

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

SERIES 16

ORISSA

Part I-B

GENERAL REPORT

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PREFACE

In view of the growing need of the statistical information collected through censuses both for the purposes of scientific inquiry and immediate purposes of national and local planning sincere efforts have been made to analyse and interprete the statistical data pertaining to demographic characteristics of the population to a realistic degree of appreciation.

The present report Part I-B is one of the important 1971 Census publications and deals with chapters like age and marital status, religion, mother tongue, educational levels, migration (based on last residence) and working force. In all these chapters attempts have been made to analyse the demographic data of the state in order to present a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic settings.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge certain forms of indebtedness during the work on this volume. In drafting different chapters of this report my sincere thanks are due to Shri S. R. Patnaik, Shri J. K. Das, ex-Deputy Directors, Shri B. C. Das, Shri B. Mohanty, Deputy Directors of Census for their indispensable and valuable contribution. My thanks are also due to Sri S. K. Swain, Assistant Director of Census, Shri P. K. Rout, Investigator, Sri C. R. Mohanty, Sr. Tech. Asst. for scrutiny of the statistical data; Sri R. N. Panigrahi, Sri K. C. Swain, Shri A. C. Samantray, Sri D. C. Sahoo, Statistical Assistants, Shri C. R. Mishra, Computor and Shri P. C. Sahu, Assistant Compiler for preparation of statistical tables; Shri M. N. Naik and Shri A. R. Khan, Junior Stenographers for typing the report; to Shri A. K. Mishra, Printing Inspector and Sri B. K. Sahu and Shri D. N. Mishra, Proof Readers, but for their hard work in bringing out this publication.

B. Tripathi

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1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS—ORISSA

(All the Census publications of this State will bear Series No. 16)

Part I	...	General Report on the Census, subdivided into three Sub-parts, viz.,
Part I-A	...	First part of the General Report covering distribution, growth and density of population, sex ratio, Rural and Urban differentials, broad literacy rates, population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, broad economic categories, etc.
Part I-B	...	The second part covering detailed analysis of the demographic, social, cultural and migration patterns. (*the present volume*).
Part I-C	...	Subsidiary Tables
Part II	...	Census Tables on Population subdivided into :
Part II-A	...	General Population Tables
Part II-A Supplement	...	General Population Tables (Standard Urban Areas)
Part II-B	...	Economic Tables
Part II-C (i)	...	Tables showing distribution of population by Mother tongue and Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part II-C (ii)	...	Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables
Part II-D	...	Migration Tables
Part III	...	Establishment Report and Tables
Part IV	...	Housing Report and Tables
Part V	...	Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part VI	...	Town Directory, Survey Reports on Towns and Villages, subdivided into :
Part VI-A	...	Town Directory
Part VI-B	...	Special Survey Reports on selected Towns
Part VI-C	...	Survey Reports on selected Villages
Part VII	...	Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel (All India Publication)
Part VIII	...	Administration Report (For official use only) subdivided into :
Part VIII-A	...	Administration Report—Enumeration
Part VIII-B	...	Administration Report—Tabulation
Part IX	...	Census Atlas
Part IX-A	...	Administrative Atlas
Part X	...	District Census Handbook (a State Government Publication) subdivided into :
Part X-A	...	Town and Village Directory
Part X-B	...	Town and Villagewise Primary Census Abstract
Part X-C	...	Analytical Report and Administration statements and District Census Tables..... (*for 13 districts*)
MISCELLANEOUS	...	Special studies and other Reports and Tables (will be published as special paper as and when they are ready.)

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION, ORISSA, 1971 (A Popular version) Pocket Book of Population Statistics.

INTRODUCTION

This volume presents the second part of the General Report (Part I-B) on the 1971 Census of Orissa, the first Part (Part I-A) having been published separately. This report is an essential item in the publication programme of the 1971 Census inasmuch as it presents a detailed analysis of data on topics like age and marital status, educational levels, mother tongue, religion, migratory trends of population (with reference to place of last residence) and certain salient features of the working force, while the General Report Part I-A provides in the form of narrative comments and statistical tables data on the size, distribution and density of population, growth rate, rural and urban population, sex ratio, age structure, literacy and education, S.C. and S.T., distribution of population by main activity and migration (based on place of birth).

It is hoped that the research scholars, administrators as well as other data users would immensely benefit by a study of the tabulation plan designed for the 1971 census, as it would not only provide a background against which the questionnaire for the 1971 census was designed but also indicate the classification of tables with their numbers besides the names of the publications for reference by scholars and other data users. Hence an attempt has been made in this part of the report to guide the readers for proper appreciation of different kinds of data. The Census organisation, as a matter of fact,made a comprehensive assessment of the growing need for basic data by different departments of Government of India, the State Governments, different Bodies and associations as well as Research Scholars before framing the questionnaire for the 1971 census. In keeping with the census tradition, the house-numbering and houselisting Operations preceded the actual census count and were held in 1970 as per an uniform houselist schedule. In the houselist different items of data on housing, such as material of wall and roof, number of rooms, whether household lives in a rented house or owned house as well as the purpose to which the house is put, have been collected. These data have been covered at the 1971 census in as many as four tables, commonly known as "H-Series" tables.

A separate establishment schedule was canvassed at the 1971 census along with the houselist. The scope of the establishment schedule of the 1971 census was much wider than that of the 1961 census because the former schedule aimed at collecting a variety of information on manufacturing, trade as well as all other establishments run in census houses while, the establishment schedule of 1961 census was designed to collect few details of manufacturing establishments only. As many as four tables were prepared under 'E' series for presenting the data on establishments as enumerated at the 1971 census. The household schedule adopted for the 1961 census was considerably modified before use in 1971, mainly owing to the introduction of Agricultural Census. However, the population record form which formed a part of the household schedule in 1961 and which is a compilation of certain items of information collected through individual slips was retained and used at the 1971 census.

In order to get a comprehensive picture about every individual, the form of the individual slip was very carefully designed for the 1971 census with the usual demographic questions, viz., name, relationship to head, sex, age, marital status and birth place. The form of the individual slip of the 1971 Census contained 2 new questions, viz., (i) age at marriage and whether any child was born to a currently married women and (ii) particulars of place of last residence of the persons enumerated.

These two questions in fact provided very valuable data on fertility differential and migration at the 1971 Census.

The social questions of the 1971 census slip did not differ much from those of the 1961 excepting the question on 'nationality' which was dropped.

A study of the economic questions would reveal that there was a significant departure in the questionnaire used at the 1971 census. Income or economic independence was taken as the criterion in the earlier Indian censuses for assessing the state of economy of the country. An intermediate category of economic semi-dependence was introduced for the first time at the 1931 census and it was called "working dependent". At the 1941 census this category was known as partly dependent, and in 1951 as earning dependent. But at the 1961 census, much stress was laid on "work" so that all people who worked including family workers who were not in receipt of any income and/or who could not earn enough for their maintenance were treated as "worker". The position became quite different at the 1971 census, when the main activity of a person was first ascertained according as he spent his time mostly as a 'worker' producing goods or services or as a 'non-worker'. For regular work in Industry, Trade or Service, the reference period was a week prior to enumeration (a fortnight in 1961) and for seasonal work like agriculture, etc., the last one year. A person was categorised according to the main activity as returned by him/her. Where a person who was basically a non-worker, such as a student or housewife made some marginal contribution to work, that secondary work was recorded against a separate question of the individual slip. There was no question at the 1971 census on employment directly but data with regard to the unemployed were expected to be available from the residuary category of non-workers.

Presentation of data by rural and urban areas has become a census tradition in India. A village or a town is recognised as the basic unit of habitation. In the rural areas, the smallest area of habitation, viz., the village generally follows the limit of a revenue village as recognised by the normal district administration. A revenue village may have one or more hamlets. But the entire revenue village was taken as one unit at the 1971 census. The boundaries of unsurveyed villages generally lying within forests are identified with reference to locally recognised boundaries of each habitation.

The definition of urban area as adopted at the 1961 census was practically the same for the 1971 census. This is explained in the following manner :

(a) All places with a municipality, corporation or a cantonment or notified town area.

(b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) at least 75 % of the male working population was non-agricultural;

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Sq. Kms.

However, the Director of Census Operations each State/U. T. was given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include in consultation with the respective State Governments, some places having some distinct urban characteristics and to exclude undeserving cases from the list of urban areas.

In the context of urban classifications,a new concept "Standard Urban Area" (S. U. A.) was developed for the 1971 census. This concept was designed to replace that of "Town Group" adopted at the 1961 census. The town groups were made up of independent urban units related to a fixed territory. Towns falling within a radius of 2 to 4 miles of the periphery of the principal control town were included and the rural areas in between them were omitted. Data thrown up by these groups, therefore, did not present any meaningful picture, especially from the point of comparability the boundaries of towns having undergone changes and the intermediate areas being left out of account.

The salient features of standard urban area have been discussed in chapter IV (Rural

and Urban Population) of Part I-A of this state. In this state, as many as eight SUAs were delineated in 1971 in consultation with the appropriate authorities of the state government. Table A-V in Part II-A (Supplement)—General Population Tables, presents detailed information with regard to SUAs of this state.

The concept of urban agglomeration was also a new feature of the 1971 census. It is seen that in many areas around a core city or the statutory town there come up fairly large and well-recognised railway colonies, university campus, port areas, military camps, etc., and even though these lie outside the statutory limits of corporation, municipalities, etc., they fall within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town itself is known. It is, therefore, not altogether realistic to treat such areas were lying outside the statutory limit of a town as rural units; and at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to be eligible to be called as an independent urban unit. Such areas need to be reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowth would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area. This is called Urban Agglomeration at the 1971 census. During the 1971 census, as many as eight urban agglomerations were reckoned in Orissa (Vide appendix II to Statement IV, 12 of Part I-A).

Although attempts were made for the first time in the Census History of India for processing a considerable part of the 1971 census data on electronic computers yet the need for manual sorting of individual slips could not altogether be dispensed with. Because provision of primary census data for every village and block of a town necessitated the processing of the entire lot of individual schedules running to over 560 million and processing of data for such a huge quantity of schedules on the Computer was the most fomidable task. Therefore individual schedules were processed as before manually for providing the primary census data. The data pertaining to 20 % of the individual slips of the urban areas were transferred on to punch cards and thence on to magnetic tape and thereafter all the cross tabulation for the urban data was generated by processing these data on an electric computer. The cross tabulation of the data obtained from rural slips was derived from 10 % sample of the individual slips which were processed manually. The tabulation of the Houselist data was done on a 20 % sample basis, while the establishment schedules were processed 100 %. The data relating to housing and establishment were processed on the electronic computer.

Advance tabulation at national level was done from a 1 % sample of the individual slips. This 1 % data were stored on magnetic tape and hence it would be possible to produce different types of cross classification of data as and when required by any institution or a scholar in addition to standard tables prepared on the basis of the 1971 census data.

The 1971 census is considered to be a pioneer one in the matter of introduction of the sampling procedures to a considerable extent. Utmost care was taken to evolve optimum sampling size and the procedures so as to produce data within a reasonable margin of error.

The 1971 census data are presented in as many as 76 tables, of which 32 are full count, the rest (44) are estimated ones. All these tables are presented under 8 different series, namely A, B, C, D, E, F, G & H series and tables of each series deal with data different from others, for example, General population tables are dealt with under "A Series", while 'B' series relate to Economic tables

The General report (Part I-A) contains analysis of data covered by as many as five full count tables of A-Series (A-I, A-II, A-III, A-IV, A-V), P. C. A., two full count tables of 'B' series (B-I Part A, B-II), one full count table of 'C' series, i.e. C-VIII (Parts A & B) and an estimated table of 'D' series, namely, D-I (Estimated).

As per the tabulation plan designed for the 1971 Census all the tables under 'A' Series and the P. C. A. have been published in the volume Part II-A while, two tables of 'B' Series, namely B-I Part A and B-II have been published in the Part II-B (i). The rest of the tables pertaining to "B series" have been published in Part II-B (ii). Similarly, Part II-C (i) and Part II-C (ii) present all the tables under 'C' series which

contain data on social and cultural aspects of the population in 1971. Part II C (i) deals with data on mother tongue as presented in full count table, C-V, religion presented in C-VII and on SC/ST contained in table C-VIII, while Part II-C (ii) presents rest of the 'C' series tables.

The publication, Part II-D presents the tables D-I, D-II, D-III, D-IV, D-V and D-VI all of which deal with the data on migration of population as ascertained at the 1971 census. This Publication also contains all the tables under 'F' series (F-I to F-V) which deal with data on fertility of the population.

Part III (Establishment Reports and Tables) presents all the tables under 'E' series relating to all kinds of establis hments based on full count.

Tables under 'G' Series (Special tables on degree holders and technical personnel) have been published at the all India level in volume, Series 1 and Part VII.

Housing tables (H-I to H-IV) are published in Part IV.

This report (Part I-B) is more analytical in nature and is mostly based on cross tabulation of data which are not dealt with in Part I-A of the General Report. It would also touch upon topics like marital status, religion,mother tongue, educational level, migration (on the basis of place of last residence) and working force, etc.

This report contains the following chapters on the topics noted against each:—

Chapter— I	Age and Marital status (based on tables C-IV, C-II and B-I Part-B)
Chapter —II	Religion
Chapter—III	Mother tongue
Chapter—IV	Educational level (C-III Part A, C-III Part B, B-III Part A, B-III Part B, B-VI Part A (ii),B-VI Part B (ii), B-IX Part A and Part B)
Chapter—V	Migration (Tables D-II to D-VI) (as D-I has been discussed in General Report Part I A)
Chapter—VI	Workers and Non-workers (Tables B-I to B-IX).

CHAPTER I

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data. Age statistics as obtained through the decadal censuses are required for a variety of purposes. A study of these basic data, it is hoped, would be of great use to the planners, administrators, demographers and others in India who are especially engaged in preparing national development schemes on urban housing, education, health, welfare and expansion of employment opportunities, etc.

Question No. 4 of the Individual Slip of the 1971 census is intended to enquire about age of the person in total years completed on the last birthday. The age of an infant who had not completed one year by the day of enumeration was shown as '0' (Infant). Instructions were issued to ensure enumeration of all the infants irrespective of their age. The form of question in 1971 and the instructions given to the enumerators for recording the answers were practically the same as in the 1951 and 1961 censuses. The instructions issued to the enumerators in this regard are reproduced.

"Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

In respect of infants who might not have completed one year by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as '0' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. You should not enter the age in months. The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as '0' only.

Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event, etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as, Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately."

Difficulties of ascertaining correct age

Basic data on age returns as obtained through the decadal censuses in India are not free from biases and inaccuracies. The reasons for these biases/inaccuracies are mainly attributed to (i) illiteracy and ignorance, (ii) deliberate mis-statement, (iii) relapse of memory, and (iv) manner of canvassing and collecting information from the respondents. The problem becomes grave especially owing to mass illiteracy prevailing in the country. This would become evident from the 1971 census data which indicate that nearly 70% of the state's population are illiterate. As a matter of fact, collection of correct age-statistics from such a large section of illiterate persons presents a formidable task for the census authorities. To add to the trouble, some of the literate and educated people, especially unmarried women introduce deliberate errors by understanding their ages at the time of enumeration while people of the older age-groups exaggerate their age with the hope of adding to their venerability. It is a matter of common occurrence that persons mis-state

their age in order to take advantage in matters of employment, etc. Another factor responsible for the errors in age-returns is the digital preference which refers to a deliberate preference of some persons for certain digits in returning the age. For instance, some people have aversion to giving their age in odd numbers or figures, such as 3 or 13. A large section of the population do not seem to have realised the importance of the correct age-returns collected through the census organisation. All these facts vitiable the age-returns to a large extent.

Steps taken to ascertain the age as accurately as possible

The persons who could not say their age correctly were assisted to state the same by stimulating their memory with reference to an important event well known in their area. In some cases the age of an individual was ascertained with reference to the age of another persons of the known age living in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village. Further the enumerators were instructed to carefully scrutinise the ages of the members of the household before recording the age of an individual at the time of enumeration. In most of the cases the enumerators also sought the assistance of literate local people while ascertaining the age of the members of illiterate families.

Single year age

The table C-IV contained in the publication Part II-C (ii) presents population in each single year age at the state level only for both rural and urban areas with sex-break up. This table indicates an irregular pattern of distribution of population in rural and urban areas of the state. Irregular distribution is indicated by the Age Population Curve as shown in the Diagram.

The peaks of the curve indicate the higher concentration of population at such of the single ages, figures of which are ending with '0' or '5' in the unit place. This diagram proves that the individuals preferred figures ending with '0' or '5' at the unit place while giving age returns in response to the canvassing at the time of enumeration, the maximum number of population are shown at the age 10. From that age onwards decrease of population becomes conspicuous due to the starting of population risks un-evently.

As has been stated earlier the population data by single year age are subject to the influence of various distorting factors. As such it is considered wise to publish the single year age return at the state level only. Presentation of such type of crude data for any unit below the state level is considered to be of no use to the demographers and planners. Quinquennial age-groups have therefore been adopted for presentation of population data in order to minimise the scope and extent of error due to preference of figures and other distorting factors. Data at the district level are presented by quinquennial age groups in the appendix to table C-IV. From those data it becomes evident that the irregular distribution is minimised to a considerable extent. Errors in the data associated with single year of ages were reduced to a large extent when the single year ages were merged with the consecutive ages within the quinquennial age groups. Error of this type is considered to be very much negligible in the broad age groups.

Population by sex and broad age-groups of each of the districts when represented in terms of bars follow a pyramidal shape in each case with flat bottom bars. The size of the bars gradually diminishes due to gradual depletion by death at higher ages. The size of the population in age 5 -9 is larger than that of the population at age 0—4 in respect of the state and most of the districts, the reasons of which may be attributed to the higher mortality rate at infancy. The infants at age 0—4 along with boys and girls in age 5-14 constitute 42·35 per cent of the total population of the state. Young men and women (age 15-34) constitute 29·36 per cent of the state's population while the middle aged persons (age 35-59) account for 22·25 per cent. As low as 6·02 per cent of the state's population are old men and women belonging to the age groups 60 and above. The percentage of the population in respect of whom age could not be stated is only 0·02. The percentage distribution of population by age groups for total, rural and urban areas of the state and districts may be seen from statement I.1.

STATEMENT I.1

Percentage distribution of population by age group

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
ORISSA			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·31	49·69
0—4	14·24	7·01	7·23
5—9	15·25	7·55	7·70
10—14	12 86	6·71	6·15
15—19	8·12	4·18	3·94
20—24	7·00	3·39	3·61
25—29	7·53	3·61	3·92
30—34	6·71	3 29	3·42
35—39	6·49	3·40	3 09
40—49	9·39	4·97	4·42
50—59	6·37	3·29	3·08
60+	6·02	2·90	3·12
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	49·96	50·04
0—4	14·26	7·01	7·25
5—9	15·31	7·56	7·75
10—14	13·01	6·78	6·23
15—19	8·03	4·10	3·93
20—24	6·81	3·24	3·57
25—29	7·40	3·49	3·91
30—34	6.62	3·20	3·42
35—39	6·48	3·35	3·13
40—49	9·43	4·93	4·50
50—59	6·48	3·33	3·15
60+	6·15	2·96	3·19
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	54·19	45·81
0—4	14·07	7·09	6·98
5—9	14·48	7·38	7·10
10—14	11·31	6·02	5·29
15—19	9·07	5·00	4·07
20—24	9·09	5·01	4·08
25—29	8·94	4·87	4·07
30—34	7·67	4·39	3·28
35—39	6·59	3·90	2·69
40—49	8·93	5·36	3·57
50—59	5·21	2·90	2·31
60+	4·60	2·25	2·35
ANS	0·04	0·02	0·02

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·59	49·41
0—4	13·00	6·45	6·55
5—9	13·98	6·90	7·08
10—14	11·63	5·97	5·66
15—19	7·87	4·16	3·71
20—24	6·90	3·35	3·55
25—29	7·79	3·86	3·93
30—34	7·21	3·60	3·61
35—39	7·06	3·73	3·33
40—49	10·73	5·73	5·00
50—59	7·03	3·61	3·42
60+	6·77	3·22	3·55
ANS	0·03	0·01	0·02
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·11	49·89
0—4	12·98	6·42	6·56
5—9	13·95	6·85	7·10
10—14	11·69	5·98	5·71
15—19	7·76	4·08	3·68
20—24	6·58	3·10	3·48
25—29	7·62	3·71	3·91
30—34	7·11	3·50	3·61
35—39	7·03	3·67	3·36
40—49	10·85	5·70	5·15
50—59	7·26	3·70	3·56
60+	7·14	3·39	3·75
ANS	0·03	0·01	0·02
Urban			
Total	100·00	54·08	45·92
0—4	13·19	6·68	6·51
5—9	14·12	7·22	6·90
10—14	11·21	5·93	5·28
15—19	8·61	4·68	3·93
20—24	9·25	5.19	4·06
25—29	9·04	4·92	4·12
30—34	7·98	4·38	3·60
35—39	7·27	4·15	3·12
40—49	9·83	5·94	3·89
50—59	5·32	2·96	2·36
60+	4·12	2·00	2·12
ANS	0·06	0·03	0·03

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

Total

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100·00	51·50	48·50
0--4	16·12	8 00	8·12
5—9	15·54	7·97	7·57
10—14	11·45	5·80	5·65
15—19	7·86	4·03	3·83
20—24	7·47	3·55	3·92
25—29	8·63	4·44	4·19
30—34	7·44	3·98	3·46
35—39	6·33	3·83	2·80
40—49	8·82	4·98	3·84
50—59	5·24	2·73	2·51
60+	4·78	2·18	2·60
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01

Rural

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100·00	50·18	49·82
0—4	15·98	7·86	8·12
5—9	15·75	8·06	7·69
10—14	12·10	6·08	6·02
15—19	8·05	4·07	3·98
20—24	6·74	3·15	3·59
25—29	7·66	3·82	3·84
30—34	6·66	3·19	3·47
35—39	6·45	3·50	2·95
40—49	9·26	4·94	4·32
50—59	5·85	3·00	2·85
60+	5·49	2·50	2·99
ANS	0·01	0·01	—

Urban

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100·00	55·87	44·13
0—4	16·61	8·50	8·11
5—9	14·95	7·67	7·18
10—14	9·28	4·85	4·43
15—19	7·24	3·89	3·35
20—24	9·89	4·86	5·03
25—29	11·82	6·48	5·34
30—34	10·00	6·56	3·44
35—39	7·23	4·96	2·27
40—49	7·38	5·09	2·29
50—59	3·21	1·85	1·36
60+	2·45	1·14	1·31
ANS	0·04	0·02	0·02

KEONJHAR DISTRICT

Total

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100·00	50·58	49 42
0—4	14·86	7·12	7·74
5—9	16·95	8·42	8·53
10—14	12·48	6·51	5·97
15—19	8·57	4·35	4·22
20—24	7·13	3·51	3·62
25—29	7 89	4·00	3·89
30—34	6·64	3·37	3·27
35—39	6·64	3·60	3·04
40—49	8·58	4·66	3 92
50—59	5·45	2·83	2·62
60+	4·79	2·20	2·59
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01

Rural

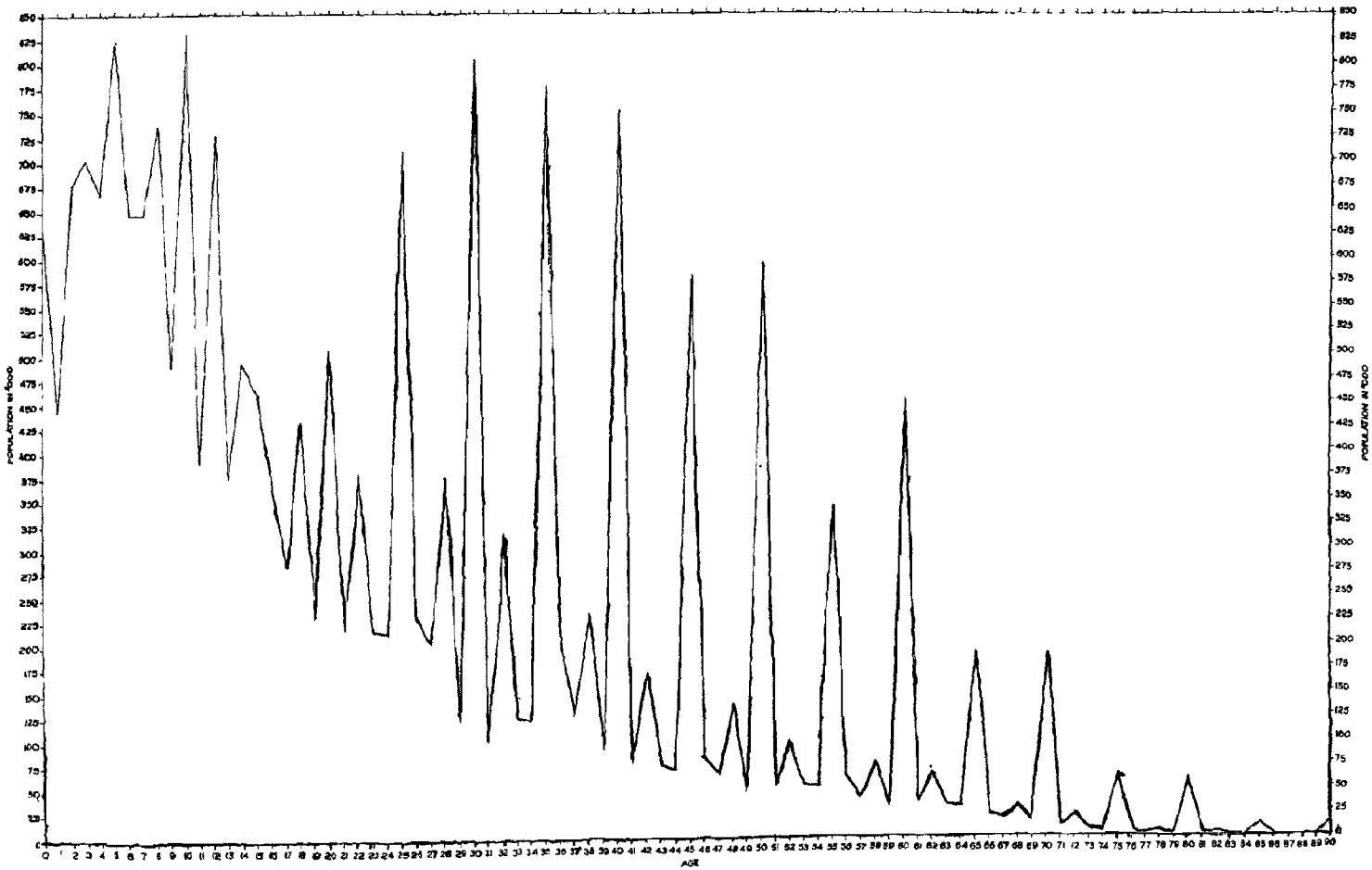
Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100·00	50·30	49·70
0—4	14·79	7·08	7·71
5—9	17·04	8·46	8·58
10—14	12·66	6·58	6·08
15—19	8·59	4·35	4·24
20—24	6·99	3 42	3·57
25—29	7·68	3·86	3·82
30—34	6·53	3·28	3·25
35—39	6·59	3·50	3·09
40—49	8·63	4·63	4·00
50—59	5·56	2·88	2·68
60+	4·92	2·25	2·67
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01

Urban

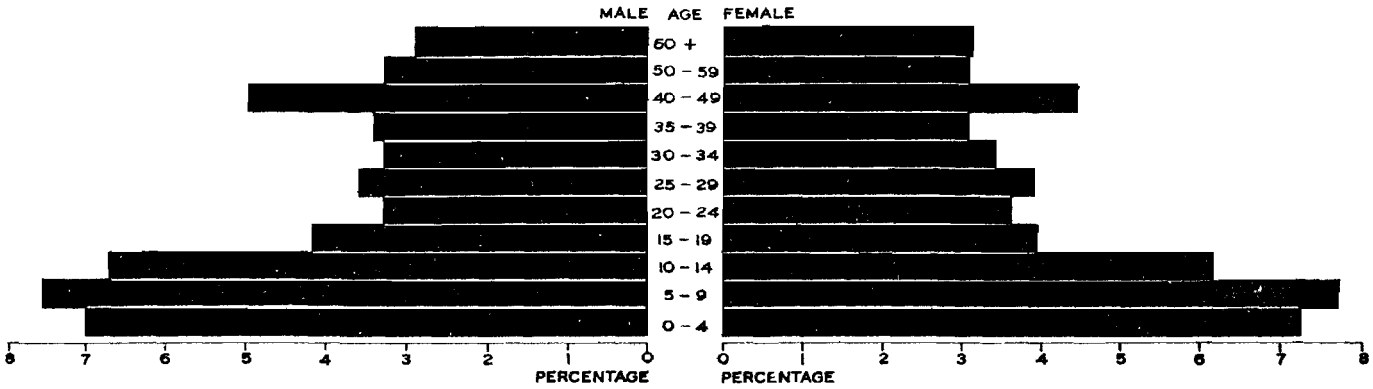
Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	100 00	54·37	45·63
0—4	15·94	7·77	8·17
5—9	15·61	7·82	7·79
10—14	10·10	5·53	4·57
15—19	8·25	4 42	3 83
20—24	9·02	4·68	4·34
25—29	10·64	5·87	4·77
30—34	8 04	4·58	3·46
35—39	7·40	4·96	2·44
40—49	7·94	5·02	2·92
50—59	4·03	2 28	1·75
60+	3·00	1·43	1·57
ANS	0·03	0·01	0·02

SINGLE YEAR AGE CURVE

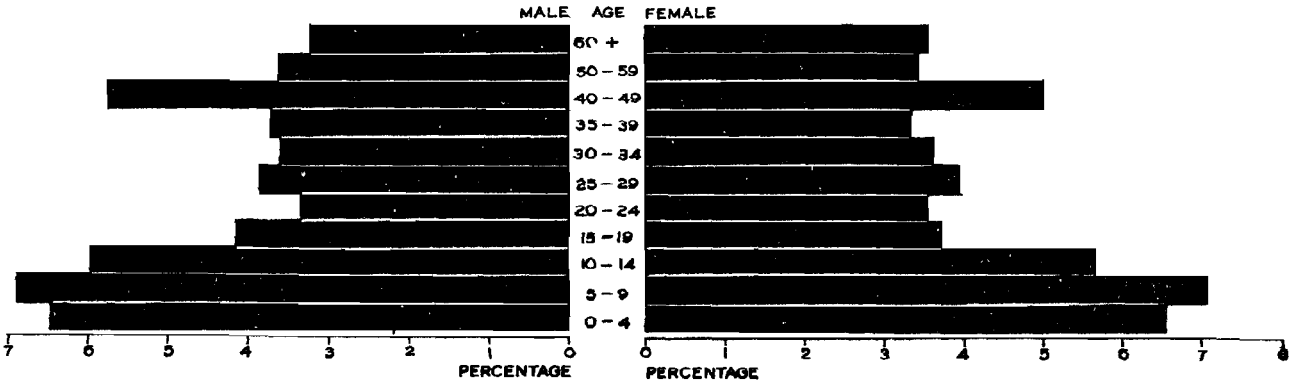
ORISSA, 1971



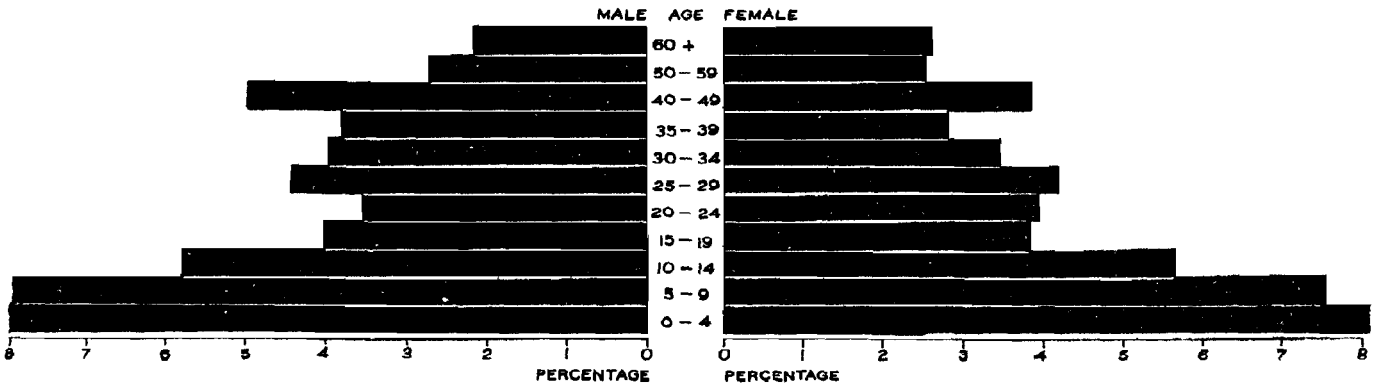
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
ORISSA



