whole (18%).

In 1956-57 about 40% of the total employment in factories was in agriculture based industries, of which textiles and rice mills were the most important. Forest based industries employed 26 per cent of the factory workers with paper manufacture as the largest in the category. A little over 12 per cent of the factory workers were in mineral-based industries, consisting mainly of cement and ceramics.

By the end of Third Plan the Industrial Development Corporation would have completed its Bargarh Cement Plant, a rolling mill, a cable plant, a file unit, the Hirakud workshop and the expansion of Kalinga Iron works. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, 18 projects figure, out of which 8 will be mineral-based, 3 relate to cement, 5 will be engineering and two chemical and other industries.

Industrial development in Orissa has largely been confined to the north of Mahanadi. In this region there are four concentrations of industries at Cuttack, in Rourkela - Rajangpur areas, Hirakud - Brajraj - nagar region and at Balasore. The Cuttack complex of industries is based on textiles, engineering workshops, printing presses, glass and glassware, and saw milling industries. The Rourkela - Rajangpur complex is based on steel, cement and to some extent textiles. Hirakud - Brajrajnagar complex is based on paper industry supported by aluminium, engineering works, bidi manufacturing and saw milling. Balasore has a large concentration of rice mills and a few engineering works. It will be seen that Cuttack and Balasore which have a direct rail link with Calcutta have mostly market oriented industries.

Power:-

Since the beginning of first plan, Orissa has made a great progress in Power Generation. At the end of 1950 the installed capacity of power plants in the State was only 4.6 M.W. in public utility power stations and approximately 5 M.W. in industry owned power stations. Orissa's share in the country's installed capacity and generation rose from 0.27 per cent in 1950 to about 3.6 per cent in 1960-61. The generating capacity at the end of Third Plan was likely to be 429.50 M.W. It would, however, rise to 914.50 by 1969-70, when all the projects now under construction would be complete in all respects. It is proposed to electrify about 2000 villages and small towns during fourth plan period. The expansion work in respect of Talcher Thermal Station and Indravati Hydro Electric Project is to be

taken up during the current plan. Out of total electricity consumed, about 90% is Industrial Power and 5 per cent is Domestic consumption. The total proposed outlay under power for the Fourth Plan is Rs.63.00 crores.

Transport:

Orissa is provided with poor rail facilities. In 1957 there were only 858 miles of railways in the State and the ratio of route mileage to land area was 13.9 miles per 1000 sq. miles or about half of that for India as a whole (27.3 miles per 1000 sq. miles). With nearly twice the land area of West Bengal, Orissa had roughly one third of the length of railway mileage. Rail lines are being improved from operational point of view and two new lines (Sambalpur Titlagarh and Kottavalasa - Bailadilla) will be available by the end of Fourth Plan period. At least one rail link is expected to be forged between the iron Ore ranges of Keonjhar - Bonai and Paradeep.

During Fourth Plan it is proposed to take up construction of 40 miles of new roads and 66 bridges and improvement of 527 miles of existing roads. To ensure quick and timely movement of fertilizers, seeds, technical know-how and agricultural produce for marketing, it is proposed to upgrade to O.D.R. Standard above 8,500 miles of rural road and to improve 4000 miles of Panchayatsamiti roads and 8000 miles of Panchayat Roads which are at present in poor condition. An outlay of Rs.25 crores has been proposed for roads in Fourth Plan and 3 crores for the road transport.

The following table gives a view of State Transport service in the State of Orissa:

<u>Items</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1964-65</u>
Route miles	10,230	12,850
Number of routes	208	237
Service miles(000s)	9900	12,160
No. of vehicles	386	498
No. of passangers carried (000s)	10,898	12,649

Social services:

Education: The target at the end of Third Five Year Plan was to enrol 82% of the children in the age group up 6-11 in the primary schools. The target for the Fourth Plan is to raise the enrolment to 90%. For this purpose it will be necessary to have 17,300 more teachers and to open about 2,000 more schools in areas which are not served by adequate facilities. The main problem is to attract girls to primary schools.

