

Ad-hoc Study No.37

IMPACT OF BAILADILA PROJECT
ON
THE ADIVASIS OF BASTAR

(Impact of Bailadila Iron-Ore Mines on the
Social and Economic conditions of Adivasis
of Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh)

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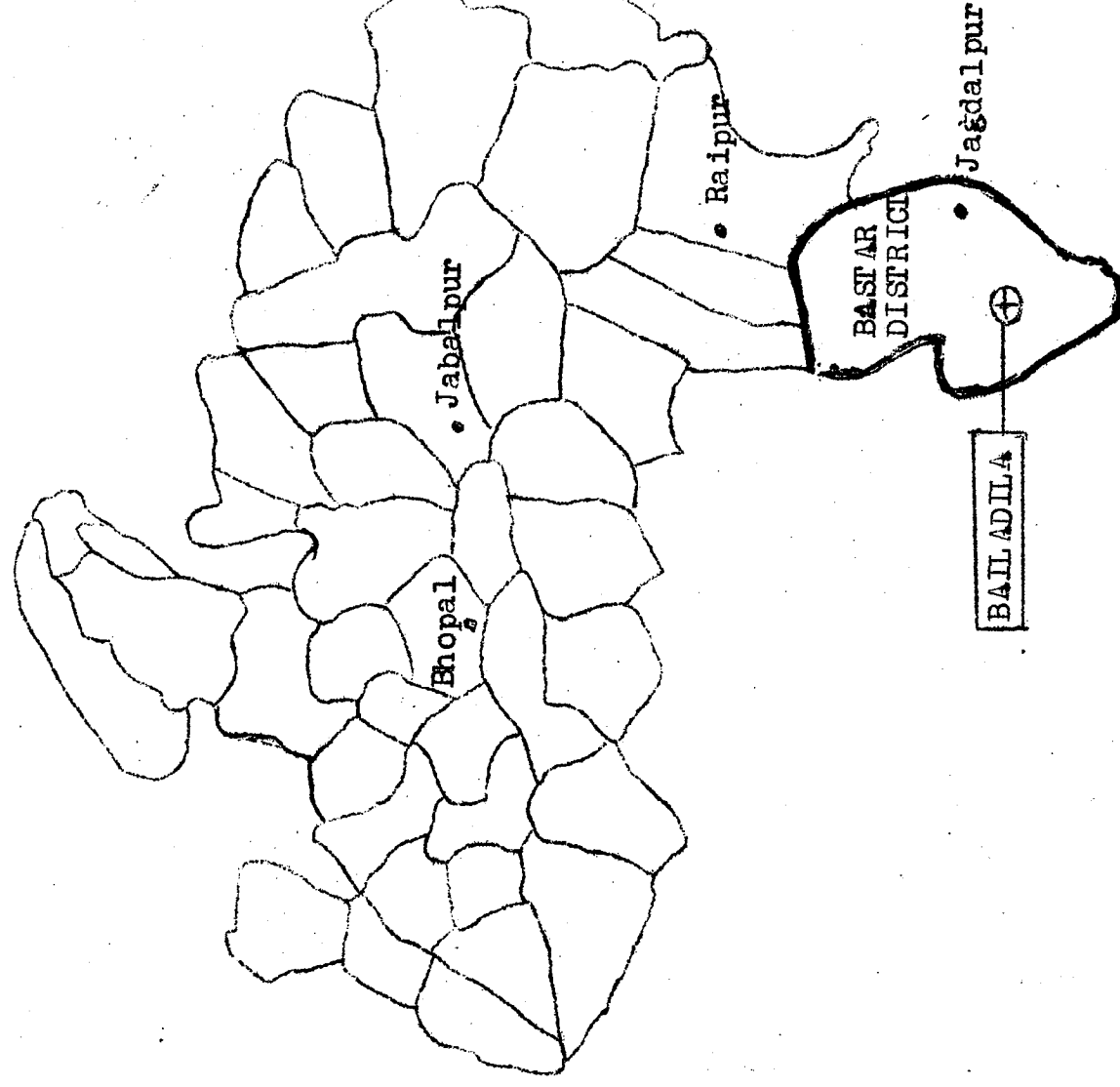
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MADAYA PRADESH

Bailadila



INTRODUCTION

National Mineral Development Corporation of India signed an agreement with the Japan Steel Mills in March, 1960 and accordingly established Bailadila Iron-Ore Project for the exploration of Bailadila iron-ore reserves in the Baster district, the backward most tribal district of the Madhya Pradesh. Suddenly at the mid-sixties, the building of roads, lying of rail and the development of iron-ore mines were started in the area facing isolation for a long. In economic terms, both enterpreneurial skill and the capital started flowing and the stream of fortune seekers from outside, which began as a trickle but acquired a torrential force in the area in no time. All these upheavals offered manifold new social and economic opportunities to the local population, the tribal people, popularly known as Adivasis, the term given by the officer and non-tribals. But if one looks into the situation it is found that the most modern (industrial society) and the most backward (primitive tribal society) groups have been put into juxtaposition without any prior preparation. The intruding social system was a 'man's' world whereas the host culture was an embodiment of cooperative traditions and community living. In true sense the latter was a world of equals where the woman worked by the side of the man. Practically, there was no preparation in the area for receiving the industrial society and the tribals were left to fend for themselves.

The present study was taken up to study the impact of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project activities on the Social and economic conditions of the Adivasis (tribals) of the area.

the tradition bound primitive people formerly reported as 'forest tribes of Bastar'. As the Bailadila iron-ore mining complex came up with some operational shap in the area only from 1967, a too short period of 7 years in which it will be premature to expect the hurried results regarding social and economic changes in the fabrics of Advasi life in the backward area where the task of change is thought to be extremely delicate and difficult and the process of change is also very slow. Moreover, the present attempt will provide an opportunity to look back to the level of participation of the Adivasis and arising socio-economic problems of transitional nature influencing the participation of the Adivasis in the new opportunities and it may allow to place the things in their proper context to be able to do better in future so that the Adivasis may seek full benefit from the new openings. The study is done at the very early stage, therefore, it will serve as a benchmark for the repeat studies of the future for analysing the direction and rate of change on the basis of 'cause and effect' and may enable to distinguish the pristine traits from the assimilated culture which may come up due to the entruding influence of industrial society on the traditional life of the Adivasis in due course. The study may give some important glimpses about the social and economic influence which the mining complex had so far on the life of the Adivasis in one way or the other. In view of all this, the study was initiated with the following objectives :-

- 1) To assess the social and economic opportunities come up in the area because of the opening of iron-ore mining complex in the Bailadila region.

- 2) To study the influence of mining complex activities on the economic activities of the Adivasis with particular reference to occupational structure and employment, agriculture, animal husbandry and other sources of income, consumption and expenditure pattern and such other economic activities of Adivasis.
- 3) To study the changes taking place in the socio-cultural aspects of Adivasi life.
- 4) To study the arising problems and the factors conditioning the participation of Adivasis to derive full benefit from the new opportunities.
- 5) To make suggestions to improve upon the present level of participation of Adivasis in the new upheavals to derive fuller benefits for betterment.

Bailadila iron-ore reserves, known as Bailadila hill range in the area, are located in the south Bastar, the southern part of Bastar district well known for its backwardness in the state and the country as well. The hill range is about 35 km long and 10 km wide, it runs from north to south and provides natural boundary between Dantewara and Bijapur tehsils of the district. The iron-ore project activities like roads, railway line, townships, mining and such other establishments were confining their operations towards Dantewara tehsil and were concentrated at the eastern foot hills of the range from Basanpur to Kitandul the northern and southern ends of the mining complex so called Bailadila Iron-Ore Project (B.I.O.P.)

The densely forested hilly terrains of Bijapur tehsil on the western side stood as a wall not allowing the influence of the project to march across of it. Practically it had cut the orbit of influence into half and limited it to the eastern direction in Dantewara tehsil alone. Hence the influence of the Bailadila iron-ore complex activities and its industrial society had been confined to the villages situated in the narrow valley strip created by the Sankhani river between the Bailadila hills and the plateau. The forest - clad-plateau surrounding the valley from three sides did not allowed the influence to spread further in the absence of roads and such other means of communications but conditioned it to a narrow strip which runs parallel to the project establishments. The villages facing the new influence were contiguous to the project establishments and their distance from these was not much but coverable in both ways in a day on foot for attending the jobs. Usually the worker from these villages were attending jobs every day from their homes at the complex establishments.

There were in all 20 villages situated in the above said valley and these villages were also identified by the Tribal Development Agency, Dantewara, under the influence of intruding industrial society and it was planning to start with the suitable development programmes in these villages in light of the new demands and influence coming up in their vicinity because of the opening of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project. These villages were further divided into three clusters on the basis of their nearness to the Bhansi Bacheli and Kirandul, the places where the complex activities were largely concentrated. A random sample

of two villages from each cluster was taken on the basis of probability proportional to the population in the village. In all six villages, namely, kirandul, Perpa, Bade Bachel, Bade Kameli, Durlu and Dugeli were selected and these represented 57.16 per cent out of 12284 persons living in the 20 villages situated in the orbit of influence of Bailadila project.

In order to derive a sample of households, door to door census survey was conducted to find out the participant and non-participant households in the selected villages. Employment in the Bailadila complex in any form by any member was considered a basis to call a household as "participant household". There were 1087 households in the six sample villages and these included 729 (67.06 per cent) participant and 358 (32.94 per cent) non-participant households. Participating households comprised 615 (84.57 per cent) cultivating households and 114 (10.49 per cent) labour households. The non-participant group included 324 (29.81 per cent) cultivators and 34 (3.13 per cent) labour households.

The sampling ratio between the participant and non-participant households was fixed as 60:4. This gave a little higher weight to non-participant households than the proportionate weight that exists in the total number i.e. 67:33. The slightly higher weightage was accepted in order to give adequate non-participating household sample to permit investigations of reasons of non-participation.

The 60 participating households were allocated among the different villages in proportion to the participating households. The total number of participating sample

households falling in each village were allocated between the cultivating and labour households in proportion to the ratio that existed in each village. The sampling of non-participating households was also done in the same manner. Since three cells in the non-participant sample remained vacant, one in the case of Ferpa village for cultivators and (one each in Kirandul and Durlu villages for labour households), one household in the case of each vacant cell was added and it increased the non-participating sample to 43 households. Hence the total sample was made of 103 households and it included 60 participating households (51 cultivating and 9 labour households) and 43 non-participating households (36 cultivating and 7 labour households).

Data collection was done by survey method in three rounds taken between May and December 1974 with the reference year of 1973-74. Different sets of schedules were used for collecting information from different institutions on various aspects of the study. Quantitative data was supplemented to a great deal with the qualitative information which was collected through observation notes and group interviews with the B.I.O.P. officials, labour contractors, labourers and the people from the sample villages. It was a great problem to collect information from the heads of the sample households who were usually not able to converse well in any other language except the local dialect. In such cases the village level workers, Patwaris and the school teachers helped the team by acting as interpreters. But it certainly handicapped the team to collect data to a desirable extent both qualitative as well as quantitative.

Processing and analysis of data was done by applying simple statistical tools and the results obtained were presented in the form of a report. The first chapter gives a brief socio-economic features of the Bastar district and Bailadila region including south Bastar and Dantewara tehsil to provide an understanding about the backwardness of the area and its people. The second and third chapter contains information about the Bailadila Iron-Ore Project and the social and economic opportunities created by it in the area. Fourth chapter deals with the socio economic profile of the sample villages. The fifth chapter provides understanding about the impact of B.I.O.P. influence and opportunities on the traditional life pattern of the Adivasis with reference to the sample households. The factors conditioning the participation of the Adivasis to derive full benefit from the project opportunities are accounted for in sixth chapter. The seventh, the last chapter contains general findings and the suggestions.

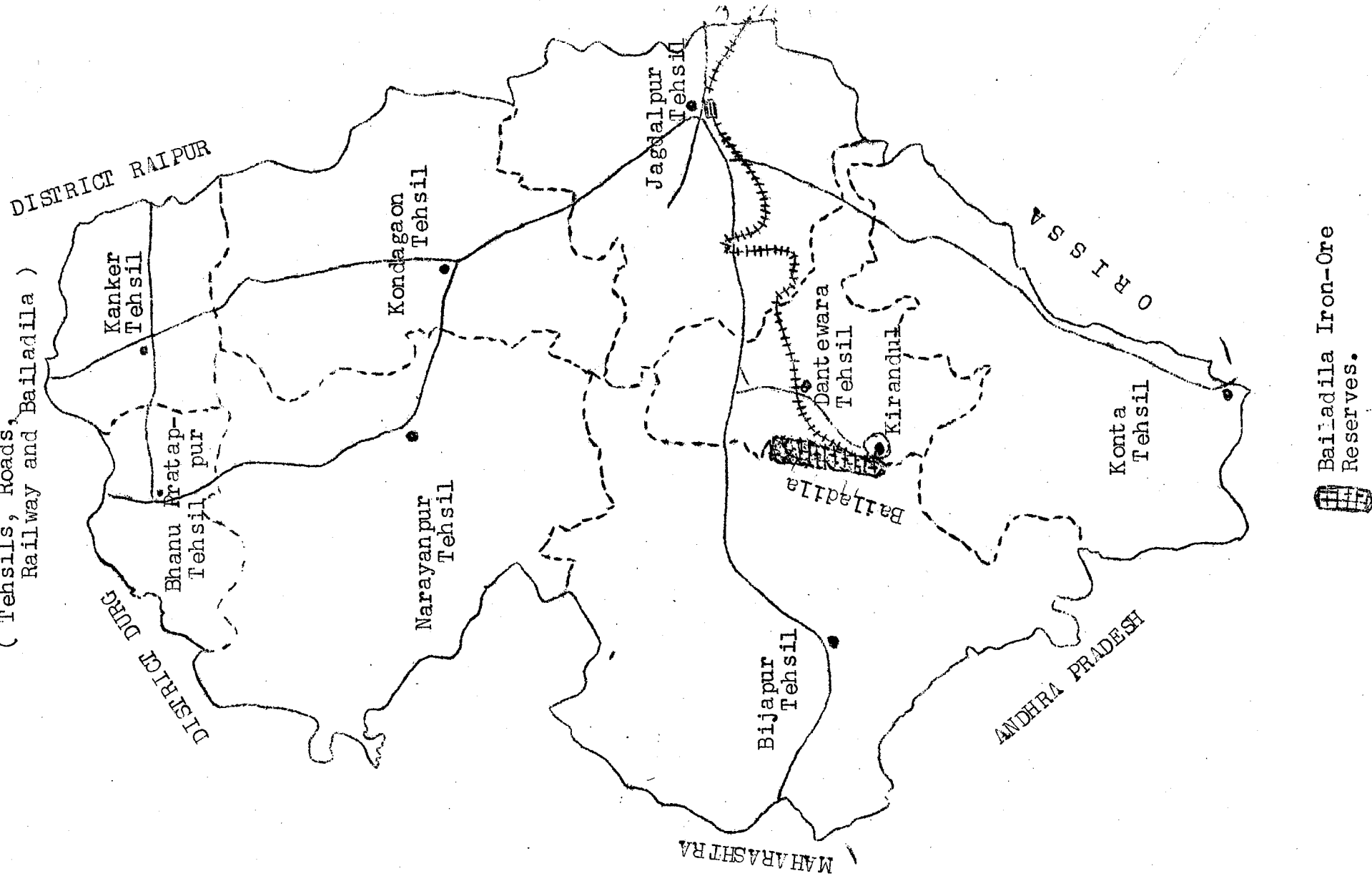
It is gratefully acknowledged that the research team received all helps and information from the district level Officers at Jagdalpur, specially from the Collector, Deputy Director Agriculture, Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare, District Statistical Officer and Supt. Land Records. We are also thankful to the Project Officer, Tribal Development Agency, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tehsil-dar, District Organizer, Tribal welfare, Assistant - giving Director, Agriculture, stationed at Dantewara, for necessary information and extending the all possible helps. Bailadila Iron-Ore Project authorities, particularly the Managers, Administrative Officers, Personnel

Officers of Deposit No. 14 and 5 at Kirandul and Bachelu respectively extended all helps and cooperation. Besides giving the necessary data about the project and its activities, they also responded to the queries, allowed to use their transportation and guest house and also make arrangement to contact the labourers and the contractors at the working sites. We are thankful to them for all this. The contractors also gladly answered our questions and also allowed to interview their labourforce and other workers. The extension Officers, Village level workers, Patwaris and the school teachers concerned with the sample villages, besides supplying necessary data, also acted as interpreters to the team and supplemented information in many ways through their knowledge about the village life and the influence of B.I.O.P. on it. We express our sincere thanks to their cooperation and helps. The village officials like village Majhi (village headman), Para Mukhiya (hamlet chief) Village Patel, Gaita and Pujari (both village priest-cum-magician), Tribal and clan heads are also to be praised for their understanding support to conduct this study in their villages. They not only answered to our questions but also directed the heads of the sample households to answer the questions to the best of their abilities, Knowledge and belief. We are grateful to the heads of the sample households that they patiently supplied necessary information for the long schedule. We will be failing in our duties if we do not express our gratitude towards the people of all the six sample villages who did not feel ill about this study but all the times met with the open heart and expressed their views sincerely without any fear.

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Bastar District

(Tehsils, Roads,
Railway and Bailadila)



CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE DISTRICT AND BAILADILA REGION

1. BASTAR DISTRICT

1.1.1. General Information

Bastar district is situated in the extreme south of Madhya Pradesh State and it lies between latitudes $17^{\circ}46'$ and $20^{\circ}34'$ N and longitudes $80^{\circ}15'$ and $82^{\circ}12'E$. It is bounded on the north by Raipur and Durg districts, on the west by Chanda district of Maharashtra, on the east by Koraput and East Godavary districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh respectively and the latter district also bounds it on the south.

Bastar is one of the tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh and it was constituted in 1948 after the merger of feudatory states of Bastar and Kanker and the Zamindaris thereof. Its district headquarters are at Jagdalpur town but it is named after the old kingdom of the founders of the erstwhile Bastar State, now a village habitat called Bastar, situated about 20 Km. north of the district town. Bastar district occupies an area of 39, 171, Sq.Km. (39, 17, 600 hectares) with a population of 15, 15, 956 persons living in the 3328 villages (including 357 deserted villages) and 3 towns (Census 1971). In area, it is the largest district of the state and the third largest in the country. It is larger than the Punjab, Haryana and Kerala States.

There are 8 tehsils in the district but for administration purposes they are grouped into three main divisions, namely (1) Kanker division comprising Kanker and

and Bhanupratappur tehsils, (ii) North Bastar comprising Narayanpur, Kondagaon and Jagdalpur tehsils and (iii) South Bastar covering Dantewara, Bijapur and Konta tehsils. In view of its backwardness and overwhelming tribal population the whole of the district is declared Scheduled area and it is covered under 32 development blocks including 28 Tribal Development Blocks and 4 National Extension Service Blocks. For tribal development purpose it constitutes a separate division under a Deputy Director and 5 District organisers Tribal and Harijan Welfare. On the whole the district is well known for the tribal culture and backwardness in all spheres. It has appeared on the economic map of India very recently with the opening of Bailadila iron-ore mines by the National Mineral Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking.

1.1.2 Population Characteristics :

Bastar district is one of the sparsely populated districts of the State. According to Census 1971, it has a density of 39 persons per Sq.Km. over the total geographical area and that of 95 persons per Sq.Km. over the area reported in the village papers. It is purely a rural district and its 96.26 per cent population lives in the villages. There are three small towns, namely, Kanker, Jagdalpur and Kirandul covering only 3.74 per cent of the district population. Kirandul has come up as town very recently due to Bailadila Project.

The population of Bastar district was 9,13,746 in 1951 and it increased to 11,67,501 in 1961 and to 15,15,956 in 1971. In other words, the district experienced 65.91 per cent increase in its population during last two decades, during first decade (51-61) it increased with a decennial

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growth rate of 27.77 per cent and in the second decade with 29.85 per cent. Besides the internal growth of population, the higher growth rate was also attributed to opening of the Bailadila Iron-Ore Complex and Dandkaranya Rehabilitation Project which invited a larger number of outsiders to settle down in the district. Bastar district ranked fifth among the 43 districts of the State in population. Its population comprised 50.08 per cent males and 49.92 per cent females which meanse a sex ration of 997 female per 1000 males.

As per Census 1971, about 36.70 per cent or 5,56,212 persons were reported under the category of workers and the proportion of male and female workers in their total population groups was 78.28 per cent and 15.96 per cent respectively. Among the workers the cultivators preponderated with 67.08 per cent followed by agricultural labourers with 22.12 per cent. These two categories of workers constituted 89.21 per cent of the total workers and 88.27 per cent among the male and 92.98 per cent among the female workers. The workers engaged in other categories were reported in a very small number in each category and together did not comprised even the 11 per cent of the total workers. It gives an understanding about the backwardness of the district in the field of industrialization and modernization.

1.1.3 Literacy :

In the field of literacy, the Bastar district is said to be the second backward most district among the 43 districts of the State and it had been able to make a little head way in literacy attainments. There returned 4.1 per cent literates in 1951 and this proportion increased to 9.6 per cent during last 20 years till 1971.

As per the Census 1971, the literacy figures for rural and urban population were 8.1 and 49.2 per cent respectively and that for male and female population 15.2 and 4.1 per cent respectively. It indicates that the literacy had hardly made a beginning in the country side and it occupied a miserable position among the females.

1.1.4 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes :

The first being the Jhabua with 84.71 per cent tribal population, the Bastar district rank second in the state and had 68.20 per cent tribesmen in its population in 1971 as against 72.27 per cent in 1961. It became so because of the opening of earlier said two projects which resulted in the influx of non-tribal immigrants to the district. In 1971, there returned 10,33,950 tribal persons in the district. They belong to a number of tribes but were enumerated under the Gond major tribe. The tribes which were numerically important, were Gond, Muria, Maria, Raja Maria, Gotal Muria, Hill Maria, Bison-horn Maria, Dhurwa, Bhattara, Dorla and Halba. All these tribes possessed basic tribal elements common to the major Gond tribe as well as among themselves but the physical barriers like hills, forests and rivers kept them in isolation in the absence of roads and forced these groups to develop their distinctive habitate, dress, customs and traditions, institutions and finally the pattern to life and placed them at different stages of backwardness and primitiveness. All these tribal groups are well known for their tribal culture particularly for cooperate and community living full of homogeneity.

Tribal population is well spread all over the district and its proportion ranged between 55.38 per cent (Narayanpur) and 85.15 per cent (Konta) among its 8 tehsils.

The Scheduled Castes comprised only 3.20 per cent in the population of the district and these included mainly Babor, Chamar, Dewar, Dom, Ganda, Ghasia, Katia, Mang and Mehtar castes. These people were in no way better than the scheduled tribes of the district in every respect.

11.1.5 Geography

Physiographically, the landscape of the district is very picturesque, full of forest-clad-hilly-terrains, plateaus, valleys and rivers which are the main features of the district. The river Indrawati which divides district into two unequal parts of north and south, the Bastar plateau and the lower portions of Kanker and Bhamapartapur tehsils are the main geographical features of the district.

The district receives both the south-west and north-east monsoons and falls in the heavy rainfall region of the state. The average rainfall is reported 1550 m.m. and the months from June to September constitute the main rainy season with 80 per cent of the annual rainfall. The temperature ranges between 40°C in May and 10°C in Dec., the hottest and the coldest months respectively. On the whole, the climate on the plateau is pleasantly cool. The climate in the interior areas of the district is damp and unhealthy.

1.1.6 Land use pattern

According to the surveyor of India, the district has an area of 39,17,600 hectares, of this 22,62,065 hectares is reported in the village papers. The land utilization pattern of the area reported in the village papers in 1973-74 indicated that a larger area of 14,23,461 hectares or 62.92 per cent was under non-agricultural uses and 8,38,649 hectares or 37.07 per cent under agricultural uses. Under non-agricultural uses, the forests covered 37.42 per cent, the largest, permanent pastures and grazing lands 8.14 per cent, barren and rocks 5.76 per cent, buildings, roads, paths and water etc. 2.47 per cent and cultivable waste 11.93 per cent.

Area under agricultural uses comprised 2.37 per cent old fallows, 2.05 per cent current fallows and 32.65 per cent net area sown.

1.1.7 Forest

The district is predominantly endowed with the forests which cover 25,04,091 hectares including 16,55,457 hectares as reserve forests and 8,48,634 hectares under revenue forests. Forests occupy about 64 per cent of the total geographical area of the district and constitute nearly 14 per cent of the total forest area of the state. From the point of view forest flora, the district forest may be roughly divided into 4 belts. (i) the mixed forest of the north, (ii) the central moist region comprising the Sal belt. (iii) the teak belt (iv) the dry region comprising mixed forests. The district is well

known for teak, the most important among the forest flora which is abundant and very rich in all respects. Forests occupy important place in the economic life of the Adivasis and still serve as the real abode of food supply and building material to them. When the crops fail, most of the activities in quest of food are to be made in the forests.