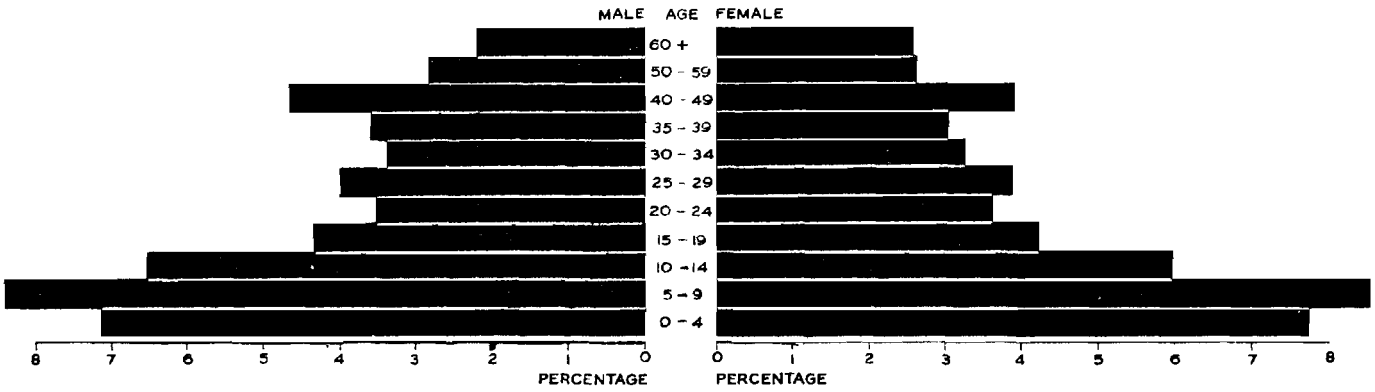
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
SAMBALPUR



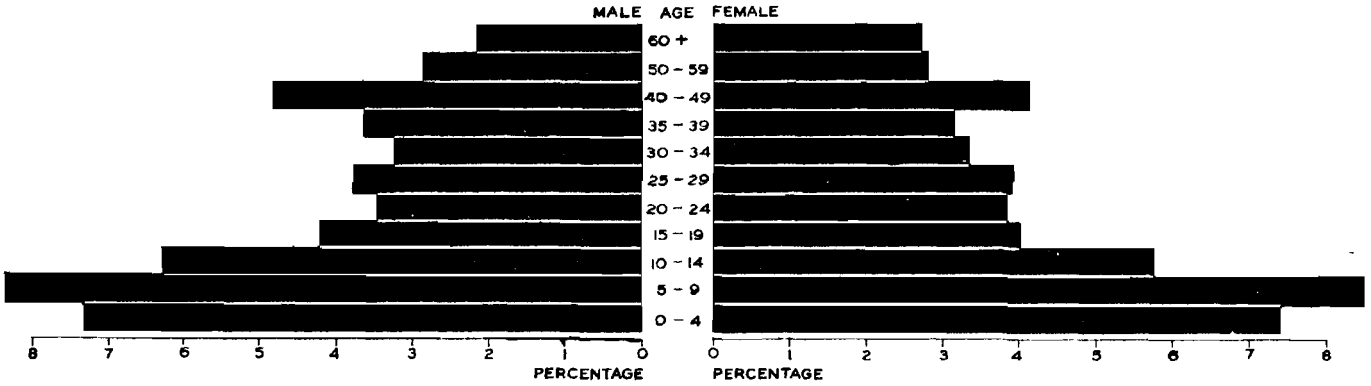
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
SUNDARGARH



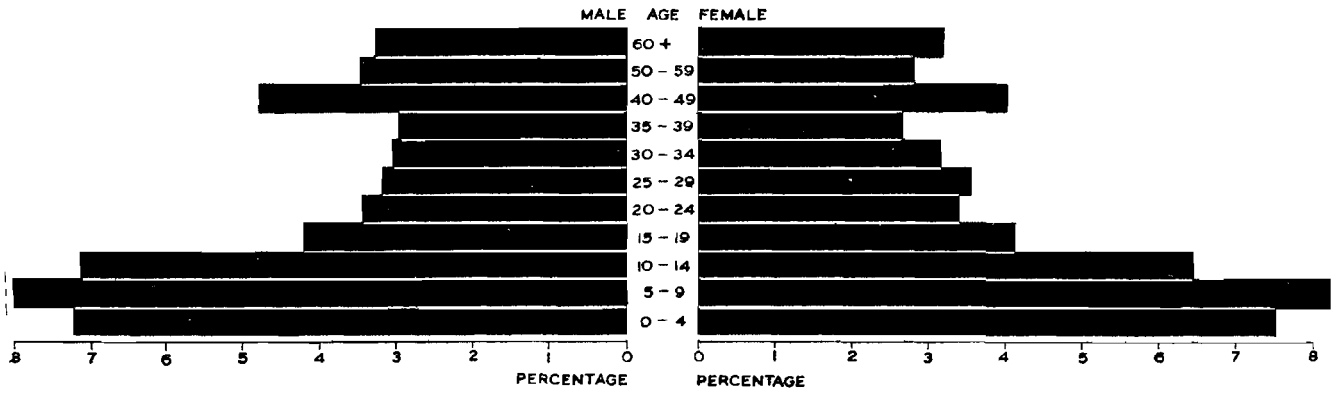
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
KEONJHAR



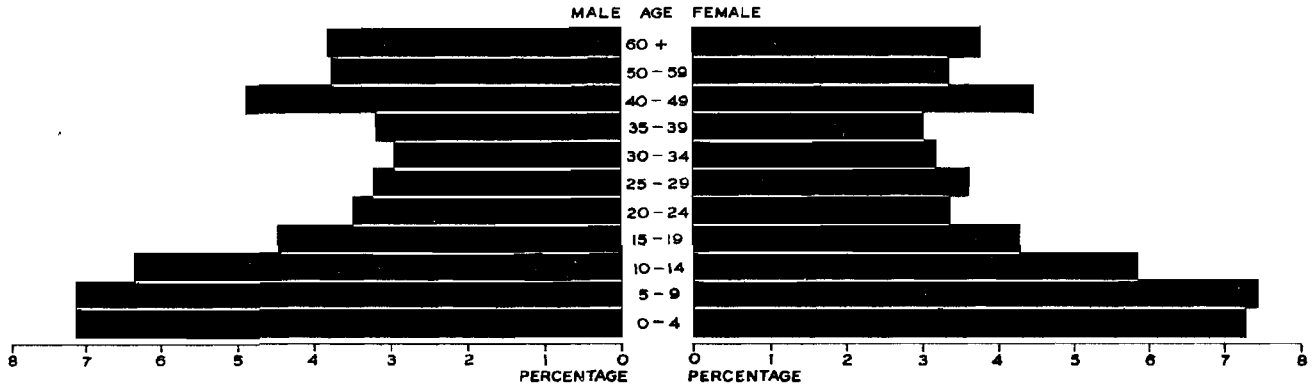
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
MAYURBHANJ



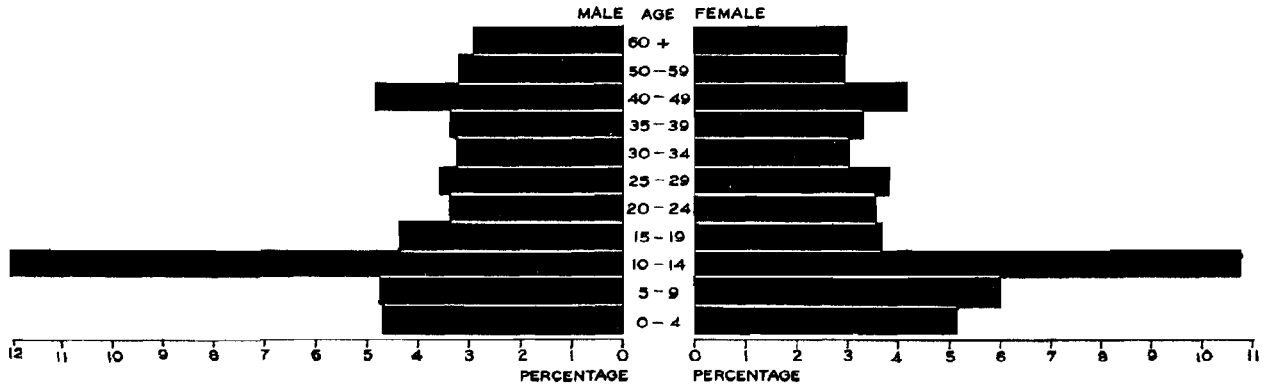
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
BALASORE



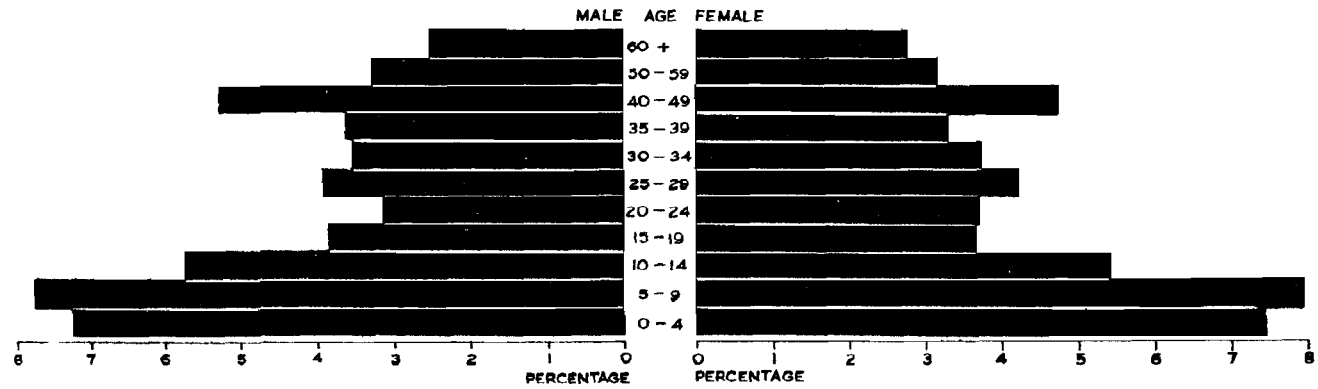
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
CUTTACK



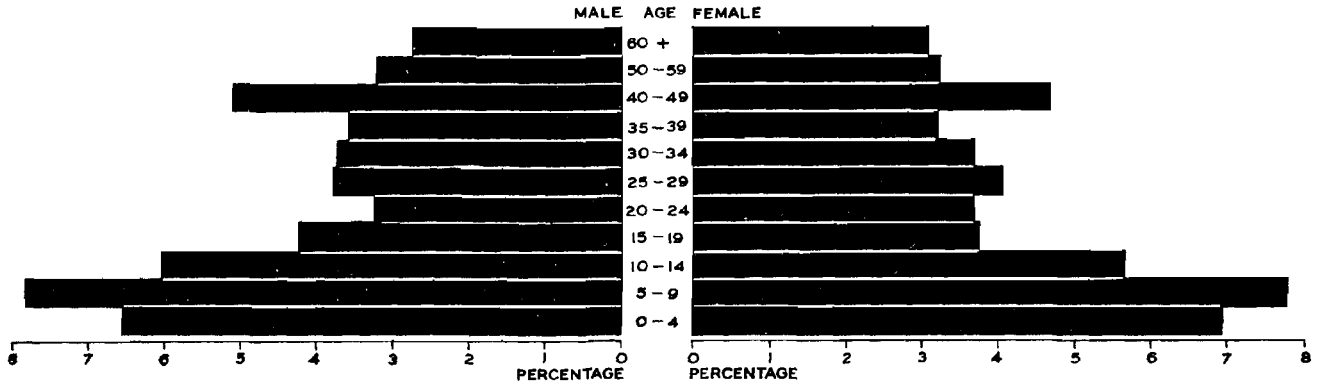
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
DHENKANAL



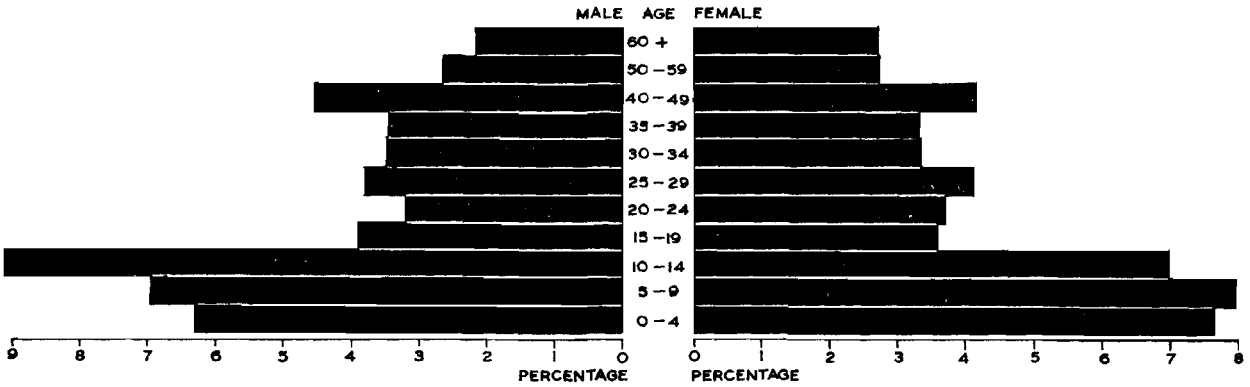
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
BAUDH-KHONDMALS



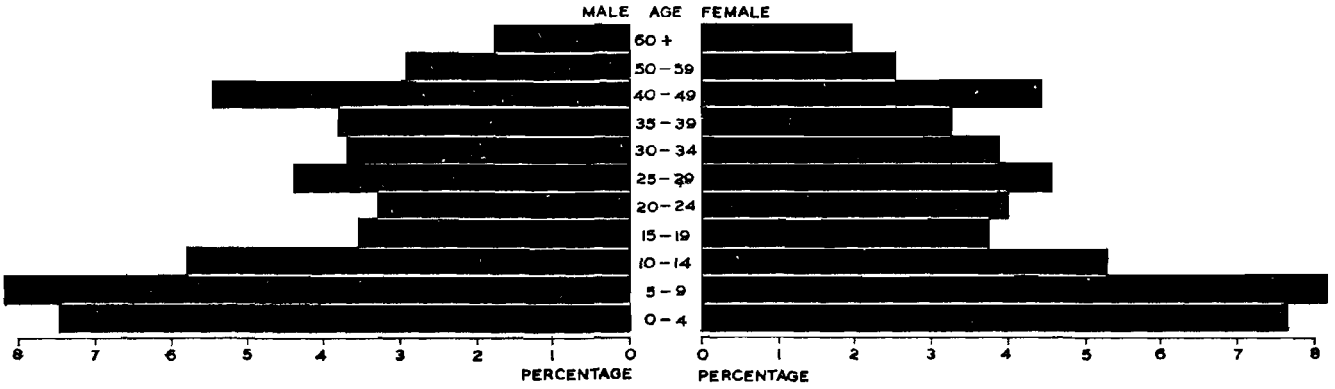
AGE PYRAMID, 1971
BOLANGIR



AGE PYRAMID, 1971
KALAHANDI

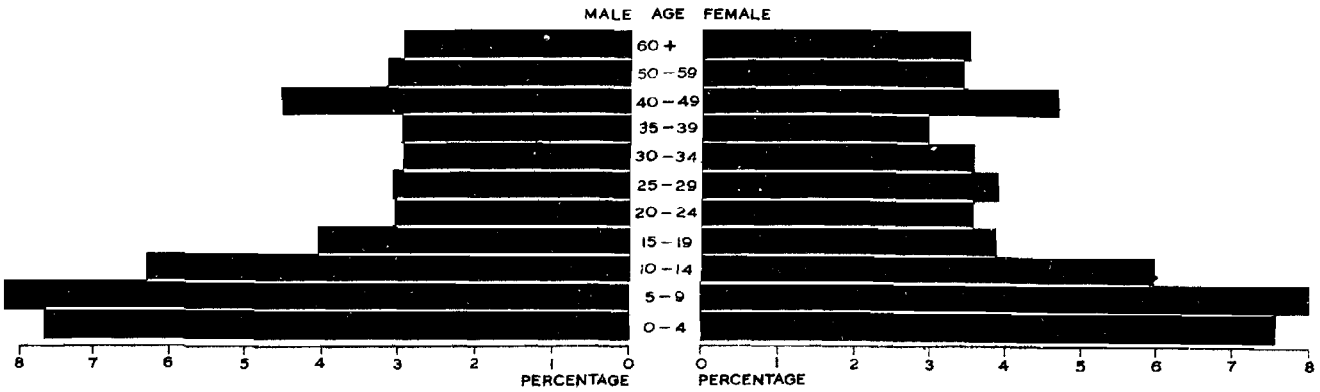


AGE PYRAMID, 1971
KORAPUT



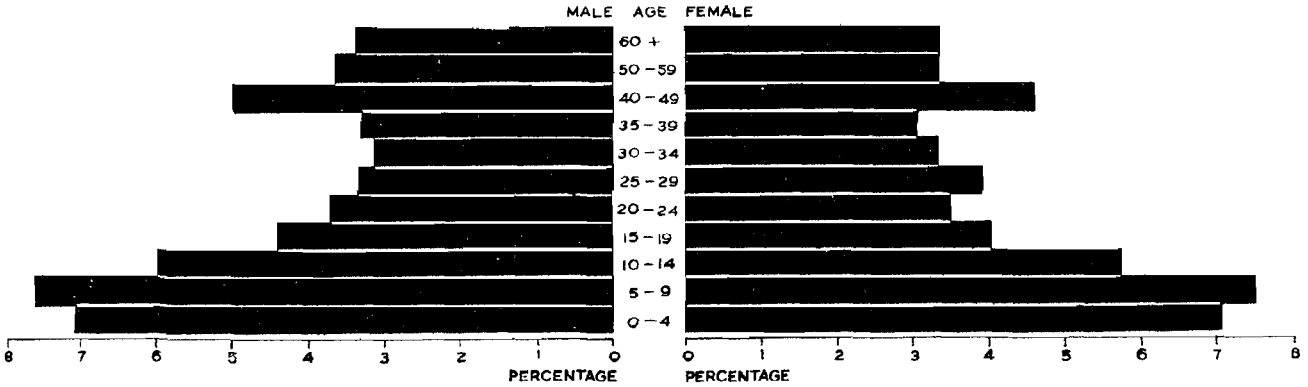
AGE PYRAMID, 1971

GANJAM



AGE PYRAMID, 1971

PURI



Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·34	49·66
0—4	14·73	7·32	7·41
5—9	17·06	8·56	8·50
10—14	12·05	6·28	5·77
15—19	8·23	4·22	4·01
20—24	7·30	3·45	3·85
25—29	7·72	3·78	3·94
30—34	6·59	3·24	3·35
35—39	6·78	3·63	3·15
40—49	8·95	4·83	4·12
50—59	5·70	2·88	2·82
60+	4·88	2·14	2·74
ANS	0·01	0·01	—
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·22	49·78
0—4	14·76	7·35	7·41
5—9	17·11	8·57	8·54
10—14	12·04	6·27	5·77
15—19	8·15	4·16	3·99
20—24	7·25	3·40	3·85
25—29	7·71	3·76	3·95
30—34	6·59	3·22	3·37
35—39	6·79	3·63	3·16
40—49	8·97	4·83	4·14
50—59	5·72	2·88	2·84
60+	4·90	2·14	2·76
ANS	0·01	0·01	—
Urban			
Total	100·00	54·36	45·64
0—4	13·57	6·21	7·36
5—9	15·54	8·13	7·41
10—14	12·04	6·51	5·53
15—19	11·03	6·48	4·55
20—24	9·17	5·19	3·98
25—29	7·83	4·28	3·55
30—34	7·01	3·90	3·11
35—39	6·09	3·40	2·69
40—49	8·44	5·10	3·34
50—59	4·94	2·86	2·08
60+	4·32	2·29	2·03
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BALASORE DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·72	49·28
0—4	14·76	7·23	7·53
5—9	16·22	8·01	8·21
10—14	13·59	7·13	6·46
15—19	8·34	4·21	4·13
20—24	6·84	3·43	3·41
25—29	6·75	3·18	3·57
30—34	6·23	3·04	3·19
35—39	5·64	2·96	2·68
40—49	8·83	4·79	4·04
50—59	6·30	3·46	2·84
60+	6·49	3·27	3·22
ANS	0·01	0·01	—
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·52	49·48
0—4	14·82	7·25	7·57
5—9	16·28	8·02	8·26
10—14	13·66	7·17	6·49
15—19	8·27	4·14	4·13
20—24	6·74	3·34	3·40
25—29	6·71	3·14	3·57
30—34	6·20	3·00	3·20
35—39	5·62	2·93	2·69
40—49	8·82	4·76	4·06
50—59	6·34	3·48	2·86
60+	6·54	3·29	3·25
ANS	—	—	—
Urban			
Total	100·00	54·10	45·90
0—4	13·78	6·94	6·84
5—9	15·16	7·77	7·39
10—14	12·39	6·42	5·97
15—19	9·64	5·46	4·18
20—24	8·46	4·97	3·49
25—29	7·48	3·83	3·65
30—34	6·94	3·88	3·06
35—39	5·79	3·35	2·44
40—49	8·91	5·27	3·64
50—59	5·67	3·20	2·47
60+	5·71	2·97	2·74
ANS	0·07	0·04	0·03

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
CUTTACK DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·35	49·65
0—4	14·41	7·14	7·27
5—9	14·55	7·13	7·42
10—14	12·20	6·34	5·86
15—19	8·73	4·45	4·28
20—24	6·87	3·49	3·38
25—29	6·82	3·21	3·61
30—34	6·14	2·95	3·19
35—39	6·20	3·18	3·02
40—49	9·36	4·88	4·48
50—59	7·14	3·77	3·37
60+	7·57	3·80	3·77
ANS	0·01	0·01	N
Rural			
Total	100·00	49·82	50·18
0—4	14·54	7·19	7·35
5—9	14·60	7·13	7·47
10—14	12·30	6·37	5·93
15—19	8·66	4·36	4·30
20—24	6·64	3·30	3·34
25—29	6·67	3·06	3·61
30—34	6·03	2·82	3·21
35—39	6·17	3·11	3·06
40—49	9·37	4·80	4·57
50—59	7·26	3·79	3·47
60+	7·75	3·88	3·87
ANS	0·01	0·01	N
Urban			
Total	100·00	56·42	43·58
0—4	12·91	6·56	6·35
5—9	13·85	7·11	6·74
10—14	11·16	5·99	5·17
15—19	9·54	5·47	4·07
20—24	9·50	5·79	3·71
25—29	8·60	4·97	3·63
30—34	7·28	4·35	2·93
35—39	6·59	4·01	2·58
40—49	9·30	5·80	3·50
50—59	5·74	3·44	2·30
60+	5·50	2·92	2·58
ANS	0·03	0·01	0·02

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
DHENKANAL DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·57	49·43
0—4	10·05	4·90	5·15
5—9	10·73	4·73	6·00
10—14	22·82	12·05	10·77
15—19	8·05	4·37	3·68
20—24	6·95	3·38	3·57
25—29	7·38	3·57	3·81
30—34	6·28	3·24	3·04
35—39	6·67	3·36	3·31
40—49	8·98	4·84	4·14
50—59	6·18	3·21	2·97
60+	5·89	2·91	2·98
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·36	49·64
0—4	9·91	4·83	5·08
5—9	10·56	4·60	5·96
10—14	23·26	12·28	10·98
15—19	7·97	4·30	3·67
20—24	6·88	3·30	3·58
25—29	7·35	3·52	3·83
30—34	6·26	3·22	3·04
35—39	6·68	3·35	3·33
40—49	8·99	4·82	4·17
50—59	6·21	3·22	2·99
60+	5·92	2·91	3·01
ANS	0·01	0·01	—
Urban			
Total	100·00	55·65	44·35
0—4	13·31	6·57	6·74
5—9	14·79	7·82	6·97
10—14	12·29	6·64	5·65
15—19	10 11	6·14	3·97
20—24	8·83	5·26	3·57
25—29	8·15	4·66	3·49
30—34	6·69	3 81	2·88
35—39	6·44	3·66	2·78
40—49	8·78	5·33	3·45
50—59	5·37	2·99	2·38
60+	5·19	2·75	2·44
ANS	0·05	0·02	0·03

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	49·90	50·10
0—4	14·68	7·25	7·43
5—9	15·74	7·76	7·98
10—14	11·16	5·74	5·42
15—19	7·52	3·86	3·66
20—24	6·81	3·12	3·69
25—29	8·15	3·94	4·21
30—34	7·26	3·53	3·73
35—39	6·91	3·61	3·30
40—49	10·00	5·26	4·74
50—59	6·45	3·29	3·16
60+	5·30	2·53	2·77
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	49·78	50·22
0—4	14·70	7·25	7·45
5—9	15·77	7·78	7·99
10—14	11·15	5·73	5·42
15—19	7·47	3·81	3·66
20—24	6·75	3 09	3·66
25—29	8·11	3·90	4·21
30—34	7·25	3·50	3·75
35—39	6·94	3·62	3·32
40—49	10·02	5·25	4·77
50—59	6·49	3 30	3·19
60+	5·33	2·54	2·79
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	53·61	46·39
0—4	14·34	7·34	7·00
5—9	14·56	7·00	7·56
10—14	11·24	5·92	5·32
15—19	9·04	5·21	3·83
20—24	8·74	4·35	4·39
25—29	9·14	5·17	3·97
30—34	7·42	4·27	3·15
35—39	6·24	3·42	2·82
40—49	9·41	5·57	3·84
50—59	5·48	3·15	2·33
60+	4·24	2·13	2·11
ANS	0·15	0·08	0·07

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
BOLANGIR DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·17	49·83
0—4	13·50	6·56	6·94
5—9	15·61	7·84	7·77
10—14	11·74	6·07	5·67
15—19	7·99	4·23	3·76
20—24	6·94	3·26	3·68
25—29	7·86	3·79	4·07
30—34	7·42	3·73	3·69
35—39	6·80	3·59	3·21
40—49	9·80	5·11	4·69
50—59	6·48	3·23	3·25
60+	5·84	2·75	3·09
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·03	49·97
0—4	13·50	6·56	6·94
5—9	15·71	7·89	7·82
10—14	11·73	6·05	5·68
15—19	7·89	4·17	3·72
20—24	6·84	3·18	3·66
25—29	7·83	3·76	4·07
30—34	7·45	3·75	3·70
35—39	6 77	3·57	3·20
40—49	9 82	5·08	4·74
50—59	6·53	3·24	3·29
60+	5·91	2·77	3·14
ANS	0·02	0,01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	52·00	48 00
0—4	13·37	6·52	6·85
5—9	14·32	7·20	7·12
10—14	11·90	6·28	5·62
15—19	9·38	5·10	4·28
20—24	8·22	4·31	3·91
25—29	8·39	4·31	4·08
30—34	7·28	3·64	3·64
35—39	6·95	3·80	3·15
40—49	9·62	5·46	4·16
50—59	5·67	2·94	2·73
60+	4·84	2·40	2·44
ANS	0·06	0·04	0·02

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
KALAHANDI DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	49·74	50·26
0—4	13·95	6·31	7·64
5—9	14·91	6·95	7·96
10—14	16·11	9·13	6·98
15—19	7·50	3·91	3·59
20—24	6·92	3·21	3·71
25—29	7·93	3·82	4·11
30—34	6·82	3·50	3·32
35—39	6·79	3·48	3·31
40—49	8·72	4·55	4·17
50—59	5·44	2·69	2·75
60+	4·89	2·18	2·71
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	49·65	50·35
0—4	13·92	6·24	7·68
5—9	14·89	6·92	7·97
10—14	16·30	9·26	7·04
15—19	7·44	3·88	3·56
20—24	6·85	3·17	3·68
25—29	7·89	3·78	4·11
30—34	6·80	3·48	3·32
35—39	6·82	3·49	3·33
40—49	8·73	4·54	4·19
50—59	5·43	2·69	2·74
60+	4·91	2·19	2·72
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	51·59	48·41
0—4	14·43	7·47	6·96
5—9	15·49	7·68	7 81
10—14	12·23	6·48	5·75
15—19	8·66	4·56	4·10
20—24	8·31	4·14	4·17
25—29	8·63	4·50	4·13
30—34	7·23	3 92	3·31
35—39	6·23	3·32	2·91
40—49	8·79	4·81	3·98
50—59	5·64	2·78	2·86
60+	4·35	1·92	2·43
ANS	0·01	0·01	—

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
KORAPUT DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·50	49·50
0—4	15·14	7·49	7·65
5—9	16·35	8·19	8·16
10—14	11·09	5·81	5·28
15—19	7·34	3·58	3·76
20—24	7·31	3·31	4·00
25—29	8·96	4·40	4·56
30—34	7·59	3·71	3·88
35—39	7·08	3·81	3·27
40—49	9·87	5·46	4·41
50—59	5·49	2·94	2·55
60+	3·76	1·79	1·97
ANS	0·02	0·01	0 01
Rural			
Total	100·00	50·38	49·62
0—4	15·20	7·51	7·69
5—9	16·49	8·27	8·22
10—14	11·05	5·79	5·26
15—19	7·22	3·53	3·69
20—24	7·18	3·23	3·95
25—29	8·89	4·32	4·57
30—34	7·58	3·66	3·92
35—39	7·11	3·81	3·30
40—49	9·95	5·48	4·47
50—59	5·55	2·97	2·58
60+	3·76	1·80	1·96
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	51·79	48·21
0—4	14·50	7·23	7·27
5—9	14·76	7·28	7·48
10—14	11·53	6·04	5·49
15—19	8·63	4·16	4·47
20—24	8·77	4·25	4·52
25—29	9·78	5·26	4·52
30—34	7·79	4·28	3·51
35—39	6·71	3·82	2·89
40—49	8·94	5·19	3·75
50—59	4·88	2·60	2·28
60+	3·67	1·66	2·01
ANS	0·04	0·02	0·02

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
GANJAM DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	48·96	51·04
0—4	15·22	7·66	7·56
5—9	16·24	8·24	8·00
10—14	12·27	6·31	5·96
15—19	7·93	4·07	3·86
20—24	6·62	3·05	3·57
25—29	6·97	3·09	3·88
30—34	6·53	2·95	3·58
35—39	5·95	2·96	2·99
40—49	9·22	4·54	4·68
50—59	6·56	3·13	3·43
60+	6·47	2·95	3·52
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	48·69	51·31
0—4	15·37	7·73	7·64
5—9	16·41	8·33	8·08
10—14	12·26	6·28	5·98
15—19	7·69	3·91	3·78
20—24	6·44	2·90	3·54
25—29	6·96	3·04	3·92
30—34	6·52	2·91	3·61
35—39	5·98	2·96	3·02
40—49	9·22	4·51	4·71
50—59	6·61	3·14	3·47
60+	6·52	2·97	3·55
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Urban			
Total	100·00	51·14	48·86
0—4	14·09	7·12	6·97
5—9	14·88	7·53	7·35
10—14	12·33	6·55	5·78
15—19	9·78	5·26	4·52
20—24	8·04	4·28	3·76
25—29	7·03	3·46	3·57
30—34	6·60	3·31	3·29
35—39	5·72	2·97	2·75
40—49	9·18	4·80	4·38
50—59	6·20	3·05	3·15
60+	6·14	2·80	3·34
ANS	0·01	0·01	—

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
PURI DISTRICT			
Total			
Total	100·00	50·57	49·43
0—4	14·16	7·08	7·08
5—9	15·12	7·61	7·51
10—14	11·71	5·98	5·73
15—19	8·41	4·40	4·01
20—24	7·22	3·71	3·51
25—29	7·23	3·32	3·91
30—34	6·46	3·12	3·34
35—39	6·36	3·30	3.06
40—49	9·57	4·98	4·59
50—59	7·01	3·67	3·34
60+	6·73	3·39	3·34
ANS	0·02	0·01	0·01
Rural			
Total	100·00	49·99	50·01
0—4	14·25	7·12	7·13
5—9	15·28	7·67	7·61
10—14	11·73	5·95	5.78
15—19	8·26	4·26	4·00
20—24	6.93	3·47	3·46
25—29	7·09	3·16	3·93
30—34	6·36	2·99	3·37
35—39	6·36	3·25	3·11
40—49	9·63	4·91	4·72
50—59	7·18	3·71	3·47
60+	6·92	3·49	3·43
ANS	0·01	0·01	N
Urban			
Total	100·00	55·93	44·07
0—4	13·41	6·77	6·64
5—9	13·58	6·99	6·59
10—14	11·50	6·30	5·20
15—19	9·72	·69	4·03
20—24	9·83	·86	3·97
25—29	8·63	·88	3·75
30—34	7·42	·30	3·12
35—39	6·35	·80	2·55
40—49	9·07	·57	3·50
50—59	5·46	3·27	2·19
60+	4·99	2·48	2·51
ANS	0·04	0·02	0·02

Sex differentials in age composition

The 1971 census registers as many as 11,041,083 males and 10,903,532 females in all ages of the state. The state and its ten districts are male surplus regions while females outnumber males only in three districts, namely, Ganjam, Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals. The proportions of males and females in each age group do not present much variation. Generally famales constitute large proportions in the age groups 0—9, 20—29 and 60+ than the males in the corresponding age groups.