The Fourth Plan aims at establishing 2000 more middle schools in the different parts of the State with a weightage for the backward areas and for girls. 1000 more high schools will be opened during Fourth Plan which will be able to enrol 22% of the boys and girls in the age group 14-17.

Orissa unfortunately occupies the lowest position in university education among the States in India. Fourth Plan does not contemplate opening of any new colleges (except women's colleges) for general education. Instead it is proposed to consolidate the existing colleges by improving their building, equipment, hostels, laboratories and libraries.

The plan includes increase in the grant to the Utkal University to maintain and improve post-graduate classes and to start post-graduate courses and research facilities in various subjects in which such facilities do not at present exist. An outlay of Rs.31 crores has been proposed for general education.

The anticipated output from the existing two engineering colleges and from outside institutions is 1650. It is proposed to increase the admission in both the colleges in the beginning of Fourth Plan and to establish a new college with an initial admission of 250 in the Third Year of the plan.

It is proposed to establish a Foreman's Training Centre with the assistance of the West German Government at Rourkela to train Technical Teachers and to produce Foreman type of man to meet the acute shortage of this class. As outlay of Rs.9 crores has been proposed for Technical Education and Craftman Training.

Health:

Public Health conditions in Orissa are poor. Orissa has the highest recorded death rate from the major diseases. The bed strength from one bed for 3,000 population is to be increased to one bed for 2,090 population. It is also proposed to set up two more T.B. Hospitals and to increase the bed strength of T.B. Hospital at Chandpur. A Regional Medical College at Rourkela is to be started during the Fourth Plan.

It was expected that by end of Third Plan there would be 1950 doctors in the State as against the requirements of 5700 doctors at the rate of one for every 3500 population.

Under family planning schemes, sterilisation units have been set up in each district headquarter's hospital and capital Hospital. It is proposed to set up sterilisation units in 38 sub-divisional hospitals and 248 primary health centres by the end of the Third plan. The remaining sub-divisional hospitals and primary health centres will be covered during the Fourth Plan. The target for the Fourth Plan period is to achieve in annual sterilisation rate of 6 per thousand population. By the end of the Fourth Plan 500 medical personnel are to be trained besides 1.25 lakh non-officials. An outlay of Rs.20 crores has been proposed for Fourth Plan.

Basic Statistics - Orissa
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Basic Statistics - Orissa

Table 1.1 Area, Population and Allied Data-Census of India, 1961.

1. Area (sq.km.)	1,55,860
2. Population	1,75,48,846
3. Density of population (persons per sq.km)	113
4. Rural population	1,64,39,196
5. Urban population	11,09,650
6. Percentage of workers	43.7

Table 1.2 population of Workers and Non-Workers by sex and industry Divisions - Census of India, 1961

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Population	87,70,586	87,78,260	1,75,48,846
<u>Total Workers</u>	53,28,366	23,33,163	76,61,529
Cultivators	31,85,128	11,67,884	43,53,012
Agricultural Labour	8,05,009	4,98,502	13,03,511
/fishing, hunting, plantations, Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, orchards and allied activities.	95,978	36,018	1,31,996
<u>Household Industry</u>	2,85,734	2,45,075	5,30,809
Employee	20,722	7,347	28,069
Others	2,65,012	2,37,728	5,02,740
Manufacturing other than Household Industry	72,998	13,199	86,197
Consturction	29,117	1,741	30,858
Trade and commerce	1,11,622	35,840	1,47,462
Transport, storage and communications	49,098	2,618	51,716
Oter services	6,93,682	3,32,286	10,25,968
Non-Workers	34,42,220	64,45,097	98,87,317

Table 1.3 Persons in Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service by sex and class of Worker-Census of India, 1961.