1.1.8 Agriculture

The district economy leans on the agriculture which covers 37.07 per cent of the area and 89.21 per cent of the total workers. There had been a prevalence of shifting cultivation in the district till very recently when it was facing isolation conditions in the absence of communications. Shifting cultivation is still done in a restricted way in Abujmarh, known as terra incognita of the district. At present the settled cultivation with plough and bullocks has become popular but it is yet in the backward stage and not a gainful activity to its tillers due to the hilly-terrains and undulation, poor soils, acute soil erosion, general absence of assured irrigation and ignorance of the farmers about techniques of developed agriculture.

There were 1,43,400 land holdings in the district in 1973-74 and of these, 22.6 per cent were marginal holdings (less than 1 hectare) with 1.97 per cent of the area, 35.5 per cent (1-4 hectares) small holdings with 15.21 per cent area, 26.5 per cent medium holdings (4-10 hectares) with 28.73 per cent area and 15.4 per cent large holdings (above 10 hectare) with 54.09 per cent of the area under land holdings. Average size of the holdings in the district was reported 5.8 hectares.

There are a number of rivers but none is yet harnessed for irrigation. The tanks and the wells are the only source of irrigation which irrigated 13224 hectare or 1.79 per cent of the area sown in 1973-74. This clearly means a general absence of irrigation and that the crops in the district thrive only on the rains, the monsoon, consequently, the area under different crops, food and non-food, Rabi and Kharif crops vary year to year depending upon the behaviour of the rains during the year. This has resulted in the mono-cropping of kharif crops.

An area of 8,38,649 hectares was reported under agricultural uses including old fallows 53,543 hectares, current fallows 46,451 hectares and net sown area 7,38,655 hectares. Area sown more than once was 37547 hectares or 4.84 per cent which enlarged the gross-cropped area to 7,76,202 hectares including 56,659 hectares Ger-Khata area (unauthorised cultivation on Government land). As the crops depend on the rains, the cropping pattern of the district is dominated by the Kharif crops to the extent of 94.28 per cent in the gross-cropped area. Another important feature is that the food crops occupy 93.54 per cent of the gross cropped area. The crops included cereals and millets 84.02 per cent, pulses 8.39 per cent, oilseeds 5.55 per cent and the remaining crops like vegetables, fruits, spices, fibers and other crops have no say in the cropping pattern and contributed together 2.04 per cent of the gross cropped area.

Paddy is the main crop of the district and it was grown on 4,50,452 hectares or 58.03 per cent of the gross area sown. Minor millets particularly the Kodo and Kutki

are also largely sown on 1,39,005 hectares or 17.91 per cent area. Other crops grown in the district occupy a very nominal area in the cropping pattern but important among them are maize, Jowar, wheat, Sanwa, Ragi, Mandwa, Arhar (Tur), gram, Urad, Mong, Kulthi, Til, Ramtil, mustard and chillis. Rabi crops have been introduced very recently and they are still little known in the district. wheat, gram, pea and mustard are the Rabi crops grown on some area in the district.

The crop yields are very low and the district is far behind in the adoption of improved agricultural technology. It comes at the last and is said to be the backward most district in the state in the field of agricultural advancements. Cultivation is still done in the traditional way of semi-primitive type. Line sowing, interculture-operations, manuring, application of fertilizers and pesticides have not yet find place in the district agriculture.

1.1.9 Mineral Resources

Bastar district is very rich in mineral resources. There are three large tracts of iron-ore deposits, known as Rowghat hills, Bailadila hills and Chargaon-PondKhapa-Hanalodi tracts having an estimated Iron-ore reserves of 300, 753 and 45 million tonnes respectively. With the assistance of Japan Steel Mills, the exploration of Bailadila iron-ore reserves has been taken up by the National Mineral Development Corporation (N.M.D.C.) with the establishment of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project (B.I.O.P) in the latter half of the sixties. Other minerals found in the sizable quantities included lime-stone about 139 million tonnes at Kange Valley, Pothan, Bhopalpatnam and

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Sukma-Paketa areas, Dolomite about 35 million tonnes near Jhiram, Magnesite and Quartz reserves of 1.7 and 5.73 million tonnes respectively but none of these are yet explored. Traces of the minerals known as Andalusite, Asbestos, Beryle, Chromite clays, Copper Ore, Corandom, Felspar Garnet, Graphite, Lead-Ore, Lapidolite, Mica, Pigment and Sillimonite have also been found and the reserves of these mineral are to be estimated after a detailed prespecting.

1.1.10 Industries and Employment

Although the district is very rich in the immense potential of industrial development, it is most backward industrially. Exploration of Bailadila iron-ore deposits is the only industrial complex in the name of heavy industries. Besides, there are about 30 large scale industries which included 6 rice mills, 16 saw mills, 3 Bidi factories and 5 miscellaneous units. All these employed 29,309 persons.

1.1.11 Communication

Bastar is one of the "poorest" communication districts of the state. It is not yet on the air map, but connected with the branch line of S.E. Railway with the Vishakhapatnam Port to facilitate the transportation of iron-ore from Bailadila deposits. This railway line is not yet opened for public use in any way. The roads are the only means of transportation in the district, which are also quite few in number, poor in condition and not usable during rains. National Highway No. 43 called Raipur-Jagdalpur-

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Vizianagram road passes from the district. It is the main road of the district and most of the important places are situated on this road. There are 4 other roads which connect the tehsil places and some of the Block headquarters in the district. The black topped roads are of the length of 531 Km. There are many areas in the district not yet negotiated by the roads. In view of poor roads the motor transportation is also lagging far behind to cater the needs of the people.

1.1.12 Resume

Eastar is the largest district in area in Madhya Pradesh. The nature has been bountiful in lavishing its gifts on this picturesque district whose forest and mineral wealth are varied and rich. It has overwhelming tribal population which is an embodiment of cooperative traditions and community living. With this beautiful picture, the district has a saddest story to tell about its people. Its people are in the grinding grips of poverty, ignorance and exploitation, and their contact are shunned with outside by the absence of communication facilities. They live in the darkness of their own surroundings. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture which suffers from many chronic ills like primitive method of cultivation and absence of irrigation facilities and ignorance of the farmers about improved agricultures! Its forest and mineral wealth are not yet properly explored. Industrialization is still a dream. Processing, marketing, warehousing facilities exist at an insignificant level. Cooperatives and rural electrification and communication are far behind to lead the district and its people on the

path of progress and prosperity. To sum up, there is no social and economic infrastructure built up in the district to take up the present day development and it occupies backward most position both socially and economically in the districts of Madhya Pradesh.

2. South Bastar

Bailadila iron-ore complex activities are going on in the south Bastar which includes the area south of Indrawati river from Jagdalpur tehsil, Bijapur, Dantewara and Konta tehsils. South Bastar is the most backward part of the district. Subsistence economy based on primitive type of agriculture still prevails in this area. Forest plays an important role in the economic life, such as, roots and shoots for food, bamboos and barks for shelter and comfort and minor forest products as exchange for meeting small requirements of cloth and salt. There is hardly any social and economic infrastructure built-up in the area. There is hardly any marketable surplus. The education had hardly made a beginning and the medical facilities are almost non-existent, The road kilometrage is barely 168 Km. which comes to 4.3 Km. per hundred Square Km. Bailadila iron-ore mining project is the only appreciable activity which had made known to this area to the outside world. On account of transport of iron-ore this area has been linked by railway line of S.E.Railway with Vishakhapatnam port.

3. Dantewara Tehsil

1.3.1 General Information

Dantewara tehsil forms the heart of the Bastar district and is situated between 81° 20' and 81°45' E

longitude and 28°20' and 29°10' N latitudes. It is bounded in the north by Jagdalpur tehsil, in the east and south by Konta tehsil and in the west by the Bijapur tehsil. The Bailadila hills provides physical boundary to the tehsil with the Bijapur tehsil on the west side.

Dantewara tehsil is having an area of 2,203 Sq.Km. which is inhabited 237 villages with 1,72,174 persons in 1971. It is having larger proportion of tribal population to the extent of 73.75 percent, and for development purposes it is divided into four Tribal Development Blocks, namely Geedam, Dantewara, Kuakonda and Katekalyan.

The Government of India has also instituted a Tribal Development Agency from 1971-72 to develop the area at a faster speed. This Agency has identified the villages falling in the orbit of influence of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project for their specific development in view of the new demands of the industrial society. These villages are located in the narrow valley strip between the plateau and the Bailadila hills and come under Dantewara and Kuakonda Tribal Development Blocks.

Dantewara tehsil is full of forests, hill ranges, rivers and rewalets which provide picturesque landscape with an average height of 1200 feet. The forests constitute the mixed Sal and teak forest belt of the district and are well known for varied flora and fauna. The Indrawati river passes through the northern fring of the tehsil. Sankhani and Dankani are the other two important rivers which join each other at Dantewara and also called thereafter as Dantewara river. Sankhani has its source near Kirandul, the southern end of Bailadila range so called Deposit

No. 14 or Bailadila under the mining complex. The tehsil comes under the heavy rainfall areas of the district and has mild climate. Average rainfall is reported 1,905 m.m. which is mostly received between June-November and the July, August and September are the wettest months receiving more than 80 per cent of the total rainfall of the year.

1.3.2 Population Characteristics

The population of the tehsil has gone up by 65.09 per cent during last 20 years as its population in 1951 was reported 1,04,329 which in 1971 increased to 1,72,174 persons. In the Census 1971, there returned 50.58 per cent males and 49.42 per cent females in its population with the sex-ratio of 977 females, lower than the district sex-ratio of 997. Density of population was reported 98 per son per Sq.Km. Dantewara tehsil is lagging far behind in the district in the field of literacy attainments. It had less than 1 per cent (0.77) literates in 1951 which could increase upto 6.22 per cent in last 20 years till 1971. Further, the literacy has been yet confined to the males as against females who returned with insignificant number as literate. The educational facilities are also lacking in the tehsil. There are no college education facilities. There are only 5 Higher Secondary Schools, 20 Middle Schools and 254 Primary Schools including the schools belonging to the B.I.O.P.

As per the occupational distribution of the population in the Census 1971, there returned 43.32 per cent or 74586 persons as workers and among them, 81.72 per cent were engaged in agriculture including 72.55 per cent as

cultivators and 9.17 per cent as agricultural labourers. Household industries invited 1.35 per cent, construction 1.13 per cent, mining 8.98 per cent, trade and commerce 1.50 per cent, transport and communication 1.50 per cent and other trades 4.82 per cent.

1.3.3 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes

Scheduled tribesmen preponderate in the tehsil and comprise 126971 persons or 73.75 per cent in its total population. The Gonds including the Muria and Maria and Halbas are reported to be the main tribal groups and they constitute about 95 per cent of the total tribal population of the tehsil. Marias are well known for their murders and suicides. They are nicknamed as Mame and popular for hostile and revengeful nature. The tribals are most carefree people and habitual of wandering in the forests with bow and arrow in quest of food. They remain half nude and live in hut type of houses scattered over a large area. They are non-vegetarian and habitual drinkers. They follow polytheistic religion chiefly characterized by both animism and animatism. They are primarily dependent on agriculture which is yet at a semi-primitive stage. Their economy is having direct relation with the land, forest and livestock and popularly known as Jungle economy.

1.3.4 Land Use

According to the village papers, the tehsil had an area of 2,20,729 hectares, of which, 43.36 per cent was under non-agricultural uses and 56.64 per cent under agricultural uses in 1973-74. Area under non-agricultural uses included 14.74 per cent under forests, 3.30 per cent under permanent pastures and grazing lands, 12.66 per cent as

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barren and uncultivable land, 3.34 per cent under water, roads and buildings and 9.32 per cent (20573 hectares) as cultivable waste. Area under agricultural uses was 1,25,026 hectares including 12,086 hectares or 5.48 per cent as old fallows, 7,513 hectares or 3.40 per cent as current fallows and 1,05,427 hectares or 47.76 per cent as net sown area.

1.3.5. Agriculture

Economy of the tehsil thrives on agriculture and forest products. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people but most backward in the district and amounting no marketable surplus in the area. People who are tribals, practise semi-primitive method of cultivation in the absence of communications, irrigation facilities and knowledge about improved methods of cultivation. The forest-clad-hilly-terrains, poor soils facing acute soil erosion due to uneven topography have been other factors responsible for the backwardness of the agriculture. At present the newly established and centrally sponsored Tribal Development Agency is giving a fresh deal to the development of agriculture in the tehsil.

Like other parts of the district crops in this tehsil also depend on the behaviour of rains. Kharif crops are mainly grown and cover more than 95 per cent of the gross cropped area of 110033 hectares. Further there is prevalence of food crops which also cover more than 95 per cent gross cropped area. Net area sown in 1973-74 was reported 105427 hectares, of which, 4606 hectares or 4.13 per cent was double cropped, and

31 hectares or 0.03 per cent was irrigated.

Among the crops grown, the cereals and millets occupied 89.53 per cent, pulses 5.04 per cent and oil seeds 4.77 per cent in the gross cropped area. Other crops including vegetables, fruits, spices, fibers, sugars, tobacco and fodder crops together covered a little, 0.66 per cent in the cropping pattern.

Minor millets are largely grown to the extent of 42.89 per cent including 35.40 per cent Kutki and remaining 7.49 per cent Kodo, Sanwa, Ragi Rala, etc. Paddy is next important crop but grown on the largest area as a single crop covering 41.30 per cent of the cropped area. Maize is another important crop covering 3.76 per cent cropped area. Other crops occupy a very nominal area in the cropping pattern. Rabi crops like wheat, gram and pea are made known to the people for the first time by the Tribal Development Agency and these are yet a little known feature to the people. Yields rates for different crops were reported far behind the average yield rates for the district. Paddy and the minor millets particularly the Kutki are the mainstay of the agricultural production and are largely used for consumption. ~~Mustard~~ sown in the fields attached to the houses is the only cash crop grown by the people.

1.3.6 Industries, Marketing and Communications.

There is practically nothing in the name of industries in the tehsil except the Bailadila **iron-ore** mines opened during last decade which made known to this area to the outside world. On account of these mines,

two townships, namely Kirandul and Bacheli have come up during recent years. Mining activities have created new demands and opportunities in the area.

Marketing facilities could not develop in the area in the absence of communication facilities and marketable surplus. Geedam is the only regulated market serving the entire south Bastar, otherwise, there exists only a few weekly markets dealing with the things of daily necessities. Town markets are coming up fast at Kirandul and Bacheli townships of Bailadila complex.

Formerly, only the Dantewara having the temple of Danteshwari Devi worshipped by the rulers of the Bastar State was connected with Jagdalpur by pucca road. Now this road has been extended upto Kirandul with the opening of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project. Laying of rail has also been done to connect Bailadila with Vaizag port via Jagdalpur but this is yet used only for the transportation of iron-ore from there. Hence, there is a complete absence of roads and the vast areas of the tehsil have not yet been negotiated with the proper means of communications, the forebearers of development.

1.3.7. The Resume

~~Dantewara~~ tehsil is a part of south Bastar, the most backward in the district. There is no socio-economic infrastructure built up in the area. There is an acute absence of communication, irrigation and literacy, the main forebearers of present day rural development. Economy is entirely based on agriculture which is not able to feed its tiller and suffers from

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chronic ills like primitive methods of cultivation, poor soil, undulating landscape and acute soil erosion. Adivasis preponderate in the area, who are tradition bound carefree and ignorant people.

The sudden embarkment of Bailadila iron-ore mining project has put the area in the grip of socio-economic crisis. The northern half is experiencing an extreme pressure of population. The economic landscape of tehsil is undergoing fast change without any preparation to receive the new industrial society. This has resulted in one of the most unhappy situations which need immediate remedial actions.

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CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF BAILADILA IRON-ORE PROJECT - I

2.1 Introduction of Bailadila Iron Ore Reserves.

Bailadila is a range of iron ore which physically looks like "Bail-Ka-Dilla", meaning thereby hump of an ox and named as Bailadila hill in the tribal legends of the region. Bailadila iron-ore hill range is located in the south Bastar between 18°35' to 18°50' N latitude and 81°10' to 81°15' E longitude and run north to south between Bijapur and Dantewara tehsil, providing natural boundary. Area occupied by the Bailadila iron ore range is demarketed under the reserve forests but it falls under the jurisdiction of Dantewara tehsil as its western boundary. It is about 36 Km. long and 10 Km. wide and runs north-south. Bailadila is the loftiest peak of the Bastar district. It rises sharply at least 500 metres above the surrounding plateau with 1200-1250 metres above the Mean Sea Level. A longitudinal valley divides the hill range into two ridges, the western and eastern ridge. Of the twelve iron ore bodies or group of bodies found at Bailadila iron ore ~~reserves~~, four are from the western ridge and eight from the eastern ridge.

The geological formation of Bailadila iron-ore tract is of the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Dharwar age. The iron-ore of these reserves is of haematite quartzite type containing about 69 per cent iron-ore. The geological succession of Bailadila series is as follows :

Iron Ore

Banded Haematite Quartzites

Ferruginous slates/shales

Quartzites

Conglomerates

Iron ore occurs in association with banded haematite quartzite from which it has been derived by process of leaching and enrichment in chemically and structurally favourable zones.

2.2 Identification of Bailadila Reserves.

Mention was made in the ~~tribal~~ legends and folktales of the local people about the existence of iron ore reserves at Bailadila hill and it was also utilized by the local people through their artisams for the iron parts of their agricultural implements, craft tools and hunting equipments but were quite unknown to the other areas in the absence of means of communication. The immense reserves of iron-ore of Bailadila range were first brought to the notice of the outside people by P.N.Bose through his first scientific report titled "Geological Survey of India", published in 1889 and later on by Dr. H.Crokshank through first geological paper entitled : The Iron-ore of the Bailadila Range, Bastar State, published in 1938. This paper also included the estimates about the iron-ore reserves.

Preparations to explore the immense reserves of iron-ore at Bailadila range started from 1957 when Asada Mission from Japan visited the reserves and thereafter an agreement was signed between the Nation Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Government of India undertaking, and Japanese Steel Mills in March 1960 to explore the iron-ore deposits and to transport it to Japan from Vizag port.

2.3 Establishment of Bailadila Iron Ore-Project in Bastar.

With the signing of an agreement with Japanese Steel Mills for assistance to explore the Bailadila iron-ore reserves, the National Mineral Development Corporation (N.M.D.C.) established Bailadila Iron-Ore Project (B.I.O.P.) in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, which has the following chronology of its development :-

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| (1) | First visit of Japanese Asada Mission | Dec. 57/January, 58 |
| (2) | Agreement signed with Japan Steel Mills | March, 1960 |
| (3) | First Prospective Survey by I.B.M.(G.S.I.) | 1961 on Deposit No. 10 |
| (4) | Selection of Deposit No. 14 to be exploited | June, 1963 |
| (5) | Approval of Project report prepared by N.M.D.C. | September, 1964 |
| (6) | Rail link completed upto Kirandul (Bailadila) from Vishakhapatnam. | April, 1967 |
| (7) | Supply of Electricity by M.P.E.B. | March, 1968 |
| (8) | Start of Integrated Plant trial run | April, 1968 |
| (9) | Inauguration of Mine and Plant | November, 1968 |

Bailadila Iron-Ore Project authority established its base camp at Bhansi, the termination point of Jagdalpur pucca road, to start with **prospecting** survey at Deposit No. 10 as well as the constructional works at Kirandul so-called Deposit No. 14 or Bailadila. These activities included the construction of road from Bhansi to Kirandul, two townships and the construction of crushing plant, screening plant, tunnel to run loading belt, erection of necessary machines and such other

constructions necessary for the fully mechanized mining. All these become ready by the end of 1967 and with the supply of electricity at Bailadila by M.P.E.B. in March 1968, the establishment stationed at Bhansi were shifted to the new site and the mining operations were started at Deposit No. 14 from November 1968. Thereafter similar activities were started at Bacheli for the exploration of Deposit No. 5 and these were nearing completion when the data was collected for this study. Besides, manual mining operations were started with the help of contractors at some float ore pockets. Entire production was counted under Deposit No. 14 and was transported to Vizag port by rail link from 1969 for its onward shipment to Japan. Deposit No. 14 is fully mechanized and the Deposit No. 5 will also be fully mechanized which will be largest in whole of the Asia. Both the deposits included the mechanized loading of iron-ore in the railway wagons. But both mining and loading by manual labour is also going on there to augment the production.

2.4 Demarkation of Iron-Ore Deposits.

First prospecting survey of Bailadila iron-ore hill range was conducted with the help of Japanese expertise and 14 iron-ore bodies or groups were identified. Accordingly, the reserves were divided into 14 deposits as per the area under each body of iron-ore. As the Bailadila iron-ore range runs north-south and a longitudinal valley divides it into two ridges, the first five deposits (I to V) are situated on the western ridge and the seven deposits including Deposit No. VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII and XIV on the eastern ridge. The two

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deposits numbered XI and XIII are located in the watershed valley of river Malenjer in south east of the ridge.

The Deposit No. I is situated at the northern top end and the Deposit No. 14 at the extreme southern end of the Bailadila range and that of Deposit Nos. 4, 9 and 10 at the middle.

2.5 Estimates about the Reserves.

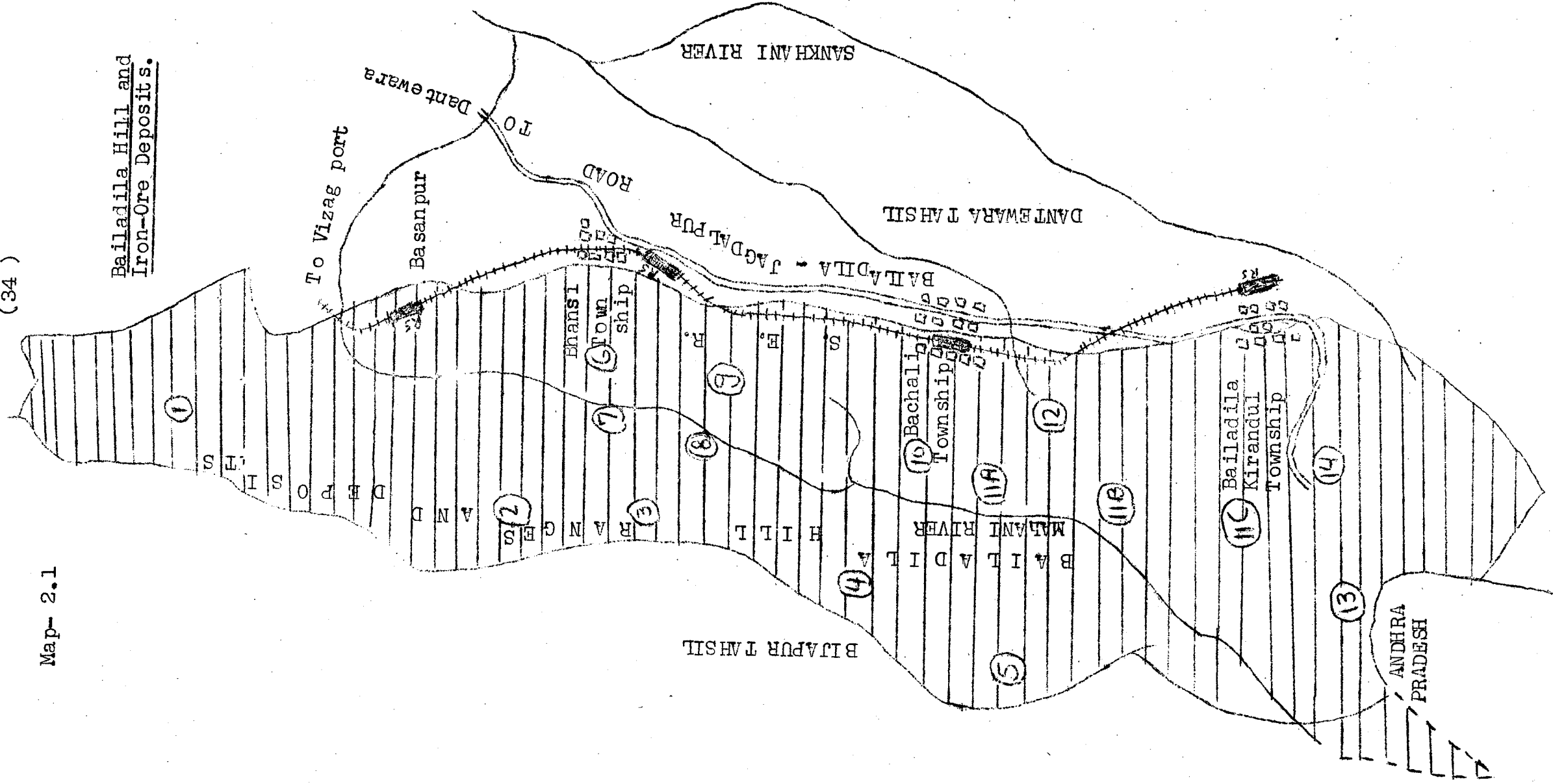
The different high grade iron-ore bodies numbering 14 reserves were originally estimated at about 3000 million tonnes. The proved and estimated reserves at each of the 14 deposits are reported to be as per table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Estimate and grade average of iron-ore reserves at each deposit of Bailadila Range.