The state has as many as 1,586,104 females and 1,539,442 males at infancy (age 0—4) as per the 1971 census data. Barring the districts of Ganjam and Puri all the districts record larger number of females in this age group. Further it is seen that in the age group (5—9) there are 1,689,952 girls as against 1,656,170 boys in the state. The 1961 census data shows that there were 2,551,000 infants (female) and girls of the state as against 2,472,121 infants (male) and boys in age 0—9. The females in the age group (0—9) also exceeded the males in number in 1951.

In 1971 there are 2,389,823 boys and youngmen in the state in the age 10—19 as against 2,213,757 girls and youngwomen in the same age group. Males outnumber females in this age in all the districts of the state. In 1961 the state had 1,679,471 boys and youngmen as against 1,580,000 girls and youngwomen. Thus it is evident that the rate of survival of the males has been higher than that of females in this age group.

The 1971 census records as many as 1,653,328 females in the age 20—29 as against 1,536,279 males in the same age group. Females in this age group outnumber males in all the districts of the state during 1971. The state had recorded 1,533,334 females and 1,465,383 males in this age group in 1961. In 1951 too, the number of females was larger than that of males. Thus it can be reasonably concluded that the survival rate of the females is higher in this age group.

In the age group 30—59 as many as 3,281,398 males are recorded in the state in the 1971 census as against 3,073,529 females. Barring the district of Ganjam the males have outnumbered the females in this age group in all the districts of the state in 1971. The corresponding figures for males and females respectively were 2,695,588 and 2,564,554 in this age group for the state as per the 1961 census. It is therefore evident that the rate of survival of the females in this age group has been lower for the two decades. The reasons may be attributed to births associated with the risks of reproductive ages of females.

In the age group (60+) as many as 685,246 old women and 636,035 old men are enumerated in the 1971 census. Barring the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri all other districts present larger number of old women in this age group in 1971. But in 1961 the state had 542,666 old women as against 451,313 men in this age group. In 1951 too the females in the age 60+ outnumbered the males. Thus it becomes evident that the longevity of females in this age group is higher than that of males of the state.

A careful study of the diagram no. would reveal the sex differential of the population of the state at different age groups. It would further reflect the concentration of population at certain ages depending on their longevity in crude sense. The graph depicts that there is widest gap between the number of males and females at the age 25. At this age the males appear to have been outnumbered by females by a margin of about 60,000. It further reveals preponderance of females over males at the age 30 by a large margin of about 45,000. The curve indicates the highest number of females at this age. It is interesting to observe the course of the curve after the age 30 as the number of females continue to fall till it reaches the age 45. During this span of time, i.e., from age 31 to 45 males outnumber the females probably further greater female risks on account of purporal reasons. A study of the diagram reveals a negligible difference between the number of males and females at the ages 45, 50 and 55. But the females are again found in larger number than the males at the age 60 owing to their greater longevity.

Further the graph shows that at the age 20,25 and 30 female curve runs at a level higher than that of males. But at the age 10 and 15 male curve exhibits higher concentration. Highest concentration of males becomes conspicuous in the graph at the age 10. The number of males decreases unevenly from the age 10 and onwards. These peculiar phenomena, it is felt, may attract demographer to undertake thorough probing into the causes of high concentration of population at age 10 in case of males and at age 30 in case of females.

Rural/Urban differential in age composition

As many as 10,041,023 males and 10,058,197 females are enumerated in rural areas of the state in the 1971 census as against 1,000,060 males and 845,335 females enumerated in the urban areas. The infants (0—4 age) constitute 14·26 per cent of the rural population while in urban areas their percentage is 14·07. Coming to absolute figures we find that 1,408,716 males and 1,457,291 females were recorded in the age group 0—4 in rural areas as against 130,726 males and 128,813 females recorded in the urban areas in 1971. Thus it is clear that at the stage of infancy females outnumber males in rural areas while reverse phenomenon is seen in the urban areas of the state.

As high as 15·31 per cent of the rural and 14·48 per cent of the urban population belong to the age group 5—9. This age group embraces 1,519,980 boys and 1558,849 girls in rural areas as against 136,190 boys and 131,103 girls in urban areas as per the 1971 census data. Here too females are found in larger number than the males in rural areas although males outnumber females in the urban areas of the state.

In the age group 10—19 boys and girls (age 10—14) and youngmen and women (age 15—19) constitute 21·04 per cent of the rural population, while 20·38 per cent of the urban population of the state belong to this age group. In rural areas 1,362,040 boys and 1,252,160 girls of age 10—14 are recorded as against 111,120 boys and 97,576 girls of the same age in urban areas. Again in the age group 15—19 as many as 824,362 youngmen and 788,965 youngwomen are enumerated in rural areas while 92,301 youngmen and 75,056 youngwomen are found in the urban areas of the state. Thus it is seen that in age group 10—19 (age 10—14+ age 15—19) males outnumber the females in both rural and urban areas of the state.

In the age group 20—29 there are 1,354,066 males and 1,502,834 females in the rural areas of the state as against 182,213 males and 150,494 females recorded in the urban areas. Here females are found in excess of males in rural areas only while in urban areas males outnumber females. 14·21 per cent of the rural population and 18·03 per cent of the urban population of the state belong to this age group as per the 1971 census data.

The age group 30—59 embraces 29·01 per cent of the rural population and 28·40 per cent of the urban population of the state. There are 2,975,920 males and 2,854,861 females recorded in the rural areas of the state as against 305,478 males and 218,668 females recorded in the urban areas in this age group. Thus this age group appears to be favourable to the males in both rural and urban areas of the state.

Old men and women (age 60+) constitute 6·15 per cent of the rural population and 4·60 per cent of the urban population of the state. There are 594,380 old men and 641,946 old women in rural areas of the state as against 41,655 old men and 43,300 old women recorded in the urban areas. In this age group female preponderance is conspicuous for both rural and urban areas of the state in 1971.

At the district level females outnumber the males at infancy stage (in age 0—4) in rural areas of all the districts of the state barring Ganjam while in urban areas males are found in excess of females in as many as eight districts. In the working age 15—59, males are found in larger number in urban areas of all the districts. They also constitute larger section of population in this age group in rural parts of most of the districts. The old women in age 60+ are found in larger number than the old men (age 60+) in urban parts of all the districts barring Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Baudh-Khondmals. They also outnumber the old men in rural areas of all the districts excepting three coastal districts, namely, Balasore, Cuttack and Puri.

Percentage distribution of population by age groups of each sex for three censuses (1951, 1961 and 1971)

The statement I. 2 presents the percentage distribution of persons, males and females by age groups for three censuses.

STATEMENT I.2

Proportion of population by age groups for three decades, 1971, 1961 and 1951

Age group		Percentage of population		
	P M F	1971	1961	1951
Total	P	100·00	100·00	100·00
	M	100·00	100·00	100·00
	F	100·00	100·00	100·00
0—14	P	42·35	39·07	37·04
	M	42·29	39·31	37·47
	F	42·42	38·83	36·62
15—19	P	8·12	8·13	8·51
	M	8·30	8·03	8·75
	F	7·93	8·23	8·27
20—24	P	7·00	8·41	7·94
	M	6·74	8·03	7·66
	F	7·27	8·79	8·22
25—29	P	7·54	8·68	8·32
	M	7·17	8·67	8·30
	F	7·90	8·68	8·33
30—39	P	13·20	13·36	14·34
	M	13·30	13·78	14·02
	F	13·10	12·94	14·65
40—49	P	9·39	9·75	10·43
	M	9·87	9·93	10·77
	F	8·89	9·56	10·08
50—59	P	6·37	6·86	7·04
	M	6·55	7·02	7·04
	F	6·20	6·71	7·05
60+	P	6·02	5·66	6·28
	M	5·76	5·15	5·90
	F	6·28	6·18	6·67
ANS	P	0·01	0·08	0·10
	M	0·02	0·08	0·09
	F	0·01	0·08	0·11

The statement indicates that more than one-third of population are recorded in age group 0—14 in each of the three censuses. Similar is the case with the distribution of percentages of males and females. It further presents the percentage figures of children in the age group in an ascending order from 1951 to 1971.

The old persons in the age 60+ constitute nearly 6 per cent of the population in each of the censuses under review. The position with regard to population in age 30—39 deserves mention since this age group embraces the second highest percentage figures for persons, males and females during the period in question.

It would be interesting to observe that these two age groups, i.e., 0—14 and 30—39 representing the children and middle aged persons embrace more than 50 per cent of the total population in every census taken after 1941. It is thus evident that rest percentages of the population are more or less evenly distributed among all other age groups.

It is gratifying to note that the percentage of persons for whom age was not stated is very insignificant. It is also seen that these percentage figures diminish from census to census.

Marital Status

Concepts—Like 'age' and 'sex', 'marital status' of an individual is considered to be an essential criterion for classification of population in the census, because it is directly concerned with occurrence of vital events of the mankind. Unlike the cases of beasts, the legal union of humanbeings is regulated by certain acts/laws/customs which are called as the marriage acts, customs, etc. These acts/laws/customs differ from place to place and from community to community.

The questionnair in 1971—The Question no.5 of the Individual Slip of 1971 is intended to canvass information with regard to marital status of an individual. The instructions given in the booklet "INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP" for guidance of the census personnel are reproduced.

"In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never Married
M : Currently Married
W : Widowed
S : Separated or Divorced

For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious-custom but who has not re-married, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her."

The concepts of marital status as adopted for the 1971 census do not differ much from those used in the 1961 census. For a study of the fertility trend of the currently married women, one more question, i.e. Q. no. 6 of the Individual slip was canvassed at the 1971 census.

Marital status in different censuses—Statement I.3 presents distribution of population of each sex with different marital status with effect from the 1921 census.

A glance at the statement I.3 would reveal that the percentage of never married males and females has greatly increased with effect from 1951 while the percentage of married males and females has decreased. Late marriages may be attributed this phenomenon. Further, it is noticed that there has been a steady fall in the percentage of widowed females since 1921 while the percentage of widowed males declines from 1941. The percentage of divorced and separated persons appears to be very insignificant. Highest percentages of population were constituted by never married persons followed by married persons both in 1961 and 1971.

STATEMENT I.3

DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH DIFFERENT MARITAL STATUS (1921 TO 1971)

Year	Total		NM		M		W		S		US	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1921	100·0	100·0	51·5	37·5	43·9	43·9	4·2	18·6				
1931	100·0	100·0	48·4	35·0	48·1	47·8	3·5	17·2				
1941	100·0	100·0	49·3	36·2	45·7	45·7	4·0	17·1				
1951	100·0	100·0	47·1	38·6	49·0	48·3	3·7	12·7	0·2	0·4		
1961	100·0	100·0	50·7	41 2	45·9	46·3	2·9	12·0	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·1
1971	100·0	100·0	54·4	46·0	42·8	44·4	2·3	9·1	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·1

Population by age groups, sex and marital status, 1971

The statement I.4 presents the percentage distribution of population in each age group with sex break up by different marital status at the state and district level in 1971.

Never married—All children in age 0—9 were treated as NM (Never married) for the 1971 census. The age group 10—14 mostly-embraces the NM persons. The proportion of unmarried persons gradually decreases as the age advances. The proportion of never married females in each age group is found to be less than that of their male counterparts for the state and most of the districts. Absence of never married females in the age 70+ becomes conspicuous in Balasore district and in Baudh-Khondmals not even a single female in the NM status was recorded in the age 65—69. The urban areas of the state embrace higher proportion of never married males and females in each age group than the rural areas as revealed from the 1971 census data.

The statement I.5 shows the percentage distribution of never married males and females in the age 40+ with rural urban break up for the state and districts. Out of 2,448,811 males and 2,330,621 females of the state in age 40 and above as many as 22,582 males and 8,001 females are respectively bachelors and spinsters. The related percentage is 0·92 for the males and 0·34 for the females. A reading of the table would reveal that the proportions of never married females are lower than those of the never married males for the state and the districts. The urban areas of the state and districts have higher proportions of males and females with never married status barring few districts. The percentage figure of never married males and females in this age group in rural and urban areas of the state as well as of the districts is less than '2' in most of the cases (excepting the urban males of Puri and Mayurbhanj). The highest proportions of never married males and females of the rural areas of the state are seen in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals (1·39 per cent) and Mayurbhanj (1·16 per cent) respectively. Similarly highest proportion of never married males is seen in urban area of the district of Puri (2·29 per cent) being followed by Mayurbhanj (2·20 per cent). Highest proportions of urban females are seen in the district of Baudh-Khondmals (1·24 per cent) being followed by Sundargarh (0·88 per cent). The district of Mayurbhanj has the highest proportion of never married males and females among all areas of the districts.

Married—People prefer to marry at grown up stage especially after getting employment for earning their livelihood. Most of the marriages take place between the ages 15 - 29 in case of females and 20-39 in case of males. The statement I.4 indicates that the age group 10—14 embraces mostly the NM persons in almost all the districts of the state. Married persons though constituting a very negligible per cent are also found in this age group in all the districts of the state. A study of the rural-urban break up of the married persons in this age (10 - 14) reveals that the married persons constitute higher percentages in rural areas.

An examination of the statement I.4 further reveals that in the age 10 - 14, highest percentages of married males are recorded in the district of Dhenkanal being followed by Koraput (0·86 per cent). As many as three districts, namely, Balasore (8·92 per cent), Dhenkanal (7·39 per cent) and Mayurbhanj (5·52 per cent) record more than 5 per cent of married females in this age group.

Widowed—With the advance of age the proportion of married persons starts falling owing to their transfer to the widow category. This transfer becomes remarkably conspicuous after the age 29 in case of females and 39 in case of males. Widowed females outnumber widowed males in each age group in all the districts (excepting the age 10—14 in Sambalpur and age 10—24 in Dhenkanal). Highest percentages of widowed persons are seen in the age 70+ in all the districts (except males of Keonjhar). Widowed males constitute larger proportions in each age group in rural areas than in the urban areas of the state. But the proportions of widowed females in each of the

age groups up to the age 35—39 becoming higher in the rural areas but from the age 40—44 onwards they constitute proportions lower than that recorded for the urban areas of the state. Urban males are exposed to greater risks of life in their routine work than their counterparts in rural areas. This factor would explain to some extent the cause of higher proportion of widowed females in the urban areas of the state after the age 35—39.

Widowed persons are also seen in the age 10 – 14. Widowed females are seen in this age group in all the districts of the state barring Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Puri.

Most of the widowed females do not marry for the second time as such marriages are forbidden under the social customs. The district of Balasore records the highest proportion (0·18 %) of widowed females in this age group (10 – 14). The position of the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput and Balasore become remarkably conspicuous as larger proportions of widowed females are found in these districts in the age group 10 – 29.

Statement I·6 presents percentage distribution of the widowed females in the age groups 10 29.

Divorced or separated—The divorced and separated persons constitute a very negligible percentage in the state (0·38 per cent for males and 0·37 per cent for females). Among the districts, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Koraput present larger proportions of divorced or separated males. But the districts of Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals and Bolangir have larger proportions of divorced or separated females.

STATEMENT I. 4

Percentage distribution of population in each age group with Sex break-up and Marital Status

Age groups	Population		Percentage of persons in different marital Status									
			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA STATE (All areas)												
All ages	11,041,083	10,903,532	54·38	46·05	42·86	44·45	2·29	9·05	0·38	0·37	0·09	0·08
0—9	3,195,612	3,276,056	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	1,473,160	1,349,736	99·36	96·08	0·51	3·66	N	0·02	N	0·05	0·13	0·19
15—19	916,663	864,021	90·07	42·45	9·47	56·70	0·05	0·30	0·12	0·47	0·29	0·08
20—24	744,138	791,885	48·71	6 09	50·23	92·31	0·35	0·78	0·53	0·76	0·18	0·06
25—29	792,141	861,443	12·48	1·74	85·72	95·79	0·82	1·66	0·88	0·74	0·10	0·07
30—34	722,950	749,448	3·37	0·69	94·26	94·89	1·39	3·67	0·90	0·68	0·08	0·07
35—39	745,672	678,706	1·42	0·54	96·05	91·66	1·77	6·99	0·69	0·72	0·07	0·09
40—44	602,832	543,180	1·11	0·41	94·90	83·99	3·22	14·85	0·71	0·68	0·06	0·07
45—49	487,318	426,766	0·98	0·40	93·82	77·41	4·49	21·43	0·67	0·66	0·04	0·10
50—54	437,354	410,695	0·75	0·29	91·12	61·75	7·42	37·21	0 64	0·59	0·0	0·16
55—59	285,272	264,734	0·79	0·35	88·63	58·58	9·78	40·43	0·73	0·52	0·07	0·12
60—64	299,605	313,914	0·82	0·30	84·31	39·24	13·75	59·81	1·05	0·52	0·07	0·13
65—69	137,465	142,343	0·76	0·27	80·41	36·48	17·69	62·43	0·95	0·58	0·19	0·24
70+	198,965	228,989	1·04	0·28	71·57	20·55	26·59	78·60	0·71	0·35	0·09	0·22
ANS	1,936	1,616	50·98	60·33	34·87	22·09	3·15	11·76	—	0·62	11 00	5·20

N=Less than 0·01 per cent

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ORISSA STATE (Rural areas)												
All ages	10,041,023	10,058,197	54·24	45 88	42·89	44 52	2·37	9·13	0·40	0·38	0·10	0·09
0—9	2,928,696	3,016,140	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	1,362,040	1,252,160	99·31	95·90	0·55	3·81	N	0·03	N	0·05	0·14	0·21
15—19	824,362	788,965	89·34	41·50	10·15	57·62	0·06	0 31	0·13	0·48	0·32	0·09
20—24	651,773	716,589	45·79	5·77	53·04	92·59	0·38	0·79	0·59	0·79	0·20	0·06
25—29	702,293	786,245	11·44	1·71	86·64	95·78	0·86	1·69	0·95	0·74	0·11	0·08
30—34	641,871	688,941	3·10	0·66	94·37	94·88	1·47	3·70	0·97	0·68	0·09	0·08
35—39	673,743	629,058	1·34	0·52	96·02	91·65	1.84	7·02	0·73	0·72	0·07	0·09
40—44	545,350	504,750	1·05	0·38	94·81	84·07	3·32	14·80	0·75	0·68	0·07	0·07
45—49	445,788	399,388	0·93	0·38	93·73	77·55	4·58	21·30	0·71	0·66	0·05	0·11
50—54	403,051	383,553	0·68	0·28	91·06	61·96	7·51	37·00	0·67	0·59	0·08	0·17
55—59	266,117	249,171	0·76	0·33	88·47	58·96	9·92	40·04	0·77	0·54	0·08	0·13
60—64	280,432	293,753	0·80	0·28	84·15	39·61	13·89	59·43	1·09	0·54	0·07	0·14
65—69	129,337	134,347	0·73	0·25	80·15	36·71	17·92	62·18	1·00	0·61	0·20	0·25
70+	184,611	213,846	0·95	0·27	71·34	20·64	26·86	78·49	0·75	0·37	0·10	0·23
ANS	1,559	1,291	53·30	64·91	30·47	18·44	2·57	9·37	—	0·77	13·66	6·51
ORISSA STATE (Urban areas)												
All ages	1,000,060	845,335	55·88	48·00	42·46	43·61	1·51	8·09	0·15	0·30	—	—
0—9	266,916	259,916	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	111,120	97,576	99·91	98·29	0·09	1·70	—	0·01	—	N	—	—
15—19	92,301	75,056	96·54	52·46	3·40	46·99	0·02	0·23	0·04	0·32	—	—
20—24	92,365	75,296	69·34	9·14	30·36	89·69	0·11	0·66	0·19	0·51	—	—
25—29	89,848	75,198	20·64	2·10	78·57	95·90	0·47	1·37	0·32	0·63	—	—
30—34	81,079	60,507	5·50	0·99	93·41	94·94	0·75	3·39	0·34	0·68	—	—
35—39	71,929	49,648	2·19	0·78	96·38	91·81	1·12	6·69	0·31	0·72	—	—
40—44	57,482	38,430	1·72	0·75	95·70	82·87	2·23	15·61	0·35	0·77	—	—
45—49	41,530	27,378	1·53	0·82	94·76	75·21	3·49	23·40	0·22	0·57	—	—
50—54	34,303	27,142	1·56	0·48	91·87	58·85	6·28	40·10	0·29	0·57	—	—
55—59	19,155	15,563	1·18	0·64	90·85	52 49	7·76	46·61	0·21	0·26	—	—
60—64	19,173	20,161	1·20	0·60	86·72	33·89	11·69	65·39	0·39	0·12	—	—
65—69	8,128	7,996	1·23	0·56	84·70	32·59	13·95	66·60	0·12	0·25	—	—
70+	14,354	15,143	2·09	0·40	74·58	19·31	23·16	80·23	0·17	0·06	—	—
ANS	377	325	41·38	42·15	53·05	36·62	5·57	21·23	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					SAMBALPUR DISTRICT							
All ages	933,332	911,566	49·10	42·89	47·66	47·96	2·53	8·54	0·67	0·49	0·04	0·12
0—9	246,155	251,579	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	110,172	104,361	99·54	98·97	0·37	0·51	0·02	—	—	—	0·07	0·52
15—19	76,650	68,425	88·07	47·13	11·60	51·96	0·03	0·13	0·16	0·59	0·14	0·19
20—24	61,819	65,525	38·52	3·01	60·15	95·28	0·37	0·61	0·88	1·04	0·08	0·06
25—29	71,176	72,531	8·91	0·84	88·59	96·62	0·96	1·26	1·51	1·10	0·03	0·18
30—34	66,455	66,574	3·33	0·44	93·80	96·20	1·64	2·47	1·23	0·82	—	0·07
35—39	68,834	61,483	1·14	0·32	95·66	92·60	2·05	5·90	1·15	1·10	—	0·08
40—44	58,235	49,895	1·09	0·32	94·22	87·48	3·34	11·07	1·35	1·05	—	0·08
45—49	47,446	42,340	0·72	0·31	94·12	82·65	4·07	16·40	1·09	0·64	—	—
50—54	42,576	36,510	0·75	0·23	90·84	66·44	7·18	32 67	1·21	0·60	0·02	0·06
55—59	24,125	26,503	0·64	0·28	86·86	67·53	11·03	31·71	1·47	0·40	—	0·08
60—64	27,354	28,272	0·25	0·28	85·73	48·07	12·66	50·87	1·32	0·71	0·04	0·07
65—69	12,629	14,363	0·44	0·10	81·87	45.60	15·95	54·30	1·66	—	0·08	—
70+	19,467	22,908	0·49	0·15	72·40	28·85	26·01	70·72	0·95	0·24	0·15	0·04
ANS	239	297	69·87	74·75	22·18	11·78	—	10·44	—	—	7·95	3·03
					SUNDARGARH DISTRICT							
All ages	530,836	499,922	54·11	49·23	42·73	43·19	2·50	6·65	0·66	0·93	N	—
0—9	164,649	161,723	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	59,762	58,203	99·82	98 07	0·18	1·89	—	0·02	—	0·02	—	—
15—19	41,565	39,509	85·59	52·04	14·34	47·61	—	0·11	0·05	0·24	0·02	—
20—24	36,551	40,462	49·77	10·81	49·66	87·27	0·37	1·27	0·20	0·65	—	—
25—29	45,782	43,154	13·38	2·87	84·72	92 47	1·18	2·75	0·72	1·79	—	0·12
30—34	40,996	35,670	3·80	1·11	93·61	93·37	1·66	3·42	0·93	2·02	—	0·08
35—39	39,544	28,842	1·52	0·85	94·36	92·82	2·88	5·01	1·24	1·32	—	—
40—44	28,368	22,590	1·11	0·80	93·34	88·53	3·96	8·35	1·59	2·28	—	0·04
45—49	22,913	17,053	1·09	0·47	92·28	79·64	5·52	18·07	1·11	1·82	—	—
50—54	17,482	15,525	0·49	0·29	86·46	66·78	10·68	30·19	2·37	2·74	—	—
55—59	10,674	10,297	0·80	0·14	84·28	69·68	11·98	27·41	2·94	2·77	—	—
60—64	10,292	11,627	0·63	0·30	76·85	40·67	19·35	56·10	3·17	2·93	—	—
65—69	5,393	7,131	0·65	0·21	71·15	37·53	21·49	57·90	6·71	4·36	—	—
70+	6,782	8,044	0·59	0·56	67·30	26·84	31·08	70·11	1·03	2·49	—	—
ANS	83	92	25·30	47·83	74·70	23·91	—	28·26	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
KEONJHAR DISTRICT												
All ages	483,334	472,180	56·51	50·55	41·16	40·37	2·04	8·74	0·15	0·28	0·14	0·06
0—9	148,502	155,400	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	62,188	57,085	99·74	96·06	0·18	3·91	—	—	—	—	0·08	0·03
15—19	41,618	40,283	89·88	59·00	9·61	40·53	0·05	0·13	—	0·17	0·46	0·17
20—24	33,521	34,640	52·52	9·29	46·78	89·24	0·28	0·74	0·09	0·59	0·33	0·14
25—29	38,188	37,178	13·69	1·72	84·91	96·20	0·74	1·53	0·29	0·47	0·37	0·08
30—34	32,184	31,232	3·62	0·93	94·72	94·93	1·23	3·74	0·37	0·34	0·06	0·06
35—39	34,408	29,093	1·32	0·45	96·19	91·37	2·20	7·70	0·23	0·38	0·06	0·10
40—44	23,927	20,510	1·06	0·39	94·51	82·58	3·80	16·47	0·42	0·51	0·21	0·05
45—49	20,592	16,946	0·83	0·41	94·10	73·65	4·58	24·97	0·34	0·97	0·15	—
50—54	17,319	15,190	0·64	0·20	90·48	54·20	8·19	44·94	0·46	0·66	0·23	—
55—59	9,784	9,813	0·51	0·66	88·33	51·19	10·65	46·67	0·51	1·28	—	0·20
60—64	9,999	10,951	0·70	0·55	82·94	31·14	15·96	67·58	0·10	0·73	0·30	—
65—69	3,898	5,020	0·26	0·20	76·88	33·46	22·60	65·94	0·26	0·20	—	0·20
70+	7,081	8,780	0·07	0·57	78·01	15·89	21·21	82·86	0·71	0·68	—	—
ANS	125	59	70·40	66·10	8·00	15·26	5·60	—	—	—	16·00	18·64
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT												
All ages	721,914	712,286	57·33	48·53	39·59	39·38	2·42	11·14	0·55	0·86	0·11	0·09
0—9	227,740	228,230	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	90,039	82,671	99·63	93·47	0·15	5·52	—	0·03	—	0·70	0·22	0·28
15—19	60,550	57,559	90·98	43·39	8·08	52·97	0·18	1·72	0·40	1·75	0·36	0·17
20—24	49,501	55,252	54·43	13·22	43·72	83·09	0·38	1·19	1·21	2·36	0·26	0·14
25—29	54,141	56,525	16·52	8·28	80·53	87·19	1·05	2·93	1·75	1·58	0·15	0·02
30—34	46,420	48,132	4·84	1·92	91·54	90·35	1·91	5·85	1·58	1·75	0·13	0·13
35—39	52,064	45,163	2·41	1·51	93·86	85·15	2·51	12·05	1·16	1·25	0·06	0·04
40—44	36,799	32,567	1·37	1·46	93·14	73·11	4·73	24·32	0·71	1·11	0·05	—
45—49	32,551	26,467	1·03	1·17	91·87	64·71	6·24	33·12	0·86	0·85	—	0·15
50—54	25,533	24,577	0·84	0·81	88·77	47·28	9·88	51·18	0·43	0·65	0·08	0·08
55—59	15,787	15,801	1·64	1·26	85·19	44·91	12·85	53·26	0·32	0·51	—	0·06
60—64	13,718	16,676	1·65	1·08	83·44	27·44	14·55	71·18	0·29	0·24	0·07	0·05
65—69	6,080	7,415	1·73	1·08	78·88	25·35	19·06	73·10	0·33	0·34	—	0·13
70+	10,928	15,165	2·71	0·86	69·85	14·31	26·80	84·37	0·64	0·26	—	0·20
ANS	63	86	53·97	62·79	33·33	23·26	12·70	13·95	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					BALASORE DISTRICT							
All ages	928,342	902,162	56·43	46·83	40·27	41·55	3·03	11·42	0·13	0·15	0·14	0·05
0—9	278,985	288,064	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	130,518	118,321	99·72	90·63	0·08	8·92	—	0·18	—	0·01	0·20	0·26
15—19	77,070	75,598	92·01	30·20	7·35	69·15	0·03	0·32	0.01	0·24	0·60	0·09
20—24	62,785	62,328	48·32	4·72	50·75	93·91	0·34	0·97	0·29	0·35	0·30	0·05
25—29	58,206	65,385	13·58	1·01	85·48	96·75	0·53	1·81	0·27	0·40	0·14	0·03
30—34	55,748	58,447	3·40	0·25	94·79	94·42	1·43	5·01	0·36	0·27	0·02	0·05
35—39	54,131	49,003	1·60	0·20	96·46	90·41	1·59	9·06	0 26	0·31	0·09	0·02
40—44	48,922	42,349	1·36	0·43	94·65	78·53	3·56	20·84	0·27	0·20	0·16	—
45—49	38.670	31,682	1·47	0·19	92·23	67·52	5·98	32·02	0·32	0·27	—	—
50—54	37,187	32,654	1·35	0·18	88·40	50·64	9·93	48·90	0·24	0·28	0·08	—
55—59	26,132	19,355	1·53	0·20	84·43	43·62	13·77	55·56	0·19	0·62	0·08	—
60—64	26,964	26,669	0·95	0·35	79·11	24·47	19·57	75·18	0·22	—	0·15	—
65—69	12,741	11,475	1·02	0·26	76·25	21·83	22·02	77·82	0·39	0·09	0·32	—
70+	20,196	20,778	1·44	—	66·36	9·94	31·85	90·01	0·20	0·05	0·15	—
ANS.	87	54	45·98	59·26	43·68	—	10·34	40·74	—	—	—	—
					CUTTACK DISTRICT							
All ages	1,927,033	1,900,645	55·06	45·39	41·85	44·67	2·77	9·72	0·19	0·14	0·13	0·08
0—9	546,273	562,256	100 00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	242,557	224,465	99·79	98·01	0 05	1·91	—	N	—	—	0·16	0·08
15—19	170,358	163,741	96·10	44·40	3·34	55·26	0·02	0·13	0·01	0·12	0·53	0·09
20—24	133,805	129,159	59·20	4·15	40·14	94·82	0·22	0·67	0·11	0·27	0·33	0·09
25—29	123,021	138,175	15·61	0·69	83·31	97·88	0·58	1·12	0·34	0·20	0·16	0·11
30—34	112,790	122,014	3·25	0·27	95·22	96·65	0·99	2·67	0·41	0 28	0·13	0·13
35—39	121,735	115,684	1 42	0·18	96·41	93 54	1·66	5·94	0·39	0 23	0·12	0·11
40—44	101,253	94,593	1·32	0·15	95·20	86 98	3·04	12·41	0·41	0·41	0·03	0·05
45—49	85,391	76,979	1·14	0·31	93·37	79·02	5·12	20·31	0·28	0·27	0·09	0·09
50—54	82,214	75,351	0·90	0·11	90·55	65·83	8·22	33·58	0·28	0·28	0·05	0·20
55—59	61,925	53,784	0·57	0·23	88·25	58 08	10·67	41·31	0·41	0·23	0·10	0·15
60—64	63,886	61,182	1·17	0·09	84·26	40·88	13·46	58·60	1·08	0·28	0·03	0·15
65—69	32,958	31,044	1·12	0·13	80·73	34·85	17·86	64·31	0·23	0·39	0·06	0·32
70+	48,700	52,114	1·19	0·17	69·85	20·39	28·62	79·20	0·22	0·12	0·12	0·12
ANS	167	104	64·67	34·62	21·56	34·61	6·59	30·77	—	—	7·18	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					DHENKANAL DISTRICT							
All ages	654,334	639,580	52·13	47·00	45·25	48·90	2·03	3·68	0·52	0·35	0·07	0·07
0—9	124,539	144,209	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	155,960	139,367	98·04	92·60	1·95	7·39	0·01	0·01	—	—	—	—
15—19	56,556	47,635	82·65	41·45	17·07	58·49	0·19	0·06	0·05	—	0·04	—
20—24	43,675	46,290	26·72	9·47	72·30	90·09	0·44	0·24	0·52	0·12	0·02	0·08
25—29	46,238	49,315	6·32	3·22	91·35	95·15	1·11	1·23	1·13	0·34	0·09	0·06
30—34	41,998	39,246	2·59	1·27	92·69	95·12	2·85	2·87	1·70	0·59	0·17	0·15
35—39	43,431	42,850	0·68	0·90	97·30	93·77	1·40	3·60	0·51	1·68	0·11	0·05
40—44	35,833	31,530	1·06	0·35	93·80	93·88	4·34	4·82	0·71	0·86	0 09	0·09
45—49	26,843	22,019	0·50	0·98	94·31	89·80	4·44	7·61	0·71	1·52	0·04	0·09
50—54	22,277	22,259	0·52	0·52	93·27	88·28	5·09	10·30	0·85	0·58	0·27	0·32
55—59	19,254	16,127	0·57	0·65	91·74	74·27	6·35	24·39	1·03	0·56	0·31	0·13
60—64	22,377	22,856	0·36	0·31	85·73	80·54	11·32	18·36	2·46	0·66	0·13	0·13
65—69	10,603	9,865	0·56	0·61	80·98	66·02	16·48	32·15	1·13	0·51	0·65	0·71
70+	4,640	5,927	0·43	0·34	68·17	41·89	27·74	56·08	3·45	1·18	0·21	0·51
ANS	110	85	43·64	21·18	56·36	69·41	—	9·41	—	—	—	—
					BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT							
All ages	310,233	311,442	53·20	45·72	43·86	43·75	2·26	9·63	0·53	0·63	0·15	0·27
0—9	93,314	95,799	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	35,657	33,700	99·16	95·61	0·53	2·37	—	—	—	—	0·31	2·02
15—19	23,971	22,765	88·90	47·22	10·47	50·90	—	0·24	0·13	1·38	0·50	0·26
20—24	19,437	22,917	47·95	8·56	49·89	88·93	0·62	0·63	1·08	1·83	0·46	0·05
25—29	24,494	26,154	13·59	2·95	83·74	93·74	0·70	1·76	1·85	1·47	0·12	0·08
30—34	21,921	23,195	4·43	1·31	92·47	93·49	1·62	4·17	1·30	1·03	0·18	—
35—39	22,466	20,546	2·29	1·41	94·57	88·44	2·29	9·03	0·80	1·02	0·05	0·10
40—44	18,498	16,040	1·26	0·53	94·29	80·71	3·67	17·76	0·78	1·00	—	—
45—49	14,198	13,403	2·32	0·19	91·23	75·45	5·16	23·99	1·22	0·30	0·07	0·07
50—54	13,914	12,513	0·86	0·92	90·56	56·58	8·15	41·86	0·43	0·64	—	—
55—59	6,568	7,141	2·74	0·14	86·37	55·26	10·58	43·48	0·31	1·12	—	—
60—64	8,216	8,196	0·12	0·13	87·45	32·78	11·82	66·55	0·61	0·24	—	—
65—69	2,609	2,832	0·77	—	79·07	36·09	19·78	63·56	—	0 35	0·38	—
70+	4,910	6,172	0·82	0·16	75·64	21·52	22·73	78·08	0·61	0·24	0·20	—
ANS	60	69	26·67	34·78	30·00	15·94	—	15·94	—	—	43·33	33·34