Particulars	Males	Females	Total
Total	10,52,495	4,21,702	14,74,197
Employer	24,695	4,474	29,169
Employee	4,65,617	65,424	5,31,041
Single Worker	5,15,581	3,07,301	8,22,882
Family Worker	46,602	44,503	91,105

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1.4 Finance

Table 1.41 Revenue and Expenditure

(Rs. Lakhs)		
Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1956-57	2,042.55	2,660.76
1957-58	2,642.58	2,786.66
1958-59	3,232.16	3,071.42
1959-60	3,469.97	3,486.04
1960-61	3,932.27	3,939.89
1961-62	4,613.31	6,134.72
1962-63	6,226.79	6,599.09
1963-64	6,928.70	7,200.97
1964-65	7,497.55	7,920.12

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

Table 1.42 State Income and Per Capita Income

(At current prices)		
Year	State Income (Rs.lakhs)	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1954-55	31,595	204
1955-56	32,407	205
1956-57	34,567	215
1957-58	31,802	194
1958-59	37,070	222
1959-60	39,930	235
1960-61	44,001	255
1961-62	45,529	259
1962-63	47,240	261
1963-64	53,620	291

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

1.5 Production

Table 1.51 Agricultural Production

		('000 tonnes)		
S.No.	Crops	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Rice	36,32	45,52	44,20
2.	Ragi	25	45	36
3.	Small millets	28	1,36	24
4.	Pulses	2,41	4,33	4,25
5.	Groundnut	54	70	4
6.	Jute*	3,15	3,66	3,58
7.	Potato	51	1,10	1,98
8.	Sugarcane	83	1,95	2,00

* in bales.

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

Table 1.52 Industrial Production

S.No	Industry	Unit	1962	1963	1964
1.	Paper	'000 tonnes	73	91	88
2.	Sugar*	Tonnes	4,301	3,563	5,785
3.	Cotton yarn	'000 Kgs.	4,38	67,97	62,58
4.	Cotton textile	'000 metres	3,46,21	3,88,17	3,59,91
5.	Refractories	'000 tonnes	15.6	15.6	14.5
6.	Pig iron	"	6,46.7	8,66.2	8,80.7
7.	Fero-Alloys	"	40.6	36.7	28.7
8.	Steel ingots and metal for casting.	"	5,82.8	8,45.6	8,90.7
9.	Semi finished steel	"	3.5	2.4	3.1
10.	Finished steel	"	4,33.3	5,32.4	5,64.9
11.	Cement	Tonnes	38,03,76	35,32,91	37,05,39

* Relate to crop year November to October.

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

Table 1.53. Mineral Production

S.No.	Minerals	1962	1963	('000 tonnes)	
				1964	1965
1.	Iron	66,31	61,04	55,90	70,46
2.	Coal	11,30	9,80	11,45	12,22
3.	Manganese	4,01	3,69	3,93	4,62
4.	Graphite	1	96	N.R.	2
5.	Lime stone and Dolomite	27,21	29,94	24,61	29,15
6.	Fireclay	98	49	78	79
7.	Chromite	51	4,78	28	58

N.R. - Note reported

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

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Table 1.6 Area under Principal Crops.

S.No.	Crops	('000 hectares)		
		1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
1.	Rice	43,76	42,46	43,32
2.	Ragi	55	77	65
3.	Small millets	61	56	48
4.	Pulses	4,83	8,38	8,35
5.	Groundnut	59	57	55
6.	Jute	49	55	51
7.	Potato	18	30	30
8.	Sugar cane	27	40	40

Source:- Statistical Outline of Orissa, 1965.

Table 2.1 Number of Working Factories and Estimated Average Daily Employment

Year	Govt. and Local Fund Factories		All other Factories		Total Factories	
	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)	No.	Employment ('000s)
1957	30	3	313	22	343	25
1958	30	3	320	23	350	26
1959	26	3	367	26	393	29
1960	28	3	395	27	423	30
1961	34	9	460	29	494	38
1962	38	14	453	32	526	46
1963	47	18	538	34	585	52
1964P	81	22	608	41	689	63
1965P	153	26	734	41(1)	887	67(1)

Figures in brackets show the number of Factories for which the information on employment is not available.

P= Provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 2.2 Wage Employment of Adult Male Agricultural Labourers during 1956-57.