Deposit No.	Reserves in Million tonnes.	Average grade Fe%
1	138	-
2	23	-
3	38	-
4	150	66.50
5	250	67.36
6,7,8 & 9	57	-
10	135	62.88
11 A	17	65.66
11 B	119	65.35
11 C	117	62.76
13	66	64.00
14	100 in main zone	65.87
	16 Lean Ore	59.00
	42 Blue Dust	66.00
	4 Float Ore	66.00

In addition to these reserves, 12.30 million tonnes of high grade float-ore are available on the slopes of Bailadila range. Large reserves of Blue dust, natural high grade fines are also reported at the Deposits 1,2,3 and 6,7,8,9.

Bailadila Hill and
Iron-Ore Deposits.



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The iron-ore reserves at Bailadila range had been reported having iron contents between 60 and 70 per cent. The Malenger watershed valley deposits 11 and 13 were said to be the most important owing their better accessibility and larger reserves. Some understanding about the location of these deposits on Bailadila range may be had from the map 2.1.

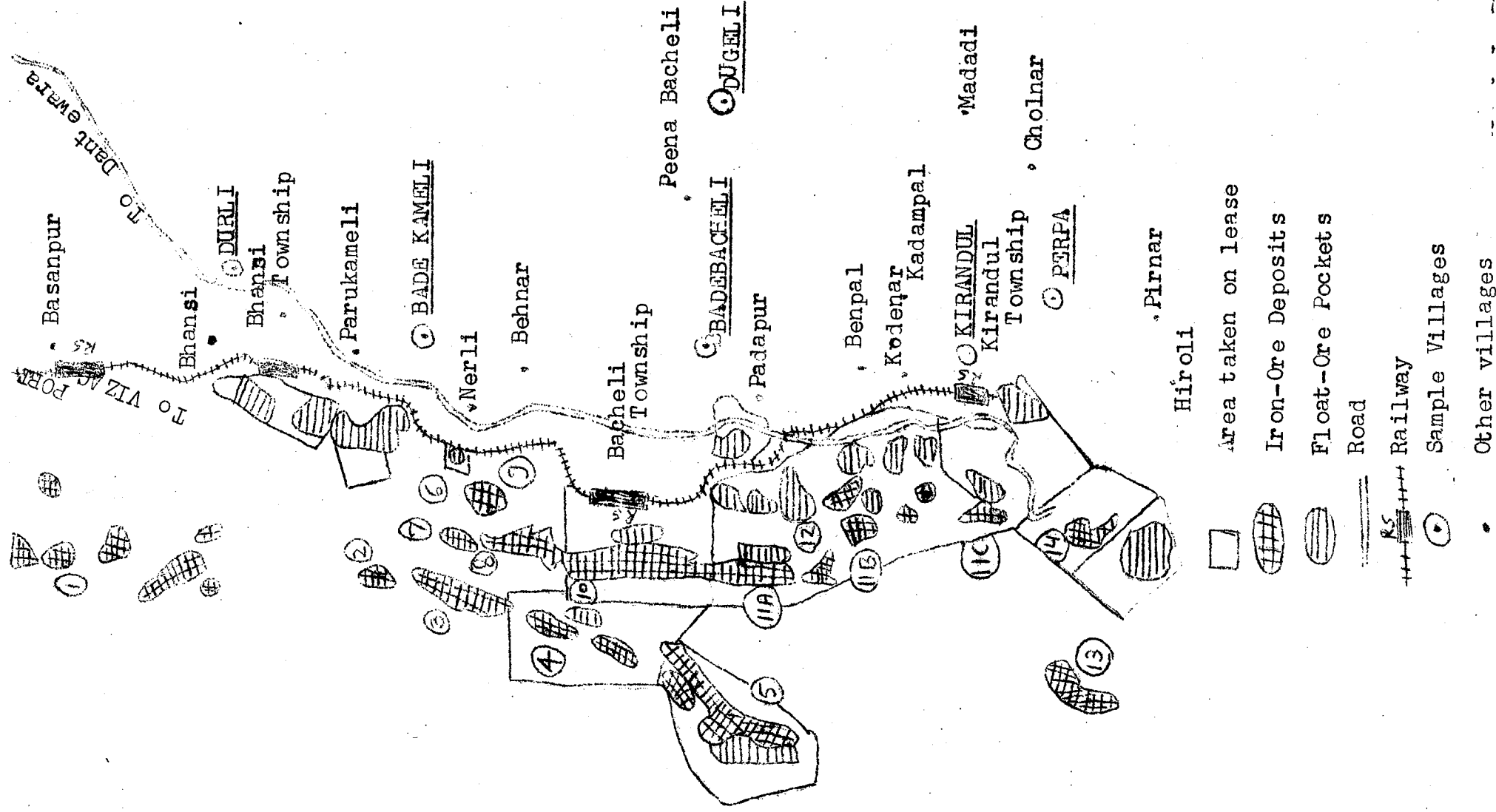
2.5 Area taken on Lease and Area put to Mining.

Bailadila iron-ore deposits, as stated earlier, constitute the western part of the Dantewara tehsil and are demarcated as reserve forest area in the Bastar district. Accordingly, the Madhya Pradesh state owned these reserves and the Bailadila Iron-Ore Project authority is required to take the area on lease for mining purposes on payment of the royalty to the state Government at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per tonne of iron-ore production.

By the end of 1973-74, (till February 1974), the B.I.O.P. had executed 13 lease agreements with the state government of Madhya Pradesh and had acquired an area of 5838.29 hectares for the mining purposes. It had put an area of 1337.75 hectares or about 23 per cent under mining operations which were at different stages. Details of leased area and the area covered for mining as shown in table 2.1 and map 2.2 had indicated that the area taken on lease covered the area under Deposit No 5,6,10,12 and 14 and also the area of Bhansi, float-ore pockets and float-ore pocket of Deposit No. 14. Mining operations were in progress, on an area of 1337.75 hectares covering the area under Deposits 11 and 14

BAILADILA

Iron-Ore Deposits, Float ore Pockets and Villages under B.I.O.P. Influence.



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and float-ore areas of Bhansi and that of Deposit No 14 and 10. The mining operations were not yet started on an area of 4500.54 hectares or about 77 per cent, which includes the area under Deposit No. 4,5,10 and 12 and some float-ore pockets of these deposits. Among these, deposit No 5 was under construction and was nearing completion. Deposit No 4 was under survey. It was reported that the Deposit No. 5 will be the largest mechanized mining complex and it will also cover the mining of the Deposit No 4 and 10.

Table 2.2 Details of leases taken and area put to mining operations by the end of 1973-74.

S.No.	Name of Lease	Total area (Hect.)	Area put to mining	
			Area (Hect.)	Date of opening.
1.	Deposit No. 11	1809.230	537.050	Aug. 67
2.	Deposit No. 14	407.550	166.440	Sept. 65
3.	Deposit No. 10	326.340	-	-
4.	Deposit No. 4	782.110	-	-
5.	Deposit No. 5	672.250	-	-
6.	Deposit No. 14 Nonmineralised Zone	546.880	216.144	Jan, 68
7.	Deposit No. 14 Float-ore	317.790	164.700	Oct, 70
8.	Kirandul Mining lease	55.350	-	-
9.	Deposit No. 10 Float-Ore.	308.130	38.500	-67
10.	Bacheli Float-Ore	99.956	2.000	Nov, 70
11.	Bhansi Pocket No. 1,2, & 3	189.956	158.068	Oct, 71
12.	Extension of Bhansi Pocket No. 1 & 2	54.850	54.850	Aug, 73
13.	Bhansi Pocket No. 1(A)	268.000	-	-
Total :		5838.292	1337.752	

2.6 Mining and Production of Iron-Ore

Mining of iron-ore at Bailadila Iron-Ore Project is done both by mechanical means and the manual labour. Deposit No. 14 is fully mechanised and all the operations from the mining to the loading of iron-ore in the railway wagons are carried out with the help of the machine. Similar will be the case with Deposit No. 5 which after completion will be the largest. mechanised iron-ore mine in the Asia. At other deposits including Deposit No. 11, float ore pockets of Deposit No. 10 and 14, and Bhansi float ore pockets, the mining is done by the manual labour. Blasting operations at these mines are done by the B.I.O.P. personnel while other operations are done with the help of the labour employed by the contractors for this purpose. Transportation of iron-ore from these sites to the railway loading sites is done largely through the motor trucks mostly owned by the contractors and a very few by the B.I.O.P. Loading of iron-ore produced through manual labour is entirely in the hands of contractors and it is done through the labour. At the time of survey, there were 22 contract firms operating in the B.I.O.P. and among these, 14 firms were engaged in civil works and 4 each in the mining of float-ore and loading of iron-ore in the railway wagons respectively. The float ore mining firms/contractors included M/S Ore Mining Company, Raipur Mining and Building Company, M/S Banarsi Dass Bhanot and Sons and M/s Umedray Worah. These contract firms have large establishments and labour force camps in the B.I.O.P. area at different places. The production of float-ore by means of manual labour started from 1967 and that of mechanised means at Deposit No. 14

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from November 1968. The transportation of iron-ore from Bailadila to Vizag port started from April 1968 for its onward shipment to Japan. Whatever the iron-ore production achieved from different deposits and float-ore pockets by both mechanized and manual means was at present accounted for in name of Deposit No. 14. From 1967-68 to 1973-74 (Feb 1974) there had been a total production of 199.50 lakh tonnes of iron-ore, of which 194.38 lakh tonnes was exported to Japan and Rs. 138.49 crores were earned as foreign exchange. Over this production the Rs. 4.02 crores were paid by B.I.O.P. to the state government as Royalty charges. Year wise production and shipment of iron-ore and foreign exchange earned have been as per table 2.3

Table 2.3 Production and shipment of iron-ore from

Year	Bailadila to Japan and Foreign Exchange Earned.		
	Iron-ore Production in lakh tonnes.		Shipment in Foreign Exchange lakh tonnes
	Mechanised Plant.	Manual Plant.	
1967-68	3.00	1.64	4.64
1968-69	17.03	4.48	21.51
1969-70	22.06	4.37	26.43
1970-71	22.20	10.46	32.66
1971-72	34.09	3.59	37.59
1972-73	35.29	2.11	37.40
1973-74	39.27	-	39.27
Total : 172.85	26.65	199.50	194.38
Rs. crores			
			2.61
			11.77
			20.88
			23.73
			25.62
			26.44
			27.44

Peculiarities of Bailadila

Bailadila Iron-Ore Project has many peculiarities and the some of them are highlighted here.

- (1) This project is situated in a most backward tribal belt which had been facing isolation for a long and was not known to the outside world. The iron-ore project has exposed the area to the outside world and has made it a place of admiration.
- (2) The project establishments and its mining activities did not cause the uprooting of villages and shifting of local population. The area under the command of the project authorities come under the reserve forests. The lying of rail-road acquired some land belonging to the local people. Therefore, the project did not give migration jolt to the local population.
- (3) It is the largest mechanised mine in the Asia.
- (4) It has the largest float-ore mining areas in the country.
- (5) Bailadila iron-ore is reported to be the best in the world.
- (6) It is the single largest foreign exchange earning unit in the country.
- (7) Bailadila Iron-Ore Projects Deposit No. 14 was declared as "First Bachat Project" in the country by the Prime Minister on 6th June, 1972.
- (8) Bailadila project has brought the Bastar district on the economic map of the country and it is the pride of the nation as a whole.

In addition Bailadila Iron-Ore Project has created many social and economic upheaval to the local people, not formerly even know to them. The social and economic opportunities created by the project in the area are summarized in the next chapter to highlight their magnitude to influence the social and economic conditions of the local population, the tribals, well known for their traditional backwardness and cultural heritage.

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CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF BAILADILA IRON-ORE PROJECT-II

Present chapter deals with the social and economic opportunities created by the project in the area of influence for the benefit of the local people so-called Adivasis.

3.1 Creation of Employment Opportunities.

Prior to the B.I.O.P. complex, the employment opportunities did not exist in the area which was facing almost isolation due to the absence of the rail and road ways. With the establishment of B.I.O.P., the employment opportunities found their birth and began to grow up in the area with manifold demands. The exploration of iron-ore at Bailadila reserves hitherto has created ample employment facilities to all categories of persons. By the end of 1973-74, 13268 persons including 9473 or 71.40 per cent males and 3795 or 28.60 per cent females were reported working there. Among them, 2809 or 21.17 per cent were employed by the B.I.O.P. authority itself and 10459 or 78.83 per cent persons by the private contractors and firms. The details about the category and sex of the workers are summarized in table 3.1 Besides, the workers returned in the table, the 300-500 persons, mainly the females were also reported employed in the hotels and as maid servants in the townships. Their exact number could not be enumerated due to certain practical difficulties. At present, the employment to various categories of workers was made under Deposit No. 14 and 5 and the float ore mining wing of the project. Deposit No. 14 was providing employment to 5453 or 41.10 per cent workers (3564 males and 1889 females) including 1658 or 12.50 per cent by B.I.O.P. and 3795 or 28.60 per cent by the private contractors. Deposit No. 5 which was under construction, was employing 3613 or 27.23 per cent Workers (2997 males and 616 females) including 1151 or 8.68 per cent under B.I.O.P. and 2462 or 18.55 per cent under the contractors. The float-ore mining wing provided jobs to 4205 or 31.67 per cent workers (2912 males and 1290 females) who were employed by the private contractors and firms.

Among the persons employed at the B.I.O.P. complex included 134 or 1.01 per cent officers (104 technical and 30 non-technical) 1699 or 12.80 per cent staff members (1302 technical and 397 non-technical) and 976 or 7.36 per cent as workers including 790 technical and 186 non-technical workers. All these constituted 21.17 per cent of the total working force and were called B.I.O.P. employees. As the technical services needed for civil constructions and float-ore mining operations were to be provided by the B.I.O.P. authority, the private contractors and firms were employing mostly unskilled labourers. The labour force working with these contractors for float-ore mining numbered 4202 or 31.67 per cent labourers and that in civil constructions 6257 or 47.16 per cent labourers. The labour force engaged in both the float-ore wing and civil constructions was having 10459 labourers (78.83 per cent) and these included 6836 or 65.36 per cent males and 3623 or 34.64 per cent female labourers. In all, there were 2200 or 16.58 per cent technical and skilled persons, 609 or 4.59 per cent non-technical workers like clerks, typists, administration personnel and such other persons and 10459 or 78.83 per cent labourers employed in B.I.O.P. complex.

The mining and administration wing of B.I.O.P. was covering 2809 or 21.17 per cent, float-ore wing 4202 or 31.67 per cent and civil engineering wing 6257 or 47.16 per cent workers. Among the total workers, the female workers numbered 3795 or 28.60 per cent. Among these a large section of 3623 or 95.47 per cent females was employed as daily wage labourers with the private contra-

ctors and firms for float-ore mining and civil constructions. There were 172 or 4.53 per cent female employees in B.I.O.P and these included 105 as technical workers, 16 non-technical workers 49 non-technical staff members like clerks and typists and 2 non-technical officers like lady doctor. Thus, the females were mainly employed as labourers with the contractors and their proportion as compared to males was quite low in the total workers at B.I.O.P. complex.

3.2 Employment from Bastar District

There was no reservation for local people and the employment in B.I.O.P. was done on the basis of general competitions and selections on all India basis. Since there prevailed a general absence of technical and educated persons in Bastar district, the local people could not find jobs in a good number. At present the persons employed in B.I.O.P. had come from all parts of the country but largely from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and Punjab. With a great deal of efforts made by the local leaders and trade union organizations now the B.I.O.P authorities had started giving first preference to the residents from Bastar district and then from Madhya Pradesh. When no suitable person is available from the state, the outsiders are considered for employment. Out of 2809 B.I.O.P employees, 420 or 14.95 per cent come from the Bastar district. None of them was officer. As per table 3.1, there were 31 employed as staff member including 14 as non-technical 17 as technical persons. Among the workers, they numbered 389 including 53 non-technical and 336 technical workers. The former group also included 21 technical female workers.

In all there were 67 non-technical and 353 technical persons employed by B.I.O.P from Basatar district.

The private contractors and firms engaged in constructional works were employing 6257 labourers and among them 4696 or 75.05 per cent labourers come from the Bastar district, mainly from the nearby area of Dantewara tehsil. Situation in the float-ore mining wing was reported quite opposit. In this wing, the private contractors and the firms were employing imported labourers from other states like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Crissa and U.P. The local Adivasis were also reluctant to work in the mining jobs and the contractors were also not liking them due to their irregular nature of the local labour and social prohibition to carry load on head to Adivasi males. Consequently, hardly 8-10 per cent of the total labour force of 4202 workers at float-ore mining wing was reported from Bastar district.

The local Adivasis were reported to be the most care-free persons, therefore, they were not regular to take up jobs. Both the contractors and the B.I.O.P. extended extra payment to improve their working but all in vain. Males also did not carry load on head. Due to these factors the local labour was less preferred particularly for mining jobs.

3.3 Establishment of Trade Union Organisation

In view of the lesser ~~preference~~ **given to the** local people and the exploitation faced in manifold way, particularly against women, the local tribal leaders and educated tribal youngmen working in B.I.O.P. itself or in

other departments in the region established a Bastar Adivasi Sangh at Bailadila to protect the interests of the local people, particularly, the Adivasis who were facing acute exploitation at the hands of outsiders and the project administration. This Sangh mobilised the local people and educated them to fight against the exploitation. It established contacts with the local village leaders, village Majhis, Paragana Manjhis of the Bailadila region to prepare their villagers not to submit for exploitation in any way. It strictly warranted against the women exploitation. To check the exploitation of women for sex and to secure preferential treatment for employment to the local people against outsiders, the Sangh approached central as well as state level ministers and such other high officials. On its efforts the larger number of cases of women exploitation came to light in 1972 and the District collector took a number of steps to redress the exploited woman in one way or the other.

With a view to increase the areas of work and strength of the workers, the Sangh was converted into Madhya Pradesh Nivasi Sangh and it opened its branches at Jagdalpur, Bhansi and Bachel with headquarters at Kirandul called Bailadila. It assisted the local people in seeking employment in B.I.O.P. as well as raised voice against the cases of exploitation of every type. It laid stress on the B.I.O.P. management to employ people from Dantewara, Konta, and Bijapur tehsils, then from other parts of Bastar district followed by Raipur division and Madhya Pradesh. A person from other states should not find place at Bailadila if such persons are available

within the Madhya Pradesh state. The B.I.O.P had given due consideration to this fact and two employment exchanges were established, one at Bhansi and another at Kirandul, to cater the services to the local people. Persons registered in the two exchanges and at Jagdalpur employment exchange are given first preference for employment. Now the local people from Bastar district approach B.I.O.P. for employment and such other helps through this Sangh which has become quite popular in the region for various helps.

Besides, two labour trade union (i) Samyukta Khandan Mazdoor Sangh and (ii) Mines workers Union, were also functioning at the B.I.O.P. complex. The former was registered on 23rd. June 1960 with affiliation to All India Trade Union Congress and the latter in February 1968 under the affiliation of India National Trade Union Congress. Both the trade unions were not recognised by the B.I.O.P. but were entertained for mutual discussions and conciliation proceedings regarding the demands of the workers. These unions were having branches both at Deposit No.1st and Deposit No.5, the Kirandul and BachelI respectively. These unions were laying emphasis on the trade union matters and the problems of the labourers rather than the manifold problems of the local people.

3.4 Creation of Townships and Markets

Due to the opening of Bailadila iron-ore mines at Bailadila, two townships had come up, one at Deposit No.1st called Kirandul township and another at Deposit No.5 known as BachelI township. The Kirandul township had acquired the status of a town. Both the townships are provided with

the necessary facilities, like markets, hospitals, post offices, telegraph offices, telephone exchanges, police stations, schools upto higher secondary level and such other facilities. All these facilities are also extended to the local Adivasis by the B.I.O.P. and the Government.

These townships had provided permanent markets containing all types of shops including hotels and had become important weekly markets of the area. Weekly market at Kirandul and Bachelu townships takes place on every Sunday and invites large gathering from the townships and the nearby villages for buying and selling of all sorts of things. These townships and markets had provided new look to the region and new opportunities to the local people to sell their products and to buy the things of their necessities.

3.5 Creation of New Demands

Besides the employment facilities, the establishment of the iron-ore mining at Bailadila had given rise to manifold new demands to the area for its betterment. There was a great demand for meat and fish, poultry products, dairy product (milk, ghee and butter), vegetables, fats, cereals, millets and pulses and such other consumption requirements for the persons stationed at B.I.O.P. complex. There was a good scope for small scale and cottage industries like tile and brick making, wooden and iron furniture industries, basket making, dairy and poultry, bakeries, soap making. For these the raw material was existing there to keep pace with the demands created by the B.I.O.P. Complex.

On account of the demands created by the B.I.O.P. complex the local people had become in a position to sell

their surpluses at the townships at no delay. In other words the market and demand for every thing had come to their doors. There existed market even for wooden fuel and fodder grass collected from the forests and sold in the townships on good prices. There was no derth of demands but of supplies from the local people. At present most of the demands were to be met from the outside supplies from Raipur and Jagdalpur towns.

3.6 Communication facilities

Before the opening of the B.I.O.P. the region was facing semi-isolation and the pucca road from Jagdalpur was approaching only the Dantewara, the place where the royal family members were to come very often to offer worships in the temple of goddess ~~Danteshwari~~ Mai. This road had been extended upto Kirandul, the extreme southern part of the region. Motor transport (buses and trucks) are operating on it in a good number. This road passes from the Bhansi, Bachel and such other important places and one can now easily reach Jagdalpur, from where he can go to any direction by bus. Bailadila is also connected by railway line with Vizag port via Jagdalpur to transport the iron-ore from there. Very soon this railway line is also to be allowed for passenger and public goods traffic. In this way the area had been opened to the outside places through the rail and roads and in and out going of men and materials had become easy and it will become much easier in the near future with the opening of railway line for public uses.

On account of the Kirandul and Bachel townships established by the B.I.O.P., the postal and telegraphic

facilities had also become available there to the local people, which were formerly available at Dentewara and Jagdalpur, far away places. At both the townships, post offices with saving bank facilities, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges also existed to render the postal services to the people.

3.7. Educational Facilities

To cater the educational needs of its employees, the B.I.O.P. was running its separate schools in the townships. Both the townships were having two primary schools, middle and Central Higher Secondary School one each. B.I.O.P. was also running its own Industrial Training Institute to impart trainings to its technical persons as per its requirements. Degree classes in art subjects were also started at Kirandul and the efforts were on way to have a degree college very soon. Besides, the M.P. Government was also running Industrial Training Institute at Bhansi to impart technical education in the light of the B.I.O.P. requirements. All these educational institutions were open to welcome the tribal students from the region on preferential basis. Besides, the aids from the Government and Tribal Welfare Department, B.I.O.P. also extended some extra facilities to the tribal students. B.I.O.P. was making all efforts to attract the tribal students to join its schools and to train them for project services. The Tribal Welfare Department also established primary and middle schools, one each, at Bhansi, Bacheli and Kirandul in the B.I.O.P. area, with the same objectives.

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3.8 Public Health Facilities

There was a 25 bed hospital in each of the Kirandul and Bachelli townships. Family planning centres were also existing there. All these medical facilities were also extended to the local Adivasis by the B.I.O.P. without any charge. Health workers from B.I.O.P. were also required to visit the nearby villages for inoculation against small pox, typhoid and cholera. A few private medical ~~practitioners~~ **were** also there to provide medical aids on payment basis. Hence, the nearby villages had ~~got~~ opportunities to avail ample medical facilities of all type at the nearest places.

3.9 Cultural Interaction

Formerly the local people were facing isolation and they lived in the small world of their own which was fortified by the physical barriers and the shackles of their own makings, tradition boundedness. They had no idea about the outside world and their contacts with outsiders were of casual nature through the officials and the traders at weekly market centres.

Opening of B.I.O.P. had broken the isolation by the increased means of communication. Persons from all parts of the country came and settled down at Bailadila complex for one reason or the other. Industrial culture with its vividness come up in the B.I.O.P. complex. Towns, markets and such other institutions developed fast to keep pace with the new creations. Development of all these new traits of culture which was of a different type provided an opportunity for cultural interaction to the local people who could see and meet the people from different cultural

groups. It was for the first time, they were to interact with the industrial society well known for individualistic pattern of life as against their own tradition bound culture, the world of equals, cooperateness, we feeling and community life. It was a difficult task to understand and to interact with the industrial culture which had all complexities. Since both the cultural groups were living side by side and found themselves complementary to each other in many fields, the processes of interaction become a natural process and it started in one way or the other. Attraction of local people towards new type of dressing patterns and dresses, food items and food habits and such other material aspects of life become under the process of adoption. This interaction may give a new meaning to the traditional life pattern which may be transformed into a new culture, the assimilation of both the cultures with the passing of years.

The new opportunities generated by the B.I.O.P. complex in the backward area where people had not seen the trains, motors and electricity before this establishments, had not only exposed the local population and the region to the outside world but had provided ample facilities to expand their knowledge and mental horizons. To what extent these new openings had been able to influence the social and economic conditions of the local people, the Adivasis, is a part of discussion in the foregoing chapters.