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					BOLANGIR DISTRICT							
All ages	633,965	629,692	51·08	44·45	45·97	46·00	1·89	8·59	0·90	0·53	0·16	0·43
0—9	181,957	185,831	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	76,685	71,665	99·08	98·14	0·75	1·40	—	0·03	0·01	—	0·16	0·43
15—19	53,454	47,545	82·72	41·92	16·68	56·88	0·09	0·23	0·23	0·76	0·28	0·21
20—24	41,175	46,491	35·69	6·00	62·73	92·25	0·41	0·67	1·07	1·02	0·10	0·06
25—29	47,936	51,458	8·07	0·79	88·95	96·20	0·95	1·51	1·84	1·27	0·19	0·23
30—34	47,205	46,672	2·59	0·31	94·10	95·27	1·29	3·25	1·74	0·98	0·28	0·19
35—39	45,331	40,485	1·21	0·36	95·91	90·96	1·63	7·06	1·01	0·93	0·24	0·69
40—44	36,060	32,861	0·82	0·29	94·60	83·99	2·68	14·17	1·62	0·94	0·28	0·61
45—49	28,521	26,450	1·62	0·15	92·57	79·79	3·86	18·22	1·91	0·78	0·04	1·06
50—54	26,775	25,086	0·75	0·40	92·08	61·10	5·26	35·98	1·57	1·04	0·34	1·48
55—59	13,993	15,956	0·71	0·03	89·90	65·78	6·64	32·72	2·54	0·41	0·21	1·06
60—64	17,872	17,630	0·45	0·14	84·55	36·41	11·98	61·58	2·96	0·45	0·06	1·42
65—69	5,965	7,461	0·25	0·07	80·22	42·31	14·08	55·20	4·28	0·54	1·17	1·88
70+	10,834	13,999	0·18	0·04	72·99	27·37	23·79	69·81	2·86	0·28	0·18	2·50
ANS	202	99	60·40	64·65	14·85	23·23	2·47	—	—	—	22·28	12·12
					KALAHANDI DISTRICT							
All ages	578,929	584,940	55·57	48·02	42·73	46·98	1·16	4·49	0·51	0·51	0·03	—
0—9	154,295	181,650	100 00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	106,252	81,207	99·52	96·45	0·43	3·55	—	—	—	—	0·05	—
15—19	45,497	41,799	82·07	36·67	17·62	62·59	0·04	0·32	0·12	0·42	0·15	—
20—24	37,447	43,138	42·03	9·70	57·12	88·72	0 33	0·96	0·52	0·62	—	—
25—29	44,421	47,824	11·62	1·21	86·79	96·82	0·68	1·34	0·84	0·63	0·07	—
30—34	40,697	38,699	3·51	0·48	94·56	96·95	0·90	2·05	1·01	0·52	0·02	—
35—39	40,563	38,484	1·99	0·29	96·03	95·06	0·76	3·51	1·22	1·14	—	—
40—44	28,090	24,125	1·05	0·29	96·80	91·11	1·44	7·96	0·71	0·64	—	—
45—49	24,871	24,472	1·04	0·69	95·58	88·34	2·15	9·70	1·19	1·27	0·04	—
50—54	17,947	18,625	0·58	0·16	94·31	80·89	3·79	16·86	1·26	2·09	0·06	—
55—59	13,409	13,302	0·67	0·45	93·24	81·67	4·78	16·98	1·31	0·90	—	—
60—64	12,147	17,166	2·35	0·32	88·10	60·62	7·33	37·25	2·14	1·81	0·08	—
65—69	8,094	7,872	0·80	0·89	84·06	55·49	13·65	41 20	1·36	2·42	0·13	—
70+	5,116	6,483	0·78	0·16	70·00	42·03	25·90	55·65	3·32	2·16	—	—
ANS	83	94	69·88	48·94	30·12	30·85	—	20·21	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					KORAPUT DISTRICT							
All ages	1,031,833	1,011,448	52·59	46·08	44·66	45·49	2·05	7·89	0·64	0·50	0·06	0·04
0—9	320,372	322,974	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	118,691	107,939	98·97	96·33	0·86	3·43	—	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·16	0·20
15—19	73,165	76,731	83·61	41·20	15·49	57·27	0·12	0·45	0·59	1·05	0·19	0·03
20—24	67,634	81,662	41·09	5·20	56·43	92·55	0·76	0·92	1·60	1·32	0·12	0·01
25—29	89,927	93,221	11·65	1·41	85·65	95·55	1·14	1·96	1·53	1·07	0·03	0·01
30—34	75,775	79,318	3·70	0·85	92·98	94·04	1·82	4·15	1·47	0·91	0·03	0·05
35—39	77,939	66,826	1·39	0·74	95·03	91·62	2·42	6·81	1·11	0·80	0·05	0·03
40—44	63,216	51,934	0·99	0·45	94·14	81·20	3·84	17·60	1·01	0·69	0·02	0·06
45—49	48,210	38,276	0·67	0·43	93·96	75·22	4·55	23·65	0·78	0·68	0·04	0·02
50—54	39,989	33,598	0·30	0·28	91·33	55·17	7·56	44·13	0·76	0·33	0·05	0·09
55—59	20,117	18,557	0·22	0·16	89·29	56·56	9·64	42·93	0·80	0·30	0·05	0·05
60—64	18,768	19,026	0·48	0·21	83·89	31·38	14·89	68·07	0·74	0·34	—	—
65—69	6,780	7,212	0·81	0·35	80·06	34·09	18·69	65·42	0·44	0·14	—	—
70+	10,978	13,989	1·28	0·43	74·31	25·21	24·00	73·93	0·41	0·29	—	0·14
ANS	272	185	43·38	58·92	41·91	25·41	—	4·86	—	—	14·71	10·81
					GANJAM DISTRICT							
All ages	1,123,160	1,170,648	57·13	45·09	40·95	43·29	1·79	11·36	0 09	0·25	0·04	0·01
0—9	364,867	356,854	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	144,686	136,681	99·14	95·58	0·74	4·35	—	0·03	—	0·03	0·12	0·01
15—19	93,278	88,581	91·32	37·90	8·52	61·56	0·01	0·22	0·02	0·31	0·13	0·01
20—24	70,075	81,792	51·30	4·18	48·27	94·40	0·20	0·85	0·16	0·57	0·07	—
25—29	70,766	88,998	10·49	1·22	88·64	96·27	0·62	1·98	0·24	0·51	0·01	0·02
30—34	67,699	82,008	2·88	0·81	95·96	93·54	0·84	5·14	0·30	0·51	0·02	—
35—39	67,897	68,635	1·30	0·66	97·41	89·65	1·10	9·15	0·19	0·53	—	0·01
40—44	60,194	63,471	0·81	0·38	96·80	79·93	2·18	19·23	0·21	0·46	—	—
45—49	44,051	43,815	0·76	0·33	95·95	73·69	3·17	25·39	0·10	0·59	0·02	—
50—54	44,087	50,365	0·70	0·31	93·41	56·29	5·74	43·15	0·13	0·25	0·02	—
55—59	27,670	28,372	0·61	0·51	91·76	52·01	7·40	47·13	0·20	0·35	0·03	—
60—64	32,680	38,235	0·61	0·42	87·27	28·86	11·94	70·46	0·09	0·26	0·09	—
65—69	13,196	15,025	0·23	0·13	84·62	25·92	14·85	73·78	0·30	0·10	—	0·07
70+	21,753	27,589	1·65	0·42	74·92	14·90	23·04	84·46	0·34	0·22	0·05	—
ANS	261	227	42·15	82·38	41·76	13·22	8·05	4·40	—	—	8·04	—

STATEMENT I.4—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					PURI DISTRICT							
All ages	1,183,838	1,157,021	55·00	44·64	42·53	44·76	2·28	10·46	0·13	0·11	0·06	0·03
0—9	343,964	341,487	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	139,993	134,071	99·67	98·83	0·14	1·07	—	—	—	—	0·19	0·10
15—19	102,931	93,850	96·61	41·30	3·29	58·40	—	0·09	—	0·16	0·10	0·05
20—24	86,713	82,229	59·07	2·55	40·42	96·59	0·19	0·54	0·16	0·26	0·16	0·06
25—29	77,845	91,525	15·35	0·53	83·81	97·90	0·62	1·31	0·22	0·22	—	0·04
30—34	73,062	78,241	2·96	0·38	95·83	96·16	0·82	3·26	0·35	0·18	0·04	0·02
35—39	77,329	71,612	1·00	0·36	97·50	92·60	1·14	6·91	0·30	0·12	0·06	0·01
40—44	63,437	60,715	1·10	0·26	96·16	84·38	2·39	15·03	0·29	0·31	0·06	0·02
45—49	53,061	46,864	0·56	0·16	95·57	77·34	3·56	22·22	0·25	0·26	0·06	0·02
50—54	50,054	48,442	0·65	0·15	92·75	59·83	6·41	39·78	0·19	0·22	—	0·02
55—59	35,834	29,723	0·71	0·15	90·17	52·69	8·95	47·02	0·11	0·14	0·06	—
60—64	35,332	35,428	0·79	0·11	84·63	29·43	14·27	70·26	0·28	0·17	0·03	0·03
65—69	16,519	15,628	0·54	0·09	81·23	28·17	18·05	71·48	0·12	0·26	0·06	—
70+	27,580	27,041	0·49	0·26	73·78	14·91	25·31	84·79	0·38	0·04	0·04	—
ANS	184	165	30·98	60·61	52·72	21·82	—	6·06	—	6·06	16·30	5·45

STATEMENT I.5

Percentage of Never married Males and Females in the age 40 and above

State and District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	0·92	0·34	0·87	0·32	1·55	0·64
Sambalpur	0·72	0·26	0·66	0·22	1·28	0·70
Sundargarh	0·86	0·45	0·69	0·39	1·58	0·88
Keonjhar	0·72	0·42	0·69	0·41	1·19	0·59
Mayurbhanj	1·37	1·14	1·35	1·16	2·20	0·17
Balasore	1·33	0·25	1·31	0·24	1·75	0·51
Cuttack	1·07	0·17	1·00	0·14	1·92	0·80
Dhenkanal	0·63	0·53	0·61	0·54	1·22	0·35
Baudh-Khondmals	1·35	0·42	1·39	0·40	0·24	1·24
Bolangir	0·84	0·20	0·81	0·18	1·17	0·56
Kalahandi	1·04	0·42	1·05	0·42	0·74	0·29
Koraput	0·67	0·36	0·63	0·35	1·14	0·37
Ganjam	0·78	0·37	0·73	0·33	1·17	0·71
Puri	0·74	0·18	0·58	0·15	2·29	0·59

STATEMENT I.6

Percentage Distribution of Widowed females in age group 10—29

State and District	Total	Rural	Urban
Orissa	0·61	0·61	0·53
Sambalpur	0·45	0·46	0·41
Sundargarh	0·97	1·18	0·31
Keonjhar	0·52	0·49	0·81
Mayurbhan	1·32	1·34	0·55
Balasore	0·69	0·70	0·52
Cuttack	0·40	0·40	0·47
Dhenkanal	0·27	0·26	0·52
Baudh-Khondmals	0·63	0·63	0·58
Bolangir	0·56	0·57	0·42
Kalahandi	0·56	0·55	0·68
Koraput	0·82	0·82	0·82
Ganjam	0·68	0·67	0·77
Puri	0·43	0·44	0·33

Trend in the marital status of females in different industrial categories of workers of the state

Statement I.7 presents the percentage distribution of female workers and non-workers with their marital status.

A study of this statement discloses that the females engaged in cultivation (Category I) and working as agricultural labourers (Category II) are mostly married and widowed in both rural and urban areas of the state. Among the female workers in Category III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities) percentage of never married females in rural areas and married females in both rural and urban areas of the state are more. Married females constitute highest percentages in each of the categories of workers in both rural and urbán areas of the state excepting the Category III relating to the rural areas of the state wherein the proportion of never married females is the highest and Category I of urban females wherein the proportion of widows is the highest. In Category IV (Mining and Quarrying) next to married females, the percentage of spinsters are higher. Next to the percentage of married females widowed females appear in Category V(a) (Household industry) for both the areas of the state. The proportion of spinsters in rural areas and widowed females in urban areas stands next to married females in Category V(b) (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs except Household industry). In Category VI (Construction) proportion of spinsters in rural areas and widowed females in urban areas comes next to the proportion of married females. In Category VII (Trade & Commerce) the proportion of widowed females comes next to married females in both the areas of the state. In Category VIII (Transport, Storage & Communications) the spinsters and widowed females are in higher proportions next to married women. Category IX (Other services) embraces a good number of spinsters and widowed females next to the married females. The divorced and separated females mainly engaged themselves in trade, commerce and other services.

Among the non-workers (Category X) the proportion of spinsters is the highest in rural and urban areas of the state. Next follow the married females.

STATEMENT I.7

Percentage distribution of female workers and non-workers by marital status

Industrial category	Total females	Percentage distribution of females by marital status					
		Total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Total				
I—X	10,903,532	100·00	46·05	44·45	9·05	0·37	0·08
I	148,347	100·00	8·95	55·84	34·01	1·04	0·16
II	390,297	100·00	17·42	64·06	16·57	1·79	0·16
III	14,087	100·00	43·58	43·35	12·20	0·80	0·07
IV	13,857	100·00	14·19	79·63	5·16	1·02	—
V (a)	59,807	100·00	12·93	69·63	15·91	1·48	0·05
V (b)	14,920	100·00	20·26	57·98	19·72	1·84	0·20
VI	2,105	100·00	24·13	66·89	8·03	0·95	—
VII	22,510	100·00	8·36	54·67	34·23	2·65	0·09
VIII	5,126	100·00	20·50	58·14	18·88	2·48	—
IX	71,602	100·00	22·39	56·29	18·99	2·26	0·07
X	10,160,874	100·00	48·23	43·20	8·21	0·28	0·08
			Rural				
I—X	10,058,197	100·00	45·88	44·52	9·13	0·38	0·09
I	146,402	100·00	9·04	56·00	33·75	1·05	0·16
II	382,601	100·00	17·49	64·05	16·49	1·80	0·17
III	13,410	100·00	44·76	42·59	11·77	0·81	0·07
IV	10,933	100·00	15·53	78·71	4·84	0·92	—
V (a)	55,894	100·00	12·79	69·93	15·78	1·45	0·05
V (b)	11,304	100·00	21·94	57·01	19·10	1·68	0·27
VI	1,734	100·00	26·64	66·67	6·11	0·58	—
VII	16,185	100·00	7·58	56·10	33·69	2·51	0·12
VIII	1,090	100·00	24·13	55·87	18·17	1·83	—
IX	47,648	100·00	21·74	57·69	18·26	2·20	0·11
X	9,370,996	100·00	48·07	43·25	8·31	0·29	0·08
			Urban				
I—X	845,335	100·00	48·00	43·61	8·08	0·31	—
I	1,945	100·00	2·47	43·50	53·26	0·77	—
II	7,696	100·00	13·67	64·44	20·33	1·56	—
III	677	100·00	20·24	58·34	20·68	0·74	—
IV	2,924	100·00	9·17	83·07	6·39	1·37	—
V (a)	3,913	100 00	14·90	65·37	17·84	1·89	—
V (b)	3,616	100·00	15·02	60·98	21·65	2·35	—
VI	371	100·00	12·40	67·92	16·98	2·70	—
VII	6,325	100·00	10·34	51 04	35·60	3·02	—
VIII	4,036	100·00	19·52	58·75	19·08	2·65	—
IX	23,954	100·00	23·69	53·51	20·44	2·36	—
X	789,878	100·00	50·13	42·62	7·08	0·17	—

CHAPTER II

RELIGION

Not very long ago, there was a time when the religious persuasion of an individual was one of his most important cultural characteristics. With the development of the concept of the secular state and an increasing religious tolerance, to-day religious beliefs no longer incite violent emotions. India has the distinction of being the heaven of probably all the religions professed by man—from Animism to Zoroastrianism. Yet, the Constitution guarantees each one of us the right to profess his religion as well as to preach it.

To the demographer, religious composition of a population holds interest because of the influence it exerts over the other population phenomena, like migration, birth rate, death rate, marital status, literacy and educational levels, occupation, etc. It also influences food habits, health and hygiene, etc. The religious affiliation of an individual is therefore considered as an important population characteristics in India and as such, is canvassed in every census. The data on religion which every decennial census brings out are no doubt of interest to the scholar as well as the general public.

The instructions given to the enumerators to record the answer under the question 'Religion' in the 1971 census are reproduced below :

"Question 10 : Religion

In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

H : Hinduism
I : Islam
C : Christianity
S : Sikhism
B : Buddhism
J : Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here."

It would be noticed from the instructions that the enumerator was strictly enjoined to record whatever religion was returned by the respondent. In a country replete with a large number of sects and offshoots of religions, it was but natural that many persons returned as their religion a name other than one of the six main religions noted above. The protagonists of some sects appeared rather keen to have their own sect exhibited in census data as a separate religion and also ensure as large a number of adherents as possible. So far as the state of Orissa is concerned, only one organisation, viz., Satyamahima Dharmadhama Parichalana Samitee, Mahimagadi, Dist. Dhenkanal that though the followers of Mahima Dharma number over 4 lakhs in the whole of the country, the 1961 Census Report did not show Mahima Dharma as separate from Hinduism in the State of Orissa. They pressed that their religion should not only be recorded as such under Question 10 but should also be shown separately.

The returns under the religion Alekhism or Mahima have however been classified under the main religion, Hindu, in the state of Orissa in the 1971 census in accordance with the instructions of the Registrar General, India.

As per the 1971 census 'Sarna' religion and 'Zoroastrians' were, however, given separate identity and shown in *Appendix to Table C-VII*. A list of religions (including sects and beliefs is reproduced here.

Sl. No.	Name of the religion/sect/belief
1.	Buddhism
2.	Christianity
3.	Hinduism
4.	Islam
5.	Jainism
6.	Sikhism
7.	Sarna
8.	Zoroastrians
9.	Isai
10.	Abdhut
11.	Alekh
12.	Abhiram-Paramhansa
13.	Baidyanath
14.	Baigha
15.	Biswakarma
16.	Dhubgaredi
17.	Drupada
18.	Gaudiya-Baishnab
19.	Jahar
20.	Janasthin
21.	Joy
22.	Kumpetia
23.	Mahima
24.	Manabdharma
25.	Munda
26.	Munidharma
27.	Muni Samaj
28.	Oulata
29.	Parilia
30.	Pilai
31.	Prakrutipuja
32.	Rajput
33.	Ramanandi
34.	Sansar
35.	Sarini
36.	Sarnasin
37.	Sarnath
38.	Satya Mahima Dharma
39.	Sindhis
40.	Sindhu
41.	Singabanga
42.	Sua
43.	Theosophical Society
44.	Yad

The religions as shown at Sl. Nos. 1 to 6 in the list are treated as main religions, while "Isai" is clubbed with the religion, Christianity. The rest of the religions (including Sects and beliefs) as shown from Sl. Nos. 10 to 44 are classified under the Hindu religion. No difficulty in classification of Sects under the principal religions was experienced in Orissa.

Table C-VII which gives the distribution of population among six main religious communities, viz., Hindus, Christians, Muslims, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains is reproduced in its entirety at the end of this chapter. The table also gives the combined figures for 'other religions and persuasions'. The details of 'other religions and persuasions' will be available in the Appendix to Table C-VII.

The table, it may be seen, gives the figures for the state of Orissa and the individual district of the state.

It would be noticed from the table C-VII that out of a total population of 21·94 million, in Orissa, more than 21 million have returned themselves as Hindus. Therefore, a population of less than one million is distributed among the remaining five major religions in the state of Orissa. In terms of absolute numbers, the religion next in importance is Christianity with a following of 378,888. Third comes Islam with the number slightly lower at 326,507. The number of other three religions, viz., Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism is negligible.

Proportion of population following the six major religions of the state

Statement II.1 gives the proportion of population of each of the six major religions of the state as percentage to the total population of the state and similar data for the districts by total, rural and urban.

STATEMENT II.1

Proportion of population following six major religions of the state

State/District	TRU	Percentage of population under each religion to total population							
		Hinduism	Christianity	Islam	Sikhism	Buddhism	Jainism	Other religions & persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	T	96·25	1·73	1·49	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·42	N
	R	96·74	1·61	1·13	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·46	N
	U	90·90	2·96	5·41	0·46	0·03	0·21	0·02	0·01
Sambalpur	T	97·73	1·48	0·69	0·08	0·01	0·01	—	N
	R	98·27	1·41	0·30	0·02	N	N	—	N
	U	93·80	1·99	3·53	0·57	0·02	0·06	—	0·03
Sundargarh	T	80·35	16·55	2·19	0·45	0·02	0·05	0·32	0·07
	R	79·55	18·66	1·22	0·09	N	N	0·39	0·09
	U	83·02	9·59	5·39	1·61	0·07	0·22	0·09	0·01
Keonjhar	T	98·83	0·27	0·73	0·10	N	N	0·07	—
	R	99·25	0·16	0·51	0·01	N	—	0·07	—
	U	93·29	1·81	3·60	1·26	0·04	N	N	—
Mayurbhanj	T	92·88	0·14	0·79	N	N	0·06	6·13	N
	R	92·84	0·13	0·68	N	N	0·06	6·29	—
	U	94·27	0·57	4·67	0·04	—	0·06	0·39	N
Balasore	T	96·08	0·14	3·77	N	N	0·01	N	N
	R	97·35	0 09	2 56	N	—	N	N	—
	U	74·04	1·18	24·57	0·06	0·01	0·13	0·01	N
Cuttack	T	96·19	0·18	3·48	0·02	0·12	0·01	N	N
	R	96·90	0·04	2·93	N	0·13	N	—	—
	U	88·01	1·81	9·78	0 20	0·05	0·13	N	0·02
Dhenkanal	T	99·65	0·06	0·24	0·03	0·02	N	—	N
	R	99·81	0·05	0·11	0·01	0·02	—	—	N
	U	95·63	0·55	3 42	0·42	N	0·01	—	—
Baudh-Khondmals	T	93 24	6·53	0·23	N	N	—	—	—
	R	93·15	6·69	0·16	N	—	—	—	—
	U	96·10	1·38	2·52	—	N	—	—	—
Bolangir	T	98·66	0·89	0·27	0·01	N	0·17	—	—
	R	99·00	0·77	0·13	N	—	0·10	—	—
	U	94·02	2·54	2·08	0·13	0·04	1·19	—	—
Kalahandi	T	99·23	0·30	0·28	0·05	N	0·12	N	0·02
	R	99·53	0·28	0·14	N	N	0·03	—	0·02
	U	93·33	0·69	2·93	1·09	N	1·96	N	—
Koraput	T	96·60	2·99	0 34	0·03	0·01	0·03	—	N
	R	97·09	2·68	0·19	0·02	0·01	0·01	—	—
	U	91·11	6·41	2·08	0·14	0·02	0·22	—	0·02
Ganjam	T	97·57	2·02	0·28	0·01	0·12	N	—	—
	R	97·61	2·14	0·12	N	0·13	—	—	—
	U	97·28	1·11	1·56	0·03	0·01	0·01	—	—
Puri	T	97·84	0·14	1·98	0·02	0·01	0·01	N	—
	R	98·08	0·05	1·86	N	N	0·01	—	—
	U	95·65	0·97	3·09	0·24	0·02	0·02	0·01	—

N—Negligible (less than 0·01 per cent)

With a proportion of 96·25 per cent, Hinduism is the major religion of the state. Next comes Christianity the adherents of which account for 1·73 per cent of the total population of the state. While coming to third are the adherents of Islam who comprise 1·49 per cent of the state's population. Of the remaining religions, the population classified under 'other religions and persuasions' come next (0·42 per cent). Both Sikhism and Buddhism occupy the fifth place each accounting for 0·04 per cent of the state's population while the followers of Jainism are the lowest at 0·03 per cent.

Rural areas

Let us consider the religious composition of the population in the rural and urban areas of the state separately. We find that in the *rural areas*, the proportion of Hindu population to the total population of the state stands at 96·74 per cent. Christianity again comes second with a percentage of 1·61, while Islam comes third with 1·13 per cent. Other religions and persuasions again rank fourth with 0·46 per cent. At the fifth place stands Buddhism with the same proportion (0·04 per cent) for the total area of the state; but Sikhism comes down from 0·04 per cent (rural and urban population combined) to 0·01 per cent of the population in the rural areas. The followers of Jainism also account for 0·01 per cent of the rural population of Orissa.

Urban areas

Religious composition in the *urban areas* of the state is somewhat different. The followers of Hinduism who account for 96·74 per cent in the rural areas constitute only 90·90 per cent of the total population in the urban areas. The proportion of Muslims to the total urban population is relatively high at 5·41 per cent compared to the corresponding rural figure. Christians also comprise a larger proportion (2·96 per cent) of the urban population as against 1·61 per cent of the rural population. Thus, in the urban areas, the second most important religion in terms of number of followers is Islam while Christianity comes third. The followers of Sikhism who comprised only 0·01 per cent of the rural population of the state account for a much larger proportion in the urban areas (0·46 per cent) coming fourth in order of preponderance. At 0·21 per cent of the total urban population, the followers of Jainism also show a higher proportion in the urban areas than in the rural areas where they comprise 0·01 per cent. While all the aforementioned five religions show a higher proportion of their followers in the urban areas of the state as compared to the rural areas, Buddhism reveals a slightly lower figure. In the urban areas of the state, the followers of Buddhism constitute 0·03 per cent of the total urban population (as against the corresponding figure for the rural areas 0·04 per cent). Population classified under 'other religions and persuasions', which stands at 0·46 per cent of the population in rural areas is lower at 0·02 per cent in the urban areas.

A comparison of the religious composition of the population in the rural areas and urban areas of the state, reveals that though Hinduism continues to be numerically the most important single religion both in the rural and urban areas, the proportion of its followers in urban areas is perceptibly lower. The followers of the other religions (barring Buddhism) seem to have constituted a larger proportion in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. This phenomena may be attributed to the fact that the size of the urban population is by far smaller than that of the rural population.

Distribution of population by religion in the districts of Orissa

On the basis of the figures in statement II. 1, we may examine how the population is distributed in the districts among different religious communities.