Type of Employment	Average number of days worked on wages during the year.
All Labourers	
Agricultural Labour	175.48
Non-agricultural Labour	30.95
Total	206.43
Attached Labourers	308.18
Casual Labourers	177.38

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 3.1 Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total wage bill (Rs.'000s)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index number of money earnings (Base 1951=100)
1956	14	13,062	949	114.8
1957	16	14,983	956	122.3
1958	17	16,232	981	126.1
1959	18	19,725	1,076	150.8
1960	16	17,431	1,090	156.8
1961	18	20,309	1,154	169.8
1962	29	38,384	1,313	159.6
1963	14	18,390	1,292	152.8

Note:- The above figures exclude those for Railway Workshop and groups of industries of seasonal nature consisting of Food, Beverages, Tobacco and Gins and Prosses. The figures of per capita annual earnings have been obtained by dividing the actual wage-bills by the corresponding figures of average daily employment. Figures of average daily employment given above are as obtained from returns received under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and hence, are different from those collected under the Factories Act, 1948.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.2 Average daily employment, total wage bill, per capita annual money earnings and index numbers of money earning of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries.

Year	Average daily employment ('000s)	Total Wage bill (Rs.000's)	Per capita annual earnings (Rs.)	Index numbers of money earnings (Base 1961=100)
1960 [@]	16	17,763	1,105	-
1961	18	20,991	1,180	100.0
1962	30	39,499	1,336	103.0
1963	15	20,331	1,377	100.3
1964	NA	NA	1,377E	NA
1965	36	67,543	1,881	149.9P

NA- Not available E- Estimated. P-Provisional

@ - Excludes figures relating to employees earnings Rs.200 or more but less than Rs.400 p.m for the Basic Metal Industries in the Public Sector.

Note:- For full limitations please see footnote under Table 3.1

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.3 Per capita Annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.400 per month in Manufacturing Industries-By Industry Groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes	1959	-	-	-
Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
20. Food except Beverages	1959	-	418	418
	1960	-	436	436
	1961	-	572	572
	1962	-	506	506
	1963	-	500	500
	1965	1,386	514	607
21. Beverages	1959	-	752	752
	1960	-	819	819
	1961	-	1,043	1,043
	1962	-	765	765
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	132	1,328	1,135
22. Tobacco	1959	-	474	474
	1960	-	756	756
	1961	-	754	754
	1962	-	587	587
	1963	-	637	637
	1965	-	516	516
23. Textiles	1959	-	994	994
	1960	-	1,146	1,146
	1961	-	1,041	1,041
	1962	-	1,200	1,200
	1963	-	682	682
	1965	1,214	1,440	1,435
24. Footwear, other wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile goods	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1959	-	995	995
	1960	-	676	676
	1961	-	761	761
	1962	-	660	660
	1963	-	746	746
	1965	2,007	1,015	1,128
26. Furniture and fixtures	1959	-	1,267	1,267
	1960	-	806	806
	1961	-	871	871
	1962	-	692	692
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	4,283	1,256	1,795

Contd.....

Source: Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.3 Contd.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	
27. Paper and Paper Products.	1959	-	1,478	1,478
	1960	-	1,492	1,492
	1961	-	1,699	1,699
	1962	-	1,252	1,252
	1963	-	1,583	1,583
	1965	2,557	2,135	2,234
28. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1959	979	876	941
	1960	573	1,336	760
	1961	1,214	1,051	1,107
	1962	1,374	1,030	1,295
	1963	-	1,309	1,309
	1965	1,056	1,212	1,079
29. Leather and Leather Products (except Footwear)	1959	415	562	500
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	340	-	340
	1962	388	-	388
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	431	787	544
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
31. Chemical and Chemical Products	1959	1,237	438	1,038
	1960	1,294	396	1,159
	1961	1,543	574	1,169
	1962	1,359	827	1,180
	1963	1,548	736	1,282
	1965	2,445	1,080	1,799
32. Products of Petroleum and coal	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
33. Non-metallic Mineral Products (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1959	-	811	811
	1960	-	804	804
	1961	-	1,055	1,055
	1962	-	1,136	1,136
	1963	-	1,219	1,219
	1965	430	2,083	2,052
34. Basic Metal Industries.	1959	-	930	930
	1960	-	1,407	1,407
	1961	-	1,318	1,318
	1962	1,625	1,436	1,580
	1963	-	1,766	1,766
	1965	2,145	1,648	2,090
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport Equipment)	1959	-	1,375	1,375
	1960	-	1,784	1,784
	1961	-	1,768	1,768
	1962	1,954	1,764	1,769
	1963	-	1,634	1,634
	1965	-	2,770	2,770