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Table 3.1 Employment position in Balladila Iron-Ore project in Bastar district of M.P. (1973-74)

S. No.	Classification of Workers				Workers from Bastar district.				Percentage of column 9 to column 5			
	Total Workers		Total %		Male		Female		Total %			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1. Officers (1)	Non-Tech- local	28	2	30	0.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Technical	104	-	104	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(111) Total	132	2	134	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Staff- members.	(1) Non-Tech- nical	348	49	397	2.99	14	-	14	0.27	0.03		
	Technical	1302	-	1302	9.81	17	-	17	0.33	0.01		
	(111) Total	1650	49	1699	12.80	31	-	31	0.60	0.02		
3. Workers	(1) Non-Tech- nical	170	16	186	1.40	53	-	53	1.03	0.28		
	Technical	685	105	790	5.96	315	21	336	6.57	42.53		
	(111) Total	855	121	976	7.36	368	21	389	7.60	39.85		
4. Total B.I.O.P.	-	2637	172	2809	21.17	399	21	420	8.21	14.95		
4. Contractor's (1) Float- ore	-	2912	1290	4202	31.67	-	-	-	-	-		
	Labour force. Mining.	(11) Civil	3924	2333	6257	47.16	2638	2058	4696	91.79	75.05	
	Construction.	(111) Total	6836	3623	10459	78.83	2638	2058	4696	91.79	44.90	
	(65.36) (34.64) (100.00)											
ALL.		9473	3795	13268	100.00	3037	2079	5116	100.00	38.56		

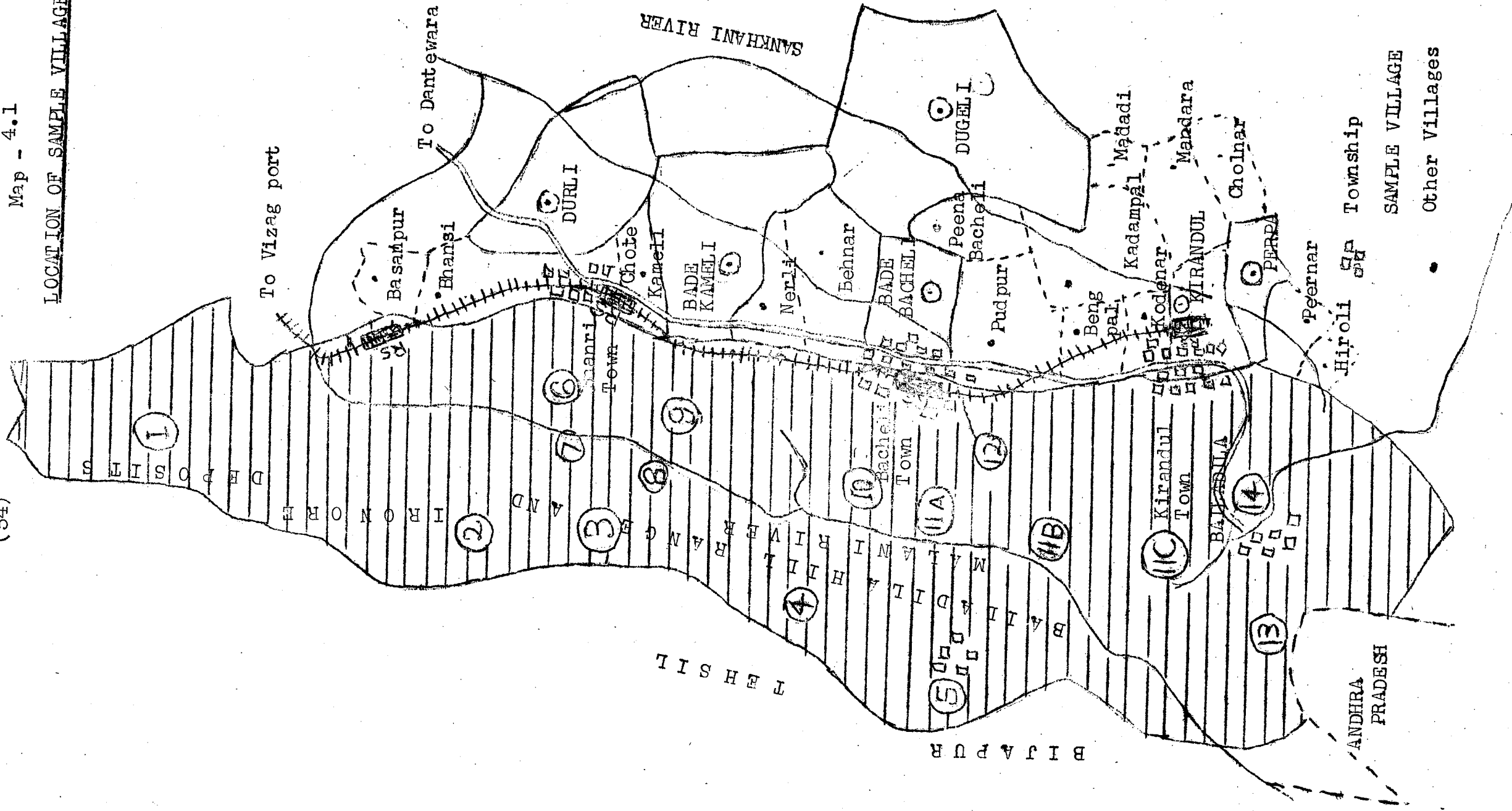
CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF SAMPLE VILLAGES

4.1 Location and Facilities Available

Among the villages situated in the orbit of influence of Bailadila Iron-Ore Project, six villages named Durlu and Bade Kameli near Bhansi, Bade Bacheli and Dugeli near Bacheli township of Deposit No.5 and Kirandul and Perpa villages near Bailadila township, also called Kirandul township of Deposit 14 were selected for the study. All these villages were located to the south of Bailadila hill range and B.I.O.P. establishments in Dantewara tehsil. Durlu, Bade Kameli, ~~Bade Bacheli~~ and Dugeli villages were covered under Dantewara Block and that Kirandul and Perpa under Kuakonda Block for development purposes. The Durlu village is situated on the road side on Jagdalpur-Bailadila road, about 2 Km. ahead from Bhansi towards Dantewara. Bade Kameli is situated about 3 Km. south of Bhansi. Bade-Bacheli is about 2 Km. south of Bacheli township and its one hamlet is just close to the township. All lands falling south of the Bailadila road near Bacheli township come under the revenue records of this village and a part of ~~it~~ **contiguous** to the road is occupied by the private shopkeepers for shops and temporary hutments. Dugeli is further 3 Km. away from Bade-Bacheli towards south. Kirandul is about 2 Km. away from Bailadila township and its one hamlet is close to the railway colony. Perpa is about 5 Km. in the south east direction from Bailadila township and it is situated near the Deposit No.13 float-ore mining area. Further details about location and social and economic facilities available to the sample villages are given in table 4.1 and map 4.1. Moreover, most of the social and economic facilities now

LOCATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGES



had become available at the B.I.O.P. establishments and Bailadila (Kirandul), Bachelil and Bhansi townships.

4.2 Households and Population

Broadly speaking, the villages under study are of disperse type and divided into hamlets depending upon the size of the households and population in the village. The households are scattered over a large area according to the availability patches of levelled land for building and Bari fields, hither and thither among forest-clad-terrains which also separate hamlets from each other. The hamlets are situated at some distance from each other and usually become cut off during rains. The houses are not compact but scattered and there is hardly a cluster of houses in the village. The hamlets are the nuclei of the village and have their separate socio-political organization and distinctive names to function within the framework of the village at its own level. Together they constitute the village socio-political order and are known by the name of the village to the outside world.

As per the data collected under the door to door census survey by the research team in 1973-74, there were 1087 households having a population of 6594 persons who were living in 38 hamlets of the sample villages as shown in table 4.2. Among these villages, Kirandul was having the smallest size of 40 households and 206 persons and that the Dugeli the largest village with 385 households with 2301 persons. Average size of a household in these villages was of 6.07 persons, the smallest being 5.15 persons from Kirandul and the largest of 6.76 persons from Durlil.

As against the population returned in 1961, there had been a overall increase of 17.20 per cent till 1973-74. In the case of Kirandul, there had been decrease of 26.43 per cent population due to the uprooting of few families for lying of railway line and its other establishments in the revenue area of the village. In the remaining villages increase in population varied from 11.51 to 45.37 per cent which was little larger as compared to the district and the tehsil as a whole due to the incoming of tribal families from nearby region to seek employment in B.I.O.P. complex.

4.3 Occupational Distribution

Landowner cultivators and agricultural labour households returned from these villages during our survey. Landowner cultivating households returned in the larger proportion among all the villages except Kirandul and Perpa villages where agriculture labour households were in majority. As is shown in table 4.3, out of total households residing in these villages, 939 or 86.38 per cent households with 5901 or 89.49 per cent population were reported as landowner cultivators. The preponderance of these households and their population ranged between 83.76 and 91.98

per cent and between 88.53 and 97.09 per cent respectively in Durli, Bade Kameli, Bade Bacheli and Dugeli labour households and population out numbered cultivators in Kirandul and Perpa villages.

4.4 Castes and Tribes

The sample villages were predominantly inhabited by the scheduled tribes, particularly the Murias, enumerated as Gonds in the census reports. The Kirandul and

Perpa were untribal villages populated by the Murias alone. In the cases of other villages, the Murias occupied more than 85 per cent of the households and population. The Halba and Gadba tribal group also returned from Bade-Bacheli and Dugeli with 38 and 5 households having 192 and 22 persons respectively. Over all, the tribal group covered 95.40 per cent of the households and 96.41 per cent of the total population of the sample villages. As per table 4.4, Ghasia and Mehra scheduled castes, Dhaked, Raut, Banjara, Kumhar, Marar, Lohar, Patwa, Kosta, Kalhar Backward castes and Brahmin (2 households) and Muslims (1 household) also returned from the 4 multi-caste villages but their proportion in the case of households and population was reported quite meagre, less than 5 per cent together as against tribal section which dominated the scene.

Occupational distribution given in table 4.5 has given to understand that tribal section was mainly engaged in cultivation as landowner cultivators to the extent of 88 per cent in the case of Murias and 100 per cent in the case of Gadba. Landowner cultivators also returned in larger number from Mehra, Dhakad, Raut and Banjara castes as against labour households. Ghasias, Lohars, Patwas, Brahmins and Muslims were engaged in labour pursuits and that Kosta, Kalhar, Kumhar and Marar as landowner cultivators. Over all, agriculture appeared basic source of livelihood in the sample villages and it was followed as a way of life by the people particularly by the tribesmen who were supplementing income from the collections of minor forest products, hunting and fishing to keep pace with their consumption requirements.

The Murias are in overwhelming majority in whole of the Dantewara tehsil and they have larger concentration in the Bailadila region. Formerly, they were called Hill Marias, the name given to them by the Anthropologists due to the Bison-horn headgear put on by them during the dance. Broadly speaking, they share basic characteristic of the major tribal group, the Gond but distinguished due to some regional cultural distinctiveness. Muria tribe is endogamous and divided into totemic and territorial clans. The latter characteristic had disappeared except that each clan has got a notified place in a particular village where its clan gods are pantheonned to be worshipped time to time by the clan members. The clans are further grouped into phratries. The clans worshipping similar number of gods constitute a common phratry and do not intermarry among themselves but from the clans of other phratries. The members belonging to the clans of a phratry colligate themselves as brothers and sisters.

The custom of symmetrical cross-cousin marriages is a prescribed mode of seeking - spouse and it should be strictly adhered to. Bride-Price is necessarily paid in one way or the other. It is paid to compensate the marriage expenses rather than the price for the girl. The payment of bride-price mainly includes the provisions for the marriage dinners and presents in the form of clothes, utensils and ornaments to the bride and her parents. The marriages are performed in many ways, such as, by proper settlement with the consent of both side parents, by capture, elopement and intrusion, Marriage by capture is more common and it is regarded as a heroic effort in the community. Deads are

burnt through pyre and a stone is erected in the family graveyard to identify the every dead. Divorce is equally allowed for both male and female. The frequency of divorce is quite high and it is freely practised by the female due to their demand in agriculture. Divorces are generally taken before giving birth to any child. The men observe restraint in view of economic implications of remarriage and breakdown of agriculture in the absence of the wife who do almost all the field operations.

The political organization of the tribe is very strong and it includes clan headmen for each clan and a tribal headman at every village. Thereafter comes the Pargana Majhi, tribal head over 25-30 villages in a specified area. The tribe has its own council at the village level and then at the Pargana level. All the tribal affairs are to be dealt with by the tribe officials and the councils and these also keep a watch over the people that the customs norms and the traditions are ~~adhered to~~.

The Murias follow polytheistic religion which is the combination of both animism and animatism. They practise religion and magic to escape from the crisis of life. Both religion and magic are deeply rooted in them, determine mode of life in every aspect of life and occupy pivotal position in uniting people to lead a tradition-bound homogenous life to live like a compact social group. The Murias present an embodiment of cooperative traditions and community living in the village. They are most care-free people and habitual wanderers of forest with bow and arrow. They are very simple and sincere if behaved.

brotherly and honestly, otherwise, they are well known for their hostility and perpetual revengefulness. They are also popular for murders and suicides which are reported quite high in their tribe. Both the Muria folks are attractive people, physically charming, perfect figure, finely featured with carefully tended hairs, often a lovely brown in colour.

The Halbas are considered better off both socially and economically as compared to Murias who are an example of backwardness. Halbas belong to the militant tribal group and they are said to be the good cultivators. They are also having social, political and religious organisations like Murias connected with the different aspects of their life pattern.

4.5 Literacy

The sample villages lacked far behind in the field of literacy attainments as compared to the tehsil and the district as a whole. There was a primary school in each village except Perpa and educational facilities upto Higher Secondary level existed at the nearby places. In 1961 as given in table 4.6, there was no one as literate in Perpa but in Bade-Kameli, Bade-Bacheli and Dugeli the literates constituted less than one per cent and in Durlu and Kirandul villages little over one per cent proportion in the village population. In 1971, the proportion of literates slightly decreased in Durlu and Dugeli villages. Literacy appeared first time in Perpa village with 0.30 per cent in 1971, when literates become 2.80 per cent in Bade Kameli, 2.23 per cent in Bade-Bacheli and 3.44 per cent in Kirandul.

As compared to males, the females occupied the worst position in the field of literacy. In general people were ignorant about the benefits of education and were not in favour of educating their children.

4.6 Socio-Cultural Aspects

Each tribal group has its own dialect, such as, the Muria and Halbas speak Muria and Halbi dialects, the latter dialect is to be used as link language while talking with other people. By now, the tribals have been able to know broken Hindustani language due to their interaction with Hindi speaking people in the project areas but they are not yet able to express themselves or to understand others in Hindi.

The Houses were of hut type like other tribal areas. Straw walls and thatched roofs ~~were~~ still prevalent but mud walls and tiled roofs were finding place in these villages due to the influence of Bailadila project.

Partial nudism prevailed in these villages and covering of all parts of the body was not yet considered a necessity. Both men and women used loin-cloth and a small size long-cloth which does not go below the knees. Females also wear a small piece of cloth around their waist and the males also put on turban. The influence of Bailadila project had introduced changes in the clothes. The persons working in Bailadila project from these villages now put on modern dresses like full and half shirts, full and half pants and such other dresses in the case of males and Sari, and Blouse in the case of females. Female also use cosmetics. This is more common among the young boys and

girls attending jobs in the project. Other persons were also seen adopting these dresses.

Gruel is the main food of tribals and it is to be supplemented to a great deal by the non-vegetarian food and edible forest-products. Tribals are well known for their habitual drinking of liquor. Drinking is their weakness and they may sacrifice anything for this. They drink liquor, Lenda, Tari and Salfi. Drinking is done excessively on the occasions of birth, marriage and death ceremonies, festivals, fairs and worships and such other festivities.

The traditional political system was still existing in these villages but it was facing influence from the Bailadila industrial society during recent years. Every hamlet was having its separate traditional council and leaders to deal with its affairs. The hamlets collectively constituted the political set up for the village as a whole. There was a hamlet chief called Para-Mukhia, for the each hamlet, village Revenue Patel and Village Majhi (Village headman) for the village and thereafter Pargana Majhi at the Pargana level. Similarly, there was a hamlet council, village council and Pargana Panchayat. The hard core of village leadership was constituted by the Para-Mukhias, Village Patel, Village Majhi, Gaita (Village Priest) caste/tribe headman, and clan heads who also occupied pivotal positions in the councils. Para Mukhiya and the village Majhi were the key figures of the political set-up and they were the custodians of the hamlets and the

village respectively. Nothing can move in their group without their knowledge and willingness and they were also to be held responsible for unusual and irregular activities. All types of village affairs were to be dealt with by the village political set-up in the customary way, even the cases of thefts and murders were not to be reported to the police till permitted by the village council to do so. The village leaders and the village councils always remained obsessed by the traditionalism and homogeneity in dealing with the village affairs.

It is important to add that the people in these villages followed both animism and animatism type of polytheistic religion and attributed all their possessions and actions to the kindness of the supernatural spirits and treated themselves as helpless creatures on this earth. There was a separate deity and worship for each possession and activity. They practised both religion and magic to escape from the crisis of life and these two were also determining as well as regulating their behaviours, activities and possessions. Both religion and magic were deeply rooted in them and anything not conceived in them was always avoided as it may annoy the supernatural power who may be a god or goddess. But the traditional panorama of their religion and magic was very narrow, shortsighted, and scanty and it did not have any mention about the activities and behaviours of the modernization.

The social life among the sample villages was an unique embodiment of community life, tradition boundedness, co-operativeness, homogeneity and strong we feeling.

Their collective as well as common political, religious, economic and social institutions colligate them into a network of social relationships to live like a homogenous community group. They live in groups, worship their deities in groups, celebrate festivals and marriages in groups and even manage their village affairs on democratic and cooperative principles. They remain united by the feelings of brotherhood and behave with each other like kins. Births and marriages are the joyful occasions and deaths are to be mourned by all. For the continuity of unity, social coherence, homogeneity and community life they have well defined community norms, customs, traditions and values which clearly define the rights and duties, rewards and punishments for each other. Thus, the social system of these villages provides a world of equals to its people where both the sexes work together and share responsibilities jointly. Drinking and dancing are the fascinations of the village life. Singing and dancing is almost a regular affair of the every evening to forgive the sorrows and troubles of the day. On the occasions of marriages and festivals, drinking and dancing is continued round the clock in colourful traditional dresses to ~~mark~~ the occasion.

4.7 Land and its Utilization

Area occupied by the sample villages was full of forests, hills, barren rocks rivers and Nalas. As per table 4.7 which gives land utilization for 1967-68 and 1973-74, the area under non-agricultural uses like forests, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, miscellaneous trees and groves, barren rocks and uncultivable lands and

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area under buildings, roads and water channels covered between 12.62 and 50.44 per cent of the total area in 1967-68 and almost same was reported in 1973-74 except in the case of Kirandul where area increased due to the transfer of forest land to Revenue Department for B.I.O.P. This also increased village area to 665.70 hectares in 1973-74 as against 286.81 hectare in 1967-68. Area under agricultural uses included old fallows and current fallows to a larger extent. The net area sown amounted between 36.54 and 71.20 per cent of the village area during 1967-68 and 1973-74 with a marginal changes.

Topography of the sample villages was most undulating and the agricultural land was located in patches hither and thither in the valleys, river beds, at the foot of hills and on the slopes and tops of the low hills. The soil was very poor and it contained much stones and shallow depth of soil, it suffered from acute soil erosion every year. There was no irrigation facilities available in the sample villages and the crops thrived on the rains, particularly on monsoon. Consequently, the double cropped area was very meagre and area under different kharif and Rabi crops varied year to year depending upon the behaviour of rains during the year.

4.8 Crops and Area

As per the details given in tables 4.8 and 4.9 about the crops and the area, the cropping pattern of the sample villages returned more or less identical to the cropping pattern of the Dantewara tehsil as a whole.

Further, there had been no change in the light of Bailadila iron-ore complex in the cropping of 1973-74 over the year 1967-68. Year to year cropping pattern from 1967-68 to 1973-74 was also looked into but it did not show the changes to meet the new demands of industrial society.

The absence of irrigation had left the crops to thrive on the vagaries of monsoon and consequently the Kharif crops were largely grown to the extent of more than 90 per cent of the gross sown area in the sample villages. Further, the food crops were mainly grown covering more than 95 per cent of the gross sown area to meet the consumption requirements of the family members. Both Rabi and non-food crops had almost no say in the cropping pattern of the sample villages. Among the different categories of crops, the cereals and millets formed the backbone of the cropping pattern and covered between 88 and 96 per cent of the gross-cropped area while other crops like pulses between 0.22 and 7.02 per cent, spices, vegetables and fruits below 2 per cent, oilseeds between 1.35 and 8.18 per cent and remaining crops less than 1 per cent in the gross area sown.

Among the crops grown the minor millets particularly the Kodo, Kutki and Sanwa were largely sown and these occupied 40 to 60 per cent gross cropped area in the sample villages. Paddy was next to be sown between 27 and 46 per cent area followed by maize with less than 8 per cent area. Wheat appeared first time in 1973-74 in the two villages namely, Bade Bacheli on 0.20 hectare and Durlu on 2.025 hectares. It was not grown in the area but introduced by Tribal Development Agency from 1972-73. All other crops occupied insignificant proportion of the area

area in the gross cropped area. Other cereals and millets included Jowar, barely, Chatka, Rala, pulses covered Arhar, Tuar, gram, Urad, Moong, Moth, Kulthi and Popat, Oilseeds included mustard, Til, Ramtil, Alsi, vegetables covered chillis, tomato, brinjal, ladys' finger, Torai, Louki, Kumrah, onion, garlic and such other vegetables. Ambadi(a fiber crop) and tobacco also returned from the cropping pattern of two villages. Mustard was the only main Rabi crop and it was grown as cash crop by the people.

Farmers in the sample villages were not aware about the developed methods of cultivation and the Tribal Development Agency was making some efforts in this direction. Agriculture was practised as a way of life in the traditional way. Bari fields were the only fields which were applied cowdung manure, properly ploughed and sown for maize and vegetables in Kharif and for mustard in Rabi. The fields were to be harrowed once and then sown for different crops by broadcasting method. No inter-culture operations were to be done but the crops were to be watched to protect from the grazing by the animals. Harvesting and threshing was to be done by manual labour. Thus, the agriculture in the sample villages required least inputs, only seed, and least labour. It also gave lowest yield for different crops as compared to the other areas of the country. Agricultural production did not keep pace with the demands of the farmers who had to supplement their consumption requirements by "forest food", edible forest products, hunting of wild animals and fishing to a larger extent.

Agricultural implements in these villages included less skillfully made wooden plough, wooden levellar, sickle, axe, spade and Genti. Even the Bakhar which is very commonly used in other tribal areas of the state was a rare phenomena in the sample villages. Further, they also yoke both cows and bullocks for driving the plough.

4.9 Animal Husbandry

The livestock returned from the sample villages, as shown in table 4.10, included cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheep, pigs and poultry. Among these cattle were to be kept in a larger number for the bullock power and used both cows and bullocks for driving the plough. As cow milk is ritually prohibited among the tribals, the cows were kept for breeding and bullock labour, some times cattle were also killed for beef to be served in the community dinner given at the time of marriage and death rites. The buffaloes were quite few as these did not survive due to the climatic and other reasons. The goats, pigs and poultry were kept to meet the requirements of meat and sacrifices to the deities. Now a days they got very high price for the goats and poultry in the B.I.O.P. market, therefore, they had started offering these for sale whenever they need some money. Pig keeping was reported disappearing fast to improve the social status among other social groups. Tribal Development Agency was trying to introduce dairy and poultry farming and it had helped six farmers to have 100 bird poultry farm each/and the eggs in Durla village from these units were sold in B.I.O.P. canteens.

Livestock in the sample villages were of local breed, short and thin and looked half starved. Livestock were to feed themselves by grazing in the forests and no specific feeding arrangements were to be made to them by the people.

4.10 Economic life

The economic activities of the people in the sample villages were having direct relation with local resources like land, forests and livestock. Their economy was chiefly characterised as 'Jungle' economy and it was based on the principles of self-sufficiency. Their needs were very meagre, simple and scanty which were to be met by themselves except the salt and the clothes to be purchased from the weekly markets against the minor forest products. Formerly, their economic activities were limited mainly to the village and a little to the nearby villages and weekly market centres. Now, these have been extended to the B.I.O.P. complex and its townships and sometime beyond this due to the road and bus transportation facilities. As against barter system which was mainly practised for exchange, the cash economy was finding place day by day.

Agriculture was main economic activity of the people but forest quests were to be carried out throughout the year in quest of forest food. Forest was still regarded as real abode for food and shelter. Livestock like goats, hens and cocks were mainly kept for meat. Cows and bulls were also to be slaughtered for beef if the occasion demanded it. Drinking of liquor and toddy juice of salfi, Tar and Chhind trees was an important aspect of the life. With the opening of Bailadila iron-ore mining complex,

labour employment was becoming the integral part of the economic system day by day and it also had considerable impact on the food habits and other material aspects of life.

Moreover, the Adivasis were still most carefree people and they had no desire for comforts and better living. They even tried to give lesser time to agriculture so as to wander in the forest with bow and arrow at large. Agricultural operations were mainly carried out by the females. After January, practically there remained no agricultural work neither for males nor for females. They engaged themselves as labour in the B.I.O.P. complex to meet the expenses of drinking and clothes rather to earn for any other purposes.