Hinduism—The high proportion of the followers of the Hindu religion to the total population in each district becomes easily prominent even after a cursory perusal of statement II. 1. The proportion ranges from 99·65 per cent in Dhenkanal district to 92·88 per cent in Mayurbhanj district in 12 of the 13 districts in the state. The only district which shows a relatively low proportion of the followers of the Hinduism is Sundargarh with 80·35 per cent Hindus to the total population. This proportion, while in itself is quite high, is much lower in comparison to that in the other districts. This is partly due to the missionary activities in the

district which have resulted in a fairly large proportion of the population embracing the Christian faith. The next lowest proportion of Hindus to the total population is found in Mayurbhanj district (92·88 per cent). 'Sarna', a new faith that has come up in this district (details shown in Appendix to table C-VII) has claimed a significant following in this district, which explains the comparatively low proportion of Hindus. The district of Baudh-Khondmals, with a proportion of 93·24 per cent of Hindus to the total population is the next lowest. Here again, there is evidence of intense missionary activity In the rest of the districts, the proportion of Hindus to the total population is quite high – over 96 per cent in all cases.

It may be mentioned in this connection that viewing the proportion of Hindus to the total population districtwise in the whole of India, the district of Dhenkanal stands first (99·65 per cent) in the country while the district of Kalahandi occupies the sixth place (99·23 per cent).

Christianity—Numerically the religion that is next in importance to Hinduism in Orissa is *Christianity*. The incidence of this religion in the different districts is varied. The highest proportion of Christians to the total population for any district is seen in Sundargarh (16·55 per cent). This proportion is conspicuously high compared to the corresponding figure for other districts. The next highest proportion of Christians to the total population is in Baudh-Khondmals district (6·53 per cent) while at the third and fourth place come Koraput district (2·99 per cent) and Ganjam district (2·02 per cent). Sambalpur comes fifth with a proportion of 1·48 per cent. In all the other eight districts, the incidence of the followers of Christianity is under 1 per cent of the total population.

Islam—Next comes Islam, the religion that numerically occupies the third place with 1·49 per cent of the total population of the state being adherents of this religion. Among the districts, the largest proportion of population following this religion is found in Balasore (3·77 per cent) followed by Cuttack (3·48 per cent), Sundargarh (2·19 per cent) and Puri (1·98 per cent). In the remaining nine districts, the proportion of Muslims is very low and in no case comes near even 1 per cent of the population. One point that can be noticed here is that the district of Sundargarh has a fairly significant proportion of Muslims besides a high percentage of Christians also.

Other three Religions—In terms of numerical strength, the above three religions, viz., Hinduism, Christianity and Islam account for more than 99 per cent. The combined strength of the other three major religions, viz., Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism is no more than 0·11 per cent. Sikhism and Buddhism account for 0·04 per cent each while Jainism has the followers of 0·03 per cent. Among the distrcts the high percentage of Sikhs to the total population is to be found in Sundargarh (0·45 per cent) and Keonjhar (0·10 per cent). In the other districts the proportion of Sikhs to the total population is almost negligible. The distribution of Buddhists among the districts also is not uniform. Cuttack (0·12 per cent) and Ganjam (0·12 per cent) seem to have the highest percentage of Buddhists while that in other districts is again negligible or nearly so. The followers of Jainism seem to be concentrated in the districts of Bolangir (0·17 per cent) and Kalahandi (0·12 per cent). The other districts show a negligible percentage of Jains.

Other Religions and Persuasions—Apart from the six major religions, a proportion of 0·42 per cent of the total population in the State has returned 'other religions and persuasions'. The followers of other religions and persuasions constitute a high proportion (6·13 per cent) in Mayurbhanj and are also found in Sundargarh (0·32 per cent) and Keonjhar (0·07 per cent).

It would also be seen from statement II. 1 that the proportion of followers of Christianity, Islam, Sikhism and Jainism among the districts is also generally high in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas.

Changing Proportion of the followers of six major Religions from 1921—1971—Orissa State

Statement II.2 shows the proportion of followers of each of the six major religious faiths to 1,000 total population in the state and districts separately for the six decades, viz., from 1921 to 1971.

STATEMENT II.2

Proportion of followers of six major religious faiths to 1,000 total population, 1921—1971 in each district

State/District	Name of religion	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	963	976	978	977	979	981
	2. Christianity	17	12	10	11	9	6
	3. Islam	15	12	12	12	12	13
	4. Sikhism	1	N	N	N	N	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	N	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	Other religions and persuasions	4	N	N	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	N	N	—	—	—	—
Sambalpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	977	987	988	989	991	993
	2. Christianity	15	8	7	7	5	3
	3. Islam	7	4	4	4	4	4
	4. Sikhism	1	1	1	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	—	N	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—
Sundergarh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hindusim	803	844	860	826	843	892
	2. Christianity	166	140	130	162	147	99
	3. Islam	22	14	9	9	10	9
	4. Sikhism	4	2	1	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	—	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	1	N	—	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	3	—	—	3	N	N
	Religion not stated	1	—	—	—	—	—
Keonjhar	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	988	994	997	997	997	997
	2. Christianity	3	1	N	N	N	N
	3. Islam	7	4	3	3	3	3
	4. Sikhism	1	1	N	N	—	—
	5. Bhuddhism	N	N	—	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	—	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	1	—	—	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT II.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mayurbhanj	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	929	992	990	994	993	993
	2. Christianity	1	1	N	N	1	1
	3. Islam	8	6	6	6	6	6
	4. Sikhism	N	N	1	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	1	N	N	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	61	1	3	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—
Balasore	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	961	967	965	966	969	970
	2. Christianity	1	1	1	2	1	1
	3. Islam	38	32	34	32	30	29
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	N	N	—	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—
Cuttack	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	962	968	967	968	969	968
	2. Christianity	2	2	2	1	1	1
	3. Islam	35	30	31	30	29	30
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	1	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—
Dhenkanal	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	997	997	997	997	997	995
	2. Christianity	1	1	1	N	1	N
	3. Islam	2	2	2	3	2	3
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	—	N	N	N	2
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT II.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Baudh-Khondmals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hindusim	933	967	975	999	996	999
	2. Christianity	65	32	24	N	3	N
	3. Islam	2	1	1	1	1	1
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	—	N	N	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	—	N	N	—	N
	Religion not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolangir	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	986	992	992	988	988	988
	2. Christianity	9	5	5	9	9	10
	3. Islam	3	2	2	2	2	2
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	2	1	1	1	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	N	N	N	1	N
	Religion not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalahandi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	992	995	996	997	997	997
	2. Christianity	3	2	1	1	1	N
	3. Islam	3	2	2	2	2	3
	4. Sikhism	1	N	1	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	1	1	N	N	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	N	—	N	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—
Koraput	Total	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	966	978	979	975	975	981
	2. Christianity	30	20	18	23	23	17
	3. Islam	4	2	3	2	2	2
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	N	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	—	N	N	—	—
	Religion not stated	N	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT II.2—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjam	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	976	988	990	985	992	996
	2. Christianity	20	9	7	12	5	1
	3. Islam	3	3	3	3	3	3
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	1	N	—	—	N	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	—	—	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	—	N	N	N	—	—
	Religion not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puri	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1. Hinduism	979	980	980	980	981	982
	2. Christianity	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Islam	20	19	19	19	18	17
	4. Sikhism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	5. Buddhism	N	N	N	—	—	—
	6. Jainism	N	N	N	N	—	—
	Other Religions and persuasions	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Religion not stated	—	N	—	—	—	—

'N' stands for negligible proportion (less than 1)
'—' stands for nil.

Taking the state as a whole, the proportion of the followers of Hinduism per 1,000 population has remained very high during the past fifty years; but a fall in the proportion, though ever so little and gradual, cannot escape notice. In 1921 the proportion was 981 per mille in 1931 it fell by 2 points to 979; in 1941 it fell by further 2 points to 977; in 1951 it rose by 1 point to 978; but in 1961 it fell by a further 2 points to 976 while in 1971 it came down to 963, a sudden fall of 13 points within the past ten years. The followers of Christianity in 1921 were 6 per 1,000 population. In 1931 they rose to 9 per 1,000 registering an increase by 3 points; in 1941 the figure went up by a further 2 points to 11 per 1,000. In 1951 there was a fall by 1 point to 10 while in 1961 the proportion went up by further 2 points to 12 per 1,000. The 1971 figure went up by 5 points (17) over the 1961 figure. The proportion of the followers of Islam was 13 per 1,000 in 1921. It remained uniform at 12 per mille for the next 30 years, i.e., between 1931 and 1961 and in 1971 went up by 3 points to 15. There were no followers of Sikhism in 1921 while for the next four decades up to 1961 they were negligible. It is only in 1971 that they constituted 1 per 1,000 of the population of the state. The followers of Buddhism and Jainism have been so few that they cannot be reckoned in terms of any figures per cent or per mille.

In this connection it would be relevant to mention that the followers of 'other religions and persuasions' who were negligible from 1921 to 1961 have suddenly shown a figure of 4 per 1,000 in 1971.

From the foregoing, it would be noticed that it would be difficult to identify any particular trend to any significant extent and Hinduism has accounted for a very high proportion of the population; but nevertheless the pattern seen from the figures of the last two decades points to a slightly increasing proportion in the representation of other religions while there has been a corresponding fall in the proportion of the followers of Hindu religion.

Varying Proportion of the followers of six major religious communities in the Districts between 1921—1971

Hinduism—Coming to the districts the proportion of the followers of Hinduism per 1,000 population has shown a similar pattern of a gradual but steady fall over the decades in all the districts barring Dhenkanal where the figure has remained static from 1931 to 1971 at 997 per 1,000. Here again, the fall in the proportion appears to be more pronounced during the decade 1961—71. The fall has been particularly steep in Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Baudh-Khondmals districts.

Christianity—Christianity has shown a somewhat different trend in the sense that while the overall growth in the state has registered a significant rise between 1961 and 1971, the distribution of the growth is not uniform in all the districts. In five districts, viz., Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Puri there has been hardly any variation in the proportion of the Christian population between 1961 and 1971. In other words, the growth rate of Christian population has been identical with the growth rate of the general population. The most significant increase in the proportion of Christian population during the decade 1961—71 has been shown by the Baudh-Khondmals district in which the proportion has doubled itself, having gone up from 32 per mille in 1961 to 65 per mille in 1971 (an increase by 33 points). In Sundargarh district, which comes second, the proportion went up from 140 per mille in 1961 to 166 per mille in 1971, a rise of 26 points. The rise in proportion has also been significantly high in Ganjam district (from 9 per mille in 1961 to 20 per mille in 1971), Koraput (from 20 per mille in 1961 to 30 per mille in 1971) and Sambalpur (from 8 per mille in 1961 to 15 per mille in 1971).

Islam—The proportion of Muslims to 1,000 population has by and large remained uniform among the districts from 1921 to 1961, while in the decade 1961—71 it has shown a fairly high increase for the state as a whole. This increase has been reflected in 11 out of 13 districts; the two districts where the proportion has remained the same in 1961 and 1971 are Dhenkanal (2 per mille) and Ganjam (3 per mille). The proportion has increased most in Sundargarh district where it went up from 14 per mille in 1961 to 22 per mille in 1971, a rise of 8 points. In the district of Balasore which comes next, the increase in proportion has been from 32 per mille in 1961 to 38 per mille in 1971, that is by 6 points. In Cuttack the proportion of Muslim population went up from 30 per mille in 1961 to 35 per mille in 1971, an increase by 5 points. Keonjhar and Sambalpur come next, the increase in the proportion having been from 4 per mille in 1961 to 7 per mille in 1971. In the districts of Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Puri, Kalahandi, Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals also there has been a slight increase in the proportion of the followers of Islam.

Sikhism—Sikhism is a faith followers of which were negligible till 1961 in the state of Orissa. Even in 1971 they numbered as little as 10,204 in the entire state. Therefore, when their numbers are expressed as proportion to 1,000 population in the districts, the picture shows an almost negligible incidence of Sikhs. It is only in Sundargarh district that it formed a proportion of 4 per mille in 1971 as against 2 per mille in 1961 and 1 per mille in 1951. This is the only district where the incidence of Sikh population seems to be steadily on the increase. In Sambalpur district, Sikhs were 1 per mille in 1961 and remained at the same figure in 1971. The case is identical with Keonjhar district also. In Kalahandi district, they were negligible in 1961 whereas in 1971 they constituted 1 per mille. In all the remaining districts the proportion of Sikhs is negligible.

Sikhs are a highly enterprising and mobile people and therefore they prefer to stay in such places where there are good working opportunities.

Buddhism—Till 1961 the followers of Buddhism were negligible in all districts of the state. The 1971 figures show that they constitute 1 per mille of the population in the districts of Cuttack and Ganjam. In the rest of the districts their proportion still remains negligible.

Jainism—The Jains in Orissa total 6,521 as per the 1971 census. We have noticed earlier that they are mostly to be seen in the districts of Bolangir and Kalahandi. Their proportion in Bolangir district has increased from 1 per mille in 1961 to 2 per mille in 1971. In Kalahandi district, however, the proportion in 1961 and 1971 remained the same at 1 per mille. In the districts of Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj, the proportion of Jains was negligible in 1961 whereas in 1971 it is 1 per mille. In Baudh-Khondmals district, the proportion of Jains in 1961 was negligible (which means that there were a few of them) while in 1971 the figure is found to be nil. The followers of Jainism in Orissa are too few to show any trend.

Among the followers of 'other religions and persuasions', the district of Sundargarh shows a proportion of 3 per mille as against nil in 1961 while in Keonjhar the figure is 1 per mille as against nil in 1961. It is only in Mayurbhanj district that there is any significant proportion of population in this category. In 1971 the figure in this district is 61 per mille, in 1961 it was 1 per mille and in 1951 it was 3 per mille. This high proportion in 1971 is accounted for by a relatively new religion called 'Sarna', the details of which were shown in Appendix to Table C-VII.

This religion first came to notice in 1951 census. It is best described in the words of Mr. M. Ahmed, Superintendent of Census Operations, Orissa (General Report, Orissa, 1951 Census) :

"Persons belonging to this religion inhabit the northern portions of Mayurbhanj mostly. The name of the religion is derived, according to a local report, from the word 'SARIN' or 'SALGI' which is an appellation of the Goddess of Nature. The members of this religion believe that the Goddess of Nature is the mother of the world and has originated this religion for humanity for comfortable and peaceful worldly life and for attainment of salvation. According to this belief, the soul is immortal and it comes to earth to enjoy the body and returns to heaven without the body. The worship is performed under a tree, in the midst of a grove and not in a temple or a building of any kind. There is no priest to conduct the worship, which is done either on a community or individual basis. Drinks, food and occasionally the blood of an individual or of his pet animal are offered for worship."

In conclusion it may be said that from 1921 to 1961 the religious distribution of the population in Orissa and the districts remained almost uniform allowing for a very small decrease in the proportion of the Hindu population. But the decade 1961—71 appears to have brought about a slightly higher fall in the proportion of the followers of Hinduism and a corresponding increase in the proportion of the followers of the other five religions in the state and districts. Among the districts, it is only the Sundargarh district with an industrial background that shows a religious diversity in the composition of the population to any appreciable extent.

A study of the religious composition of population in the towns of Orissa

Statement II. 3 shows the proportion of adherents of the six main religions to the total population in each city and town having population 50,000 and above as per the 1971 census.

STATEMENT II.3

Proportion of followers of six major religious faiths to 1,000 total population in each city/town having population 50,000 and above

City/Class II towns	Total	Name of religion					
		Hinduism	Christianity	Islam	Sikhism	Buddhism	Jainism
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
City							
Cuttack	1,000	861	24	111	2	N	2
Rourkela Steel Township	1,000	884	60	32	22	1	1
Berhampur	1,000	965	12	22	1	N	N
Bhubaneswar	1,000	959	8	28	5	N	N
Town							
Puri Town	1,000	985	6	9	N	N	N
Sambalpur Town	1,000	907	14	69	9	N	N

Note: 'N' stands for negligible proportion (less than 1).

Among the four cities of this state, the population in Rourkela steel town and Cuttack appears to have a representation from among the different religious communities. In the former, out of a population of 1,000, there are 884 Hindus, 60 Christians, 32 Muslims, 22 Sikhs and one each from Buddhists and Jains. In the latter, out of 1,000 population, there are 861 Hindus, 24 Christians, 111 Muslims, two Sikhs and two Jains; and no Buddhists. The religious composition in these two towns is the most balanced among the cities of Orissa.

In Berhampur City, however, the proportion of Hindus appears to be very high at 965 per mille. The rest, i.e., 35 persons are distributed mainly among Muslims, Christians (there is only 1 Sikh per thousand). The proportion of Buddhist and Jain population is negligible.

Though Bhubaneswar city happens to be the state headquarters with a large proportion of government employees, its religious composition is not as balanced as that of Rourkela or Cuttack. While the proportion of Jain and Buddhist population is negligible, there are 959 Hindus, 28 Muslims, eight Christians and five Sikhs out of a population of 1,000.

Coming to the towns (towns having a population ranging from 50,000 to 99,999 of which there are two, viz., Sambalpur and Puri), it is again seen that the followers of Hinduism are predominant in both the towns with more than 900 followers of this religion per 1,000 population. In fact, the religious composition of the population of Puri town is almost exclusively Hindu in as much as 985 persons per 1,000 population belong to that religion while only nine are Muslims and six Christians. The followers of the other three main religions are negligible.

In Sambalpur town, however, the religious composition of the population is slightly varied. There are 907 Hindus per 1,000 population while Muslims are 69, Christians 14, Sikhs eight and Jain one. The followers of Buddhism in this town are negligible.

On the basis of the above study, it would perhaps be pertinent to conclude that town with

a predominantly industrial or commercial population appear to have a representation of persons from different religious communities whereas towns with a service background or primary activity background tend to have a less diverse population.

A comparative study of the trends of population distribution among different religions in the towns over the last few decades would have been an interesting exercise. Presentation of townwise data on religious composition is, however, a new feature of the 1971 census and was not done in previous censuses. Therefore, such a study cannot possibly be undertaken.

Conclusions

Concluding this chapter, it could be said that Orissa is one of the states in the country having a very high percentage of Hindu population (96·25 per cent of the population). In this state, the second and third most important religions in terms of numerical strength come very very far behind. These are Christianity (1·73 per cent of the population) and Islam (1·49 per cent of the population).

Another point of interest is that the adherents of Christianity who came third in 1961 with 1·15 per cent behind the followers of Islam (1·23 per cent) have come to claim the second position as per the 1971 census while the followers of Islam now stand third. The preponderance of Hindu population both in rural and urban areas is absolute; but in the urban areas its incidence is less than in the rural areas in term of proportion. Towns with an industrial or commercial background have a population of greater religious diversity than towns with other backgrounds. Another point of interest is that Dhenkanal district (Hindu population 99·65 per cent) has the highest proportion of Hindus among all districts of the country.

Next to the three principal religions of this state (Hinduism, Christianity and Islam), comes Sarna religion with a population of 91,857. More than 95 per cent of these persons are found in Mayurbhanj district. Out of the rest, the district of Sundargarh has 3,290 Sarnas while a few of the followers of this religion are found in Keonjhar, Balasore, Puri, Cuttack and Kalahandi districts.

From Orissa has also come another faith called Mahima Dharma also known as Alekh Dharma, Abdhut Dharma, Kumpetia and Satyamahima Dharma. Though it is claimed to be entirely different from Hindu religion, this faith has been treated as a sect of Hinduism and as such, the population belonging to this religion have been clubbed with the population under Hinduism. It would be seen from Annexure to Table C-VII that people professing this faith number 1,118 in the state and are to be found mostly in the districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Koraput and Kalahandi. There is a sprinkling of the followers of Mahima Dharma in the remaining districts also.

STATE TABLE C-VII—

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total			Name of Religions arranged in alphabetical order					
					Buddhism		Christianity		Hinduism	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	T	21,944,615	11,041,083	10,903,532	4,310	4,152	188,641	190,247	10,627,306	10,493,750
	R	20,099,220	10,041,023	10,058,197	4,008	3,924	161,301	163,042	9,716,027	9,727,462
	U	1,845,395	1,000,060	845,335	302	228	27,340	27,205	911,279	766,288
Sambalpur	T	1,844,898	933,332	911,566	42	28	13,946	13,333	911,408	891,617
	R	1,623,121	813,402	809,719	12	12	11,662	11,210	798,931	796,065
	U	221,777	119,930	101,847	30	16	2,284	2,123	112,477	95,552
Sundargarh	T	1,030,758	530,836	499,922	88	83	84,904	85,735	428,766	399,470
	R	791,073	396,929	394,144	5	9	73,400	74,252	316,121	313,138
	U	239,685	133,907	105,778	83	74	11,504	11,483	112,645	86,332
Keonjhar	T	955,514	483,334	472,180	25	23	1,343	1,252	477,274	467,082
	R	888,167	446,720	441,447	10	9	708	668	443,247	438,278
	U	67,347	36,614	30,733	15	14	635	584	34,027	28,804
Mayurbhanj	T	1,434,200	721,914	712,286	—	7	957	1,053	671,246	660,815
	R	1,394,249	700,198	694,051	—	7	856	928	650,784	643,617
	U	39,951	21,716	18,235	—	—	101	125	20,462	17,198
Balasore	T	1,830,504	928,342	902,162	9	2	1,291	1,350	892,215	866,436
	R	1,730,350	874,155	856,195	—	—	715	745	851,479	833,021
	U	100,154	54,187	45,967	9	2	576	605	40,736	33,415
Cuttack	T	3,827,678	1,927,033	1,900,645	2,427	2,219	3,432	3,412	1,854,712	1,827,125
	R	3,522,055	1,754,589	1,767,466	2,340	2,166	699	605	1,701,841	1,711,034
	U	305,623	172,444	133,179	87	53	2,733	2,807	152,871	116,091
Dhenkanal	T	1,293,914	654,334	639,580	137	145	466	367	651,839	637,485
	R	1,242,102	625,500	616,602	136	145	308	241	624,242	615,550
	U	51,812	28,834	22,978	1	—	158	126	27,597	21,935
Baudh-Khondmals	T	621,675	310,233	311,442	1	—	19,719	20,842	289,743	289,928
	R	602,107	299,742	302,365	1	—	19,572	20,718	279,655	281,212
	U	19,568	10,491	9,077	—	—	147	124	10,088	8,716

RELIGION

Islam		Name of Religions arranged in alphabetical order: Jainism		Sikhism		Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion not stated		Total Rural Urban	State/District
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	1
165,898	160,609	3,417	3,104	5,638	4,566	45,271	46,588	602	516	T	ORISSA
111,775	114,891	1,364	1,323	1,031	719	45,038	46,409	479	436	R	
54,123	45,718	2,053	1,781	4,607	3,847	233	188	123	80	U	
6,880	5,816	122	110	900	631	—	—	34	31	T	Sambalpur
2,593	2,284	47	41	156	107	—	—	1	—	R	
4,287	3,532	75	69	744	524	—	—	33	31	U	
12,367	10,200	294	256	2,402	2,195	1,656	1,634	359	349	T	Sundargarh
5,099	4,558	6	4	406	331	1,551	1,522	341	330	R	
7,268	5,642	288	252	1,996	1,864	105	112	18	19	U	
3,861	3,067	1	—	533	414	297	342	—	—	T	Keonjhar
2,393	2,114	—	—	66	36	296	342	—	—	R	
1,468	953	1	—	467	378	1	—	—	—	U	
5,998	5,359	449	431	26	18	43,236	44,603	2	—	T	Mayurbhanj
4,955	4,537	436	420	19	8	43,148	44,534	—	—	R	
1,043	822	13	11	7	10	88	69	2	—	U	
34,660	34,276	76	64	44	27	46	5	1	2	T	Balasore
21,902	22,427	4	—	12	—	43	2	—	—	R	
12,758	11,849	72	64	32	27	3	3	1	2	U	
66,753	67,391	238	164	414	310	10	1	47	23	T	Cuttack
49,631	53,616	7	1	71	44	—	—	—	—	R	
16,122	13,775	231	163	343	266	10	1	47	23	U	
1,660	1,431	2	5	220	147	—	—	10	—	T	Dhenkanal
715	606	—	—	89	60	—	—	10	—	R	
945	825	2	5	131	87	—	—	—	—	U	
759	668	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	T	Baudh-Khondmals
503	431	—	—	11	4	—	—	—	—	R	
256	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	

STATE TABLE C-VII—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bolangir	T	1,263,657	633,965	629,692	16	18	5,744	5,499	625,303	621,412
	R	1,176,994	588,896	588,098	—	—	4,647	4,394	582,868	582,369
	U	86,663	45,069	41,594	16	18	1,097	1,105	42,435	39,043
Kalahandi	T	1,163,869	578,929	584,940	6	2	1,574	1,890	574,394	580,491
	R	1,107,316	549,757	557,559	5	2	1,380	1,694	547,230	554,877
	U	56,553	29,172	27,381	1	—	194	196	27,164	25,614
Koraput	T	2,043,281	1,031,833	1,011,448	145	159	30,846	30,229	996,554	977,319
	R	1,876,022	945,202	930,820	130	145	25,449	24,904	917,582	903,906
	U	167,259	86,631	80,628	15	14	5,397	5,325	78,972	73,413
Ganjam	T	2,293,808	1,123,160	1,170,648	1,343	1,419	22,743	23,686	1,095,634	1,142,439
	R	2,033,952	990,264	1,043,688	1,325	1,400	21,364	22,178	966,333	1,018,941
	U	259,856	132,896	126,960	18	19	1,379	1,508	129,301	123,498
Puri	T	2,340,859	1,183.838	1,157,021	71	47	1,676	1,599	1,158,218	1,132,131
	R	2,111,712	1,055,669	1,056,043	44	29	541	505	1,035,714	1,035,454
	U	229,147	128,169	100,978	27	18	1,135	1,094	122,504	96,677

RELIGION—*Concld.*

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	1
1,706	1,643	1,127	1,068	69	52	—	—	—	—	T	Bolangir
787	759	588	576	6	—	—	—	—	—	R	
919	884	539	492	63	52	—	—	—	—	U	
1,758	1,499	729	659	340	293	1	—	127	106	T	Kalahandi
868	733	138	139	9	8	—	—	127	106	R	
890	766	591	520	331	285	1	—	—	—	U	
3,665	3,264	300	259	301	213	—	—	22	5	T	Koraput
1,783	1,670	94	88	164	107	—	—	—	—	R	
1,882	1,594	206	171	137	106	—	—	22	5	U	
3,381	3,050	9	9	50	45	—	—	—	—	T	Ganjam
1,227	1,159	—	—	15	10	—	—	—	—	R	
2,154	1,891	9	9	35	35	—	—	—	—	U	
23,450	22,945	70	79	328	217	25	3	—	—	T	Puri
19,319	19,997	44	54	7	4	—	—	—	—	R	
4,131	2,948	26	25	321	213	25	3	—	—	U	

APPENDIX TO TABLE C—VII

Details of combined entries in columns 18 and 19 under other religions and persuasions of Table C—VII

Religion (In alphabetical orders) and Locality (State / District)	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. SARNA				
Orissa	T	91,857	45,270	46,587
	R	91,438	45,038	46,400
	U	419	232	187
Sundargarh	T	3,290	1,656	1,634
	R	3,073	1,551	1,522
	U	217	105	112
Keonjhar	T	638	296	342
	R	638	296	342
	U	—	—	—
Mayurbhanj	T	87,839	43,236	44,603
	R	87,682	43,148	44,534
	U	157	88	69
Balasore	T	51	46	5
	R	45	43	
	U	6	3	3
Cuttack	T	10	10	—
	R	—	—	—
	U	10	10	—
Kalahandi	T	1	1	—
	R	—	—	—
	U	1	1	—
Puri	T	28	25	3
	R	—	—	—
	U	28	25	3
2. ZOROASTRIANS				
Orissa	T	2	1	1
	R	—	—	—
	U	2	1	1
Keonjhar	T	1	1	—
	R	—	—	—
	U	1	1	—
Cuttack	T	1	—	1
	R	—	—	—
	U	1	—	1

ANNEXURE TO TABLE C-VII

Details of Sects/Beliefs/Religions clubbed with another Religion which is shown at the head of the table in block letters

Serial No. and Religion	State/District	Number	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Christian			
1. Isai	Orissa	4	—
	Kalahandi	4	—
Hindu			
1. Abdhut	Orissa	4	—
	Sambalpur	1	—
	Balasore	3	—
2. Alekh	Orissa	351	289
	Sambalpur	8	8
	Sundargarh	11	14
	Keonjhar	3	5
	Mayurbhanj	6	3
	Balasore	17	5
	Cuttack	1	—
	Dhenkanal	66	81
	Bolangir	138	100
	Kalahandi	22	11
	Koraput	79	62
3. Aviram-Paramhansa	Orissa	—	1
	Balasore	—	1
4. Baidyanath	Orissa	—	1
	Balasore	—	1
5. Baigha	Orissa	4	2
	Kalahandi	4	2
6. Biswakarma	Orissa	6	4
	Mayurbhanj	6	4
7. Dhubgaredi	Orissa	3	4
	Sambalpur	3	4
8. Drupada	Orissa	10	8
	Keonjhar	10	8
9. Goudiya-Baishnab	Orissa	1	—
	Mayurbahanj	1	—
10. Jahar	Orissa	24	32
	Mayurbhanj	24	32
11. Janasthin	Orissa	1	—
	Puri	1	—
12. Joy	Orissa	26	29
	Sundargarh	26	29
13. Kumpetia	Orissa	6	9
	Bolangir	6	9
14. Mahima	Orissa	248	208
	Sambalpur	9	8
	Sudargarh	3	—
	Keonjhar	6	—
	Mayurbhanj	2	—
	Cuttack	3	1
	Dhenkanal	50	27
	Bolangir	24	18
	Kalahandi	134	140
	Ganjam	8	9
	Puri	9	5
15. Manabdharma	Orissa	5	—
	Sambalpur	5	—
16. Munda	Orissa	1	—
	Sundargarh	1	—
17. Munidharma	Orissa	2	—
	Mayurbhanj	2	—
18. Munisamaj	Orissa	5	4
	Mayurbhanj	5	4
19. Oulata	Orissa	2	—
	Puri	2	—
20. Parilia	Orissa	1	—
	Baudh-Khondmals	1	—
21. Pilai	Orissa	1	—
	Bolangir	1	—
22. Prakrutipuja	Orissa	27	17
	Sundargarh	27	17
23. Rajput	Orissa	1	1
	Sambalpur	1	1
24. Ramanandi	Orissa	11	3
	Cuttack	11	3
25. Sansar	Orissa	48	66
	Sambalpur	—	2
	Sundargarh	48	64
26. Sarini	Orissa	56	52
	Keonjhar	56	52
27. Sarnasin	Orissa	22	20
	Sundargarh	22	20
28. Sarnath	Orissa	2	—
	Ganjam	2	—
29. Satyamahi-madharma	Orissa	2	1
	Cuttack	1	—
	Puri	1	1
30. Sindhis	Orissa	3	4
	Koraput	3	4
31. Sindhu	Orissa	27	16
	Keonjhar	27	16
32. Singabanga	Orissa	62	67
	Sundargarh	62	67
33. Sua	Orissa	1	—
	Baudh-Khondmals	1	—
34. Theosophical Society	Orissa	2	3
	Cuttack	2	3
35. Yad	Orissa	—	1
	Dhonkanal	—	1

CHAPTER III

MOTHER TONGUE

We all know that every one of us, in every walk of life, makes use of language and that it permeates all fields of human activity ubiquitously and so intimately that we just take it for granted. It is, however, one single and unique possession of human race which makes mankind different from the rest of animals. Every human-being from early childhood comes to learn the language of his or her first surroundings which is usually the family in which he or she is born and more likely of the mother.

The question on mother tongue at the 1971 census and instructions to enumerators were as follows :

"Question 14 : Mother tongue

Definition—Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by the person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue. You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned. If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement the mother tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Officers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own."

Collection of information on mother tongues of the people and then presenting the language data in a rational and classified manner has been the pride of the Indian census ever since 1901. This has been attempted in the 1971 census also and in the following we shall try to look into the broad features of the language distribution in the country and in our state.

According to the information obtained through the 1971 census, quite a large number of languages / mother tongues were recorded in India as well as in our state.

The language data are presented in four parts of table C-V published in the Part II-C (i) volume. In this volume table C-V Part A (i) deals with the speakers of each of the languages (inclusive of languages/mother tongues grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the Constitution of India. Here the data are shown at the state and district level for the rural and urban areas with cross-classification of sex. The table C-V part A (ii) exhibits similar data at the district, tahsil, police station and town level with sex break-up. Further the table C-V part B (i) presents the speakers of each of the languages/monther tongues (inclusive of languages/mother tongues where grouped) other than those specified in schedule VIII to the Constitution at the state and district level for the rural and urban areas with sex break-up, whereas the

table C-V part B (ii) contains similar data at the district, tahsil, police station and town level with sex break-up.