Table 3.3(Contd)

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	1959	-	1,004	1,004
	1960	-	1,086	1,086
	1961	-	1,241	1,241
	1962	782	928	896
	1963	-	1,235	1,235
	1965	1,482	1,757	1,680
37. Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	131	131
	1963	-	3,467	3,467
	1965	-	1,410	1,410
38. Transport and Transport Equipment	1959	1,004	1,254	1,129
	1960	1,305	1,310	1,308
	1961	923	1,377	1,116
	1962	897	1,195	1,115
	1963	-	1,189	1,189
	1965	-	1,011	1,011
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1959	-	1,918	1,918
	1960	-	831	831
	1961	-	1,010	1,010
	1962	-	829	829
	1963	-	1,538	1,538
	1965	1,295	1,038	1,068
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1959	1,117	853	1,101
	1960	1,780	916	1,698
	1961	1,886	-	1,886
	1962	-	410	410
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	2,475	-	2,475
52. Water and Sanitary Services	1959	-	392	392
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	3,035	1,161	2,756
83. Recreation Services	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-
84. Personal Services.	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	1,249	1,249
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
	1965	-	-	-

All figures given in this table are provisional.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.4 Per capita Annual money earnings of employees earning less than Rs.200 per month in Manufacturing Industries-By Industry Groups.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund fac- tories	All other factories	Total factories
01. Processes Allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)	1958	NA	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
20. Food except Beverages.	1958	NA	NA	396
	1959	-	416	416
	1960	-	431	431
	1961	-	562	562
	1962	-	492	492
	1963	-	486	486
21. Beverages	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	752	752
	1960	-	819	819
	1961	-	1,043	1,043
	1962	-	765	765
	1963	-	-	-
22. Tobacco	1958	NA	NA	532
	1959	-	474	474
	1960	-	756	756
	1961	-	754	754
	1962	-	587	587
	1963	-	637	637
23. Textiles.	1953	NA	NA	921
	1959	-	994	994
	1960	-	1,110	1,110
	1961	-	999	999
	1962	-	1,148	1,148
	1963	-	672	672
24. Footwear, Other Wearing Apparel and Made-up Textile Goods.	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
25. Wood and Cork (except Furniture)	1958	NA	NA	734
	1959	-	995	995
	1960	-	676	676
	1961	-	759	759
	1962	-	619	619
	1963	-	739	739
26. Furniture and Fixtures	1958	NA	NA	765
	1959	-	1,267	1,267
	1960	-	806	806
	1961	-	871	871
	1962	-	580	580
	1963	-	-	-

Table 3.4 Contd.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
27. Paper and Paper Products	1958	NA	NA	1,259
	1959	-	1,478	1,478
	1960	-	1,485	1,485
	1961	-	1,699	1,699
	1962	-	1,256	1,256
	1963	-	1,514	1,514
28. Printing Publishing and Allied Industries	1958	NA	NA	814
	1959	988	876	941
	1960	572	1,217	723
	1961	1,214	1,051	1,133
	1962	1,374	1,017	1,293
	1963	-	1,160	1,160
29. Leather and Leather Pro- ducts (except Footwear)	1958	NA	NA	357
	1959	415	562	500
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	340	-	340
	1962	388	-	388
	1963	-	-	-
30. Rubber and Rubber Products	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
31. Chemical and Chemical Products.	1958	NA	NA	893
	1959	1,237	438	1,038
	1960	1,294	396	1,159
	1961	1,543	574	1,169
	1962	1,359	778	1,168
	1963	1,548	629	1,252
32. Products of Petroleum and Coal	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
33. Non-metallic Mineral Pro- ducts (except Products of Petroleum and Coal)	1958	NA	NA	855
	1959	-	811	811
	1960	-	804	804
	1961	-	689	689
	1962	-	1,033	1,033
	1963	-	1,094	1,094
34. Basic Metal Industries	1958	NA	NA	1,056
	1959	-	930	930
	1960	-	1,407	1,407
	1961	-	1,315	1,315
	1962	1,625	1,435	1,580
	1963	-	1,679	1,679
35. Metal Products (except Machinery and Transport equipment)	1958	NA	NA	892
	1959	-	1,375	1,375
	1960	-	1,776	1,776
	1961	-	1,768	1,768
	1962	1,954	1,764	1,769
	1963	-	1,634	1,634

Table 3.4 Contd.