4.11 Participation in B.I.O.F. Employment

To find out the number of persons employed in Bailadila iron-ore mining complex, door to door survey was conducted in October 1973 in all six sample villages. Following paragraphs give the high lights of this survey.

4.11.1 Households participating in B.I.O.P. Employment

As per the information presented in Table 4.11, out of the total households of the six sample villages, persons from 729 of 67.06 per cent households having 4626 or 70.10 per cent population were reported availing the employment facilities created by the B.I.O.P. complex. Among the land owner cultivators such households were 65.50 per cent and among labour households, the participation rate was comparatively higher as 77.03 per cent

households from this group were seeking employment in Bailadila complex. Village wise break up of these households has indicated that the proportion of participating households varied between 48.97 per cents (Bade Kameli) and 85 per cent (Kirandul). In each village the proportion of participating labour households was higher in their groups as compared to the landowner participating households.

4.11.2 Caste/tribe wise participating households

As per the table 4.12, the participation rate of households was high in the tribal households and among them 69.14 per cent households were seeking employment in B.I.O.P. Among the Murias, the largest group, as much as 70.72 per cent households were reported as participants. Households from other castes Brahmin and Muslim group were next with 66.67 per cent participation rate. Among backward castes which generally includes functionaries, the participation rate was 17.86 per cent, the lowest, scheduled caste households participated to the extent of 26.31 per cent only.

4.11.3 Persons Employed in B.I.O.P. Complex

There were 819 persons employed in the B.I.O.P. complex from the sample villages in one way or the other. Among them, a larger section to the extent 90.84 per cent were employed as daily-wage labourers in the civil engineering wing of B.I.O.P. and private contractors and firms engaged in constructional works. There were a few persons from these who were engaged in mining operations. Only 75 or 9.16 per cent persons were employed in B.I.O.P. on monthly salaries on regular basis and some of them were

also skilled workers. As per the details given in Table 4.13, the daily wage casual labourers preponderated over the monthly paid labourers in each of the sample villages. Further, more than one person was reported employed in B.I.O.P. complex from every participating households from the sample villages, both collectively as well as individually.

4.11.4 Caste/tribe and Persons Employed

Caste/tribe wise breakup of the persons employed in B.I.O.P. complex presented in table 4.14 has given to understand that majority of the employed persons to the extent of 97.93 per cent come from the tribal groups. As against this, persons from other groups were quite few. In line with the size of households and population occupied by the Murias, the persons employed from this group numbered 785 or 95.85 per cent of the total persons employed in B.I.O.P. complex from the sample villages. As compared to the landowner participants, the labour participation from each caste and tribe had a better participation rate in the group. From all groups, the daily-wage-labourers were in larger number as compared to the monthly paid workers.

4.12 Indirect Participation in B.I.O.P.

Besides the employment, the persons from the sample villages were also registering participation in the new demands and facilities created by the B.I.O.P. complex in the area. Persons were selling fodder grass and wooden fuel in the townships every day. They were utilizing B.I.O.P. township markets for buying and selling. Now

they have been in a position to sell their vegetables, eggs, hens and cocks and minor forest products on good price in the B.I.O.P. markets at any day. They have come in contact

with other cultural groups and were under the influence of the industrial society and the women folk was attracted fast towards the new culture.

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Kirandul	Perpa	Bade-Kameli	Bade Bacheli	Durli	Dugeli
Place Km.	Place Km.	Place Km.	Place Km.	Place Km.	Place Km.

Table No. 4.2 Households and population of sample villages

S.No.	Village	Hamlets	Households	Population	Average size of H.H.	Population (1961)	% increase 1961-74		
1.	Durli	7	212	19.50	1434	21.75	6.76	1286	11.51
2.	Bade-Kameili	7	194	17.85	1437	17.24	5.86	940	20.96
3.	Bade-Dacholi	7	197	18.12	1186	17.99	6.02	914	29.76
4.	Dugeli	8	385	35.42	2301	34.90	5.98	1979	16.27
5.	Kiranduli	5	40	3.68	206	3.12	5.15	280	(-)-26.43
6.	Perpa	4	59	5.43	330	5.00	5.59	227	45.37
All		38	1087	100.00	6594	100.00	6.07	5626	17.20

Table - 4.3 Occupational distribution of Households and Population in sample villages

S.No. Village	Cultivator				Labour			
	Households		Population		Households		Population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Durla	195	91.98	1363	95.05	17	8.02	71	4.95
2. Bade Kamelli	178	91.75	1054	92.70	16	8.25	83	7.30
3. Bade Bachelli	165	83.76	1050	88.53	32	16.24	136	11.47
4. Dugelli	370	96.10	2234	97.09	15	3.90	67	2.91
5. Kirandul	17	42.50	94	45.63	23	57.50	112	54.37
6. Perpa	14	23.73	106	32.12	45	76.27	224	67.88
ALL	939	86.38	5901	89.49	148	13.62	693	10.51

Table 4.4 Caste/tribe wise Households and population of Sample villages

S.No. Caste/Tribe	Durli. Bade	Bad	Dugli. Khandul. Perpa.	All	No.	%			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HOUSE HOLDS									
1. Gond(Muriya, Mariya)	207	192	123	374	40	58	994	91.44	
2. Halba	-	-	38	-	-	-	38	3.50	
3. Gadwa	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	0.46	
Scheduled Tribes									
4. Ghasia	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.09	
5. Mahara	2	-	14	2	-	-	18	1.67	
Scheduled Castes									
6. Dhakad	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	1.20	
7. Raut	3	-	1	1	-	-	5	0.47	
8. Banjara	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	0.18	
9. Kumbhar	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.18	
10. Marar	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.18	
11. Lohar	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.09	
12. Patwa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.09	
13. Kosta	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.09	
14. Kalhar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.09	
Backward castes									
	3	1	19	4	-	1	28	2.57	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Brahmin	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	0.18
16. Muslim	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.09
Other Caste	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.27
All	212	194	197	385	40	59	1087	100.00	

POPULATION

1. Gond (Murliya, Marliya)	1407	1120	838	2251	206	321	6143	93.17
2. Halba	-	-	192	-	-	-	192	2.91
3. Gadwa	-	-	-	22	-	-	22	0.33
Scheduled Tribes	1407	1120	1030	2273	206	321	6357	96.41
4. Ghasia	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	0.17
5. Mehara	9	-	60	7	-	-	76	1.15
Scheduled Castes	9	11	60	7	-	-	87	1.32
6. Dhakad	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	0.89
7. Raut	18	-	4	6	-	-	28	0.42

contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8 • Banjara	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	13	0.20
9 • Kumbhar	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	0.15
10 • Marar	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	0.08
11 • Lohar	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	0.09
12 • Patwa	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	0.09
13 • Kosta	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	0.08
14 • Kalhar	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	0.09
Backward castes	18	6	84	21	-	-	9	138	2.09
15 • Brahmin	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	0.09
16 • Muslim	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	0.09
OTHER CASTES	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	0.18
All	1437	1137	1186	2301	206	330	6594	100.00	

Table 4.5 Caste/Tribe wise occupational distribution
of households and population

Caste/Tribe	Cultivators				Labour			
	Households		Population		Households		Population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Gond(Muriya Mariya)	880	88.53	5603	91.21	114	11.47	540	8.79
2. Halba	22	57.89	129	67.19	16	42.11	63	32.81
3. Gadwa	5	100.00	22	100.00	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribes	907	87.46	5754	90.51	130	12.54	603	9.49
4. Chasia	-	-	-	-	- 1	100.00	11	100.00
5. Mehara	12	66.67	50	65.79	6	33.33	26	34.21
Scheduled Castes	12	63.16	50	57.47	7	36.84	37	42.53
6. Dhakad	10	76.92	49	83.05	3	23.08	10	16.95
7. Raut	3	60.00	18	64.28	2	40.00	10	35.72
8. Banjara	1	50.00	4	30.77	1	50.00	9	69.23
9. Kumhar	2	100.00	10	100.00	-	-	-	-
10. Marar	2	100.00	5	100.00	-	-	-	-
11. Lohar	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	6	100.00
12. Patwa	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	6	100.00
13. Kosta	1	100.00	5	100.00	-	-	-	-
14. Kalhar	1	100.00	6	100.00	-	-	-	-
Backward Caste	20	71.43	97	70.29	8	28.57	41	29.71
15. Brahmin	-	-	-	-	2	100.00	6	100.00
16. Muslim	-	-	-	-	1	100.00	6	100.00
Other Castes	-	-	-	-	3	100.00	12	100.00
All	939	86.38	5901	89.49	148	13.62	693	10.51

4.6 Literates in percentage in the sample villages

S.No. Village	Male		Female		All	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1. Durli	1.09	0.75	-	0.20	1.09	0.95
2. Bade-Kameili	0.32	2.63	0.10	0.17	0.42	2.80
3. Bade-Bacheili	0.33	1.84	-	0.39	0.33	2.23
4. Dugeli	0.76	0.58	-	-	0.76	0.58
5. Kiranduli	1.07	2.78	-	0.66	1.07	3.44
6. Perpa	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.30

Table 4.7 Land Utilization Pattern during 1967-68 and 1973-74

S. No.	Particulars	Unit	Dur 11	Bade Kamell	Bade Bachell
			67-68	73-74	73-74
1.	Area according to village	Hect.	1745.27	1762.77	1573.792
2.	Papers Total Non-Agri- cultural area	% Hect.	100.00 756.33	100.00 428.35	100.00 498.03
	1) Forests	% Hect.	43.34 209.33	24.30 375.88	31.64 402.75
	11) Buildings & Roads.	% Hect.	11.99 57.68	21.33 27.25	25.59 56.18
	111) Barren & Uncul- turable land.	% Hect.	3.31 69.85	1.54 24.30	3.57 36.46
	1v) Permanent pastures & other grazing land.	% Hect.	4.00 416.81	1.38 0.92	2.15 -
3.	Total area under Agricultural uses. 1) Old fallow	% Hect.	23.89 988.94	0.05 1334.42	2.64 1075.76
	(v) Miscellaneous trees & groves.	% Hect.	2.66 0.15	- -	2.64 0.16
	1) Current fallow	% Hect.	3.33 58.08	21.29 375.23	17.24 227.89
	111) Net area shown	% Hect.	1.41 906.22	7.74 822.87	7.94 722.97
	Double cropped area.	% Hect.	51.92 262.32	46.68 34.70	45.94 199.58

Table 4.7 contd...

S. No.	Particulars.	Unit	Dugelli				Kiranadul				Perpa			
			67-68		73-74		67-68		73-74		67-68		73-74	
1.	Area according to village Payers.	Hect.	3169.05	3073.60	286.81	665.70	633.22	100.00	633.22	100.00	319.43	50.44	633.22	100.00
2.	Total Non-Agricultural area.	Hect.	630.33	635.86	36.19	272.38	319.43	100.00	319.43	100.00	50.44	50.44	319.43	100.00
	1) Forests	Hect.	28.57	30.27	-	96.89	38.10	38.10	38.10	38.10	38.10	38.10	38.10	38.10
	%	%	4.53	4.83	-	14.56	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.02
	11) Buildings & Roads.	Hect.	44.29	47.21	-	17.33	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22
	%	%	7.14	7.44	-	2.60	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61	1.61
	111) Barren and Unculturable land	Hect.	450.00	442.86	-	46.90	120.15	18.97	120.15	18.97	150.96	150.96	120.15	18.97
	%	%	71.43	70.48	-	7.41	37.74	29.04	37.74	29.04	47.74	47.74	37.74	29.04
	1v) Permanent pastures & other grazing land.	Hect.	107.37	115.52	36.19	110.08	23.84	150.96	23.84	150.96	23.84	23.84	23.84	150.96
	%	%	17.24	18.34	5.76	16.54	7.68	47.74	7.68	47.74	7.68	7.68	7.68	47.74
	v) Miscellaneous trees & groves.	Hect.	-	-	-	1.18	-	1.18	-	1.18	-	-	-	1.18
	%	%	-	-	-	0.18	-	0.18	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
3.	Total area under Agricultural uses.	Hect.	2538.82	2437.74	250.62	393.32	313.79	313.79	313.79	313.79	49.56	49.56	313.79	49.56
	%	%	40.99	39.74	87.38	59.08	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56	49.56
	1) Old fallow	Hect.	291.03	248.18	90.97	294.93	52.24	52.24	52.24	52.24	52.24	52.24	52.24	52.24
	%	%	4.74	4.07	31.72	44.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
	11) Current fallow	Hect.	128.80	1.25	7.52	23.57	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18	30.18
	%	%	2.11	0.04	2.62	3.54	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77	4.77
	111) Net area shown	Hect.	2118.99	2186.31	152.13	74.82	231.37	231.37	231.37	231.37	231.37	231.37	231.37	231.37
	%	%	33.58	33.35	7.04	9.95	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14
	Double cropped area.	Hect.	93.38	33.35	7.04	9.95	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14	6.14

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S. No.	Particulars.	Unit												
9.	Vegetable	Hect.	1.98	4.03	0.63	1.88	1.78	15.72	1.43	2.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	1.39
	%		0.17	0.32	0.07	0.21	0.21	1.70	0.06	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.45
10.	Spices	Hect.	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.39	0.76	1.88	0.59	0.29	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.06
	%		0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.20	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	0.02
11.	Fruits	Hect.	-	2.70	0.93	1.73	0.12	3.01	1.36	0.04	-	1.18	0.01	1.51
	%		-	0.22	0.11	0.20	0.01	0.33	0.06	-	-	1.39	0.01	0.49
12.	Oilseeds	Hect.	15.81	42.75	26.33	42.50	7.62	59.59	94.48	32.20	1.84	6.93	5.85	
	%		1.35	3.41	3.07	4.85	0.88	6.46	4.27	1.45	1.16	8.18	2	
13.	Fibres	Hect.	-	1.60	0.39	0.33	0.02	5.22	7.29	-	0.02	-	1.40	0.13
	%		-	0.13	0.04	0.04	-	0.56	0.33	-	0.01	-	0.59	0.01
14.	Other crops.	Hect.	-	0.26	11.04	-	0.99	0.41	0.19	-	0.01	-	2.64	10.00
	%		-	0.02	0.02	1.29	-	0.11	0.04	-	0.01	-	1.11	3.25

Mull

Bade-Kame

Bade-Bache

Duge

Khinnadu

Perpa

67-68 73-74 67-68 73-74 67-68 73-74 67-68 73-74 67-68 73-74 67-68 73-74

Table 4.9 Area under different Crops during 1967-68 and 1973-74

Crops	Durli		Bade Kamelli		Bade Bachelli		Dugelli		Kiranduli		Perpa	
	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74
Paddy	431.44	480.85	220.27	250.35	315.26	398.65	924.22	715.96	41.61	23.64	53.56	88.53
Wheat	-	2.02	-	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maize	77.11	46.32	32.62	42.78	37.96	64.34	116.19	36.50	12.87	8.01	5.67	23.79
Jowar	-	-	0.06	0.14	1.94	6.34	0.02	-	0.69	1.56	0.36	0.50
Barley	-	-	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kodo-Kutki	589.90	568.00	484.66	465.06	358.84	198.19	982.24	1332.22	85.83	31.61	165.08	93.43
Sauw a	39.94	89.40	68.07	67.70	109.38	96.08	25.61	84.19	12.85	11.60	0.97	62.08
Other Minor Millets	0.06	3.12	0.01	0.05	3.13	7.34	0.04	0.26	0.06	0.01	-	0.48
Tur	-	0.13	-	0.61	-	1.46	15.11	1.76	-	-	-	-
Gram	-	-	-	0.61	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urad	0.51	2.11	2.35	0.48	1.99	1.84	15.09	3.34	3.00	0.05	-	-
Moung-Moth	5.76	2.30	1.55	2.86	0.63	15.56	2.77	0.10	-	-	-	-
Kutht	4.97	6.70	7.77	1.77	22.79	49.58	12.92	9.88	0.12	-	-	0.70
Other Pulses	0.74	0.56	0.58	0.30	0.55	11.09	0.03	0.28	0.17	0.14	1.87	0.89
Total Spices	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.39	0.76	1.88	0.29	0.03	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.06
Total Fruits	-	2.70	0.93	1.73	0.12	2.01	1.36	0.04	-	1.18	0.01	1.51
Total vege-	1.99	4.03	0.62	1.88	1.78	15.72	1.43	2.03	0.01	0.03	0.04	1.38

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Crops	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74
Burli	15.81	42.75	26.33	42.50	7.62	59.59	94.48	32.20	1.84	6.93	5.89	24.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Oilseeds	15.81	42.75	26.33	42.50	7.62	59.59	94.48	32.20	1.84	6.93	5.89	24.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Fibres	1.60	0.39	0.33	0.02	5.22	7.29	0.02	-	0.02	-	1.41	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	0.26	0.02	-	0.20	0.40	0.19	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Podder crops	-	-	11.03	-	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	2.64	10.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total gross	1168.54	1253.15	857.57	876.32	866.60	922.55	2212.37	2221.66	159.17	84.77	237.51	307.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cropped Area.	1168.54	1253.15	857.57	876.32	866.60	922.55	2212.37	2221.66	159.17	84.77	237.51	307.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.10 Livestock reported in the sample villages during 1967-68 and 1973-74

Livestock	Burl	Bade Kamell	Bade Bachell	Dugell	Kirendul	Perpa							
	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68	73-74	67-68
1. Total cattle	1480	1475	906	1148	1323	1710	2320	2555	252	241	216	279	(65.14)
(1) Bulls	531	650	277	336	397	441	705	938	71	64	78	112	(71.29)
(1) Cows	433	530	339	461	339	512	848	746	109	85	89	121	(86.58)
(11) Youngstock- Male	242	140	130	243	274	343	417	428	35	50	27	23	(60.49)
Female	274	155	160	108	313	414	350	443	37	42	22	23	(71.70)
2. Total buffaloes	5	4	2	13	25	11	11	14	14	14	14	21	(61.68)
(1) He buffaloes	1	2	-	7	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	(71.70)
(1) She buffaloes	1	2	-	-	18	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	(60.49)
(11) Youngstock- Male	2	-	-	2	3	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	(71.70)
Female	1	-	2	4	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	(61.68)
3. Goats	662	410	268	150	539	568	801	849	36	5	74	50	(71.70)
(29.14)	(19.82)	(20.82)	(11.31)	(24.64)	(23.81)	(21.30)	(23.68)	(11.69)	(1.92)	(21.83)	(13.89)	(14.45)	(2.78)
4. Sheep	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5.75)
5. Pigs	125	180	111	28	305	79	629	167	20	15	49	10	(5.75)
ALL Livestock	2272	2069	1287	1326	2187	2385	3761	3585	308	261	339	360	(14.45)
Hens & Cocks	397	300	178	1423	613	2065	1635	88	80	188	101	-	(2.78)
Ducks	-	-	1	-	-	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	(14.45)

Table 4.11 Households from which persons employed in B.I.O.P. Complex

Village	Participant in B.I.O.P. Employment			Population							
	Land owner	H.H.	Population	Labour	H.H.	Population					
1. Durla	129	(66.15)	952	16	(94.11)	65	(31.54)	145	(68.40)	1017	(70.92)
2. Bade Kamella	82	(46.07)	493	13	(81.25)	73	(87.35)	95	(48.97)	566	(49.78)
3. Bade Bachella	86	(52.12)	581	16	(50.00)	75	(55.14)	102	(51.78)	656	(55.08)
4. Dugella	295	(79.73)	1907	9	(60.00)	41	(61.19)	304	(78.96)	1948	(84.66)
5. Klranda	14	(82.35)	77	20	(86.95)	107	(95.54)	34	(85.00)	184	(89.32)
6. Perpa	9	(64.28)	60	40	(89.89)	195	(87.05)	49	(83.05)	255	(77.27)
All	615	(65.50)	4070	114	(77.03)	556	(80.23)	729	(67.06)	4626	(70.10)

Note :- (Figures in brackets indicates the proportion in percentages in the respective groups)

Table 4.12 Caste/tribe wise participation of Households in B.I.O.P. Employment

S.Caste/Tribe.	Land Owner			Labour			Both		
	Number	Percentage	H.H. Population	Number	Percentage	H.H. Population	Number	Percentage	H.H. Population
1. Gond(Muria)	604	68.64	4006	703	86.84	4484	703	70.72	4490
2. Halba	6	27.27	31	14	55.56	66	14	36.84	66
3. Gadwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scheduled Tribes	610	67.25	4037	717	86.07	4556	717	69.14	4556
4. Ghasia	-	-	-	1	100.00	11	1	100.00	11
5. Mehra	2	16.67	10	4	33.33	19	4	22.22	19
Scheduled Caste	2	16.67	10	5	54.05	30	5	26.31	30
6. Dhakad	2	20.00	17	3	33.33	20	3	23.08	20
7. Raut	1	33.33	6	2	40.00	10	2	40.00	10
8. Banjara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Kumbhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Marar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Lohar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Patwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Kosta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Kalhar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Landowner		Labour				Both	
S.Caste/Tribe		S.Caste/Tribe		S.Caste/Tribe		S.Caste/Tribe	
Number	H.H. Popu- lation.	Number	H.H. Popu- lation.	Number	H.H. Popu- lation.	Number	H.H. Popu- lation.
Percentage	H.H. Popu- lation.	Percentage	H.H. Popu- lation.	Percentage	H.H. Popu- lation.	Percentage	H.H. Popu- lation.
Backward Castes							
3	23	15.00	23.71	2	7	25.00	17.07
					5	30	17.86
15. Brahmin							
-	-	-	-	1	4	50.00	66.67
-	-	-	-	6	100.00	100.00	66.67
16. Muslim							
-	-	-	-	2	10	66.67	83.33
Other Groups							
-	-	-	-	2	10	66.67	83.33
All							
615	4070	65.50	68.97	114	556	77.03	80.23
						729	4626
						67.05	70.15

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S.No.	Caste/Tribe	Landowner	Permanent	Casual	Both	Labour	All
12.	Patwa	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Kosta	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kalhar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backward castes							
		-	4	4	2	1	3
							2
							(2.67)
							(0.67)
							(0.85)
15.	Brahmin	-	-	1	-	1	1
							(1.33)
							(0.12)
16.	Muslim	-	-	1	-	1	1
							(1.33)
							(0.12)
Other Groups							
		-	-	2	-	2	2
							(2.67)
							(100.00)
							(100.00)
							(100.00)
54		618	672	21	126	147	75
All							819
							(0.24)
							(100.00)
							(100.00)
							(100.00)

CHAPTER V

IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE

5.1. The Sample Households

To study the impact of Bailadila iron ore mining complex on the social and economic conditions of the local people, mainly the tribals, a sample of 103 households was taken from the six sample villages. Distribution of sample households has been as per table 5.1. The total number of participating households in the sample villages was 729 and that of non-participating households was 353. A sample of 60 households from the former and that of 43 households from the latter group was taken. In other words, the sample had 58.25 per cent participating and 41.75 per cent non-participating households. The participants included 51 cultivators and 9 labour households. The non-participants comprised 36 cultivators and 7 labour households. Further, the sample included in all 87 or 84.46 per cent cultivating households and 16 or 15.54 per cent non-cultivating (labour) households. Among the sample households, 20 come from Durlu, 19 each from Bade kameli and Bade Bachelu, 34 from Dugeli, 5 from Kirandul and 6 households from Perpa village.

As is given in table 5.2, the sample covered 97 or 94.18 per cent tribal households including 93 or 90.30 per cent Muria Gonds and 4 or 3.88 per cent Halba households. Among the remaining 6 households 5 belonged to Mehra and 1 to Marar caste people.

In the subsequent discussions, the agriculture or cultivator participating households will be mentioned as AP, the agriculture or cultivator non-participating

households as ANP, labour participating households as IP and labour non-participating households as L.N.P.

5.2. Population characteristics of Households

The sample households had a population of 741 persons who included as per table 5.3, 50.74 per cent males and 49.26 per cent females. As per their age, 40.62 per cent belonged to 0-14 age group, 55.87 per cent to 15-59 and only 3.51 per cent were more than 60 years old. More than 50 per cent were reported workers. As regards to their marital status, 47.37 per cent were unmarried, 48.18 per cent married, 4.05 per cent widowed and 0.40 per cent divorced or separated persons. Literacy percentage returned for the sample households was reported higher as compared to the literacy figures for the sample villages. There returned 5.26 per cent literates among them, this figure among the males was quite high with 9.04 per cent and among the females quite low with 1.37 per cent literates.

The average size of a household in the sample was of 7.19 persons. It was reported largest among the AP households with 8.35 persons followed by 6.86 persons among the households of ANP group. Among the labour household, the average size remained below 5 persons and it was reported 4.39 persons in the IP group and 4.14 in INP group. The largest size had 18 persons and the lowest 2 persons in the sample households.

5.3. Persons Employed in B.I.O.P. Complex

The **participating** households had an working population of 278 persons and among them 100 or about

36 per cent were seeking employment in the B.I.O.P. complex. In the AP group which had 253 working persons, 86 or 34.43 per cent were employed in B.I.O.P. jobs. Among IP households, there were 25 working men and among them 11 or 41.60 per cent returned as employed in B.I.O.P. complex.