In both parts A and B, mother tongues which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at the all-India level have been grouped in some cases under the relevant language(s). This has been done on the basis of information readily available or in the light of studies already made.

All other mother tongues falling under part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not 'identifiable' on the basis of information available as of data are included in the category 'Others'.

The number of speakers of each of the schedule VIII, languages at the all-India level with their percentage values is indicated in statement III. 1.

STATEMENT III.1

Languages (inclusive of mother tongues grouped under each) specified in schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Languages	Total speakers in India	Percentage to India's total population
1	2	3
1. Assamese	8,959,558	1·63
2. Bengali	44,792,312	8·17
3. Gujarati	25,865,012	4·72
4. Hindi	208,514,005	38·04
5. Kannada	21,710,649	3·96
6. Kashmiri	2,495,487	0·46
7. Malayalam	21,938,760	4·00
8. Marathi	41,765,190	7·62
9. Oriya	19,863,198	3·62
10. Punjabi	14,108,443	2·57
11. Sanskrit	2,212	Negligible
12. Sindhi	1,676,875	0·31
13. Tamil	37,690,106	6·88
14. Telugu	44,756,923	8·17
15. Urdu	28,620,895	5·22

It is interesting to note that as many as 522,759,625 persons or 95·37 per cent of India's population account for these languages. The language Sanskrit, is numerically, insignificant with only 2,212 speakers. The important thing to note here is that the languages/mother tongues other than those specified in schedule VIII to the Constitution of India are spoken by 25,400,027 persons who constitute as little as 4·63 per cent of our country's population.

Another interesting fact that statement III.1 brings into focus is the vast gulf of differences in the number of speakers between the first two numerically principal languages. Hindi, the most predominant language commands a following of above one-third of our country's population while Bengali which is a very distant second, has a following as low as 8·17 per cent of the country's population. Telugu with 8·17 per cent of the country's population stands as third.

Statement III.2 presents the number of speakers of each of the languages/mother tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) as returned in this state with their sex break-up.

In Orissa, Oriya claims an overwhelming preponderance over all the languages. With 18,466,796 speakers, this language/mother tongue alone accounts for 84·15 per cent of the total population of the state. Telugu comes next with 499,447 speakers who constitute only 2·28 per cent of the total population. Santali is the third major language/mother tongue with 378,130 speakers who constitute 1·72 per cent of the total population of the state. Kui language comes next with 350,924 speakers. Hindi is the fifth major language/mother tongue with 341,474 speakers who account for 1·56 per cent of the population in the state. The sixth major language/mother tongue is Bengali with 331,237

STATEMENT III.2

Speakers of languages/mother tongues (Inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) Orissa, 1971

Languages/ mother tongues (in alphabetical order)	Number of speakers			Percentage of speakers to total population of the state
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Total population	**21,944,615**	**11,041,083**	**10,903,532**	**100·00**
Ao	2	2	—	N
Arabic/Arbi	512	250	262	N
Assamese	88	58	30	N
Bengali	331,237	168,951	162,286	1·51
Bhili/Bhilodi	3	3	—	N
Bhumij	28,208	13,959	14,249	0·13
Bodo/Boro	2	1	1	N
Chinese/Chini	87	51	36	N
Coorgi/Kodagu	1	1	—	N
Dogri	43	29	14	N
English	1,401	702	699	0·01
Gadaba	9,211	4,676	4,535	0·04
Gondi	16,249	8,064	8,185	0·07
Gorkhali/Nepali	5,554	3,689	1,865	0·03
Gujarati	13,771	7,556	6,215	0·06
Halabi	3,765	1,835	1,930	0·02
Hindi	341,474	183,242	158,232	1·56
Ho	213,871	106,602	107,269	0·97
Juang	12,172	5,984	6,188	0·06
Kannada	805	464	341	N
Kashmiri	32	17	15	N
Kharia	49,915	24,503	25,412	0·23
Khasi	3	2	1	N
Khond/Kondh	195,913	97,285	98,628	0·89
Kisan	72,528	36,167	36,361	0·33
Koda/Kora	1,136	572	564	N
Konda	2,175	1,057	1,118	0·01
Konkani	683	372	311	N
Koya	73,716	36,358	37,358	0·34
Kui	350,924	172,837	178,087	1·60
Kurukh/Oraon	59,179	29,293	29,886	0·27
Malayalam	11,468	6,879	4,589	0·05
Manipuri/Meithei	88	75	13	N
Marathi	2,771	1,558	1,213	0·01
Munda	154,132	77,310	76,822	0·70
Mundari	117,802	59,418	58,384	0·54
Naga	4	4	—	N
Oriya	18,466,796	9,288,234	9,178,562	84·15
Parji	39,563	19,715	19,848	0·18
Persian	50	37	13	N
Punjabi	16,932	9,523	7,409	0·08
Sanskrit	10	7	3	N
Santali	378,130	188,551	189,579	1·72
Savara	157,989	77,552	80,437	0·72
Sindhi	1,664	936	728	0·01
Tamil	9,184	5,565	3,619	0·04
Telugu	499,447	247,526	251,921	2·28
Tibetan	2,953	1,442	1,511	0·01
Tripuri	4	3	1	N
Tulu	37	27	10	N
Urdu	286,541	144,950	141,591	1·31
Other mother tongues	14,390	7,189	7,201	0·07

N. B.—Languages printed in italics are specified in schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.
N—Negligible.

speakers who are 1.51 per cent. Urdu occupies the seventh position with 286,541 speakers.

The numerical representation of eight languages/mother tongues in the state is so insignificant that the strength of any one does not exceed ten. There are 18 languages/mother tongues which have less than 1000 speakers.

Distribution of Speakers of first six major languages/mother tongues of the State

Statement III.3 presents the distribution of speakers of the first six major languages/mother tongues of the state among the districts.

Oriya, the most predominant language/ mother tongue of the state is spoken by majority

of the population in all the districts of the state ranging from 57·06 per cent in the district of Mayurbhanj to 98·42 per cent in the district of Bolangir. The districts with less than 80 per cent of their population speaking Oriya as a language/mother tongue are Mayurbhanj (57·06), Sundargarh (57·09), Koraput (66·10) and Baudh-Khondmals (67·29). We will discuss later about the languages/mother tongues which fill up the balance proportion in these four districts. The districts with more than 90 per cent of their population speaking Oriya as language/mother tongue are Bolangir (98·42), Dhenkanal (97·99), Puri (95·64), Kalahandi (93·00) and Cuttack (92·94).

Telugu which is the second major language/mother tongue in the state is returned mostly from the districts of Ganjam and Koraput. Puri, Cuttack, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts have also returned a small proportion of the Telugu speakers. The remaining districts contain mere sprinkles. In fact 12·5 per cent of the population in Ganjam and 5·8 per cent in Koraput are Telugu speakers as against 2·28 per cent for the state. This is not surprising looking at the geographic location of these two districts which adjoin Andhra Pradesh—the predominant language/mother tongue spoken in this state being Telugu. There is no district, however, from where Telugu speakers have not been returned at all.

Santali comes next with 378,130 speakers who constitute 1·72 per cent of the total population of the state. More than 81 per cent of this population is concentrated in the district of Mayurbhanj alone and more than 7 per cent in the adjoining districts of Balasore and Keonjhar. The speakers of this language/mother tongue have not been returned at all from the districts of Bolangir and Kalahandi and in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Sambalpur and Ganjam, they range numerically from 1 to 26 which is negligible.

Next comes Kui, the language/mother tongue of Khonds whose numerical strength in the state vies with that of the Santali. About 56 per cent of the total number of 350,924 speakers have been returned from Baudh-Khondmals, the home-land of Khonds and another 30 per cent from Koraput. The districts of Kalahandi and Ganjam have returned 5 to 7 per cent. Keonjhar has not returned a single speaker of Kui language. The range of distribution in the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Cuttack and Dhenkanal varies in absolute numbers from 3 to 163 which is rather negligible.

Hindi is the fifth major language/mother tongue of the state which is returned mostly from the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Kalahandi. These districts are adjoining to the Hindi speaking states of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. These three districts together return 80 per cent Hindi speakers of state. The districts of Cuttack, Koraput, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri and Balasore record percentages above one and below four of the state's Hindi speakers. Each of the rest three districts records individually percentage less than one. The district of Baudh-Khondmals records the lowest percentage of Hindi speakers.

Bengali, the predominant language/mother tongue of the adjoining state of West Bengal has been returned as the language/mother tongue for 331,237 (1·51 per cent) speakers of the state. The districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Mayurbhanj share among them about 55 per cent of the Bengali population of the state and another 22 per cent are located in the district of Koraput. While the nearness of the first three districts to West Bengal could account for this high proportion, the reasons for Koraput, a district far away from West Bengal to contain this high proportion of Bengali population is that a large number of displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan (Bangla Desh) have been rehabilitated in the region under the Dandakaranya Development Project. Cuttack which is fairly a populous district of the state contains Bengali population who constitutes 2·01 per cent of the district population.

Next come the districts of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Puri and Sambalpur with percentage above three and below eight of the total Bengali speakers of the state. Remaining five districts individually records less than one per cent of the Bengali population of the state. The district of Baudh-Khondmals records the lowest percentage (0·05) of Bengali population

STATEMENT

Distribution of speakers of the first six major languages/mother tongues

State/ District	Total population	1. Oriya			2. Telugu			3. Santali		
		Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total population	Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total population	Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ORISSA	21,944,615	18,466,796	100·00	84·15	499,447	100·00	2·28	378,130	100·00	1·72
Sambalpur	1,844,898	1,654,444	8·96	89·68	12,802	2·56	0·69	4	N	N
Sundargarh	1,030,758	588,460	3·19	57·09	8,998	1·80	0·87	2,768	0·73	0·27
Keonjhar	955,514	765,090	4·14	80·07	410	0·08	0·04	32,898	8·70	3·44
Mayurbhanj	1,434,200	818,354	4·43	57·06	376	0·08	0·03	308,073	81·47	21·48
Balasore	1,830,504	1,629,841	8·83	89 04	3,906	0·78	0·21	28,159	7·45	1·54
Cuttack	3,827,678	3,557,272	19·26	92·94	22,464	4·50	0·59	3,272	0·86	0·09
Dhenkanal	1,293,914	1,267,882	6·87	97·99	1,353	0·27	0·10	1,316	0·35	0·10
Baudh-Khondmals	621,675	418,328	2·27	67·29	1,165	0·23	0·19	1	N	N
Bolangir	1,263,657	1,243,727	6·73	98·42	4,363	0·88	0·35	—	—	—
Kalahandi	1,163,869	1,082,376	5·86	93·00	3,466	0·70	0·30	—	—	—
Koraput	2,043,281	1,350,693	7·31	66·10	118,834	23·79	5·82	1,509	0·40	0·07
Ganjam	2,293,808	1,851,458	10·03	80·72	286,644	57·39	12·50	26	0·01	N
Puri	2,340,859	2,238,871	12·12	95·64	34,666	6·94	1·48	104	0·03	0·04

III.3

(inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) of the state among districts

4. Kui			5. Hindi			6. Bengali		
Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total pupulation	Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total population	Number of speakers	Percentage distribution among districts	Percentage to total population
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
350,924	100°00	1·60	341,474	100°00	1·56	331,237	100·00	1·51
18	0·01	N	80,577	23°60	4·37	10,951	3·30	0·59
3	N	N	147,399	43·17	14·30	23,918	7·22	2·32
—	—	—	9,844	2·88	1°03	24,892	7·51	2·61
49	0·01	N	8,641	2·53	0°60	39,626	11·96	2·76
1,524	0·43	0·08	6,079	1·78	0·33	64,686	19·53	3·53
152	0·04	N	13,301	3·89	0·35	76,811	23·19	2·01
163	0·05	0·01	2,996	0·88	0·23	2,024	0·61	0·16
196,312	55·94	31·58	575	0·17	0·09	154	0°05	0·02
52	0°02	N	10,321	3·02	0·82	560	0·17	0·04
18,700	5·33	1·61	42,646	12·49	3·66	525	0·16	0·05
106,800	30·43	5·23	10,697	3·13	0·52	72,598	21·92	3·55
25,730	7·33	1·12	1,915	0·56	0°08	1,189	0·36	0·05
1,421	0·41	0·06	6,483	1·90	0·28	13,303	4·02	0·57

Six Major Languages/Mother Tongues of each District

Statement III.4 shows the six major languages/mother tongues along with their percentage to the total population of each district.

It is clear from statement III.4 that Oriya is the predominant language/mother tongue in all the districts of the state. There is not even a single district whose percentage of population speaking 'Oriya' as language/mother tongue is less than 57. As stated earlier the districts with less than 80 per cent of their population speaking 'Oriya' as language/mother tongue are Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals. Out of the six major languages/mother tongues returned in Mayurbhanj district four are Santali, Ho, Mundari and Munda which together constitute 37·22 per cent of the total population of the district. The sixth major language/mother tongue of this district is "Bengali" with 2·76 per cent population of the district. This is not surprising as this district is adjacent to West Bengal where "Bengali" is the predominant language/mother tongue.

Next to Oriya, Hindi emerged as language/mother tongue of 14·30 per cent of the population of Sundargarh district which is adjacent to Bihar state where Hindi is the predominant language. Rest four major languages/mother tongues returned in this district are Munda, Kurukh/Oraon, Kisan and Kharia which constitute 18·46 per cent of the total population of the district.

Next to Oriya the other five major languages returned as languages/mother tongues of Koraput district are Khond/Kondh, Telugu, Kui, Koya and Bengali. The speakers of languages/mother tongues of Khond/Kondh, Kui and Koya constitute 17·47 per cent of the district population. The language/mother tongue of 5·82 per cent of the population is Telugu as the district is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh whose predominant language/mother tongue is Telugu. Language/mother tongue Bengali returned 3·55 per cent of the district population may be ascribed to the rehabilitation of displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan (Bangala Desh) in the region under the Dandakaranya Development Scheme.

Excepting Oriya the rest five major languages/mother tongues returned from Baudh-Khondmals district are Kui, Gondi, Khond/Kondh, Telugu and Urdu. Of these five languages/mother tongues first three account for as high as 32·22 per cent of the total population of the district. Only Kui, the second language/mother tongue is spoken by 31·58 per cent of the total population of the district. Although Telugu and Urdu are returned as fifth and sixth major languages/mother tongues of the district, the percentage of their speakers to total population are too low.

Hindi has emerged as the second major language/mother tongue for the district of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and Kalahandi. Persons whose language/mother tongue is Hindi are likely to be a spill over from the border areas of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh where they are in heavy concentration. Telugu is returned as the second major language/mother tongue for the district of Ganjam which is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh, a Telugu predominant state. The second language/mother tongue of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri is Urdu. Kui is the second major language/mother tongue of Baudh-Khondmals district while Khond is treated as the second major language/mother tongue of Koraput district.

Similarly, Santali occupies the position of second major language/mother tongue in the district of Mayurbhanj while in Keonjhar and Dhenkanal district Ho is recognised as the second major language/mother tongue.

Language/mother tongue Bengali is returned as the 3rd major language/mother tongue of the districts of Balasore and Cuttack. The district of Balasore is adjacent to West Bengal where Bengali is a predominant language/mother tongue. The district of Cuttack is adjacent to Balasore and well connected by roads and railways with West Bengal. Language/mother tongue Telugu is returned as the third major language/mother

tongue of the districts of Koraput (5·82 per cent), Bolangir (0·35 per cent) and Puri (1·48 per cent). The high percentage of Telugu speakers of Koraput district may be due to its nearness to Andhra Pradesh, a predominantly Telugu speaking state. The third language/mother tongue of each of the remaining eight districts are Kisan, Munda, Santali, Ho, Juang, Gondi, Kui and Savar. Out of these the percentage of Juang and Gondi are very low, i.e. less than one.

Above 98 per cent of the district population is covered by the first three major language/mother tongue of each of the districts of Bolangir (99·59), Baudh-Khondmals (99·23), Puri (98·88), Dhenkanal (98·86), Cuttack (98·28) and Kalahandi (98·27). In addition to these, the district of Ganjam (97·93), Balasore (96 16) and Sambalpur (95·61) individually registers above 95 per cent of their population under the first three major languages/mother tongues. Above 91 per cent of the population of Keonjhar district returned as speakers of first three major languages/mother tongues. Above 76 and below 86 per cent population of each of the district of Mayurbhanj (85·51), Koraput (80·55) and Sundargarh (76·80) speak the first three languages/mother tongues of the respective districts.

There are as many as 17 languages/mother tongues spoken as fourth, fifth and sixth major languages/mother tongues of different districts of the state. More than 99 per cent of the population of Bolangir (99·86), Baudh-Khondmals (99·80), Puri (99·79), Ganjam (99·65), Kalahandi (99·62), Cuttack (99·59), Dhenkanal (99·44) speak the major six languages/mother tongues of respective districts. 98·82 per cent of the population of Balasore district emerged as speakers of the six major languages/mother tongues of the district. Barring the districts of Sundargarh and Koraput rest three districts register individually above 97 per cent of their district population as speakers of six major languages/mother tongues of respective districts. This percentage for the district of Koraput and Sundargarh is 92·94 and 89·85 respectively.

STATEMENT

Six major languages / mother tongues

State/ District	Language/ Mother tongue 1			Language/ Mother tongue 2			Language/ Mother tongue 3		
	Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ORISSA	Oriya	18,466,796	84·15	Telugu	499,447	2·28	Santali	378,130	1·72
Sambalpur	Oriya	1,654,444	89·68	Hindi	80,577	4·37	Kisan	28,750	1·56
Sundargarh	Oriya	588,460	57·09	Hindi	147,399	14·30	Munda	55,798	5·41
Keonjhar	Oriya	765,090	80·07	Ho	75,928	7·95	Santali	32,898	3·44
Mayurbhanj	Oriya	818,354	57·06	Santali	308,073	21·48	Ho	99,953	6·97
Balasore	Oriya	1,629,841	89·04	Urdu	65,736	3·59	Bengali	64,686	3·53
Cuttack	Oriya	3,557,272	92·94	Urdu	127,612	3·33	Bengali	76,811	2·01
Dhenkanal	Oriya	1,267,882	97·99	Ho	8,098	0·63	Juang	3,142	0·24
Baudh-Khondmals	Oriya	418,328	67·29	Kui	196,312	31·58	Gondi	2,208	0·36
Bolangir	Oriya	1,243,727	98·42	Hindi	10,321	0·82	Telugu	4,363	0·35
Kalahandi	Oriya	1,082,376	93·00	Hindi	42,646	3·66	Kui	18,700	1·61
Koraput	Oriya	1,350,693	66·10	Khond/ Kondh	176,274	8·63	Telugu	118,834	5·82
Ganjam	Oriya	1,851,458	80·72	Telugu	286,644	12·50	Savara	108,093	4·71
Puri	Oriya	2,238,871	95,64	Urdu	41,133	1·76	Telugu	34,666	1·48

III.4

(Inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) of each district

Language/ Mother tongue 4			Language/ Mother tongue 5			Language/ Mother tongue 6		
Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Name	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kui	350,924	1·60	Hindi	341,474	1·56	Bengali	331,237	1·51
Munda	14,071	0·76	Telugu	12,802	0·69	Bengali	10,951	0·59
Kurukh/Oraon	51,093	4·96	Kisan	42,644	4·14	Kharia	40,730	3·95
Bengali	24,892	2·61	Munda	21,106	2·21	Hindi	9,844	1·03
Mundari	83,314	5·81	Munda	42,478	2·96	Bengali	39,626	2·76
Santali	28,159	1·54	Munda	13,540	0·74	Bhumij	7,038	0·38
Telugu	22,464	0·59	Ho	14,293	0·37	Hindi	13,301	0·35
Hindi	2,996	0·23	Urdu	2,455	0·19	Bengali	2,024	0·16
Khond/Kondh	1,727	0·28	Telugu	1,165	0·19	Urdu	617	0·10
Urdu	1,607	0·13	Gujarati	1,293	0·10	Bengali	560	0·04
Khond/Kondh	8,695	0·75	Telugu	3,466	0·30	Punjabi	3,440	0·30
Kui	106,800	5·23	Koya	73,716	3·61	Bengali	72,598	3·55
Kui	25,730	1·12	Khond/Kondh	8,974	0·39	Urdu	4,912	0·21
Bengali	13,303	0·57	Hindi	6,483	0·28	Kui	1,421	0·06

Relative Prominence of Languages/Mother Tongues in Tahsils

We may now turn to the smaller administrative units, namely, tahsils and study the prominence or otherwise of the six major languages/mother tongues of the districts.

Of all the 7 tahsils of Sambalpur district, Rairakhol has the highest percentage of Oriya speaking population at 98·23. Padampur comes next with 97·63 per cent. The lowest percentage of 79·90 is noticed in the tahsil of Jharsuguda. In this tahsil, the percentage of Hindi (9·19) and Kisan (3·78) speakers is fairly high. Next to Jharsuguda, comes Sambalpur tahsil, 4·89 per cent population of which speak Hindi. The same in the tahsil of Bargarh is also fairly high at 4·68 per cent. As regards Kisan speakers, it is seen that they constitute the higher percentage (8·23) in Kuchinda tahsil. Next comes Jharsuguda with 3·78 per cent of its population speaking Kisan. The proportions of Munda, Telugu and Bengali speakers are very low.

Of the 5 tahsils in the district of Sundargarh, Hemgir tahsil claims the highest proportion of Oriya speakers at 94·29 per cent. Other tahsils to follow are Sundargarh (86·87 per cent), Bonai (61·51 per cent), Panposh (42·25 per cent) and Rajgangpur (32·27 per cent)—the last two tahsils have very low proportion of Oriya speakers. Hindi speakers who form 14·30 per cent of the total population of the district are fairly well scattered over all the tahsils. 23·63 per cent of the population of Panposh tahsil and 17·87 per cent of the population of Rajgangpur tahsil speak Hindi as their languages/mother tongues. These two tahsils also accommodate 84·96 per cent of total Hindi speakers of the district. The speakers of Munda are heavily concentrated in Bonai tahsil where they constitute 13·74 per cent of the tahsil population. 81·81 per cent of the total Munda speakers of the district are concentrated in the tahsils of Bonai (43·61) and Panposh (38·20). Kurukh/Oraon and Kisan are the two other major languages/mother tongues of the district. While Kurukh/Oraon speakers preponderate in the tahsils of Panposh (25,511) at 6·19 per cent and Rajgangpur (13,691) at 8·77 per cent, Kisan speakers are found heavily concentrated in the tahsil of Rajgangpur (27,452) at 17·59 per cent. High concentration of Kharia speakers is found in Rajgangpur tahsil (11·11 per cent).

Of the 5 tahsils of Keonjhar district, Anandapur contains the highesf proportion of Oriya speakers at 89·42 per cent with Kanjipani to follow at 89·35 per cent. The lowest proportion of 61·51 per cent of Oriya speakers is returned from Barbil tahsil. The gap is made up by Ho speakers whose proportion is as high as 20·16 per cent in Barbil tahsil. Champua and Keonjhar tahsils also claim a fairly high proportion of Ho speakers. Over half of Santali speakers in the district is returned from Keonjhar tahsil with 18,581 speakers. Anandapur is another tahsil which claims a heavy concentration of Santali speaking population at 11,884 speakers. Keonjhar tahsil claims a heavy concentration of Bengali speakers at 17,767 persons. Of the 21,106 Munda speakers of the district the majority consisting of 11,687 are found in the Keonjhar tahsil. 84·80 per cent of Hindi speakers of the district are returned from Barbil tahsil only.

The percentage of Oriya speakers in all the 5 tahsils of Mayurbhanj district is fairly low. It ranges between 33·30 per cent in Rairangpur tahsil to 68·67 per cent in Baripada tahsil. Santali which is the second major language/mother tongue of the district is spoken by as high a proportion as 39·93 per cent in Rairangpur tahsil. All the tahsils except Karanjia return Santali speakers above 15 per cent of the tahsil population. The preponderance of Ho speakers in Karanjia (18·33 per cent) and Rairangpur (11·26 per cent) tahsils and Mundari in Udala (21.48 per cent) and Baripada (5·30 per cent) tahsils is noteworthy. Munda speakers predominate in Karanjia and Rairangpur tahsils. The district has 39,626 Bengali speakers majority of whom are found in Rairangpur and Baripada tahsils.

The range in proportion of Oriya speaking population in the tahsils of Balasore is fairly high from 78·65 per cent in Nilgiri tahsil to 95·40 per cent in Soro tahsil. Urdu is the second major language/mother tongue of the district with 65,736 speakers. Of this, the majority are

found concentrated in the tahsils of Bhadrak and Balasore. Next comes Bengali with 64,686 speakers who are distributed from as few as 10,000 to 14,000 in the tahsils like Jaleswar, Basta, Bhadrak, Balasore and Chandbali. Speakers of rest three languages/mother tongues (Santali, Munda and Bhumij) are not pronounced among tahsils.

The percentage of Oriya speakers in the tahsils of Cuttack district is very high ranging from 83·35 per cent in Cuttack tahsil to 99·80 per cent in Tigiria tahsil. Urdu is the second major language/mother tongue in the district with 127,612 speakers. Cuttack, Salepur, Darpan, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur and Kendrapara tahsils claim most of this population. Of the total Bengali speakers 76,811, Marshaghai tahsil alone claims 21,850. Kujang, Kanika and Cuttack tahsils have returned about 13,000 each Majority numbering 18,249 out of the total Telugu population of 22,464 in the district have returned from Cuttack tahsil. There are 14,293 Ho speakers most of whom are found in Sukinda tahsil. Similarly most of the Hindi speakers of the district are returned from Cuttack tahsil numbering 10,626.

In the tahsils of Dhenkanal district, Oriya speakers are in high proportion ranging from 87·91 per cent in Pallahara to 99·35 per cent in Athamallik. Ho speakers (8,098)—second strong in the district are mostly concentrated in Pallahara tahsil. Other languages/mother tongues have negligible proportion.

The proportion of Oriya speakers is fairly low in two of the four tahsils of Baudh-Khondmals, viz., Baliguda (41·50 per cent) and G. Udayagiri (41·29 per cent). Baudh tahsil has 98·76 per cent and Khondmals 68·61 per cent Oriya speakers. Kui, the second major language/mother tongue of the region is returned mostly from Baliguda (90,627 or 56·59 per cent of tahsil population), G. Udayagiri (70,258 or 57·30 per cent of tahsil population) and Khondmals (33,865 or 30·51 per cent of tahsil population). The proportion of Kui speakers in Baliguda and G. Udayagiri tahsils even exceeds that of Oriya speakers. The proportion of Kui speakers in Baudh tahsil is negligible. There is sprinkle of Gondi, Khond/Kondh, Telugu and Urdu speakers but their proportion is also very small.

The distribution of Oriya speakers in all the five tahsils of Bolangir district is at par with the high district proportion as it ranges from 96·96 per cent in Titlagarh tahsil to 99·26 per cent in Patnagarh tahsil. The only other language/mother tongue of any significance is Hindi with 10,321 speakers, majority of whom are mostly concentrated in Titlagarh and Bolangir tahsils. The other language to follow is Telugu with 4,363 speakers majority of whom have been returned from Titlagarh and Bolangir tahsils. The remaining three languages/mother tongues are not so pronounced.

Kalahandi is another district with a high proportion of Oriya speakers ranging between 87·51 per cent in Kalahandi tahsil to 98·69 per cent in Dharamgarh tahsil. Nawapara tahsil has a preponderance of Hindi speakers while in Kalahandi and Lanjigarh tahsils there is an incident of Kui speakers.

Except a few tahsils with a low proportion of Oriya speaking population like Motu (5·56 per cent), Rayagada (24·36 per cent) and Gunupur (34·07 per cent), the range of Oriya speaking population varies between 48·92 per cent in Kashipur tahsil to 97·97 in Borigumma tahsil. To start with the tahsils having a low proportion of Oriya speakers, one turns to Motu first where the high non-Oriya speaking population is composed mostly of Koya (55·67 per cent) speakers. The balance proportion goes to Telugu (8·64 per cent). Koyas, a scheduled tribe are preponderantly the original inhabitants of the area and the Bengali speaking population as mentioned earlier owes its origin to the influx of the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan. One may trace the Telugu speaking population to the nearness of the tahsil to Andhra Pradesh. Majority of the non-Oriya speaking population in Rayagada tahsil is composed of Kui speakers (34·51 per cent), Khond/Kondh (19·14 per cent) and Telugu (16·34 per cent). In Gunupur tahsil Savara speakers constitute 30·58 per cent, Telugu 17·15 per cent and Khond/Kondh 15·96 per cent of the total

tahsil population. Next to Rayagada and Gunupur, other tahsils containing a fairly large proportion of Telugu population are Nandapur, Jeypore, Malkangiri, Bissam-Cuttack, Koraput and Motu. Besides Motu, other tahsils which contain a high proportion of Bengali speaking population are Malkangiri, Umarkot and Nandapur. Khond/Kondh speakers are found in heavy concentration in the tahsils of Bissam-Cuttack (39·03 per cent), Rayagada (19·14 per cent), Koraput (15·79 per cent), Kashipur (36·04 per cent), Gunupur (15·96 per cent) and Nandapur (5·41 per cent). Similarly, Kui speakers lie concentrated mainly in the tahsils of Rayagada (34·51 per cent) and Koraput (16·11 per cent). Koyas are preponderant in Motu (55·67 per cent) and Malkangiri tahsil (15·28 per cent). Parji language is pronounced in Kashipur (7·79 per cent) and Nandapur tahsil (7·04 per cent).

In Ganjam district, the proportion of Oriya speaking population varies from 36·95 per cent in Parlakhemundi to 95·86 per cent in Ghumusur tahsil. In this district, next to Oriya, Telugu turns out as the next major language/mother tongue. In fact, Telugu accounts for the majority of the non-Oriya speaking population in the tahsils of Parlakhemundi (33·50 per cent), Chikiti (29·76 per cent), Berhampur (25·85 per cent), Chatrapur (15·86 per cent) and Digapahandy (10·39 per cent). Savara which constitutes the next major language/ mother tongue lies mostly concentrated in R. Udayagiri (29·54 per cent) and Parlakhemundi (29·26 per cent) tahsils. Kui speakers are preponderant in R. Udayagiri (10·29 per cent). There is a small proportion of Khond/Kondh speakers in R. Udayagiri.

In most of the tahsils of Puri district, the proportion of Oriya speakers is fairly high ranging from 89·28 per cent in Bhubaneswar tahsil to 99·46 per cent in Khandpara tahsil. Urdu and Telugu occupy the positions of the next major languages/mother tongues. Urdu has 41,133 speakers who are mostly found in Bhubaneswar, Nimapara and Khurda tahsils. Telugu with 34,666 speakers lie concentrated in Bhubaneswar and Puri tahsils. The Bengali population of 13,303 is mostly distributed among Bhubaneswar, Banpur and Puri tahsils. Hindi has a total number of 6,483 speakers, most of whom are found in Bhubaneswar tahsil. Thus Bhubaneswar tahsil alone appears to contain most of the major languages/mother tongues other than Oriya.