Industry Group	Year	Govt. and Local Fund factories	All other factories	Total factories
36. Machinery (except Electrical Machi- nery)	1958	NA	NA	1,071
	1959	-	1,004	1,004
	1960	-	1,065	1,065
	1961	-	1,241	1,241
	1962	872	897	872
	1963	-	1,235	1,235
37. Electrical Machi- nery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	131	131
	1963	-	-	-
38. Transport and Transport Equip- ment	1958	NA	NA	1,130
	1959	1,034	1,254	1,129
	1960	1,305	1,310	1,308
	1961	923	1,377	1,116
	1962	857	1,195	1,105
	1963	-	1,167	1,167
39. Miscellaneous Industries	1958	NA	NA	701
	1959	-	1,918	1,918
	1960	-	831	831
	1961	-	993	993
	1962	-	817	817
	1963	-	873	873
51. Electricity, Gas and Steam	1958	NA	NA	1,070
	1959	1,717	853	1,101
	1960	1,780	916	1,698
	1961	1,886	-	1,886
	1962	-	336	336
	1963	-	-	-
52. Water and Sani- tary Services	1958	NA	NA	717
	1959	-	392	392
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
33. Recreation Services.	1958	-	-	-
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	-	-
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-
84. Personal Services	1958	NA	NA	438
	1959	-	-	-
	1960	-	-	-
	1961	-	1,180	1,180
	1962	-	-	-
	1963	-	-	-

All figures given in this table are provisional
Publication of these figures
has now been discontinued.
NA- Not available.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 3.5 Average daily wage of Casual Agricultural Labour during 1956-57.

Operations	(in paise)	
	Men	Women
1. Ploughing	63	-
2. Sowing	-	62
3. Weeding	79	58
4. Transplanting	87	56
5. Harvesting	81	58
6. All agricultural operations	80	55
7. Non-agricultural occupations	90	57

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 3.6 Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as on 30th September, 1966.

Industry	(In rupees and paise)
	Minimum Wages fixed for the lowest paid unskilled male worker
1. Tobacco (including Bidi making) Manufactory	1.50 per 1000 bidis.
2. Rice, Flour or Dal Mills	1.12 to 1.25 p.d.
3. Local Authority.	38.00 p.m. (Plus D.A.)
4. Road Construction or in Building Operations	1.00 to 2.00 p.d.
5. Stone Breaking or stone crushing	1.00 to 2.00 p.d. (0.75 to 1.00 p.d. in Quarries)
6. Public Motor Transport	45.00 p.m.
7. Agriculture	1.00 to 1.75 p.d.
8. Printing presses	1.12 p.d.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.1 Average annual income and expenditure of Agricultural Labour Households (Casual and Attached) during 1956-57.

Particulars	Amount
1. Total Income (Rs.)	319
2. Percentage to total income from	
(a) agricultural labour	65.40
(b) non-agricultural labour	12.58
(c) Cultivation of land	8.69
(d) Others	13.33
3. Total expenditure (Rs.)*	482
4. Percentage to total expenditure on	
(a) Food	779.6
(b) Clothing bedding and footwear	4.6
(c) Fuel and Lighting	8.8
(d) Services and Miscellaneous including house rent.	7.0

*Exclusive of expenditure incurred on ceremonials.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Contd.

Table 4.2 Average size and number of wage earners in Agricultural Labour Households during 1956-57.

Particulars	Number
1. Average size of household	4.2
2. Average number of wage earners' in agricultural labour households	
(a) Men	1.15
(b) Women	0.68
(c) Children	0.16
(d) Total	1.99

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 4.3 Results of Working class Family Budget Enquiries, 1958-59.