Among the AP households, 58 males and 19 females were employed as daily wage labour and 9 males as monthly paid employee. In the IP group, 8 males and 3 females belonged to the former category and 3 males to the latter category. Among the employed persons 78 were males and 22 females. All the female workers were employed as daily-wage-labour while among the male workers, 12 were also employed as monthly paid worker in B.I.O.P.

5.4 Formation of Assests

The assests returned from the different categories of sample households as presented in table 5.4 have given to understand that ANP group of households possessed the larger average size of assests valued Rs. ~~1205.40~~ per head as against Rs. 552.92 reported for the AP households.

The assests in these groups included land, trees, livestock, buildings, agricultural implements, craft tools, hunting and fishing equipment, utensils, ornaments and other household durables. Among the AP households, the buildings and household durable like utensils, ornaments, and such other things had larger proportion as compared to the same returned in ANP households. However, land, trees, buildings and livestock constituted the hard core of assests among both groups.

Among the labour households the participants (IP) had larger assests valued Rs. 241.87 per head

as against Rs. 191.00 for the non-participants (INP). Among non-participants, the livestock had larger proportion of 54.13 per cent as against 46.49 per cent among participating households where buildings, crafttools and other assests like utensils, ornaments and other household possession had been in larger size as compared to the former.

The figures in table 5.4 give an understanding that the persons working in B.I.O.P. complex have been in a positions to make purchasings to improve upon the buildings, clothes, utensils, ornaments and such other durables due to their better earning capabilities and cultural interaction with other cultural groups at B.I.O.P. complex.

5.4.1. Distribution of Holdings

Among both the land owning groups, the average size of holdings per household was reported more or less equal. It was 7.86 hectares for participants and 7.54 hectares for non-participants. The distribution of land holdings in table 5.5 shows that out of 51 participating households, 14 had land 1-4 hectares, 22 household between 4-10 hectares and 15 households more than 10 hectares with an average size of 2.88, 6.09 and 15.10 hectares respectively.

Among the non-participating households, 5 owned land between 1-4 hectares, 22 households between 4-10 hectares and 9 households above 10 hectares and possessed on an average 3.18, 5.95 and 13.85 hectares land respectively.

Land utilization pattern among these groups also varied. The participants owned in all 400.86 hectares and they raised crops on 390.33 hectares or 97.38 per cent while the proportion of net sown area among non-participants was 90.03 per cent and about 9.50 per cent was under fallows.

5.4.2 Trees owned

Land owning households also owned the trees standing over their holdings. These trees numbered 2309 valued Rs. 82680 among AP households and that 2633 valued Rs. 101749 among the ANP households. The INP households also owned 19 trees valued Rs. 410. The trees owned included Sagon(Teak) Bija, Mundi, Saja important for building material and Mahwa, Harra, Mango, Emla, Char, Jamun and Tendu as fruit trees and Salfi, Chhind and Tar as toddy juice trees. See table 5.6 for details. The Sagon is said to be the gold and it is valued much. Among fruit trees, Mahwa is most dearer on account of liquor distillation from it fruits. Juice trees now has become more important due to the fondness of the people for toddy juice. Persons owning them now earned a good sum from the sale of juice to the project people who themselves approached them. Fruit trees had got importance with the establishment of B.I.O.P. complex and the fruits were readily sold in B.I.O.P. markets.

5.4.3. Distribution of Livestock & Poultry

The distribution of livestock as given in table

5.7, shows that like the sample villages, the sample household also kept the cattle, buffaloes, goats, pigs and poultry. They possessed cattle in the larger

number due to their importance in agriculture. The cultivating households, therefore, possessed livestock and poultry in the larger number as compared to the labour households. Moreover, ~~the average size of livestock and poultry in the larger number as compared to the labour households.~~ Moreover, the average size of livestock and poultry did not show relationship with the participation in B.I.O.P. complex. Both AP and ANP households kept more or less the equal number of livestock per household. Similar was the case among the LP and INP households. The variation was insignificant.

5.4.4. Distribution of Buildings

In all, the sample household owned 169 buildings, including 132 residential, 8 cattlesheds, 16 small size stores and 13 store-cum-Kitchen apartments. As per the detail given in table 5.8, the traditional type of one room hut-houses made of wooden walls and thatched roof had been influenced by the B.I.O.P. complex among all categories of the sample households. The houses with more than one room accommodation fitted with wooden gate frames and doors which were previously not there, and having tiled roof and mud walls had appeared there and these were reported becoming more popular day by day, particularly among the households participating in B.I.O.P. employment. Six houses with brickwalls and tiled roof were also reported among the sample households. Further, the houses were decorated with photos and pictures both framed and unframed, calanders and such other showpieces very commonly instead of traditional type of colourful drawings. Thus, the housing was under

the influence of B.I.O.P. complex and it was changing fast in all spheres like accommodation, building material and decorations.

5.4.5. Agricultural Implements, Craft Tools, Hunting and fishing equipment

As per the details given in table 5.9, the sample households possessed traditional type of agricultural implements, craft tools, hunting and fishing equipment. The agricultural implements included less skill-fully made wooden plough, (Nagar), Kudali, spade, sabbal, axe, and sickle. Craft tools required to prepare building materials and to make the wooden parts of the agricultural implements included Basula, Rinda, Bidni and Fatas. Among the hunting equipments, bow and arrow were more common and were kept invariably by every household. Other equipments returned included Pharsa, Chhuri, Gadasa and fishing net, Two households also possessed fire guns, one each, for hunting purposes.

5.4.6 Other Household Durables

Information was collected about the important durables and the same is presented in table 5.10. Such household durables returned from the sample households included ornaments, utensils, Bison-horn headgears, watches, radio and cycle. The utensils returned from all the four categories of households, ornaments from AP, ANP, and IP groups and that Bison-horn headgears from AP and ANP households. Consequent upon the employment in B.I.O.P. complex and arising influence of industrial society two households from AP group possessed saving deposits in the post office and wrist watches,

one each. From the same group of AP one household also possessed radio-transistor and another household maintained a bicycle. Among the labour participants, one household was having a wrist watch and another household a radio-transistor. Further, the participating households, particularly from AP group, possessed silver and gold ornaments and metal utensils in larger size as against the non-participating households. The participating households were also having cups, plates, glass tumblers and such other articles in their house while these were rare among the non-participants. A few of the participants also kept wooden chairs and tables in their houses. Torches, umbrellas, looking glasses, plastic combs, perfumed hair oils were the other items commonly found among the participating households. Modern type of dresses and footwears were also to be put on by the young ones, particularly working in B.I.O.P. complex from the participating households.

Impact on Income and its Resources

Before the opening of Bailadila iron ore mines, the road link Danteware to Jagadalpur was the only outlet available to the Bailadila region otherwise it was facing isolation and accessibility was a difficult task on account of dense forests and hilly terrains. Agriculture was the main source of livelihood but it was not keeping pace with the demands of the population which was dependent to a larger extent on forests considered to be the real abode of food supply. The people were popularly called the ~~wandarrans~~ of the forest and their economy was based on the principles of self-sufficiency. Their needs

were meagre and scanty which were to be met by themselves. The salt and the clothes were the only items to be purchased from weekly markets. Labour in exchange of labour in a customary way was a common affair and the labour on payment of wages was not practised within the village. Non-agricultural avenues of employment did not exist there except that the forest contractors and Forest Department offered labour jobs for few days which were resorted to only in the case of worst economic conditions. People practised geographical proximity latitude for social and economic contacts and their contacts with outsiders were of casual nature and that too through the weekly market centres.

The establishments of the Bailadila iron-ore mining complex had hitherto broken down the isolation of the area by roads and other communication means. It had created ample employment opportunities, new economic demands, markets and such other economic as well as social upheavals for the participation of local population to reap the benefits of the mining complex. All these had been influencing the traditional economic activities of the local people.

5.5.1. Income from Different sources

Agriculture, livestock, forest products and functionaries jobs were said to be the traditional sources of income in the sample households. With the opening of Bailadila iron-ore mining the labour employment on wages appeared as a new source of income and it also increased the economic capabilities of the people who resorted to it. As per the income derived by the sample households during the reference year presented in table 5.11, the AP households

participating in the employment of B.I.O.P. complex on an average earned one and a half times more as compared to the ANP non-participating households. The former earned Rs.235.85 per head during the year as against Rs.177.85 per head among latter group of household. Among the labour households this gap was much wider where IP households received Rs.454.36 per head as against Rs.274.45 per head among INP households.

Agriculture was still continuing as a main source of income among the cultivating households but its proportion had clung down to 49.15 percent among the participants as against 74 per cent among the non-participants. The labour employment in B.I.O.P. complex had contributed 39.78 per cent, non B.I.O.P. labour jobs 0.20 per cent and all types of labour jobs among ANP households amounted to only 2.79 per cent. Among the labour households the IP households, mainly dependent on B.I.O.P. employment, received the highest income of Rs.454.36 per head and 89 per cent of it was received from B.I.O.P. jobs. The INP labour households earned 76.89 per cent income from functionary jobs and 9.55 per cent from non B.I.O.P. labour jobs.

Forests were still contributing a considerable income to all categories of households through the collection of minor forest products which could not be fully evaluated in terms of quantity and value but roughly the households supplemented 6.23 to 14.38 per cent income from these products.

5.5.2 Income from Field Crops

Both the categories of cultivators followed traditional cropping pattern and did not make any

consideration for the new consumption demands created in their vicinity by the Bailadila mining industrial society. They raised paddy, maize, Jowar as cereals, kodo, kutki, kosra, Sanwa, Chikma and Madiya as minor millets, Urad, Arhar, Moong, Harwa, Kulthi and Jhudga as pulse crops. Til, Ramtil and mustard as oil seeds and few vegetables for their household consumption. Area, production, yields and disposals of agricultural main products had been shown in table 5.12 and 5.13.

Irrigation facilities did not exist with the sample farmers and they raised crops depending upon the behaviour of rains, particularly the monsoon. They grow Kharif crops except mustard which was grown as Rabi crop. Wheat was also sown in Rabi by a non-participating household on 0.41 hectare on the initiative from Tribal Development Agency, Dantewara.

The AP households raised crops on 401.55 hectares, of which, 156.83 hectares or 39.06 per cent was sown under cereals, 222.65 hectares or 55.46 per cent under minor millets, 6.11 hectares or 1.57 per cent under pulse crops 13.59 hectares or 3.38 per cent under oil seeds, 2.37 hectares or 0.59 per cent under vegetables and tobacco. The ANP cultivators grew crops on 258.65 hectares comprising 98.76 hectares or 38.18 per cent under cereals, 135.58 hectares or 52.43 per cent under minor millets, 6.29 hectares or 2.43 per cent under pulses, 17.18 hectares or 6.64 per cent under oilseeds and 0.84 hectare or 0.32 per cent under vegetables. Paddy was largely grown followed by Kosra, Sanwa and maize. Cereals and millets covered more than 90 per cent of the area sown among

both the cultivating groups.

The disposal of agricultural production shown in table 5.13 had evinced that it was mainly used for household consumption and a meagre part of it was retained to meet the requirement of seed for the next year. It was the production of the oilseeds and vegetables which was largely sold to the extent of more than 50 and 85 per cent respectively. Production from all other crops with the exception of a very meagre quantity was either used for household consumption or retained for seed by the cultivating households. The AP cultivators raised production worth Rs. 57387 of which worth Rs. 7561 or 13.18 per cent was sold and included paddy worth Rs. 200, pulses Rs. 161, oilseeds Rs. 4455 and vegetables worth Rs. 2745. The ANP households obtained production worth Rs. 37992 and they sold worth Rs. 6686 or 17.60 per cent including vegetables. worth Rs. 1700, oilseeds worth Rs. 4620, pulses Rs. 212, maize Rs. 33, wheat Rs. 96 and paddy Rs. 125.

Costs on Agricultural Production

Keeping aside the household human and bullock labour and farm yard manure, the costs incurred on the agricultural production included seed and land revenue only. The human and bullock labour was also used to a minimum as compared to other areas because of the fact that they only harrow the field and then sow the crops. They did not do weeding and such other interculture operations. Consequently both input and output per hectare was extremely low as compared to the other areas and even as against the district averages. The participants used seed worth Rs. 7813 and paid Rs. 184 as land revenue.

The non-participants put seed worth Rs. 5316 and paid Rs. 169 as land revenue. It means inputs worth Rs. 8002 for participants and Rs. 5485 for non-participants as against the gross production worth Rs. 57387 and Rs. 37992 respectively.

5.5.3 Income from Livestock and Poultry

Among the cultivating households, the AP households sold goats, eggs, hens, cocks and such other animals worth Rs. 2069 and utilized the same worth Rs. 1827 for household consumption. Among ANP households these figures were Rs. 1445 and Rs. 1207 respectively. Thus the participants gained Rs. 3896 and the non-participants Rs. 2652 from the livestock and poultry during the year. The labour households received a very low income from the livestock and poultry which they also kept in smaller number in the absence of land. The IP households obtained only Rs. 119 on this accounts including Rs. 15 as hire charges for bullocks and cows and Rs. 104 from the eggs, hens and cocks used for households consumption. The INP households got Rs. 250 as hire charges for two pairs of bullocks and cows, Rs. 94 from the sale of a goat and poultry products and these also consumed poultry products worth Rs. 69 and all this amounted to Rs. 413 for the year. On account of the demand created by the B.I.O.P. complex, the price for poultry products and goats was very high. The eggs were sold at the rate of 75 paise per egg. The hen at about 12 and the cock between Rs. 20 and 25. All the poultry products and goats were, therefore, sold in the weekly markets held in B.I.O.P. area at Bacheli, Kirandul and Bhansi. Details of income derived from livestock and poultry are given in table 5.14 for each category of sample households.

5.5.4 Income from Forest Products

As the informants were unable to extend information in terms of quantity and value for the forest products utilised by them for family consumption, the income on this aspect remained limited to the Mahwa fruits and flowers, Imali fruits and gum. Thus neither the present account nor the table 5.15 gives the full details about the income from forest products, it may be many times more evaluated in terms of rupees for edible fruits, flowers, roots, tubers, leafy vegetables, the animals, birds and fish obtained by hunting and fishing. All these practically supplemented the consumption requirements of the people to a considerable extent.

As per the details given in table 5.15 the participants and non-participants from the cultivators collected Mahwa flowers and fruits, Imali fruits and gum worth Rs. 6256 and Rs. 6319 and of this sold worth Rs. 2973 or 47.52 per cent and Rs. 3800 or 60.14 per cent respectively. The households from labour sample, the LP households collected these products worth Rs. 1495 and the INP households worth Rs. 666, the former sold to the extent of 89.30 per cent and the latter 58.56 per cent. In the cultivating groups, the production of Mahwa flowers and fruits was largely utilized for household consumption to the extent of more than 55 per cent while it was reported just opposit in the case of labour participating households. The labour non-participants used these for consumption to a larger extent, Mahwa flowers, 65.52 per cent and fruit 75.21 per cent.

5.5.5. Income from Labour Employment

The employment was sought in B.I.O.P. complex as well as in other avenues, the former was resorted to by the participating households and the latter by all categories of the households except the labour participants. From the AP group 88 persons resorted to employment in both B.I.O.P./avenues and earned Rs. 56073 which means that a labourer earned Rs. 637.20 during the year. From the ANP group 11 persons engaged themselves in non-B.I.O.P labour jobs and earned Rs. 1125 as wages or Rs. 102.27 per labourer for the year. The labour participant households sought employment only in B.I.O.P. complex. There were 11 persons employed in B.I.O.P. and they earned Rs. 15770 or Rs. 1127.42, the highest among all, per labour during the year. From labour non-participants 3 persons pursued labour jobs and earned Rs. 760 or Rs. 253.33 per labourer for the year, the lowest among all.

Income from B.I.O.P. Employment

In the absence of educational attainments, the persons from sample households were usually employed as casual daily wages labour and a few on regular basis as peon, helper and such other workers. There were in all 12 persons employed on regular basis in B.I.O.P. services and 9 of them belong to similar number households from cultivating participants and 3 come from labour participants, one each from similar number of households. Among the cultivating participants, one each was employed as peon and driver, 5 persons as Khalasis and 2 persons as helper. They received Rs. 30708 as pay for the year and their monthly salary ranged between Rs. 160 and Rs. 443. Among the 3 persons employed from labour participants were appointed

as peon, Khalasi and driver. They were paid Rs. 9840 for the year and their monthly salary varied between Rs. 260 and Rs. 300.

As per the details given in table 5.16 there were 78 casual labourers including 58 males and 20 females from the participating households of cultivators. This casual labour come from 45 households and one labour each was attending jobs from 23 households, 2 labourers each from 14 households 3 labourers each from 6 households, 4 and 5 labourers from one household each. The 20 female labourers worked for 1771 days and earned Rs. 5468. In other words, a female labourer worked on an average for 88.5 days and received Rs. 273.45 as wages during the year. The male labourers numbering 58 in all worked for 5637 days and earned Rs. 19697 which means a male labourer attended jobs on an average for 97.5 days and earned Rs. 339.60 during the year. In all the 78 labourers attended jobs for 7408 days and earned Rs. 25165. On an average a labourer work for about 95 days and earned Rs. 322.64 during the year.

Among the labour participants, the 11 casual labourers included 8 males and 3 females, they worked for 1820 days and earned Rs. 5930 as wages. It means a labourer on an average attended jobs 165.5 days and he earned Rs. 539.09 as wages during the year. These labourers belong to 7 labour households and 2 labourer each come from 4 households and one labour each from 3 households. The male labourers numbering 8 attended labour jobs 1560 days and earned Rs. 5385 and the 3 female labourers for 260 days and earned Rs. 545 during the year. In other words, on an average a male labourer worked for 195 days and earned Rs. 673.12

and that of female labourers worked for 87 days and earned Rs. 181.66 during the year.

It is quite evident from table 5.16 that the labourers from the sample households did not attend mining jobs being afraid of the danger to their health and life, they preferably worked to the maximum in the constructional works going on for roads and buildings. Next they preferred to work as labourers on trucks for loading and unloading the building materials. Some of them also worked at stone quarries etc. Further the labourers from the labour sample worked for more days and earned much more wages as compared to their counterparts from cultivating households. As compared to female, the male labourers also worked for more days and earned more wages during the year. A labourer made good contribution to his household income from the labour wages earned from B.I.O.P. labour employment.

Income from Non-B.I.O.P. Labour Jobs

Labour avenues other than B.I.O.P. included agriculture and land development P.W.D. constructions, forest works, private constructions and such other works. The avenues were resorted to much by the non-participants as compared to the participants who practically did not attend jobs at these avenues except that a male labourer from cultivating participants attended labour jobs on Munda Bund (check dam) for 50 days and earned Rs. 200 for the same.

Among the cultivating non-participants (ANP) 11 labourers from 7 households including 9 males and 2 females, worked for 432 days and earned Rs. 1225. On an

average a labourer worked for 39 days and earned Rs. 111.36 as wages for the year. These labourers worked for 60 days in agriculture, 130 days on check dams, 24 days in forests, 206 days in private constructions and 12 days in other such jobs and they received Rs. 56, Rs. 400, Rs. 48, Rs. 681 and Rs. 40 as wages.

Among the labour non-participants, 3 labourers from 2 households, including 2 males and 1 female earned Rs 760 from the labour employment one male labourer worked for 50 days on the construction of check dam (Munda Bund) and he received Rs. 200 as wages. In another case both husband and wife were employed as annual agricultural farm labour and paid in grains valued Rs. 500. They were also given food and the clothes valued Rs. 60 for the year.

5.5.6. Income from other sources.

Other sources of income included the customary payments received for Baddeship (priest-cum-magic manship) Patelship, Kotwarship and Athpahariyaship (village servant to serve the officials), sale of liquor and trees, house rent and business. These sources were limited to few households from either of these sources 4 household from cultivating participants received Rs. 762 including from sale of trees Rs. 270 by two households, from Athpahariyaship Rs. 60 by one household and from small village shop Rs. 200 by another household. Among cultivating non-participants 2 household supplemented their income from Baddeship and house rent including Rs. 325 from the former by one household and Rs. 900 from house **rent** by another household. From the labour participants only one household earned Rs. 300 during

the year by some small business. Among labour non-participants six households were mainly engaged in these sources and they earned Rs. 6120 from them during the year. One household practised Baddeship and earned Rs. 1120 including the grains valued Rs. 450. Another household earned Rs. 1920 from the trading of grains and minor forest products on a small scale. Other two households also earned profit of Rs. 840 and 400 each from the small village shops run by them. From the remaining two households, one was engaged in village Kotwarship and another in village servantship and they earned payments in grains valued Rs. 1450 and Rs. 330 respectively for their services from the villagers.

5.6 Impact on Consumption and Expenditures

Data on consumption and expenditure were collected for the household for the whole year 1973-74 and were calculated on per head level in terms of value in rupees on the basis of ruling prices which were paid at the time of purchase. Further, it had not been possible to account for the forest products except Mahwa fruits and flowers and Imali fruits which were obtained by the people to supplement their consumption. Thus the present account does not include the edible forest products, fish and meat obtained in hunting and fishing, toddy juice (juice of Chhind, Sulfi and Tar trees) received from owned trees, self distilled liquor, tobacco grown and used for smoking. Thus, the table 5.17 giving the consumption and expenditure in rupees does not include the value of above said items which were self produced but of the purchased quantity only.

The per head annual budget presented in table 5.17 gives the following glimpses about the influence of B.I.O.P. industrial society on the different items of consumption and expenditures.

(1) Households from all the categories spent most of their earnings on their regular livelihood requirement. Such as in the AP group Rs. 230.17 were spent out of Rs. 235.85, in ANP group Rs. 157.91 out of Rs. 177.85 in IP group Rs. 434.37 out of Rs. 454.36 and in INP group Rs. 269.22 out of 274.46. All this means that more than 95 per cent of the income received during the year was spent on the different items of the family budget.

(2) B.I.O.P. industrial complex had been influencing the living pattern of all the households but more so of the participating households.

(3) The participants made larger spendings on their livelihood as compared to the non-participants. Such as among cultivators, the participants spent Rs. 230.17 per head as compared to Rs. 157.91 by the non-participants and among labour households, the participants incurred Rs. 434.36 against Rs. 269.22 by the non-participants.

(4) The food items cover larger part of the family budget but it was much larger, more than 70 per cent, among the non-participants. The participants spent 65.66 per cent against 78.38 per cent by the non-participants among cultivators and among labour households these figures were 57 per cent for participants and 73.09 per cent for non-participants. Thus the participants being in a position to make cash expenditures spent much more as compared to the non-participants on non-food items purchased from market.

- (5) Expenditures done on different food items indicates that the participants made larger spendings as compared to the non-participants on the items like vegetables, spices, meat and fish, edible oils, sugar and beverages. All these items were purchased from the market to meet their requirements.
- (6) It is also evident from the table that the participant households had used their additional cash income mostly on ~~intoxicants~~ (liquor), clothing and toilets, soaps and hair oils.
- (7) Among cultivators, a participant spent Rs. 31.23 on intoxicants as against Rs. 13.54 per head among non-participants. These figures among labour households were much larger **Rs. 110.33 for participants and Rs. 47.00 for non-participants.** **The participants** made considerable spendings on Bhang, ganja, Bidi and tobacco smoking besides spending much on drinking liquor.
- (8) Participants among cultivators spent Rs. 29.00 on clothing against Rs. 14.66 by the non-participants. Among labour households, participants incurred Rs. 51.41 as against Rs. 15.38 by the non-participants. It means, the participants used much more clothes both in number and quality as compared to non-participants.
- (9) The non-participant could spend only 1/3 of the expenditure made by the participants on hair oils, soaps and toilets.
- (10) The participants also made larger spendings as compared to the non-participants on social ceremonies, entertainments and travels.

(11) Over all picture of the family budget expenditures had given to understand that many of the expenditure items of the industrial society had found place and sizable expenditures were done on them.

(12) Cash earnings had played major role in deciding the expenditures on different items and the items needing cash expenditures amounted to larger expenditures among participants due to their capacity to spend more in cash.

5.7 Knowledge and opinions about the B.I.O.P. Complex

So as to have some understanding about the knowledge, participation and opinions of the heads of the sample households about the B.I.O.P. complex, certain positive and negative questions were asked and their replies were sought in "yes" and "No". The same information is summarized here.

In response to a question that what new facilities have come up for you due to the opening of B.I.O.P. complex, 73 informants including 49 AP, 13 ANP, 7 L.P and 4 INP informants stated that facilities like labour jobs, employment in service, high cash wages, road and railways, (Bus and trains), township and markets, better education and medical facilities and the new demands, higher prices for consumption items had come up in the area. Remaining 30 informants, mostly non-participants could not say specifically about the facilities.

Regarding that what problems have come up due to the B.I.O.P. complex, 37 informant did not say any thing while 66 informant stated that they have faced with many problems, such as, pollution of water of Sankhani river by iron-ore dust, exploitation of young girls for sex, economic

exploitations and cheatings by township traders, loss of crops over the land falling in the command area of flood water of Sankhani river, want of agricultural labourers in the villages and increase in the crimes. Among them 48 informants expressed their happiness and 55 unhappiness on the opening of the B.I.O.P. complex in the area. Exploitation of girls and pollution of water of Sankhani river had been mainly responsible for the unhappiness and that of employment, roads, and buses, markets and cinema for happiness of the people.