STATEMENT

Six major Languages / mother tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped)

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Hindi			3. Kisan		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SAMBALPUR	1,654,444	100·00	89·68	80,577	100·00	4·37	28,750	100·00	1·56
Sambalpur Tahsil	279,966	16·92	85·55	15,996	19·85	4·89	3,429	11·93	1·05
Jharsuguda Tahsil	226,366	13·68	79·90	26,045	32·32	9·19	10,713	37·26	3·78
Bargarh Tahsil	410,442	24·81	92·09	20,842	25·87	4·68	23	0·08	0·01
Padampur Tahsil	384,586	23·25	97·63	8,253	10·24	2·10	—	—	—
Kuchinda Tahsil	132,363	8·00	81·21	4,899	6·08	3·61	13,415	46·66	8·23
Deogarh Tahsil	153,472	9·28	94·01	3,940	4·89	2·41	1,007	3·50	0·62
Rairakhol Tahsil	67,249	4·06	98·23	602	0·75	0·88	163	0·57	0·24

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Hindi			3. Munda		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SUNDARGARH	588,460	100·00	57·09	147,399	100·00	14·30	55,798	100·00	5·41
Sundargarh Tahsil	166,084	28·22	86·87	6,054	4·11	3·17	1,714	3·07	0·90
Hemgiri Tahsil	89,004	15·13	94·29	2,976	2·02	3·15	552	0·99	0·58
Rajgangpur Tahsil	50,371	8·56	32·27	27,895	18·92	17·87	7,885	14·13	5·05
Panposh Tahsil	174,087	29·58	42·25	97,342	66·04	23·63	21,316	38·20	5·17
Bonai Tahsil	108,914	18·51	61·51	13,132	8·91	7·42	24,331	43·61	13·74

III.5

of each district and their distribution among Tahsils

4. Munda			5. Telugu			6. Bengali		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
14,071	100·00	0·76	12,802	100·00	0·69	10,951	100·00	0·59
4,280	30 42	1·31	2,074	16·20	0·63	3,341	30·51	1·02
2,473	17·57	0·87	2,045	15·97	0·72	3,937	35·95	1·39
204	1·45	0·05	8,452	66·02	1·90	3,374	30·81	0·76
14	0·10	N	66	0·52	0·02	25	0·23	0·01
4,710	33·47	2·89	112	0·87	0·07	202	1·85	0·12
2,219	15·77	1·36	48	0·38	0·03	54	0·49	0·03
171	1·22	0·25	5	0·04	0·01	18	0·16	0·03

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

III·5—*Contd.*

4. Kurukh/Oraon			5. Kisan			6. Kharia		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
51,093	100·00	4·96	42,644	100·00	4·14	40,730	100·00	3·95
5,207	10·19	2·72	1,459	3·42	0·76	7,578	18·60	3·96
425	0·83	0·45	6	0·01	0·01	1,013	2·49	1·07
13,691	26·80	8·77	27,452	64·38	17·59	17,342	42·58	11·11
25,511	49·93	6·19	8,005	18·77	1·94	13,534	33·23	9·28
6,259	12·25	3·53	5,722	13·42	3·23	1,263	3·10	0·71

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Ho			3. Santali		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsil	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KEONJHAR	765,090	100·00	80·07	75,928	100·00	7·95	32,898	100·00	3·44
Keonjhar Tahsil	257,785	33·69	75·13	25,448	33·52	7·42	18,581	56·48	5·42
Kanjipani Tahsil	105,379	13·77	89·35	3,389	4·46	2·87	523	1·59	0·44
Anandapur Tahsil	225,499	29·48	89·42	10·888	14·34	4·32	11,884	36·12	4·71
Champua Tahsil	97,089	12·69	85·69	10,197	13·43	9·00	1,158	3·52	1.02
Barbil Tahsil	79,338	10·37	61·51	26,006	34·25	20·16	752	2·29	0·58

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Santali			3. Ho		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAYURBHANJ	818,354	100·00	57·06	308,073	100·00	21·48	99,953	100·00	6·97
Baripada Tahsil	285,904	34·94	68·67	75,932	·65	18·24	620	0·62	0·15
Betnoti Tahsil	133,501	16·31	65·72	49,048	15·92	24·14	7	0·01	N
Rairangpur Tahsil	110,279	13·48	33·30	132,221	42·92	39·93	37,289	37·30	11·26
Karanjia Tahsil	171,122	20·91	64·64	16,193	5·25	6·12	48,525	48·55	18·33
Udala Tahsil	117.548	14·36	53·72	34,679	11·26	15·85	13·512	13·52	6·17

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Bangali			5. Munda			6. Hindi		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24,892	100·00	2·61	21,106	100 00	2·21	9,844	100·00	1·03
17,767	71·38	5·18	11,687	55·37	3·41	900	9·14	0·26
931	3·74	0·79	2,574	12 20	2·18	110	1·12	0·09
798	3·21	0·32	1,564	7·41	0·62	207	2·10	0·08
1,980	7·95	1·75	466	2·21	0·41	279	2·84	0·25
3,416	13·72	2·65	4,815	22·81	3·73	8,348	84·80	6·47

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Mundari			5. Munda			6. Bengali		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
83,314	100·00	5·81	42,478	100·00	2·96	39,626	100·00	2·76
22,054	26·47	5·30	8,502	20·02	2·04	11,670	29·45	2·80
2,680	3·22	1·32	753	1·77	0·37	5,791	14·61	2·85
9,107	10·93	2·75	15,599	36·72	4·71	14,091	35·56	4·25
2,460	2·95	0·93	15,710	36·98	5·93	6,787	17·13	2·56
47,013	56·43	21·48	1,914	4·51	0·87	1,287	3·25	0·59

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Urdu			3. Bengali		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BALASORE	1,629,841	100·00	89·04	65,736	100·00	3·59	64,686	100·00	3·53
Balasore Tahsil	169,800	10·42	80·60	12,847	19·54	6·10	13,448	20·79	6·38
Jaleswar Tahsil	221,630	13·60	90·15	6,056	9·21	2·46	10,036	15·52	4·08
Basta Tahsil	193,630	11·88	89·24	5,449	8·29	2·51	10,223	15·80	4·71
Soro Tahsil	282,373	17·32	95·40	5,471	8·32	1·85	1,903	2·94	0·64
Bhadrak Tahsil	384,528	23·59	89·10	28,371	43·16	6·57	12,300	19·02	2·85
Chandbali Tahsil	114,848	7·05	87·09	1,820	2·77	1·38	13,838	21·39	10·49
DhamnagarTahsil	167,267	10·26	95·13	5,606	8·53	3.19	2,013	3·11	1·14
Nilgiri Tahsil	95,765	5·88	78·65	116	0·18	0·10	925	1·43	0·76

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Santali			5. Munda			6. Bhumij		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28,159	100·00	1·54	13,540	100·00	0·74	7,038	100·00	0·38
6,600	23·44	3·13	2,424	17·90	1·15	996	14·15	0·47
6,692	23·76	2·72	81	0·60	0·03	550	7·81	0·22
5,958	21·16	2·75	28	0·21	0·01	560	7·96	0·26
2,455	8·72	0·83	1,742	12·86	0·59	445	6·32	0·15
554	1·97	0·13	568	4·19	0·13	28	0·40	0·01
282	1·00	0·21	139	1·03	0·11	25	0·36	0·02
93	0·33	0·05	31	0·23	0·02	—	—	—
5,525	19·62	4·54	8,527	62·98	7·00	4,434	63·00	3·64

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Urdu			3. Bengali		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CUTTACK	3,557,272	100·00	92·94	127,612	100·00	3·33	76,811	100·00	2·01
Cuttack Tahsil	373,520	10·50	63·35	26,707	20·93	5·96	13,300	17·32	2·97
Salepur Tahsil	349,024	9·81	92·73	25,296	19·82	6·72	1,680	2·19	0·45
Niali Tahsil	139,702	3·93	97·92	2,669	2·09	1·87	117	0·15	0·08
Jagatsinghpur Tahsil	321,638	9·04	95·82	10,528	8·25	3·14	2,971	3·87	0·89
Kujang Tahsil	281,224	7·91	92·11	8,337	6·53	2·73	13,499	17·57	4·42
Athgarh Tahsil	86,724	2·44	97·68	369	0·29	0·42	74	0·10	0·08
Tigiria Tahsil	42,389	1·19	99·80	61	0·05	0·14	11	0·01	0·03
Baramba Tahsil	87,105	2·45	99·67	183	0·14	0·21	19	0·02	0·02
Narsingpur Tahsil	94,176	2·65	99·75	63	0·05	0·07	63	0·08	0·07
Banki Tahsil	133,787	3·76	99·55	426	0·33	0·32	26	0·03	0·02
Kendrapara Tahsil	184,109	5·17	94·87	8,442	6·62	4·35	770	1·00	0·40
Patamundai Tahsil	154,034	4·33	97·54	2,959	2·32	1·87	751	0·98	0·48
Marsaghai Tahsil	220,657	6·20	89·42	2,719	2·13	1·10	21,850	28·45	8·85
Aul Tahsil	105,609	2·97	97·32	2,731	2·14	2·52	122	0·16	0·11
Kanika Tahsil	101,326	2·85	87·19	1,344	1·05	1·16	13,490	17·56	11·61
Jajpur Tahsil	400,661	11·26	95·93	15,119	11·85	3·62	1,387	1·81	0·33
Sukinda Tahsil	184,203	5·18	85·41	4,357	3·42	2·02	6,196	8·07	2·87
Darpan Tahsil	297,384	8·36	94·34	15,302	11·99	4·85	485	0·63	0·15

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Telugu			5. Ho			6. Hindi		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22,464	100·00	0·59	14,293	100·00	0·37	13,301	100·00	0·35
18,249	81·24	4·07	92	0·64	0·02	10,626	79·89	2·37
223	0·99	0·06	13	0·09	N	146	1·10	0·04
132	0·59	0·09	2	0·01	N	20	0·15	0·01
383	1·71	0·11	—	—	—	144	1·08	0·04
1,329	5·92	0·44	—	—	—	181	1·36	0·06
87	0·39	0·10	880	6·16	0·99	78	0·59	0·09
10	0·04	0·02	—	—	—	4	0·03	0·01
52	0·23	0·06	—	—	—	11	0·08	0·01
31	0·14	0·03	6	0·04	0·01	60	0·45	0·06
38	0·17	0·03	—	—	—	99	0·74	0·07
231	1·03	0·12	—	—	—	345	2·59	0·18
120	0·53	0·08	—	—	—	40	0·30	0·03
70	0·31	0·03	—	—	—	22	0·17	0·01
46	0·20	0·04	—	—	—	4	0·03	N
30	0·13	0·03	—	—	—	6	0·05	0·01
119	0·53	0·03	46	0·32	0·01	81	0·61	0·02
663	2·95	0·31	13,153	92·03	6·10	1,240	9·32	0·57
651	2·90	0·21	101	0·71	0·03	194	1·46	0·06

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Ho			3. Juang		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DHENKANAL	1,267,882	100·00	97·99	8,098	100·00	0·63	3,142	100·00	0·24
Dhenkanal Tahsil	279,718	22·06	98·63	301	3·72	0·11	777	24·73	0·27
Kamakhyanagar Tahsil	268,824	21·20	98·10	685	8·46	0·25	1,691	53·82	0·62
Talcher Tahsil	145,654	11·49	96·87	3	0·04	N	—	—	—
Pallahara Tahsil	59,515	4·70	87·91	7,086	87·50	10·47	141	4·49	0·21
Angul Tahsil	280,953	22·16	99·20	23	0·28	0·01	—	—	—
Hindol Tahsil	106,774	8·42	99·10	—	—	—	533	16·96	0·49
Athmallik Tahsil	126,444	9·97	99·35	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Kui			3. Gondi		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Tofal Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BAUDH-KHONDMALS	418,328	100·00	67·29	196,312	100·00	31·58	2,208	100·00	0·36
Khondmals Tahsil	76,160	18·21	68·61	33,865	17·25	30·51	—	—	—
Baudh Tahsil	225,072	53·80	98·76	1,562	0·80	0·69	—	—	—
Baliguda Tahsil	66,468	15·89	41·50	90,627	46·16	56·59	1,559	70·61	0·97
G. Udayagiri Tahsil	50,628	12·10	41·29	70,258	35·79	57·30	649	29·39	0·53

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Hindi			5. Urdu			6. Bengali		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,996	100·00	0·23	2,455	100·00	0·19	2,024	100·00	0·16
359	11·98	0·13	1,147	46·72	0·40	272	13·44	0·10
147	4·91	0·05	162	6·60	0·06	397	19·62	0·14
1,437	47·96	0·96	365	14·87	0·24	1,094	54·05	0·73
36	1·20	0·05	10	0·41	0·01	15	0·74	0·02
884	29·51	0·31	492	20·04	0·17	212	10·47	0·07
27	0·90	0·03	113	4·60	0·10	26	1·28	0·02
106	3·54	0·08	166	6·76	0·13	8	0·40	0·01

III·5—*Contd.*

4. Khond/Kondh			5. Telugu			6. Urdu		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,727	100·00	0·28	1,165	100·00	0·19	617	100 00	0·10
96	5·56	0·09	464	39·83	0·42	278	45·06	0·25
150	8·68	0·07	222	19·05	0·10	237	38·41	0·10
975	56·46	0·61	140	12·02	0·09	68	11·02	0·04
506	29·30	0·41	339	29·10	0·28	34	5·51	0·03

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Hindi			3. Telugu		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOLANGIR	1,243,727	100·00	98·42	10,321	100·00	0·82	4,363	100·00	0·35
Bolangir Tahsil	363,688	29·24	98·67	2,273	22·02	0·62	1,067	24·45	0·29
Sonepur Tahsil	220,825	17·76	99·08	874	8·47	0·39	475	10·89	0·21
Birmaharajpur Tahsil	98,930	7·95	99·22	248	2·40	0·25	87	1·99	0·09
Titlagarh Tahsil	337,497	27·14	96·96	5,781	56·01	1·66	2,660	60·97	0·76
Patnagarh Tahsil	222,787	17·91	99·26	1,145	11·10	0·51	74	1·70	0·03

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Hindi			3. Kui		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KALAHANDI	1,082,376	100·00	93·00	42,646	100·00	3·66	18,700	100·00	1·61
Kalahandi Tahsil	206,720	19·10	87·51	2,962	6·95	1·25	12,581	67·28	5·33
Lanjigarh Tahsil	162,776	15·04	94·90	478	1·12	0·28	5,976	31·96	3·48
Dharamgarh Tahsil	198,787	18·37	98·69	2,237	5·24	1·11	10	0·05	N
Jaipatna Tahsil	211,955	19·58	98·22	2,964	6·95	1·37	132	0·71	0·06
Nawapara Tahsil	302,138	27·91	89·15	34,005	79·74	10·03	1	N	N

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

III.5 – *Contd.*

4. Urdu			5. Gujarati			6. Bangali		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,607	100 00	0·13	1,293	100·00	0·10	560	100·00	0·04
322	20·04	0·09	493	38·13	0·13	272	48·57	0·07
323	20·10	0·14	9	0·69	N	33	5·89	0·01
6	0·37	0·01	8	0·62	0·01	1	0·18	N
743	46·24	0 21	677	52·36	0·19	246	43·93	0·07
213	13·25	0·09	106	8·20	0 05	8	1·43	N

III.5 *Contd.*

4. Khond/Kondh			5. Telugu			6. Punjabi		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8,695	100·00	0·75	3,466	100·00	0·30	3,440	100·00	0·30
7,617	87·60	3·22	1,926	55·57	0·82	3,020	87·79	1·28
820	9·43	0·48	1,027	29·63	0·60	14	0·41	0·01
2	0·02	N	118	3·40	0·06	17	0·49	0·01
212	2·44	0·10	95	2·74	0·04	1	0·03	N
44	0·51	0·01	300	8·66	0·09	388	11·28	0·11

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Khond/Kondh			3. Telugu		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
KORAPUT	1,350,693	100·00	66·10	176,274	100·00	8·63	118,834	100·00	5·82
Koraput Tahsil	113,935	8·44	59·93	30,024	17·03	15·79	7,436	6·26	3·91
Nandapur Tahsil	137,277	10·16	68·57	10,830	6·14	5·41	13,990	11·77	6·99
Jeypore Tahsil	141,552	10·48	87·87	1,774	1·01	1·10	12,142	10·22	7·54
Kotpad Tahsil	91,340	6·76	97·91	—	—	—	1,113	0·94	1·19
Boriguma Tahsil	94,552	7·00	97·97	—	—	—	1,765	1·48	1·83
Nowrangapur Tahsil	255,913	18·95	94·51	2,548	1·45	0·94	4,091	3·44	1·51
Umarkot Tahsil	207,523	15·36	82·64	651	0·37	0·26	901	0·76	0·36
Malkangiri Tahsil	120,517	8·92	59·12	3,757	2·13	1·84	8,384	7·05	4·11
Motu Tahsil	3,617	0·27	5·56	3	N	N	5,617	4·73	8·64
Rayagada Tahsil	42,124	3·12	24·36	33,088	18·77	19·14	28,246	23·77	16·34
Kashipur Tahsil	37,866	2·80	48·92	27,901	15·83	36·04	666	0·56	0·86
Gunupur Tahsil	53,436	3·96	34·07	25,027	14·20	15·96	26,901	22·64	17·15
Bissam-Cuttack Tahsil	51,041	3·78	48·99	40,671	23·07	39·03	7,582	6·38	7·28

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Kui			5. Koya			6. Bengali		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
106,800	100·00	5·23	73,716	100·00	3·61	72,598	100·00	3·55
30,622	*28·67*	*16·11*	*125*	*0·17*	*0·07*	*355*	*0·49*	*0·19*
6,942	6·50	3·47	1,139	1·54	0·57	6,644	9·15	3·32
175	0·16	0·11	—	—	—	1,000	1·38	0·62
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0·01	0·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114	0·11	0·04	—	—	—	20	0·03	0·01
—	—	—	—	—	—	22,383	30·83	8·91
473	0·44	0·23	31,144	42·25	15·28	22,737	31·32	11·15
—	—	—	36,192	49·10	55·67	18,088	24·92	27·82
59,664	55·86	34·51	4,626	6·28	2·68	1,296	1·78	0·75
4,566	4·28	5·90	11	0·01	0·01	3	N	N
1,279	1·20	0·82	176	0·24	0·11	29	0·04	0·02
2,965	2·78	2·85	303	0·41	0·29	35	0·05	0·03

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Telugu			3. Savara		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GANJAM	1,851,458	100·00	80·72	286,644	100·00	12·50	108,093	100·00	4·71
Chatrapur Tahsil	256,040	13·83	83·69	48,514	16·92	15·86	—	—	—
Kodala Tahsil	349,743	18·89	95·65	13,401	4·68	3·66	1,917	1·77	0·52
Berhampur Tahsil	216,572	11·70	71·81	77,964	27·20	25·85	863	0·80	0·29
Digapahandy Tahsil	183,983	9 94	88·19	21,671	7·56	10·39	908	0·84	0·44
Chikiti Tahsil	82,039	4·43	69·80	34,981	12·20	29·76	23	0·02	0·02
Ghumusur Tahsil	293,670	15·86	95·86	4,321	1·51	1 41	1	N	N
Aska Tahsil	222,960	12·04	95·75	8,544	2·98	3 67	—	—	—
Surada Tahsil	94,611	5·11	92·16	892	0·31	0·87	851	0·79	0·83
Parlakhemundi Tahsil	84,004	4·54	36·95	76,156	26·57	33·50	66,530	61·55	29·26
R. Udayagiri Tahsil	67,836	3·66	54·16	200	0·07	0·16	37,000	34·23	29 54

STATEMENT

District/Tahsil	1. Oriya			2. Urdu			3. Telugu		
	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PURI	2,238,871	100·00	95·64	41,133	100·00	1·76	34,666	100·00	1·48
Puri Tahsil	376,638	16·82	95·31	2,344	5·70	0·59	11,980	34·56	3·03
Nimapara Tahsil	316,628	14·14	96·36	10,719	26·06	3·26	783	2·26	0·24
Pipli Tahsil	145,648	6·51	97 57	3,178	7·73	2·13	244	0·70	0·16
Krushnaprasad Tahsil	25,315	1·13	97·40	104	0·25	0·40	571	1·65	2·20
Bhubaneswar Tahsil	353,112	15·77	89·28	13,435	32·66	3·40	15,643	45·12	3·96
Khurda Tahsil	249,845	11·16	96·25	8,015	19·48	3·09	786	2·27	0·30
Banpur Tahsil	199,478	8·91	95·79	1,909	4·64	0·92	1,746	5·04	0·84
Nayagarh Tahsil	267,161	11·93	98·41	978	2·38	0·36	2,566	7·40	0·95
Khandpara Tahsil	137,959	6·16	99·46	50	0·12	0·04	14	0·04	0·01
Daspalla Tahsil	82,475	3·69	99·28	12	0·03	0·01	85	0·24	0·10
Ranpur Tahsil	84,612	3·78	99·25	389	0·95	0·46	248	0·72	0·29

N = Negligible (Less than 0·01)

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Kui			5. Khond/Kondh			6. Urdu		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25,730	100·00	1·12	8,974	100·00	0·39	4,912	100·00	0·21
2	0·01	N	24	0 27	0·01	239	4·87	0·08
19	0 07	0·01	63	0·70	0·02	323	6·58	0·09
604	2·35	0·20	275	3·06	0·09	2,563	52·18	0·85
1,007	3·91	0·48	855	9·53	0·41	97	1·97	0·05
84	0·33	0·07	287	3·20	0·24	38	0·77	0·03
6,087	23·66	1·99	1,343	14·96	0·44	612	12·46	0·20
255	0·99	0·11	497	5·54	0·21	362	7·37	0·16
4,783	18·59	4·66	1,237	13·78	1·20	238	4·84	0·23
—	—	—	58	0·65	0·03	440	8·96	0·19
12,889	50·09	10·29	4,335	48·31	3·46	—	—	—

III.5—*Contd.*

4. Bengali			5. Hindi			6. Kui		
Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population	Total Speakers	Percentage distribution among tahsils	Percentage to total population
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13,303	100·00	0·57	6,483	100·00	0·28	1,421	100·00	0·06
3,057	22·98	0·77	890	13·73	0·23	—	—	—
426	3·20	0·13	16	0·25	N	—	—	—
53	0·40	0·04	142	2·19	0·10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,646	42·44	1·43	4,388	67·69	1·11	89	6·26	0·02
225	1·69	0·09	570	8·79	0·22	—	—	—
3,787	28·47	1·92	185	2·85	0·09	47	3·31	0·02
79	0·59	0·03	210	3·24	0·08	356	25·05	0·13
4	0·03	N	52	0·80	0·04	496	34·91	0·36
24	0·18	0·03	30	0·46	0·04	433	30·47	0·52
2	0·02	N	—	—	—	—	—	—

Pattern of Distribution of 25 major Languages/Mother Tongues in the Rural and Urban Population

The rural-urban break-up of the distribution of 25 major languages/mother tongues in the state shows in statement III.6 that both in the rural and urban sectors the Oriya speaking population is in overwhelming majority. A fact which appears to emerge clearly is that the urban proportion of the Oriya speaking population is less (at 69·34 per cent) as compared to the rural component which stands at 85·51 per cent. In other words the non-Oriya speaking population seem to have a greater preference for the urban areas than rural areas. In the paragraphs below, an analysis of the composition of this comparatively high non-Oriya urban population (30·66 per cent) as against the smaller proportion (14·49 per cent) of rural non-Oriya speaking population has been attempted.

The speakers of some languages/mother tongues are on the high side in the rural areas as compared to the urban. For example, Santali speakers form 1·85 per cent of the rural population of the state as against only 0·32 per cent of its urban population. It seems to be still worse with Kui whose proportion in the urban population is only 0·09 as against 1·74 in the rural population. Juang and Gondi languages/mother tongues are too predominantly rural that against 12,171 and 16,246 speakers respectively in the rural areas, there is only 1 Juang speaker and 3 Gondi speakers in the urban areas. The position seems to have improved in case of speakers of languages/mother tongues like Munda who constitute 0·71 per cent of the rural population and 0·62 per cent of the urban population. The corresponding proportion of Kisans is 0·35 and 0·16 per cent respectively. The most striking feature in this rural-urban distribution of languages/mother tongues is that speakers of Koya are wholly from rural in as much as there is not even 1 Koya speaker living in urban area of the state.

The reverse phenomenon of a higher proportion in the urban sector as compared to the rural seems to be at work with the non-Oriya languages/mother tongues. Taking Telugu for example, it constitutes 1·68 per cent of the rural population whereas it forms 8·77 per cent of the urban population. Similarly 1·27 per cent of the rural population is Bengali while 4·16 per cent of the urban population speak this language/mother tongue. The same appears to be true for such other languages/mother tongues as Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Malayalam and Tamil.

STATEMENT III.6

Distribution of 25 major languages as mother tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) of the state in Total/Rural/Urban population, 1971.

Languages/ Mother tongues (inclusive of Mother tongues where grouped)	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population	Number of speakers	Percentage to total rural population	Number of speakers	Percentage to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oriya	18,466,796	84·15	17,187,214	85·51	1,279,582	69·34
Telugu	499,447	2·28	337,591	1·68	161,856	8·77
Santali	378,130	1·72	372,288	1·85	5,842	0·32
Kui	350,924	1·60	349,248	1·74	1,676	0·09
Hindi	341,474	1·56	200,129	1·00	141,345	7·66
Bengali	331,237	1·51	254,396	1·27	76,841	4·16
Urdu	286,541	1·31	197,047	0·98	89,494	4·85
Ho	213,871	0·97	205,552	1·02	8,319	0·45
Khond/Kondh	195,913	0·89	193,573	0·96	2,340	0·13
Savara	157,989	0·72	157,275	0·78	714	0·04
Munda	154,132	0·70	142,620	0·71	11,512	0·62
Mundari	117,802	0·54	114,866	0·57	2,936	0·16
Koya	73,716	0·34	73,716	0·37	—	—
Kisan	72,528	0·33	69,496	0·35	3,032	0·16
Kurukh/Oraon	59,179	0·27	53,961	0·27	5,218	0·28
Kharia	49,915	0·23	47,421	0·24	2,494	0·14
Parji	39,563	0·18	36,914	0·18	2,649	0·14
Bhumij	28,208	0·13	27,918	0·14	290	0·02
Punjabi	16,932	0·08	4,716	0·02	12,216	0·66
Gondi	16,249	0·07	16,246	0·08	3	N
Gujarati	13,771	0·06	1,810	0·01	11,961	0·65
Juang	12,172	0·06	12,171	0·06	1	N
Malayalam	11,468	0·05	3,232	0·02	8,236	0·45
Gadaba	9,211	0·04	8,027	0·04	1,184	0·06
Tamil	9,184	0·04	4,410	0·02	4,774	0·26

Languages/Mother tongues in Cities

After having discussed the rural-urban break-up of the languages/mother tongues spoken in Orissa one may turn to the cities to study the proportion of various languages/ mother tongues.

In Cuttack, the Oriya speakers constitute a little above 69 per cent of the population. The four other major languages/mother tongues in order are Urdu, Telugu, Bengali and Hindi speakers of which together constitute 29·06 per cent of the total population of the city. Gujarati comes next with Punjabi, Tamil, Malayalam and English claiming a mere sprinkle each.

In Rourkela steel township, the percentage of Oriya speakers is at the lowest of all the cities being 49·07 per cent. The composition of population of this city is such that it has a fairly sizeable percentage of population speaking varied languages / mother tongues. Each of the languages like Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Punjabi, Malayalam and Urdu accounts for a population ranging from 3,000 to 24,000. Another significant fact to reckon within the languages/mother tongues of this city is that there are 23,654 Hindi speakers who are likely to be a spill over from the neighbouring districts of Bihar where they are reported to be in heavy concentration. It is interesting to note that only in Rourkela steel township there are 2,188 Munda speakers and 1,462 speakers of Santali language/mother tongue. Most of them might be the local inhabitants or migrants from neighbouring regions who are in the employment of industries established in the area.

In Berhampur, the percentage of the Oriya speakers is also a little above 69. But here because of the nearness of the city to Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of Telugu speakers is fairly high at 26·70 per cent. Urdu comes next with 2·06 per cent. Other major tongues like Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, etc. account for a very negligible percentage.

In Bhubaneswar, the percentage of Oriya speakers is much higher than that of Cuttack and Berhampur being 83·05 per cent. Telugu comes next with 6·74 per cent. Bengali, Urdu and Hindi follow in order. Other languages / mother tongues claim a very minor proportion.

Statement III.7 would give the number and percentage of the speakers of the first ten major languages/mother tongues of the four cities of Orissa.

STATEMENT III.7

First ten major languages/mother tongues (inclusive of mother tongues where grouped) of cities in Orissa

Name of city (total population)	Name of language/ mother tongue	Number of speakers	Percentage of speakers to total population
1	2	3	4
Cuttack	Oriya	134,029	69·06
(194,068)	Urdu	20,835	10·74
	Telugu	15,567	8·02
	Bengali	10,831	5·58
	Hindi	9,162	4·72
	Gujarati	1,536	0·79
	Punjabi	577	0·30
	Tamil	418	0·22
	Malayalam	350	0·18
	English	184	0·09
Rourkela steel	Oriya	61,543	49·07
township	Hindi	23,654	18·86
(125,426)	Bengali	12,959	10·33
	Telugu	4,053	3·23
	Punjabi	3,864	3·08
	Malayalam	3,815	3·04
	Urdu	3,103	2·47
	Munda	2,188	1·74
	Tamil	1,569	1·25
	Santali	1,462	1·17
Berhampur	Oriya	81,279	69·08
(117,662)	Telugu	31,421	26·70
	Urdu	2,421	2·06
	Hindi	755	0·64
	Bengali	695	0·59
	Gujarati	377	0·32
	Malayalam	202	0·17
	Tamil	166	0·14
	Punjabi	105	0·09
	Gorkhali/Nepali	36	0·03
Bhubaneswar	Oriya	87,606	83·05
(105,491)	Telugu	7,107	6·74
	Bengali	4,145	3·93
	Urdu	2,534	2·40
	Hindi	2,021	1·92
	Punjabi	755	0·72
	Malayalam	344	0·33
	Tamil	245	0·23
	Gorkhali/Nepali	170	0·16
	Gujarati	114	0·11

Other Languages

As many as 19,535,467 "Oriya" speakers constituting 89·02 per cent of the total population are enumerated in the state of Orissa. Of these 18,466,796 or 84·15 per cent of the total population speak Oriya as their language/mother tongue. Among the persons whose language/mother tongue is non-Oriya 1,068,671 or 4·87 per cent of the total population speak Oriya as their first subsidiary language/mother tongue.

Next come speakers of Hindi language/mother tongue who constitute 3·33 per cent of the total population. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth positions are occupied by the speakers of Telugu (2·64 per cent), Bengali (1·90 per cent) Santali and Kui each with 1·76 per cent of the total population. Speakers of Urdu with 1·32 per cent and Ho with 1·02 per cent of the total population occupy the seventh and eighth positions respectively. Speakers of each of the other language/mother tongue account for less than one per cent of the total population. Statement III. 8 shows the speakers of 25 major languages/mother tongues of the state along with their first subsidiary language/mother tongue.

The question on other languages at the 1971 census and instructions to enumerator were as under :

"Question 15 : Other languages

After recording the mother tongue in Question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and Second language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother tongue put 'X' against this question.

The number of languages recorded under the question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mothor tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding."

STATEMENT III.8

Total speakers of 25 major languages/mother tongues of the state as mother tongue and as the first subsidiary language

Language/ mother tongue	Number of speakers as mother tongue	Number of speakers as first subsidiary language	Total speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Oriya	18,466,796	1,068,671	19,535,467	89·02
Telugu	499,447	79,605	579,052	2·64
Santali	378,130	8,790	386,920	1·76
Kui	350,924	34,601	385,525	1·76
Hindi	341,474	388,952	730,426	3·33
Bengali	331,237	85,724	416,961	1·90
Urdu	286,541	3,800	290,341	1·32
Ho	213,871	10,910	224,781	1·02
Khond/Kondh	195,913	10,140	206,053	0·94
Savara	157,989	10,785	168,774	0·77
Munda	154,132	8,230	162,362	0·74
Mundari	117,802	975	118,777	0·54
Koya	73,716	700	74,416	0·34
Kisan	72,528	3,540	76,068	0·35
Kurukh/Oraon	59,179	3,660	62,839	0·29
Kharia	49,915	2,920	52,835	0·24
Parji	39,563	4,785	44,348	0·20
Bhumij	28,208	180	28,388	0·13
Punjabi	16,932	305	17,237	0·08
Gondi	16,249	5,765	22,014	0·10
Gujarati	13,771	280	14,051	0·06
Juang	12,172	—	12,172	0·05
Malayalam	11,468	70	11,538	0 05
Gadaba	9,211	160	9,371	0·04
Tamil	9,184	220	9,404	0·04

CHAPTER IV

Educational Levels

In the general report Part I-A, a brief description has already been given with regard to broad educational levels attained by the literate population as ascertained at the 1971 census. In this chapter a more detailed analysis has been attempted of the different educational levels attained by population in different age-groups, rural and urban differentials and the distribution of educated persons by educational levels at different occupational divisions with sex break-up.