Particulars	Sambalpur	Barbil
1. Size of family	3.71	3.34
2. No. of adult consumption units per family	3.05	2.71
3. No. of earners per family	1.85	1.64
4. Monthly income per family (Rs.)	69.68	70.36
5. Monthly total expenditure per family (Rs)*	75.79	68.39
6. Monthly consumption expenditure per family (Rs.)	73.22	62.90
7. % expenditure on food to consumption expenditure	58.78	61.30
8. Monthly income per capita (Rs.)	18.81	20.83
9. Monthly expenditure per capita (Rs.)	20.47	20.23

* Includes expenditure on interest, taxes and litigation and remittances to dependants.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 5.1 Number of Workers' and Employers' unions on register, unions submitting returns and their membership.

Year	Workers' Unions			Employers' Unions		
	No. on register	No. submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)	No. on register	No. submitting returns	Membership of unions submitting returns ('000)
1956-57	116	73	48	1	-	-
1957-58	119	75	71	-	-	-
1958-59	138	60	45	3	3	(a)
1959-60	120	73	55	3	2	(a)
1960-61	103	59	53	2	2	(a)
1961-62	116	82	76	2	2	(a)
1962-63	123	92	81	5	4	(a)
1963-64	146	110	82	7	3	(a)
1964-65P	165	106	67	5	3	(a)

(a)-Less than 500 P-Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.

Table 5.2 Number of Workers' Unions and their Membership in the Public Sector by State and Central spheres.

Year	'Unions in the State sphere'		'Unions in the Central sphere'	
	'No. submitt- 'ing returns'	'Membership'	'No. submitt- 'ing returns'	'Member- 'ship'
1960-61	5	1,383	8	17,132
1961-62	19	13,221	26	45,677
1962-63	20	7,856	9	15,865
1963-64	24	9,738	15	20,128
1964-65(P)	22	9,607	12	10,949

P-Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.

* Includes expenditure on interest, taxes and litigation and remittances to dependants.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics, 1967.

Table 5.1 Number of Workers' and Employers' Unions on Register, Unions Submitting Returns and their Membership.

Year	Workers' Unions		Employers' Unions	
	No. on Register	Members	No. on Register	Members
1958-59	116	176	48	73
1957-58	119	179	71	75
1956-59	138	198	45	60
1955-56	120	172	52	72
1954-55	103	159	53	79
1953-54	115	162	75	82
1952-53	123	173	81	92
1951-52	145	190	82	110
1950-51	162	206	87	106

(P)-Less than 500
Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 6.1 Cash and Other Benefits given under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1. Attendances at dispensaries in respect of insured persons	1,40,221	1,96,075	2,11,695	2,62,259	2,58,299	2,42,032
2. No. of cases referred to hospitals for admission.	65	91	196	226	206	856
3. No. of domiciliary visits paid to insured persons	2,694	4,956	3,315	4,417	5,954	5,616
4. Disablement Benefit						
(i) clamis admitted	1,687	1,483	2,685	3,914	3,954	3,492
(ii) Amount of T.D.B paid (Rs.'000)	21	24	28	39	45	58
(iii) Capitalised value of P.D.B. clamis paid (Rs.'000)	42.0	101.0	110.3	124.5	134.8	189.4
5. Sickness Benefit including Ex.S.B.						
(i) Clamis admitted	6,759	19,297	37,158	40,989	51,167	87,760
(ii) Amount of benefit paid (Rs.'000)	59	219	232	261	340	506
6. Maternity Benefit						
(i) No. of confinements	9	53	29	40	50	46
(ii) Amount of benefit paid (Rs.'000)	1.8	9.6	5.1	8.0	11.0	10.1
7. Dependants' Benefit						
(i) Death cases admitted	1	1	3	2	2	1
(ii) Capitalised value of clamis paid (Rs.'000)	6.7	13.8	20.6	7.8	24.4	4.0
T.D.B-Temporary Disability Benefit						
P.D.B-Permanent Disability Benefit						
Ex.S.B-Extended Sickness Benefit						
Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.						