Among the non-participants, 40 never tried to seek employment in B.I.O.P. and the members from 3 households tried to do but could not get employment. Moreover, as far as their willingness is concerned, all the participants were willing to continue their employment in B.I.O.P. while such persons from non-participants were only 7 who expressed their eagerness to seek employment.

The participants clearly accepted that their employment in B.I.O.P. had increased their income to a larger extent but side by side their family expenditure had also increased due to the coming up of certain new items of expenditure. Their employment had affected the income from traditional sources like agriculture and forests. However they were happy with their employment in B.I.O.P. and were intending to continue for a long due to cash wages, limited working hours, opportunities to interact with outsiders, cinema and such other facilities in the townships. They also pointed out that on account of their cash earnings and their association with others, their spendings on sugars and tea, clothing, liquor, cinema, hair oils,

soaps and toilets, and such other items had become a regular affair which was not so prior to their employment.

Informants from all the categories of households stated that on account of the establishment of B.I.O.P. complex and the interaction with outsiders the changes were coming up fast in the traditional dresses and dressing pattern, drinking and food habits, housing pattern and other aspects of life. Their visits to the township markets for buying and selling, particularly on weekly market day had become a common affair. But they have not yet started utilizing the medical and educational facilities made available to them by the B.I.O.P. at par with their employees. However, they make use of buses and cinema. They had also some friends in B.I.O.P. complex but still observe restraint while interacting with the outsiders. Above all 60 out of 103 informants expressed favourable opinions about the B.I.O.P. facilities and its influence on their social and economic life pattern. Others treated it a danger to their present traditional life pattern and community living.

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Table 5.1 Village and Category wise sample Households

Villages	Sample H.H.	Participating H.H. Cultivating Agr.	Total Cultivating Agr. (A.P.)	Non-Participating H.H. Labour (L.P.)	Total Labour (A.P.)	Total						
Durla	20	11	1	12	7	1						
Bade-Kamehl	19	7	1	8	10	1						
Bade-Bachell	19	7	1	8	9	2						
Dugell	34	24	1	25	8	1						
Kirandul	5	1	2	3	1	1						
Perpa	6	1	3	4	1	1						
Total	No. 103	51	9	60	36	7						
%	100.00	49.51	8.74	58.25	34.95	6.80						
						43						
						41.75						

Table 5.2 Caste/tribe wise breakup of sample households

Group	MURIA			HALBA			MEHARA			MARAR		
	H.H.	Population	H.H.	Population	H.H.	Population	H.H.	Population	H.H.	Population	H.H.	Population
I A.P.	49	409	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II A.N.P.	32	214	2	20	1	8	1	8	1	5	-	-
III L.P.	8	35	-	-	1	4	1	4	-	-	-	-
IV L.N.P.	4	17	-	-	3	12	3	12	-	-	-	-
All	No.	%	93	675	4	37	5	24	1	5	0.97	0.67
			50.30	91.10	3.88	4.99	4.85	3.24				

Table 5.3 Population characteristics of sample Households

Group	POPULATION				AGE GROUP				CIVIL CONDITION				LITERATES			
	Male.Female.All				0-14 15-49 60+ Un-married.				Married.Widow.Divorced.Male.Female.All							
I	A.P.	209	217	426	161	253	12	190	220	13	3	19	2	21		
II	A.N.P.	129	118	247	113	123	11	128	105	14	-	9	3	12		
III	L.P.	21	18	39	14	25	-	17	20	2	-	2	-	2		
IV	L.N.P.	17	12	29	13	13	3	16	12	1	-	4	-	4		
All No.				376	365	741	301	414	26	351	357	30	3	34	5	39
%				50.74	49.26	100.00	40.62	55.87	3.51	47.37	48.18	4.05	0.40	9.04	1.37	5.26

Table 5.4 Assets in terms of value (Rupees) among the sample Households

Group	Unit	Land	Trees	Live stock	Build- ings	Agri. Implement	OTHER ASSETS. TOTAL.	Average Assets	Per H.H. Per Head
I	A.P.	Rs. 4846	82680	91303	34660	5534	16520	235543	4618.49 552.92
	%	2.06	35.10	38.77	14.71	2.35	7.01	100.00	
II	A.N.P.	Rs. 3212	101745	142092	35270	4020	11395	297734	8270.39 1205.40
	%	1.08	34.17	47.72	11.85	1.35	3.83	100.00	
III	L.P.	Rs. -	-	4386	3790	380	877	9433	1048.11 241.87
	%	-	-	46.49	40.18	4.03	9.30	100.00	
IV	L.N.P.	Rs. -	410	2998	1700	176	255	5539	791.28 191.00
	%	-	7.40	54.13	30.69	3.18	4.60	100.00	
ALL	Rs.	8058	184835	240779	75420	10110	29047	548249	5428.21 739.88
	%	1.47	33.71	43.92	13.76	1.84	5.30	100.00	

Table 5.5 Distribution of Holdings among the Cultivating Households (Area in Hect.)

Size Group	No. of H.H.	Area Owned	Average Size	Utilisation			
				Area Sown	Current fallow	Old fallow	Under other uses
I							
1 - 4	14	40.26	2.88	39.46	-	0.15	0.65
4 -10	22	134.08	6.09	129.89	1.38	1.81	1.00
10 & above	15	226.52	15.10	220.98	-	5.54	-
All	51	400.86	7.86	390.33	1.38	7.50	1.65
Percentage				97.38	0.34	1.87	0.41
100.00							
II							
A.N.P.							
1 - 4	5	15.32	3.18	14.42	1.50	-	-
4 -10	22	130.94	5.95	117.08	4.24	8.41	1.21
10 & above	9	124.66	13.85	112.95	5.48	6.15	0.08
All	36	271.52	7.54	244.45	11.22	14.56	1.29
Percentage				90.03	4.13	5.36	0.48
100.00							

Table 5.6 Trees owned by the Cultivating Households

Trees	No.	Value(Rs.)	No. of trees	per H.H.	No.	Value (Rs.)	No. of trees	per H.Hs.
	I A.P.				II A.N.P.			
Sagon	374	18700.00	7.33	599	29950.00	16.64		
Mahwa	1185	44200.00	23.24	1059	42360.00	29.42		
Harra	10	200.00	0.20	27	540.00	0.75		
Salil	224	4290.00	4.39	125	2340.00	3.47		
Chhindl	113	2240.00	2.21	93	1840.00	2.58		
Mango	143	6740.00	2.80	209	10475.00	5.80		
Emali	55	900.00	1.08	33	640.00	0.92		
Blja	62	2470.00	1.21	215	8240.00	5.97		
Char	13	260.00	0.25	28	560.00	0.78		
Mundl	16	400.00	0.31	31	620.00	0.86		
Saja	31	620.00	0.61	28	560.00	0.78		
Jammun	12	240.00	0.24	53	960.00	1.47		
Tendu	62	1240.00	1.21	108	2160.00	3.00		
Other	9	180.00	0.18	25	500.00	0.69		
ALL	2309	82680.00	45.27	2633	101745.00	73.14		

Table - 5.7 Livestock and Poultry among Sample Households

LIVESTOCK							
I A.P.		II A.N.P.		III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
1. Total Cattle							
%	407	74784.00	320	131569.00	14	4100.00	14
	(65.43)		(72.73)	(93.33)		(82.35)	
1) Bulls							
	152	32864.00	120	44950.00	5	2200.00	3
							1200.00
11) Cows							
	157	32050.00	116	24580.00	6	1500.00	5
							850.00
111) Youngstock - Male							
	64	6840.00	62	59944.00	3	400.00	6
							550.00
Female							
	34	3030.00	22	2095.00	-	-	-
2. Total buffaloes							
%	-	-	1	600.00	-	-	-
			(0.23)				
1) He buffaloes							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11) She buffaloes							
	-	-	1	600.00	-	-	-
111) Youngstock - male							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Goats							
%	155	8490.00	95	5535.00	-	-	1
	(24.92)		(21.59)				(5.89)
4. Sheep							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Pigs							
%	60	5140.00	24	2370.00	1	80.00	2
	(9.65)		(5.45)		(6.67)		(11.76)
Total Livestock							
	622	88414.00	440	140074.00	15	4180.00	17
							2850.00
Hens & Cocks							
	251	2889.00	203	2018.00	19	206.00	28
							148.00

Table 5.8 Buildings owned by the Sample Households
(Unit Number)

Details of Buildings	I A.P.	II A.N.P.	III L.P.	IV L.N.P.
A) Type of Building				
1) Residential	72	44	10	6
2) Cattle shed	4	4	-	-
3) Store	8	8	-	-
4) Kitchen & store	4	9	-	-
ALL	88	65	10	6
B) ACCOMODATION				
1) One room	27	25	4	1
2) Two room	45	28	6	5
3) Three room	11	12	-	-
4) Four room	3	-	-	-
5) Six room	2	-	-	-
C) BUILDING MATERIAL USED-				
1) Wooden walls & Thatched roof				
i) With gates & doors	9	2	-	1
ii) Others	32	16	5	2
ALL	41	18	5	3
2) Wooden walls & tiled roof-				
i) With Gates & doors	9	7	3	1
ii) Others	5	9	-	1
ALL	14	16	3	2
3) Eathern walls & thatched roof				
i) With gates & doors	8	1	2	4
ii) Others	8	8	-	1
ALL	16	9	2	1
4. Eathern walls & tiled roof ..				
i) With gates & doors	9	9	-	-
ii) Others	8	10	-	-
ALL	17	19	-	-
5. Brick walls & tiled roof ..				
i) With gates & doors	-	3	-	-
ii) Others	-	-	-	-
ALL	-	3	-	-

Table 5.9 Agricultural Implements, Craft tools and Hunting and Fishing Equipments.

	I A.P.	II A.N.P.	III L.P.	IV L.N.P.
Particulars	No. Value.	No. Value.	No. Value.	No. Value
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:-				
Plough	104 1162.00	74 779.00	2 20.00	3 28.00
Kudali	55 280.00	25 120.00	2 10.00	2 11.00
Spade	75 424.00	44 273.00	3 20.00	2 16.00
Subbal	48 417.00	33 304.00	3 20.00	3 30.00
Axe	108 487.00	73 342.00	7 42.00	4 20.00
Syckle	216 456.00	136 288.00	9 20.00	4 9.00
Bulllock Cart	- -	1 500.00	- -	- -
CRAFT TOOLS:-				
Basula	14 103.00	35 256.00	2 11.00	1 5.00
Ronda	32 221.00	- -	- -	- -
Bidani & Patari	15 35.00	41 131.00	3 9.00	2 6.00
Others	33 100.00	1 4.00	- -	- -
HUNTING & FISHING-EQUIPMENTS :-				
Bow	87 336.00	46 198.00	5 22.00	3 15.00
Arrow	169 253.00	81 150.00	9 14.00	6 12.00
Pharsa	1 7.00	1 10.00	- -	1 5.00
Chhuri	46 201.00	21 92.00	4 20.00	2 7.00
Gadasa	10 72.00	5 43.00	2 10.00	- -
Fishing Net	7 480.00	7 530.00	3 162.00	2 12.00
Gun	1 500.00	1 300.00	- -	- -

Table 5.10 Household Durables

Particulars	I A.P.		II A.N.P.		III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Ornaments	-	6380.00	-	3800.00	-	22.00	-	-
Deposits	-	800.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utensils	-	3370.00	-	4395.00	-	455.00	-	255.00
Bisonhorn	42	5075.00	-	2900.00	-	-	-	-
Watches	2	280.00	-	-	1	100.00	-	-
Radios	1	285.00	-	-	1	300.00	-	-
Cycles	1	330.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.11 Income derived from different sources by the sample households

Sources of Income		I A.P.		II A.N.P.		III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
		Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
1) Field crops	49385.00	49.15	32507.00	74.00	-	-	-	-	-
2) Livestock	3896.00	3.88	2652.00	6.04	119.00	0.67	413.00	5.19	
3) Forest products	6256.00	6.23	6319.00	14.38	1495.00	8.43	666.00	8.37	
4) Employment	40174.00	39.98	1225.00	2.79	15770.00	89.00	760.00	9.55	
1) B.I.O.P.	39974.00	39.78	-	-	15770.00	89.00	-	-	
11) Non-B.I.O.P.	200.00	0.20	1225.00	2.79	-	-	760.00	9.55	
5) Other sources	762.00	0.76	1225.00	2.79	336.00	1.90	6120.00	76.89	
ALL.	100473.00	100.00	43928.00		17720.00	100.00	7959.00	100.00	
Per household	1970.06	-	1220.22	-	1968.89	-	1137.00	-	
Per head	235.85	-	177.85	-	454.36	-	274.45	-	

Table : 5.12 Area, Production and Yield per hectare.

Crops	I A.P.			II A.N.P.		
	Area (Hect.)	Produ ction.Kg.(Kg.)	Yield (Kg.)	Area (Hect.)	Produc- tion(Kg.)	Yield (Kg.)
Cereals	156.83	45481	290	98.76	29349	297
Paddy	140.51	42475	302	83.92	26825	320
Wheat	-	-	-	0.41	65	158
Maize	15.16	2944	194	13.43	2201	164
Jowar	1.16	62	53	1.00	258	258
Minor Millets	222.65	13333	60	135.58	6848	51
Kodo	0.77	140	182	2.66	420	158
Kutki	13.92	940	240	12.28	1700	138
Kosara	174.00	9122	52	93.36	3260	35
Sawan	33.44	2750	82	20.99	1115	53
Chikma	9.51	352	37	6.03	335	56
Madiya	1.01	29	29	0.26	18	69
Pulses	6.11	860	141	6.29	475	76
Urd	1.07	146	136	0.98	65	66
Arhar	1.60	333	208	1.02	85	83
Moong	0.70	71	101	1.04	54	52
Harwa	1.14	178	156	1.03	82	80
Kulthi	1.60	132	82	1.91	175	92
Jhudga	-	-	-	0.31	14	45
Oil seeds	13.59	1820	134	17.18	1943	113
Til	0.18	15	83	0.51	123	241
Ramtil	1.45	68	47	1.64	56	34
Mustard	11.96	4737	145	15.03	1764	117
Other crops	2.37	-	-	0.84	-	-
Vegetables	2.33	-	-	0.84	-	-
Tobacco	0.04	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.13 Disposal of Agricultural production

Crops	I. A.P.				II A.N.P.			
	Unit	Produc-	Consu-	Sold	Produc-	Consumed	Sold	Retained
tion.								
Paddy	Kg.	42475.00	35282.00	200.00	6993.00	26825.00	21936.00	125.00
	%	100.00	83.07	0.47	16.46	100.00	81.77	0.47
	Rs.	30060.00	28254.60	200.00	5605.40	21560.00	18452.60	125.00
Wheat	Kg.	-	-	-	-	65.00	-	32.00
	%	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	49.23
	Rs.	-	-	-	-	195.00	-	96.00
Maize	Kg.	2944.00	2744.00	-	200.00	2201.00	1994.00	33.00
	%	100.00	93.21	-	6.79	100.00	90.60	1.50
	Rs.	2923.00	2726.00	-	197.00	2199.00	1996.00	33.00
Jowar	Kg.	62.00	58.00	-	4.00	258.00	236.00	-
	%	100.00	93.55	-	6.45	100.00	91.47	-
	Rs.	65.00	47.00	-	18.00	156.00	142.50	-

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Crops	I A.P.				II A.N.P.			
	Unit. Product- ion.		Consumed. Sold.		Unit. Product- ion.		Consumed. Sold.	
Minor Millets	Kg.	13333.00	11021.00	-	2312.00	6848.00	5202.00	-
	%	100.00	82.66	-	17.34	100.00	75.96	-
	Rs.	8549.60	7047.40	-	1502.20	4325.20	3276.00	-
Pulses	Kg.	860.00	691.00	66.00	103.00	475.00	292.00	100.00
	%	100.00	80.35	7.67	11.98	100.00	61.48	21.05
	Rs.	1817.00	1454.00	161.00	202.00	1008.00	622.00	212.00
Oilseeds	Kg.	1820.00	119.00	1496.00	205.00	1943.00	146.00	1539.00
	%	100.00	6.54	82.20	11.26	100.00	7.51	79.21
	Rs.	5363.00	308.00	4455.00	600.00	5685.00	401.00	4620.00
Vegetable	Rs.	4561.00	1716.00	2745.00	100.00	2865.00	1110.00	1700.00
Tabacco	Rs.	50.00	-50.00	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.14 Income from Livestock & Poultry

Particulars	I A.P.		II A.N.P.		III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Hiring charges	-	-	-	-	3	15.00	4	250.00
Animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Bulls	-	-	-	-	1	5.00	2	125.00
2. Cows	-	-	-	-	2	10.00	2	125.00
Sale of Live-stock	50	2069.00	40	1445.00	-	-	3	94.00
1. Goats	35	1945.00	17	1065.00	-	-	1	70.00
2. Poultry	45	124.00	22	140.00	-	-	2	24.00
3. Others	-	-	1	240.00	-	-	-	-
Killed for H.Hs.	202	1827.00	157	1207.00	12	104.00	10	69.00
Consumption.	2	75.00	2	100.00	-	-	-	-
1. Goats	194	1542.00	155	1107.00	12	104.00	10	69.00
2. Poultry	6	210.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Pigs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All		3896.00		2652.00		119.00		413.00

Table 5.15 Income from forest Products and its Disposal

Particulars		I A.P.		- II A.N.P.		-III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
	Unit	Produ-Consu-		Produ-Consu-		Produ-Consu-		Produ-Consu-	
		tion.	Sold	tion.	Sold	tion.	Sold	tion.	Sold
Mahuwa flowers.	kg.	5050.00	3070.00	1980.00	3280.00	2146.00	1174.00	270.00	115.00
	%	100.00	60.79	39.21	100.00	65.43	34.57	100.00	43.59
Mahuwa fruits	Rs	2525.00	1535.00	990.00	1640.00	1053.00	587.00	135.00	58.00
	kg.	1502.00	834.00	648.00	841.00	562.00	289.00	110.00	46.00
Others	%	100.00	55.52	45.48	100.00	66.82	33.18	100.00	41.82
	Rs	3004.00	1708.00	1296.00	1684.00	1106.00	578.00	220.00	92.00
ALL	Rs	727.00	40.00	687.00	2995.00	360.00	2635.00	140.00	10.00
	%	6256.00	3203.00	2973.00	6319.00	2519.00	3800.00	1495.00	160.00
		100.00	52.48	47.52	100.00	39.86	60.14	100.00	10.70
									89.30
									100.00
									41.00
									58.56

Table 5.16 Income from those who worked as casual labour in B.I.O.P.

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No. of		Sex		Construction.		Transport		Others	
labours.									
Group		M	F	Days	Wages Rs.	Days	Wages Rs.	Days	Wages Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.A.P.	78.00	58.00	20.00	5039.00	17652.00	2249.00	7191.00	120.00	322.00
Average per worker			64.00	226.31	29.00	92.19	2.00		4.14
Percentage	100.00	74.36	25.64	68.02	70.14	30.36	28.58	1.62	1.28
III L.P.	11.00	8.00	3.00	1410.00	4795.00	320.00	910.00	90.00	225.00
Average per worker			128.00	435.91	29.00	82.73	8.00		20.45
Percentage	100.00	72.73	27.27	77.47	80.86	17.58	15.35	4.95	3.79
Contd. Table 5.16									
No. of labours		Sex		Total Males		Total female		Total	
Group		M	F	Days	Wages	Days	Wages	Days	Wages
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.A.P.	78	58.00	20.00	5637.00	19697.00	1771.00	5468.00	7408.00	25165.00
Average per worker			97.5	339.60	89	273.40	95		322.64
Percentage	100.00	74.36	25.64	76.09	78.27	23.91	21.73	100.00	100.00
III L.P.	11.00	8.00	3.00	1560.00	5385.00	260.00	545.00	1820.00	5930.00
Average per worker			195.00	673.12	87.00	181.66	165.00		539.00
Percentage	100.00	72.73	27.27	85.71	90.81	14.29	9.19	100.00	100.00

Table : 5.17 Per head annual consumption and expenditure Pattern :

Items	I A.P.		II A.N.P.		III L.P.		IV L.N.P.	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
1. Cereals	91.29	39.66	89.58	56.74	149.49	34.42	116.21	43.16
2. Millets	19.17	8.33	14.77	9.36	14.62	3.36	37.79	14.04
3. Pulses	7.59	3.30	3.59	2.27	16.23	3.74	10.45	3.88
4. Vegetables	6.58	2.86	5.60	3.55	14.23	3.28	5.24	1.95
5. Fruits	0.18	0.08	0.32	0.20	9.87	2.27	1.38	0.51
6. Spices	3.52	1.53	3.10	1.96	7.64	1.76	3.38	1.26
7. Meat	3.87	1.68	0.69	0.44	10.51	2.42	11.31	4.20
8. Oil & Fats	4.86	2.11	5.92	3.75	14.13	3.25	6.45	2.40
9. Sugars	3.03	1.32	0.18	0.11	3.18	0.73	3.80	1.41
10.1) Sugar	1.25	0.54	-	-	3.08	0.71	1.90	0.70
2) Gur	1.78	0.77	0.18	0.11	0.10	0.02	1.90	0.70
10) Beverage	11.02	4.79	-	-	3.33	0.77	0.76	0.28
Tea etc.	11.02	4.79	-	-	3.33	0.77	0.76	0.28
11) Intoxicants	31.23	13.57	13.54	8.58	110.39	25.41	47.00	17.46
1) Liquor	22.76	9.89	8.56	5.42	94.49	21.75	31.90	11.86
2) Toddy Juice	4.80	2.09	3.20	2.03	10.90	2.51	12.07	4.48
3) Bhing/Ganja	0.47	0.20	0.12	0.08	-	-	-	-
4) Tabacco	2.22	0.96	1.36	0.86	5.00	1.15	3.03	1.12
5) Bidi	0.98	0.43	0.30	0.19	-	-	-	-
12) Clothing	29.00	12.60	14.66	9.28	51.41	11.84	15.38	5.71
13) Lighting	0.08	0.03	-	-	-0.26	0.06	-	-
14) Toilet soap & Hair oil	4.33	1.88	1.12	0.71	6.33	1.46	1.45	0.54
15) Social Ceremony	6.06	2.63	2.66	1.68	3.13	0.72	4.31	1.60
16) Sickness	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.06	-	-	-	-
17) Education	0.30	0.13	0.32	0.20	1.28	0.29	-	-
18) Travel	2.65	1.15	0.63	0.40	1.92	0.44	2.93	1.09
19) Entertainment	3.12	1.36	0.48	0.30	7.95	1.83	0.17	0.06
20) Others	2.06	0.89	0.65	0.41	8.46	1.95	1.21	0.45
All	230.17	100.00	157.91	100.00	434.36	100.00	269.22	100.00

CHAPTER - VI

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PARTICIPATION

It was a general hope that besides fetching the precious foreign exchange to the nation, the exploration of Bailadila iron-ore mines will attract the participation of local people to the maximum through the creation of ample social and economic upheavls in the region. The manifold facilities of employment, marketing, consumption demands, communication, education, health and recreation will bring new life to the Adivasis and the transformation of the backward region and its people into a progressive area and progressive people will become possible within a short period. The cream of benefits which the local Adivasis will derive through their participation from the new social and economic opportunities will enable them to walk on the road of progress and they may be able to free themselves from the clutches of poverty, backwardness, ignorance and exploitation. All these charming^{hopes} for betterment make it easy^{to} think that the new opportunities will be able to enlist the participation of local people an masse. But it did not come out true and inspite of organized efforts things did not move in the right direction and there had been a very poor response from the local people towards the new opportunities. There had been many factors responsible to condition the participation of the local people to derive fuller benefits from the opportunities offered by the mining complex. At the initial stage when construction of buildings and road and clearing of forests from the area to be occupied was taken up, the local population come forward in sizable number to work as labourers but with the incoming of outsiders as well as with the starting of technical operations of mining, the quantum

of local labour force started decreasing. On account of the certain factors and the bad experience received by them in the industrial society during the short period of their working. The important among the factors conditioning the participation of local people had been as under.

6.1 Socio-Cultural Factors

(i) Adivasis of the Bailadila region were said to be the wanderers of forest and practised most care free life. There was a complete absence of profit motive, competition and **aspiration** for better life. All these did not allow them to be attracted to earn more by resorting to the employment as labourers in the B.I.O.P. complex.

(ii) Adivasis believed in the homogeneity and they were said to be an embodiment of cooperative traditions, community living and strong feeling. All these did not encourage them to raise their status by additional income and better mode of life as against their brethren.

(iii) Adivasis were the tradition bound people and any change in their traditional way of life was not liked but looked down upon in the community. Thus the employment on wage payment and such other changes in dress, food habits were subjected to hate and criticism and naturally they abstained themselves to attend jobs in B.I.O.P. establishment.

(iv) Adivasi males did not carry weight on head which was socially prohibited among them. Also abstained them to attend such jobs where load was to be carried on head.

(v) Local Adivasi labour come with food provisions for a week and returned back to home after receiving the wages for the week. They generally did not returned to work on monday but when there earning exhausted in drinking and such other spendings. This tendency did not allow the contractors to employ the Adivasis particularly in mining so as to keep pace with the production targets.

(vi) During busy agricultural days, festivals, collection of minor forest products and such other occasions the Adivasi used to withdraw from work so as to complete their traditional socio-religious obligations. This again caused irregular working which put them under the non-preferred category of labour in the eyes of B.I.O.P officials and contractors.

(vii) Being accustomed of free life, they did not tolerate the subordination and did not like to work under dictats of others therefore, they did not prefer employment in B.I.O.P. At the same time, the contractors as well as the B.I.O.P. authorities could not extract full work from them and could not compell them for hard work on account of protections provided by the law to the Adivasis.

(viii) The needs of the Adivasis were very meagre and scanty which were met by them quiet easily in the traditional way. Hence economic needs did not force them for additional income. They also lack in planning the expenditure of the additional cash income if earned from the labour employment. They could think of spending the same to the maximum on drinking and some on purchasing the new dresses. On account of the above said socio-cultural shackles, the Adivasis were

not attracted by the labour jobs which were even hated in the beginning. So as to improve upon the working of the local Adivasi labour, the B.I.O.P. made more than 150 persons as permanent labour and paid them monthly salaries which was much more as compared to the payment received as daily wages. These persons did not ~~end~~ their traditional ways and continued their irregular working. Helplessly, the B.I.O.P. had to remove them from monthly paid rolls in the light of the rules and regulations. Some of the firms also offered increase in wages depending upon the period. Such as if a Adivasi will work regularly for two weeks, he will be paid 50 paise per day more, for three weeks 75 paise more and for one month one rupee per day more as against other labourers. This incentive did not work on them and they continued their fleeing habits of working. Practically the Adivasi labourers become nicknamed among others for carelessness, absenteeism, arrogance and were not preferred for mining operations, loading and unloading of ore and such other places where targets of production were there.

6.2 Difficulty of Language

Persons with different languages from all parts of the country come to work at Bailadila mining complex but the Adivasis could speak and understand in their own language. On account of this they feel themselves strangers and could not interact and mixup with other groups at the work site they also could not follow instructions properly and there by failed to work satisfactorily. Sometimes they were revoked by the supervisor for improper working caused by the language difficulty. All this did not allow both the sides to understand each other satisfactorily and it

eventually affected the participation of Adivasis.

6.3. Unhappy Experiences.

The participation made by the Adivasis from the beginning in labour employment and such other activities had not left happy impression on them. They were very simple, honest and sincere people but they were given contrary treatment and returns by the industrial society. In these circumstances their culture and traditions become in danger and helplessly the Adivasis started restraining from the participation. Some of the high lights of these experiences are given here.

6.3.1 Exploitation of Young Women

The social system of the Adivasis was a world of equals where both male and females work side by side at the house as well as at the field. Accordingly, the both the sexes from the nearby villages joined the labour jobs at the starting of the project on the construction of buildings roads, railway line and clearing of the forests from the proposed mining area. Most of these labourers belonged to the adult and young adult age groups. These labourers were employed by the B.I.O.P. itself, contractors and the businessmen. Very shortly, the fortune seekers, mainly the males, from other areas of the country also started pouring in there to work in different capacities at the construction sites. These outsiders started taking advantage of their simple nature and started winning the favour of young girls by giving polite treatment and presents like new clothes, beauty aids and such other things. Many of the Adivasis girls were also employed as maid

servants. This way the Muria girls well known for their strong character and modesty were put of the way to exploit them for sex and there was a time when these girls were to be used as bed partner in the night and labourer or servant in the day. The male member who come with these girls were also befooled by providing them liquor for drinking, eatables, clothes and even some cash. This short of affair went on and a day came when many girls become pregnant and they were thrown out by their lovers as well as by their parents. These girls were outcasted from the community and were left to live on roads. Such sex intimacy of out siders with Adivasi women caused worries to the Adivasi community and Adivasis from other areas stopped accepting girls for marriage from the villages situated in the vicinity of the Bailadila project. A number of persons lost their young wives, sisters and daughters who practically become attracted towards the outsiders and curtailed relations with their own people. All these unusual situations caused worries to all concern and there become a large number of destitute tribal girls in the project area. Local tribal leaders and their people started agitation and they informed about the exploitation faced by the tribal women to the persons in the government and administration at the district, Bhopal and Delhi. When the situation become quite explosive, the Collector Bastar district intervained and took strong steps. He constituted a committee to enlist the women subjected to exploitation and the persons keeping tribal women as maid servant or in any other capacity were required to inform the officials within a week. All were prohibited to keep tribal women as maid servant with out taking permission. The Adivasi panchayat

was activated and its help was sought to deal with the situation. To deal with the problem it was decided that the persons in sex relation with tribal girls should be asked to marry them and those repress to do so, should be dealt with by the rule of land. It all happened in 1971 and 255 women along with their exploiters were listed and they were asked to marry each other under the auspicious of district administrator, the collector, and the Adivasi Panchayat. In 51 cases the concerned males did not turned up and they were subjected for legal action, in 13 cases girls were underage, therefore, they were sent to women rehabilitation centre established for the destitute women of Bailadila and their concerned males were put under police action, in 6 cases males refused to marry and they were required to pay compensation to the women. One male was fined and 14 were exempted from marriage. In all 153 tribal women were married with their lovers at Bace-Kameli village as per the prescribed marriage rites on 30.5.71, 13.6.71, 20.6.71, 8.8.71, 12.9.71 and 31.10.71 in the presence of district Officials and the members of the Adivasi Panchyat. Among the 153 females 116 were unmarried, 37 were already married and among the male partners, 38 were already married.

Among the 255 women reported under sex exploitation, 201 were tribal women and 54 non-tribal women including 10 Harijan, 6 christian, 37 Hindu caste and 1 Muslim women. Further, among them 60 were having children before establishing extra marital relations and of these 38 had one child, 16 women two children and 6 had three children each. Besides, a number of girls were reported missing and several were taken to prostitution. The marriages did not live long and many of the married women

again become destitutes. All these actions had some favourable impact to check these relations in the area. Moreover, these happening had a very adverse effect on the participation of Adivasis in the project activities. On account of these activities most of the Adivasi labourers withdrew themselves from the project. Adivasis particularly the males being afraid of losing their young women who were easily attracted towards non-Adivasis, started avoiding labour employment in B.I.O.P. complex.

6.3.2 Drain of females from Villages

As stated earlier the male and female have equal freedom of movement in the Adivasi social system. The young girls attended labour jobs at the B.I.O.P. complex. They easily become attracted towards outsiders, new dresses, cosmetics, new food and cinema. They become indifferent from their people and village life but preferred to be at B.I.O.P. complex most of the time. Most of the married girls from the nearby villages had shun marital relations with their tribal husbands who stood no where against the outsiders. Consequently the young females were drifting towards the complex establishments. Young tribal boys were not finding mates for their marriage. Household and agricultural activities could not run properly in the absence of these women. Thus, the female population was shifting to the project areas. Consequently the Adivasis were trying to keep aloof themselves from attending jobs at Bailadila. They were not allowing other girls to go for work there because the lost is lost and others should not be lost.

6.3.3. Economic Exploitation

As said by the local people, a large number of traders, Shopkeepers, and businessmen had come in the area, particularly in the B.I.O.P. townships where weekly markets are held once in a week. These persons practically snatch away their things they brought with them for sale to purchase the weekly requirements. Such things includes poultry products, vegetables, minor forest products and grains in small quantity. On account of language difficulty, they were not in a position to bargain and had to accept whatever offered to them. Such practices did not allow them to have a reasonable price for their things. These persons in return sold their own things on very high prices. Such unhappy treatment had been discouraging the Adivasis to offer their production in B.I.O.P. markets or to step up the productions in view of the new demands.

6.3.4 Growing Maladjustment

On account of the impact of Bailadila industrial society, the persons attending jobs in the complex were influenced by the industrial culture and they were finding it difficult to go on with the traditional culture. Their dress, food habits, behaviour and conduct in the community were quite distinctive and were not liked by the people, particularly by the community elders because of the fact that their traditional authority was faced with danger. Both were enable to find out a mid-way to swim in the mixed current of both the cultures. Crimes were also increasing in the area. Thefts, rapes and such other crimes were

increasing day by day in the villages. All these new situations were felt as some of the outcomes of B.I.O.P. complex which restrained Adivasis to derive benefits from the new opportunities.

At present the situation had reached ~~a~~ ^a stage that the women working in B.I.O.P. did not care for any body and did every thing as per her desires. Similarly, the young boys had taken up new ways of life and did not attend to the household calls but their own. Such a behaviour had given rise to the family conflicts and community tensions. These persons pay no attention to the verdicts of the community elders and acted quite differently as against the traditional way of community life. Thus people did not favours young ones to go for employment in B.I.O.P. establishment.

6.3.5. Loss of Peaceful Living

Traditional community life was reported disappearing fast. Antisocial activities were finding birth in the villages. Crimes like rapes, physical assaults, thefts and even murders were reported from the villages. Growing nature of criminal behaviour had caused worries to the community people. Outsiders from the project areas commonly moved in the nearby villages and some of them had also made temporary hutments there. These persons put the people living of the villagers in danger by committing crimes there. Thus the traditional peaceful life had been lost due to the influence of B.I.O.P.

6.3.6 Pollution of River Water

Screening and washing plants of iron ore on Deposit No. 14 are located at the very source of Sankhani river, the life line of water supply to the villages situated in the valley from kirandul to Dantewara where it joins the Dalkani river near the temple of Danteshwari Devi. Formerly the river carried much importance in the area and it was considered the main source of water supply in the off seasons for drinking purposes to the human and animal beings. Now its water remains full of iron dust and could not be used for drinking purposes. Its water had become red and it had been nicknamed as river of sorrow by the local people. During rains it over floods and leaves a thick layer of iron dust every year on the fields. This had changed the soil texture which did not allow the crops to grow. Hence the pollution of water by iron-ore dust had caused havoc to the local people who had been deprived of the drinking water and the crops from the fields falling in the flood command area of river sankhani Local people had approached all concerned for help and had been making cries but all in vain. Helplessly, they have taken it as an act of their bad luck. Suffering faced on account of water pollution had made the exploration of Bailadila iron ore a curse in the eyes of the local people who had to suffer even for drinking water.

6.4 Absence of Educated and skilled Persons.

There was a complete absence of educated and skilled persons in the region. English being the optional subject, the educated persons returned from the area could not be selected against the outsiders knowing English

well to take up the office work.

B.I.O.P. was a central sector project and its posts were filled by all India advertisements. Its office work was done in english which was to be necessarily known by the persons. There was no reservation of seats for the local people. On account of all these factors the local people could not get white color and skilled jobs in the B.I.O.P. complex. Persons from outside were appointed and local people had to satisfy themselves with the labour jobs on the civil constructions. In the absence of the **knowledge** of english, the person with Higher Secondary Certificate could not become even a lower division clerk in the project establishments.

6.5 No Reservation for Local People

B.I.O.P. authority and the contractors did not make any reservation for the local people for employment. They treated them at par with other persons in the selection. The local people who tried to seek employment, could not compete with the outsiders. Thus, the local people failed to avail the opportunities of employment to the satisfactory level. After the laps of 4-5 years, the Adivasi Sangh, organized by the local tribal leaders raised voice against the employment of outsiders. At the instance of this Sangh it was decided that first preference will be given to the local people registered in the employment exchanges at Kirandul, Bhansi and Jagdalpur. Outsiders will be given employment when no suitable person will be available from the M.P. State. Now the situation had improved and a few persons from Bastar district had got employment in

non-technical posts like lower division clerks, typist and so on. In the absence of such a preferential treatment from the very beginning the local people had been deprived of the employment for some time but now they were taking the benefit of employment. On account of this the outsiders captured most of the posts in the B.I.O.P. complex or rather they reaped the real cream of employment in B.I.O.P.

6.6 Discrimination with local people

Practically the contractors and the firms employing a large labour force for different works did not prefer the local people for labour employment because of the facts. (i) the local people do not work regularly, (ii) local people can not be forced for hard labour and (iii) the local males do not carry load on head, (iv) local people remain out of their control and drink much. On account of all these factors, the contractors find it difficult to maintain the progress of their work and they could not take maximum work from them. The contractors preferred the imported labour from Andhra, Orissa, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. They have their agents at different places to supply labour force to them on commission basis. Agents are given full expenses and some commission per labour. The labourers employed through these agents from other parts of the country work under the full command of the contractors who take hard work and over-time on no extra-payment. Such labourers were to be mainly employed for mining of iron-ore and its loading in trucks and the train. The outside labour force was kept in the hutment camps made by the contractors who also supplied them food provisions for the week and their charges were

deducted from their weekly payments. These labourers were also paid fare both ways from their home once. Contractors treated this labour force as slaves and took maximum possible work from them on no extra payment. The imported labour force was to be kept under watch and was not allowed to contract any other contractor. They were not paid in full but a part of their wages was kept deposited so that these labourers may not run away. All these restrictions were not possible with the local labour who was feared for crying even on small matters. Thus the contractors and the firms preferably employed the labour force brought from other parts of the country rather the local Adivasis who were well known for their carefreeness, drinking habits and irregular working.

On account of the above said factors the local people could not reap the cream of benefits of employment opportunities offered by the B.I.O.P. complex in the area. In the beginning when civil constructions were started the Adivasis come forward and attended labour jobs in large number but after sometime they had some of the sad experience and started withdrawing from there. All this resulted in the very limited participation of local people which is also of casual nature. Now they usually resorted to the labour jobs in B.I.O.P. complex when their economic condition become quite critical. Some of the young boys and girls who were much influenced by the industrial society were attending the jobs in B.I.O.P. to avoid the household duties and traditional pattern of community life.

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CHAPTER VII
CHANGING SCENE

In fact, the Baster district came on the economic map of the country only few years back, in the latter part of the last decade, when National Mineral Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, decided to explore the rich iron ore reserves of Bailadila ranges in Dantewara tehsil with the assistance of Japan Steel Mills. So far these reserves provided only a background and a vivid description in the myths and folk-lore of the simple Adivasis of Bailadila region. Suddenly building of roads, laying of rails, construction of townships and development of iron ore mines were started in the area. The stream of fortune seekers, in economic terms both entrepreneurial skill and capital, started flowing into the area, it began as a trickle but acquired a torrential force with in no time. The economic landscape of Dantewara tehsil started undergoing fast change and its northern half was experiencing extreme pressure of population. It took place without any prior preparation. The area and its people were also not capable to accept such a large complex of industrial society so-called the modern society. Consequently the Dantewara tehsil and its simple people come in the grip of socio-economic crisis and there become socio-economic disequilibrium in the simple society with the passage of time, because the most modern and the most primitive had been put into juxtaposition without any preparation.

With the opening of Bailadila iron ore mines, the isolation and primitiveness of the area started disappearing and some of the modern facilities started coming up

fast. These included ample employment opportunities and increased means of communication like roads, railway line, post and telegraph offices and telephone facilities for the people. Establishment of two towns Kirandul and Bacheli, also extended regular markets, new demands and better medical and educational facilities in the area. Above all, the Adivasis also got opportunities to interact with the people from other cultural groups come from different parts of the country. In view of the social and economic upheavals created by the B.I.O.P. complex it was natural to think that the solution of the problem of development would be a matter of time only, the region would be ready for a take-off and the socio-economic forces would reach equilibrium with in a short period under the influence of the Bailadila industrial Society.

This was the beautiful picture, if one is not to care to see the fate of the people who live in Bailadila region and focused ones attention only on the so-called development of the region. But if one looks at the people it is found that the most modern and the most primitive human groups had been put together without prior preparation to assimilate them into one in the near future. This provided gateway to the saddest story told in purely human terms. The Adivasis in the zone of new influence found themselves dispossessed of their land, drinking water and forest. They tried to find shelter in their known surroundings and initially shunned contact with the modern.

Gradually, the Adivasis got used to the sight of the outsiders. They tried to approach the outsiders but found themselves unacceptable because they would not accept

the discipline of the industrial culture. They felt that they could serve only as "a drawer of water and hewer of wood" of the modern civilization. Because the intruding social system was a man's world where as the host culture

was a world of equals in which the girls worked by the side of men. The irony of this situation become visible when the girls slowly graduated from the level of workers of that of domestic servants and then as play mates of the new elites. This resulted in one of the most unhappy situations which needed immediate remedial actions, Moreover, the orbit of influence of the Bailadila industrial society could not expand alround but remained restricted to the narrow valley having about 25 villages parallel to the Bailadila hill ranges/^{towards} Dantewara Tehsil due to the forest clad-hilly-terraines not yet negotiated by the roads. These villages fall within 10 Km. distance from the Bailadila iron ore establishments and had been under the influence of the new culture, job opportunities and such other socioeconomic upheavals. Since a small period had passed, much changes cannot be aspected but there had been some influence on the people of the tradition bound society. The influence of the Bailadila iron ore complex was generally attracting the material aspects of Adivasi culture rather than the non-material culture. In the villages under the influence of the B.I.O.P. complex, the tiled roof houses were coming up fast. The mud walls were also replacing straw walls. The wooden gate frames and doors were also fitted in the newly constructed houses. Brick-wall-tiled roof houses numbering three were also reported from the sample households. Local people have now learned tile-making and mud wall eractions. Among the household poss-

essions some of the urban articles were also reported but these were mainly limited to the persons employed in B.I.O.P. Such articles included wooden chairs, steel trunks, Umbrella, torches, transistors wrist watches and cycles. Metal utensils were also coming in use very fast against the earthen and wooden pots. Looking glasses, plastic combs, glass tumblers cup and plates were also seen among the participants in particular and among others in general. All these did not exist at all among the tribal villages before the establishment of the B.I.O.P. complex in the area.

Traditional dress pattern was also changing fast. Now people try to cover their body parts with clothes as against half nude position. Young girls, particularly working in B.I.O.P. or whose family members were employed in the project, now have started putting up skurt' type of paticoat and sari like south Indian women. They also wear blouse and use powder, snow and other cosmetics which have become more popular among them. Every such girl usually kept with her Kajal, lipstick, the cosmetics like snow, a small mirror and comb. They also used other beauty aids. All these things they used at the B.I.O.P. area but not in the village. Young boys were also attracted towards half and full pants, bushshirts, Shirts, trousers and such other dresses. Children were now dressed in the child dresses. New dresses were resisted in the beginning by the community elders but by now every thing is accomodated and equally preferred.

Formerly the labour on wage payment was not in practice. Avenues of the employment also did not exist due to the isolation of the area. With the opening of B.I.O.P.

complex, the labour employment and service jobs come up in the project area to a larger extent and these attracted the local Adivasis to accept the labour jobs on wages to supplement their meagre income as well as to engage themselves for larger days during the year. Among the sample villages, persons from 67.06 per cent households with a population of 4626 persons or 70.10 per cent were reported attending jobs at B.I.O.P. in 1973-74. Among cultivators, the participating households covered 68.9 per cent and that among labour households 80.23 percent. (table 4.11). The proportion of participants was larger in the nearby villages as compared to the villages at some distance from the project. Employment in Bailadila project had influenced the traditional occupational pattern and economic activities of the Adivasis. Among agricultural participants, the labour employment in B.I.O.P. had augmented the income by 32.61 percent on an average as against the per head income reported from non-participants. Labour employment in B.I.O.P. returned as second important source of income after agriculture and it contributed 39.78 percent of the total net income. Among labour households, the participant had more income, about 65.55 percent higher as compared to the non-participants. Thus, the labour had become an important source of income to the people and its earning had a larger size among all other sources utilized to derive income for livelihood.

At present from 60 participating households, 101 persons were employed in B.I.O.P. complex. Among them 122 males were monthly paid permanent workers and others as casual labour. Daily wage casual labour force included 66 males and 23 females. They worked for 9228 days and earned

Rs. 31095/- during 1973-74. In other words, a labourer on an average worked for 104 days and earned Rs. 349.38 during the year.

The cash income received from the labour employment had not only augmented the income, it had also influenced the consumption and expenditure pattern of the people. Some of the urban items like tea, bidi, sugar, hair oils, soaps and toiletries, footweares had become regular items of budget. Further expenditure on clothing and liquor had increased much more and the cream of the additional income was spent on these items amounting to 22.49 percent among cultivators and 33.59 per cent among labour participants. Expenditure on vegetables, fats, oils, spices and social ceremonies was also larger among the participants as compared to the non-participants. The cash earning capabilities, the influences of B.I.O.P. industrial society and availability of markets had also enhanced the purchasing power of the Adivasis who almost spent their total earnings on their livelihood in one way or the other. On account of their intreaaction and participation they had become aware about the new opportunities as well as about the sorrows offered by the B.I.O.P. complex to them and like wiringly, they expressed their mixed opinion about the establishment of B.I.O.P. complex in the area.

There had been certain factors which conditioned the participation of Adivasis in the new opportunities. These included the socio-economic cultural shackles of their own making like most carefree nature, traditionalism, meagre and scanty needs, absence of profit motive, competition and class feelings, lack of aspirations and imagination for better modes of living.

Some of the unhappy experience like exploitation of their young women, economic exploitation, growing maladjustments in the family and community as well, increase in the criminal behaviour., pollution of water of Sankhni river had given a great setback to their participation which they offered at the initial stage of the project. They were also not preferred by the contractors who mainly employed labour from other parts of the country. The drinking habits of Adivasis and their other cultural traits like irregular working, carefreeness, insubordinate nature did not attract the contractors to employ them against other labourers. All these problems needs remedial solutions so that real benefits of B.I.O.P. may reach the Adivasis of Bailadila.

Suggestions

Truely speaking the cream of real benefits has been reaped by the outside persons and the local people have been left with the sorry tales. The dream of development thought very easy now seems very difficult to achieve in the near future due to the lower participation of the local people for one reason or the other. Hence, some measures are desirable so as to enlist the larger participation of the local people in the pursuits of B.I.O.P. activities. Some suggestions are mentioned here which may be helpful to improve the participation rate and the development of local people.

(i) Villages situated in the Bailadila region need to be linked with the B.I.O.P. through motorable link roads and there should be labour collection Centres from where the tribal labour may be picked up in the morning and be left there in the evening through the trucks and buses.

(ii) Labour cooperative societies may be formed for the local Adivasis labour to organize labour from the villages with the joint efforts of village tribal leaders and the officials from the Cooperatives and Tribal Welfare Department. These societies ^{take} may ^{take} contract of work as well as to supply labour to B.I.O.P. authority and the contractors.

(iii) Separate housing facilities may be extended to the Adivasi labour required to stay in the B.I.O.P complex area. Certain facilities be extended to them to make their living comfortable. This labour should be given protection against exploitation from other sections.

(iv) Local tribal village leaders and such other persons should be directly involved to enlist the participation of tribal labour force. Some incentive may be given to these tribal leaders to

to make them more active. It is also desirable that the tribal labour may be given some relaxation in view of their certain socio-cultural characteristics.

(v) It is very essential to impose certain restrictions on the employment of outside labour. It should be obligatory on the contractors and B.I.O.P. authorities that they should employ the local labour. It will compel them to devise ways and means to attract the local labour which they are neglecting now for one reason or the other.

(vi) Payments to the local labour should be made in time every week or month in a fair way. It will create faith towards the project activities.

(vii) Specific measures are to be taken with the help of police and workers from Cooperative and Tribal Welfare Department so as to protect the tribals against exploitation while buying and selling things in the B.I.O.P. markets. It should be ensured that they are not cheated and are charged reasonable prices and they are also given fair prices of their products.

(viii) In view of the high demand of vegetables, dairy and poultry products, meat and fish and such other things, it is very necessary to develop vegetable growing, dairying and poultry farming in the area. Dairying, poultry^{and goat}/_{rearing} should be developed to ^alarger extent under the ~~cooperative~~ sector in the adivasi villages.

Irrigation facilities should be created under minor irrigation projects which may be taken on the rivers and nallahs of the area. These irrigation projects will attract people to grow vegetables and fruits having high demand in the project area. These products may be supplied in the complex through the cooperatives.

(ix) Pollution of water of river Sakhani be stopped immediately and the people residing in the villages situated in the valley of this river should be given compensation for the loss caused by the polluted water. This river is the only source of water supply to the people and the pollution of its water has caused much trouble for drinking water for human and animal beings. The silt of iron-ore dust has also spoiled the soil texture to grow any crop. Thus, B.I.O.P. may make separate arrangements to wash the iron-ore.

Strict measures are necessary to protect the exploitation of tribal young women. It should be ensured that the tribal women are not attracted by other people. The tribal women who have become destitute due to the exploitation by the outsiders should be rehabilitated.

(xi) Favourable atmosphere should be created among the local people to achieve their

active participation. For this purpose local tribal leaders, social workers and such other persons be activated in the area to remove the misgivings about the project activities and its people. They should educate people about the benefits of their participation in the B.I.O.P. activities and should train them to fight against the exploitation.

All

these efforts may create favourable opinion about the B .I.O.P complex and may attract people to participate. In the B.I.O.P. activities to derive the desired benefits of their development.

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