Contd.

Table 6.2 Coverage under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952-Orissa Region.

Reference date	No. of factories/establishments covered.			No. of workers working in factories/establishments covered.			No. of subscribers covered		
	Exempted	unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total	Exempted	Unexempted	Total
23th February, 1958	4	42	46	2,547	7,847	10,394	2,419	7,086	9,505
31st October, 1960	17	95	112	16,298	51,031	67,329	13,490	40,281	53,771
31st October, 1961	17	156	173	16,523	55,341	71,864	14,301	44,922	59,223
30th September, 1962	21	228	249	33,949	49,667	83,616	29,059	34,874	63,933
30th September, 1963	21	271	292	37,910	41,374	79,284	34,034	33,455	67,489
30th September, 1964	21	298	319	43,905	41,614	85,519	37,393	35,850	73,243
30th September, 1965	22	322	344	43,065	59,278	1,02,343	41,875	48,985	90,860
30th September, 1966	18	472	490	50,790	86,452	1,37,242	45,767	82,965	1,28,732

Figures relate only to factories/establishments submitting returns.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Cont

Table 7.1 Number of Industrial disputes resulting in work-stoppages, Number of Workers involved and Mandays lost.

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved.	Number of mandays lost.
1957	7	6,950	2,73,936
1958	12	8,490	1,56,268
1959	10	13,757	4,54,827
1960	9	14,396	1,11,680
1961	7	15,787	2,36,801
1962	4	1,340	4,280
1963	6	4,570	18,209
1964	25	9,436	1,30,532
1965	23	7,651	91,128
1966P	12	14,091	16,556

P- Provisional

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 7.2 Industrial disputes in the Public Sector

Year	Number of disputes	Maximum Number of workers involved	Total number of mandays lost
1963	-	-	-
1964	1(-)	84(-)	2,852(-)
1965	1(-)	1,652(1,652)	9,712(9,712)

Figures in brackets indicate the figures for the Central sphere and are already included in the respective total figures.

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 7.3 Number of mandays lost due to Industrial disputes - Monthwise.

Month	(Figures in thousands)					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
January	1	-	-	-	3	-
February	1	-	1	-	12	(a)
March	1	1	1	1	8	36
April	11	-	(a)	-	-	23
May	30	-	2	-	1	9
June	66	1	-	4	-	14
July	1	2	-	-	-	5
August	1	-	-	-	18	5
September	-	-	-	10	24	(a)
October	-	95	-	1	24	-
November	-	112	-	1	24	-
December	-	26	-	-	17	-
Total	112	237	4	18*	131	91

(a) - Less than 500 *Total does not tally due to rounding

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Contd.

Table 8. New series of Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

(Base 1960 =100)

Year	Sambalpur	Barbil
1961	100	98
1962	105	99
1963	120	110
1964	121	116
1965	133	119
1966	157	159

Source:- Indian Labour Statistics.

Table 9. Labour absenteeism

Particulars	1962	1963	1964*
Number of manshifts) scheduled to work)	36,85,679	40,29,405	33,56,740
Number of manshifts absent due to -			
(a) Sickness or Accidents.	24,847	50,137	38,242
(b) Social or religious causes	14,491	25,423	18,004
(c) Other causes	4,79,359	5,11,693	5,61,456
Total	5,18,697	5,38,093	6,17,702
Percent of Absenteeism	35.18	28.80	18.40

*- Provisional

Source:- Statistical outline of Orissa, 1965.

Table 10. Some Important Economic Indicators.

Year	Index number of money earnings (Base 1961=100)	Index number of agricultural production@ (Base 1956-57=100)	Index number of per capita income at 1958-59 (Base 1958-59=100) Prices
1957	-	100.0	102.4
1958	-	78.0	90.0
1959	-	95.2	100.0
1960	-	108.1	108.1
1961	100.0	109.0	110.1
1962	103.0	112.4	111.6
1963	100.3	126.5	110.9
1964	NA	142.4	113.7
1965	149.9P		

P- Provisional

@ - Relate to agricultural years 1956-57etc.

* - Relate to financial years 1956-57 etc.

"PL".