For the purpose of census recording, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be treated as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

For a person who was studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him was that, he had actually passed and not the one in which he was studying. For example, a person studying in the 4th year of M. B. B. S. was noted as 3rd year M. B. B. S., which was the highest level he had actually attained. In case of a person who had passed general and technical qualifications, both of which were of equivalent level, such as, say B. Sc. (Zoology) and M. B. B. S. or B. A. (Mathematics) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification was given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level was higher than the technical educational level, or where it was not possible to decide which of the two levels was relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned was recorded.

In recording the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation, such as, B. Sc. (Mathematics), M. A. (Economics), M. Sc. (Botany), B. Sc. (Agriculture), etc., was noted. Abbreviations which were not in common use were avoided. In such cases, the degree or diploma were spelt out fully.

As the education is treated as the yardstick for indicating the extent of social development of the country, the Planning Commission urgently needed data on the graduates and the technical degree or diploma holders of the country. The census organisation, therefore, made special efforts in the 1971 census introducing the questionnaire in Degree Holders and Technical Personnel cards meant for collection of information about the graduates or Post-graduates and those who got the technical diploma or degrees. Those persons were netted at the time of census taking and were requested to fill up the cards. The instruction issued to the enumerators in this regard are reproduced here :

"Whenever you come-across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and technical personnel card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick(√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect if after sometime but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle as ⊗ .

You will have to ensure that the cards issued to all the graduates and the technical Degree or Diploma-holders are collected-back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected."

The data collected through these Degree Holders and Technical Personnel cards were processed mechanically on priority basis. The

tables containing data on graduates and persons with technical qualifications have been presented in Part VII (i) and (ii) of the All India Series on the basis of the data collected through the Special Degree Holders and Technical Personnel cards canvassed at the 1971 census.

Educated persons in rural areas of the state

Statement IV.1 presents at the state and district level proportion of rural population of different educational level to total rural population in each age group. Statement IV.1 indicates that, out of every 1,000 rural population of the state, 241 returned as literates of whom 35 persons are literate without any educational standard. Among the educated persons, the highest proportion (157 per 1,000 rural population) goes to such persons whose educational level is "primary" only. The second highest proportion is constituted in rural areas by persons with middle school standard (39 per 1,000 rural persons). There are only 8 persons with matriculation or Higher Secondary standard as against one graduate and one non-technical diploma or certificate holder (not equal to degree) in every 1,000 rural population.

A study of the proportions of population at different educational levels in each of the age groups of 0—4, 5—9, 10—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—34 and 35+ reveals that all children of the age group 0—4 are illiterate. The age group 5—9 embraces as many as 827 illiterates, 42 literates without any educational levels and 131 literates with Primary standard out of every 1,000 rural population in the age group. It may be relevant to mention here with that of all the age-groups barring the age 35+ this younger age (5—9) presents the highest proportion (42 per 1,000) of literates (without educational level)

Out of every 1,000 population in the age group 10—14, 611 are illiterate, 39 are literates (without educational level), 286 have passed primary standard, 63 middle school standard and only one matriculation or higher secondary standard. This younger age group claims the highest proportion (286) of persons with primary standard.

Coming to the next higher age group (15—19) we find that out of every 1,000 population, 571 are illiterates, 30 literates (without educational standard), 226 have passed Primary standard, 151 middle standard and the rest (22) are matriculates. Of all the age groups, this age presents the smallest proportion (i.e. 571) of illiterates and highest proportion (151) of literates with the middle school standard.

In the age group 20—24, matriculates or persons holding higher secondary certificates constitute the highest proportion (37) of the population. Further, persons with higher education, i.e., non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree holders constitute a proportion of 2 of every 1,000 persons of this age group. This proportion (2) is also the highest proportion of population compared to all other age groups. This highest proportion (8) of population at the educational level "graduates and above" is also recorded in this age group as well as in the age group, 25—34. Thus the varying proportions of persons at higher educational level in the relevant age groups indicate that the preceding younger generations are responsible for the poor proportion of education in older age group.

The distribution of proportions of 1,000 rural population among different educational levels in each of the age groups for males is identical with that of persons as discussed earlier. But in case of females slight deviations are noticed.

Among the districts highest proportion of literates is seen in the district of Cuttack being followed by Puri and Balasore and the lowest proportion is indicated in the district of Koraput. Generally in inland districts the proportions of literate persons are lower.

The plane areas of the state have got larger proportions of persons at higher level of education than other areas. These factors explain the reason why the districts in the plane areas are economically and socially more advanced than other parts of the state.

STATEMENT IV.1

Proportion of Rural population in different educational levels to total population in each age group

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					ORISSA STATE						
All ages	P	20,099,220	1,000	759	35	157	39	8	1	N	1
	M	10,041,023	1,000	639	53	225	65	15	1	N	2
	F	10,058,197	1,000	880	17	89	13	1	N	N	N
0—4	P	2,866,007	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	1,408,716	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1,457,291	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	3,078,829	1,000	827	42	131	N	—	—	—	—
	M	1,519,980	1,000	775	55	169	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1,558,849	1,000	878	29	93	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	2,614,200	1,000	611	39	286	63	1	N	N	—
	M	1,362,040	1,000	503	46	360	89	2	N	N	—
	F	1,252,160	1,000	729	31	207	33	N	N	—	—
15—19	P	1,613,327	1,000	571	30	226	151	22	N	N	N
	M	824,362	1,000	430	38	263	233	35	1	N	N
	F	788,965	1,000	718	22	187	65	8	N	N	N
20—24	P	1,368,362	1,000	635	34	200	89	37	2	N	3
	M	651,773	1,000	438	49	271	160	73	3	1	5
	F	716,589	1,000	814	20	135	24	5	1	N	1
25—34	P	2,819,350	1,000	719	39	177	45	15	1	1	3
	M	1,344,164	1,000	538	64	275	83	30	3	1	6
	F	1,475,186	1,000	884	17	88	10	1	N	N	N
35+	P	5,736,295	1,000	772	46	151	23	6	1	N	1
	M	2,928,429	1,000	607	79	256	42	11	2	1	2
	F	2,807,866	1,000	945	10	42	3	N	N	N	N

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

'N' Stands for negligible proportion (less than 1)

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					SAMBALPUR DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,623,121	1,000	757	37	159	35	10	1	N	1
	M	813,402	1,000	623	65	231	60	19	1	N	1
	F	809,719	1,000	893	10	86	10	1	N	—	N
0—4	P	210,636	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	104,116	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	106,520	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	226,546	1,000	799	40	161	N	—	—	—	—
	M	111,224	1,000	735	63	202	N	—	—	—	—
	F	115,322	1,000	859	18	123	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	189,656	1,000	606	52	280	59	3	—	—	—
	M	97,017	1,000	480	81	348	86	5	—	—	—
	F	92,639	1,000	738	22	209	30	1	—	—	—
15—19	P	125,974	1,000	574	34	234	129	28	1	—	N
	M	66,275	1,000	419	51	279	203	47	1	—	N
	F	59,699	1,000	746	16	184	46	8	N	—	—
20—24	P	106,825	1,000	637	34	199	84	41	2	1	2
	M	50,298	1,000	400	59	294	157	80	4	1	5
	F	56,527	1,000	848	13	115	18	5	1	—	—
25—34	P	238,980	1,000	717	45	176	41	16	2	1	2
	M	117,003	1,000	521	66	276	76	32	3	2	4
	F	121,977	1,000	905	6	79	8	1	—	—	1
35+	P	524,091	1,000	783	43	144	21	8	1	N	N
	M	267,289	1,000	617	80	248	37	15	2	N	1
	F	256,802	1,000	957	4	36	3	N	—	—	N

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					SUNDARGARH DISTRICT						
All ages	P	791,073	1,000	805	47	101	38	7	1	N	1
	M	396,929	1,000	709	70	142	63	13	1	N	2
	F	394,144	1,000	902	23	60	13	2	N	—	N
0—4	P	126,403	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	62,129	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	64,274	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	124,575	1,000	845	51	103	1	—	—	—	—
	M	63,781	1,000	805	76	119	N	—	—	—	—
	F	60,794	1,000	888	25	86	1	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	95,718	1,000	637	108	205	50	—	—	—	—
	M	48,125	1,000	517	129	274	80	—	—	—	—
	F	47,593	1,000	758	87	136	19	—	—	—	—
15—19	P	63,711	1,000	658	46	145	136	15	N	—	N
	M	32,232	1,000	516	69	178	214	23	N	—	N
	F	31,479	1,000	803	22	112	57	6	—	—	—
20—24	P	53,312	1,000	679	49	138	92	36	2	N	4
	M	24,900	1,000	493	72	194	165	66	2	1	7
	F	28,412	1,000	842	28	89	30	9	1	—	1
25—34	P	113,286	1,000	740	49	124	62	19	1	1	4
	M	55,515	1,000	579	80	187	108	35	3	1	7
	F	57,771	1,000	895	18	63	19	4	N	—	1
35+	P	213,983	1,000	853	43	77	21	4	1	—	1
	M	110,215	1,000	746	74	132	38	8	1	—	1
	F	103,768	1,000	967	9	20	3	1	N	—	N

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					KEONJHAR DISTRICT						
All ages	P	888,167	1,000	800	42	116	83	8	N	N	1
	M	446,720	1,000	690	69	166	58	15	1	N	1
	F	441,447	1,000	911	14	65	9	1	N	N	N
0—4	P	131,293	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	62,852	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	68,441	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	151,368	1,000	857	76	67	N	—	—	—	—
	M	75,154	1,000	802	112	85	1	—	—	—	—
	F	76,214	1,000	911	40	49	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	112,466	1,000	683	52	222	43	N	—	—	—
	M	58,461	1,000	589	79	260	72	—	—	—	—
	F	54,005	1,000	786	22	180	12	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	76,345	1,000	635	31	200	118	16	N	—	N
	M	38,640	1,000	487	49	246	189	28	1	—	N
	F	37,705	1,000	787	11	153	46	3	N	—	—
20—24	P	62,087	1,000	675	30	166	92	34	1	N	2
	M	30,373	1,000	479	50	236	163	67	2	N	3
	F	31,714	1,000	862	10	99	24	4	N	—	1
25—34	P	126,203	1,000	752	39	139	45	19	2	1	3
	M	63,331	1,000	586	69	216	83	36	3	2	5
	F	62,872	1,000	919	10	62	8	1	—	N	N
35+	P	228,242	1,000	819	46	109	19	6	N	N	1
	M	117,791	1,000	679	85	188	35	11	N	N	2
	F	110,451	1,000	968	6	24	2	N	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,394,249	1,000	830	5	123	34	6	1	N	1
	M	700,198	1,000	732	9	188	57	11	2	N	1
	F	694,051	1,000	929	1	58	11	1	N	—	N
0—4	P	205,823	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	102,479	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	103,344	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	238,515	1,000	886	4	109	1	—	—	—	—
	M	119,531	1,000	848	6	146	N	—	—	—	—
	F	118,984	1,000	925	2	72	1	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	167,902	1,000	699	4	256	41	N	—	—	—
	M	87,439	1,000	592	5	346	57	N	—	—	—
	F	80,463	1,000	816	2	158	24	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	113,704	1,000	671	5	173	135	15	1	N	N
	M	57,962	1,000	509	6	238	219	26	2	N	—
	F	55,742	1,000	839	3	105	48	5	N	—	N
20—24	P	101,089	1,000	740	5	138	85	26	4	1	1
	M	47,429	1,000	567	9	205	155	52	8	1	3
	F	53,660	1,000	892	1	80	23	3	1	—	N
25—34	P	199,289	1,000	795	7	140	41	11	2	1	3
	M	97,290	1,000	648	13	230	77	21	4	1	6
	F	101,999	1,000	936	2	54	7	1	N	—	N
35+	P	367,787	1,000	851	10	111	23	4	N	—	1
	M	188,009	1,000	730	18	200	41	8	1	—	2
	F	179,778	1,000	977	1	17	5	N	—	—	N

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					BALASORE DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,730,350	1,000	670	22	243	53	10	1	N	1
	M	874,155	1,000	530	35	324	87	19	2	1	2
	F	856,195	1,000	812	8	160	18	2	N	—	N
0—4	P	256,356	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	125,379	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	130,977	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	281,707	1,000	784	20	196	N	—	—	—	—
	M	138,869	1,000	736	34	230	N	—	—	—	—
	F	142,838	1,000	831	6	163	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	236,433	1,000	430	9	491	69	1	—	—	—
	M	124,089	1,000	300	11	596	92	1	—	—	—
	F	112,344	1,000	573	7	376	44	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	143,009	1,000	414	14	324	220	27	1	N	N
	M	71,598	1,000	261	17	335	343	42	1	1	N
	F	71,411	1,000	567	11	313	96	12	1	—	—
20—24	P	116,646	1,000	483	21	305	127	53	4	1	6
	M	57,810	1,000	280	27	350	223	100	8	2	10
	F	58,836	1,000	682	16	260	34	7	—	—	1
25—34	P	223,338	1,000	599	28	282	62	21	2	1	5
	M	106,221	1,000	369	46	404	121	44	4	2	10
	F	117,117	1,000	808	11	171	9	1	N	—	N
35+	P	472,793	1,000	700	41	220	30	7	1	N	1
	M	250,142	1,000	499	69	361	55	12	2	N	2
	F	222,651	1,000	926	10	62	2	N	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					CUTTACK DISTRICT						
All ages	P	3,522,055	1,000	653	87	194	53	11	1	N	1
	M	1,754,589	1,000	518	119	254	84	21	1	1	2
	F	1,767,466	1,000	787	55	135	21	2	N	N	N
0—4	P	512,240	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	253,276	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	258,964	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	514,488	1,000	749	152	99	N	—	—	—	—
	M	251,216	1,000	696	191	112	1	—	—	—	—
	F	263,272	1,000	801	114	85	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	432,919	1,000	393	113	417	76	1	N	N	—
	M	224,236	1,000	295	121	482	101	1	N	N	—
	F	208,683	1,000	498	105	346	51	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	304,960	1,000	371	70	303	222	33	1	N	N
	M	153,650	1,000	244	73	302	329	51	1	N	N
	F	151,310	1,000	500	67	304	113	15	1	—	—
20—24	P	233,925	1,000	456	74	277	126	61	1	1	4
	M	116,119	1,000	265	84	315	210	115	2	2	7
	F	117,806	1,000	644	63	240	42	9	1	N	1
25—34	P	447,459	1,000	585	88	239	59	21	2	1	5
	M	207,299	1,000	370	126	333	111	45	4	2	9
	F	240,160	1,000	771	55	158	15	1	N	N	N
35+	P	1,075,880	1,000	696	94	176	26	6	1	N	1
	M	548,666	1,000	490	157	289	48	11	2	1	2
	F	527,214	1,000	911	27	59	3	N	N	—	N

STATEMENT VI.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					DHENKANAL DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,242,102	1,000	731	26	167	56	16	2	1	1
	M	625,500	1,000	589	32	257	88	29	2	1	2
	F	616,602	1,000	876	21	75	24	2	1	N	1
0—4	P	123,119	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	59,990	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	63,129	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	131,071	1,000	769	45	182	4	—	—	—	—
	M	57,091	1,000	654	32	306	8	—	—	—	—
	F	73,980	1,000	858	55	86	1	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	288,960	1,000	696	22	199	76	7	N	—	—
	M	152,521	1,000	590	23	272	102	12	1	—	—
	F	136,439	1,000	813	22	117	47	1	N	—	—
15—19	P	98,955	1,000	589	23	229	126	32	1	N	N
	M	53,376	1,000	432	29	316	175	47	1	N	N
	F	45,579	1,000	774	16	127	68	14	1	N	—
20—24	P	85,389	1,000	647	32	192	87	38	3	N	1
	M	40,951	1,000	409	42	312	156	76	3	1	1
	F	44,438	1,000	866	22	82	24	3	3	—	N
25—34	P	169,106	1,000	693	29	178	73	20	3	1	3
	M	83,846	1,000	490	40	296	125	38	6	2	3
	F	85,260	1,000	893	17	62	23	2	N	N	3
35+	P	345,334	1,000	731	29	165	44	22	3	2	4
	M	177,625	1,000	562	43	268	72	42	4	3	6
	F	167,709	1,000	910	15	56	15	1	1	N	2

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT						
All ages	P	602,107	1,000	812	8	147	29	3	N	N	1
	M	299,742	1,000	682	14	245	51	6	N	1	1
	F	302,365	1,000	940	2	50	7	1	N	—	N
0—4	P	88,485	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	43,644	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	44,841	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	94,974	1,000	852	6	142	N	—	—	—	—
	M	46,864	1,000	779	9	211	1	—	—	—	—
	F	48,110	1,000	922	3	75	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	67,157	1,000	697	6	249	48	—	—	—	—
	M	34,498	1,000	531	9	384	76	—	—	—	—
	F	32,659	1,000	873	3	107	17	—	—	—	—
15—19	P	44,967	1,000	682	7	200	102	9	—	—	—
	M	22,952	1,000	517	11	298	160	14	—	—	—
	F	22,015	1,000	854	2	99	43	2	—	—	—
20—24	P	40,643	1,000	704	11	187	82	13	2	N	1
	M	18,586	1,000	480	20	316	154	26	2	1	1
	F	22,057	1,000	892	3	79	22	3	1	—	—
25—34	P	92,523	1,000	769	13	171	36	7	1	1	2
	M	44,569	1.000	575	25	310	69	13	1	2	5
	F	47,954	1,000	950	2	42	5	1	—	—	N
35+	P	173,258	1,000	820	11	148	18	2	N	N	1
	M	88,585	1,000	671	21	267	35	4	N	1	1
	F	84,673	1,000	975	N	24	1	—	N	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					BOLANGIR DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,176,994	1,000	820	26	127	23	4	N	N	N
	M	588,896	1,000	698	44	207	43	7	N	N	1
	F	588,098	1,000	943	8	46	3	N	—	—	N
0—4	P	158,984	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	77,251	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	81,733	1,000	1 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	184,809	1,000	882	22	95	1	—	—	—	—
	M	92,814	1,000	827	32	139	2	—	—	—	—
	F	91,995	1,000	938	11	51	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	138,031	1,000	730	36	196	38	—	—	—	—
	M	71,241	1,000	601	46	286	67	—	—	—	—
	F	66,790	1,000	868	25	101	6	—	—	—	—
15—19	P	92,870	1,000	693	22	172	102	11	N	—	—
	M	49,029	1,000	543	32	229	178	18	N	—	—
	F	43,841	1,000	862	10	109	17	2	—	—	—
20—24	P	80,541	1,000	736	29	154	58	20	1	N	2
	M	37,440	1,000	527	54	255	117	41	2	N	4
	F	43,101	1,000	919	8	66	6	1	—	—	—
25—34	P	179,690	1,000	784	40	146	23	6	N	N	1
	M	88,255	1,000	614	73	254	43	13	1	N	2
	F	91,435	1,000	948	7	42	3	N	—	—	N
35+	P	341,815	1,000	812	30	146	10	2	N	—	N
	M	172,695	1,000	757	56	264	19	3	N	—	1
	F	169,120	1.000	970	4	25	1	N	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					KALAHANDI DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,107,316	1,000	874	15	80	23	6	1	N	1
	M	549,757	1,000	783	27	136	40	11	2	N	1
	F	557,559	1,000	964	5	24	6	1	N	N	N
0—4	P	154,203	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	69,145	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	85,058	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	164,818	1,000	889	8	100	3	—	—	—	—
	M	76,580	1,000	824	13	156	7	—	—	—	—
	F	88,238	1,000	945	4	51	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	180,545	1,000	822	16	98	61	3	—	—	—
	M	102,587	1,000	746	24	140	85	5	—	—	—
	F	77,958	1,000	924	6	42	28	—	—	—	—
15—19	P	82,400	1,000	822	20	102	40	16	N	—	—
	M	42.921	1,000	705	32	167	69	27	—	—	—
	F	39,479	1,000	949	8	31	9	3	N	—	—
20—24	P	75,886	1,000	834	22	97	29	15	1	N	2
	M	35,107	1,000	692	40	182	53	27	2	1	3
	F	40,779	1,000	957	7	24	8	4	N	—	N
25—34	P	162,669	1,000	861	17	91	20	8	1	N	2
	M	80,353	1,000	745	31	166	38	15	1	N	4
	F	82,316	1,000	975	3	17	3	2	—	N	—
35+	P	286,624	1,000	863	24	83	18	8	2	1	1
	M	142,986	1,000	749	42	152	34	16	4	1	2
	F	143,638	1,000	975	6	15	3	1	N	N	N

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					KORAPUT DISTRICT						
All ages	P	1,876,022	1,000	920	7	53	16	3	1	N	N
	M	945,202	1,000	870	13	83	26	6	1	N	1
	F	930,820	1,000	970	1	23	5	1	N	—	N
0—4	P	285,050	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	140,864	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	144,186	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	309,352	1,000	937	2	61	N	—	—	—	—
	M	155,235	1,000	912	3	85	N	—	—	—	—
	F	154,117	1,000	963	1	36	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	207,352	1,000	875	4	98	23	N	—	—	—
	M	108,591	1,000	821	6	138	35	N	—	—	—
	F	98,761	1,000	934	2	54	10	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	135,459	1,000	874	6	69	46	5	N	—	N
	M	66,209	1,000	812	11	96	72	9	N	—	N
	F	69,250	1,000	932	1	45	21	1	N	—	N
20—24	P	134,633	1,000	869	9	61	41	15	2	1	1
	M	60,521	1,000	771	18	96	76	32	3	2	2
	F	74,112	1,000	948	2	33	13	3	1	—	N
25—34	P	308,885	1,000	898	11	57	23	8	1	1	1
	M	149,746	1,000	817	21	97	42	15	3	2	3
	F	159,109	1,000	974	1	19	5	1	N	—	N
35+	P	494,931	1,000	922	12	52	11	2	1	N	N
	M	263,805	1,000	864	21	89	20	4	1	N	1
	F	231,126	1,000	988	1	10	1	N	N	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					GANJAM DISTRICT						
All ages	P	2,033,952	1,000	785	25	153	31	5	N	N	1
	M	990,264	1,000	651	44	236	56	11	1	N	1
	F	1,043,688	1,000	910	7	75	8	N	N	—	N
0—4	P	312,524	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	157,245	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	155,279	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	333,902	1,000	848	7	145	N	—	—	—	—
	M	169,533	1,000	793	11	196	N	—	—	—	—
	F	164,369	1,000	904	4	92	—	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	249,338	1,000	660	13	269	58	N	N	—	—
	M	127,676	1,000	523	19	365	93	N	N	—	—
	F	121,662	1,000	805	6	168	21	—	—	—	—
15—19	P	156,462	1,000	626	24	198	135	17	N	—	N
	M	79,630	1,000	461	34	246	228	30	N	—	1
	F	76,832	1,000	797	14	148	39	2	N	—	—
20—24	P	130,965	1,000	681	34	188	65	29	N	1	2
	M	58,950	1,000	459	59	285	129	61	1	1	5
	F	72,015	1,000	862	13	109	13	2	N	—	1
25—34	P	274,061	1,000	743	39	173	33	9	1	N	2
	M	120,868	1,000	529	74	303	66	21	2	1	4
	F	153,193	1,000	911	11	71	6	1	—	—	N
35+	P	576,244	1,000	771	46	162	18	3	N	N	N
	M	276,123	1,000	575	88	293	36	6	1	N	1
	F	300,121	1,000	951	7	41	1	N	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.1—*Contd.*

Age group	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduates and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					PURI DISTRICT						
All ages	P	2,111,712	1,000	670	30	233	55	10	1	N	1
	M	1,055,669	1,000	522	47	320	89	18	1	N	3
	F	1,056,043	1,000	819	12	148	20	1	N	N	N
0—4	P	300,891	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	150,346	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	150,545	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9	P	322,704	1,000	765	10	225	N	—	—	—	—
	M	162,088	1,000	715	11	274	N	—	—	—	—
	F	160,616	1,000	816	9	175	N	—	—	—	—
10—14	P	247,723	1,000	455	17	424	104	N	—	—	—
	M	125,559	1,000	318	15	516	150	1	—	—	—
	F	122,164	1,000	595	18	331	56	N	—	—	—
15—19	P	174,511	1,000	413	25	317	217	27	1	N	N
	M	89,888	1,000	260	29	342	322	46	1	N	N
	F	84,623	1,000	576	21	291	105	7	—	—	—
20—24	P	146,421	1,000	491	35	297	122	47	2	1	5
	M	73,289	1,000	283	49	355	209	90	4	1	9
	F	73,132	1,000	698	20	239	36	5	1	N	1
25—34	P	283,891	1,000	609	44	267	55	18	2	N	5
	M	129,868	1,000	361	74	407	104	38	4	1	11
	F	154,023	1,000	818	19	149	13	1	N	—	N
35+	P	635,313	1,000	689	53	222	29	5	1	N	1
	M	324,498	1,000	474	94	365	54	10	2	N	1
	F	310,815	1,000	914	10	72	4	N	N	—	N

Educated persons in urban areas of the state

Statement IV. 2 shows the proportion of urban population at different educational levels to 1000 population in each age-group in urban areas of the state/district. A study of the statement further reveals that there are as many as 510 illiterates, 179 literates (without educational level), 93 persons with primary standard, 179 persons with middle school standard besides 75 matriculates among every 1000 population in urban areas of the state. Again it may be seen that there are only two technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree-holders, 14 non-technical graduates, 4 non-technical post-graduates, 2 engineers and technology graduates among the same 1000 urban population as per the 1971 census data. A reading of the Statement discloses that 55 per cent of the children in the age-group 5—9 are illiterate because children just start their school education at this age. Notwithstanding this, of all the age-groups, the age 5—9 embraces the highest proportion (428) of literates at the educational level "Literate (without educational level)".

The next higher age-group (10—14) embraces the highest proportion (245) of children at the primary level of education when compared to all older age-groups at this educational level.

Similarly the persons belonging to the age-group 15—19 constitute the highest proportion (321) of persons at the level of Middle School standard.

Of all these age-groups, the age-group, 20—24 has the highest proportion (222) of persons at the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary standard. This age-group further embraces the highest proportion (42) of persons at the graduation level other than the level of technical degree.

The persons in the age-group (25—34) constitute low proportions at higher educational levels within the age-group, but when these proportions are compared between other age-groups, this age-group indicates the highest proportions at six different higher educational levels, viz., (Seven) at Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree, (11) at Post-graduate degree other than technical degree, (Seven) at Engineering & technology, (Four) at Medicine, (Two) at Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying and (Seven) at Teaching.

No remarkable proportion of persons at any educational level is constituted by population in the age-group 35+. Thus it would be seen that in urban areas also the varying proportions of persons at higher educational levels in the concerned age-groups proved that the preceding younger generations are responsible for the poor proportion of education in older age-groups.

Similar pattern of distributions of proportions of the urban population is observed in case of males, females and in case of each of the districts of Orissa.

STATEMENT IV.2

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ORISSA STATE								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	510	1,000	551	289	277	314	409	533	705
	M	400	1,000	514	225	191	184	254	363	605
	F	640	1,000	590	361	382	474	605	757	822
Literate (without educational level)*	P	179	—	428	266	113	121	145	165	104
	M	195	—	463	285	105	109	150	205	130
	F	161	—	392	246	122	136	138	112	74
Primary	P	93	—	21	245	115	108	106	94	50
	M	103	—	23	267	111	102	113	116	66
	F	80	—	18	220	121	117	97	65	31
Middle	P	117	—	—	197	321	175	144	104	43
	M	146	—	—	220	372	199	179	145	53
	F	83	—	—	171	258	145	100	50	31
Matriculation or Higher secondary	P	75	—	—	3	170	222	126	71	41
	M	114	—	—	3	217	326	195	116	67
	F	28	—	—	2	113	95	40	11	12
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	N	3	7	2	—
	M	4	—	—	—	N	5	12	4	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	14	—	—	—	4	42	32	17	29
	M	22	—	—	—	4	59	51	28	40
	F	4	—	—	—	3	21	8	1	15
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	P	4	—	—	—	N	6	11	4	14
	M	6	—	—	—	—	7	17	8	13
	F	1	—	—	—	N	5	4	1	15
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering and technology	P	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	7
	M	3	—	—	—	—	3	12	4	13
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	N	3	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	N	3	5	3	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	N	3	7	5	7
	M	4	—	—	—	N	2	9	7	13
	F	2	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes figures for Educational levels not classifiable

'N' Stands for negligible proportion (Less than 1)

STATEMENT IV.2 – *Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT										
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	521	1,000	538	290	294	317	449	563	797
	M	408	1,000	495	211	207	175	292	394	830
	F	655	1,000	583	380	398	499	639	784	766
Literate (without educational level)*	P	176	—	444	253	96	103	142	160	81
	M	195	—	485	282	85	85	154	205	85
	F	153	—	401	221	109	127	127	101	78
Primary	P	92	—	18	257	106	103	104	91	41
	M	102	—	20	281	98	91	111	115	85
	F	80	—	16	229	114	119	95	60	—
Middle	P	118	—	—	197	340	176	137	101	81
	M	150	—	—	223	396	206	178	146	—
	F	80	—	—	168	273	137	86	42	156
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	71	—	—	3	160	243	104	65	—
	M	111	—	—	3	211	365	161	107	—
	F	25	—	—	2	100	86	35	9	—
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	N	1	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	1	—	—	—	N	3	5	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	1	5	9	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	11	—	—	—	3	38	28	10	—
	M	18	—	—	—	2	54	48	17	—
	F	3	—	—	—	5	16	6	1	—
Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	4	—	—	—	—	6	12	4	—
	M	5	—	—	—	—	7	19	6	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	1	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	5	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	4	10	2	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	1	N	—	—

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable 'N' Stands for negligible proportions (Less than 1)

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Medicine	P	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	1	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	N	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	1	1	N	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	N	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	2	—	—	—	1	2	6	3	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	3	5	2	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT										
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	504	1,000	528	291	288	324	357	499	611
	M	408	1,000	496	230	190	193	230	358	510
	F	625	1,000	561	358	402	450	546	755	744
Literate (Without educational level)*	P	159	—	455	273	92	107	105	126	111
	M	163	—	484	294	90	95	100	144	98
	F	153	—	425	249	95	118	114	94	128
Primary	P	84	—	17	239	112	106	103	93	111
	M	93	—	20	254	116	96	108	113	196
	F	74	—	14	223	107	115	95	55	—
Middle	P	126	—	—	195	340	190	174	131	—
	M	151	—	—	220	382	216	201	168	—
	F	95	—	—	167	291	165	133	66	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	93	—	—	2	163	231	179	96	55
	M	135	—	—	2	218	350	245	138	98
	F	40	—	—	3	101	116	80	21	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	1	1	N	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	4	—	—	—	1	3	10	6	—
	M	7	—	—	—	2	6	17	9	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	—	—
Graduate degree Other than technical degree	P	17	—	—	—	3	29	41	27	—
	M	25	—	—	—	1	33	56	39	—
	F	8	—	—	—	4	26	18	4	—
Post-Graduate degree Other than technical degree	P	3	—	—	—	—	3	7	5	56
	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	10	7	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	128
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree. Engineering and Technology	P	6	—	—	—	—	4	15	10	—
	M	10	—	—	—	—	8	25	15	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	—	N	2	2	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	—	2	7	5	56
	M	3	—	—	—	—	N	5	6	98
	F	3	—	—	—	—	4	9	3	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KEONJHAR DISTRICT										
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	628	1,000	696	437	421	494	562	585	1,000
	M	513	1,000	680	367	272	326	390	438	1,000
	F	764	1,000	712	523	594	676	782	817	1,000
Literate (without educational level)*	P	142	—	294	250	104	101	102	153	—
	M	167	—	310	290	111	110	124	200	—
	F	113	—	278	200	94	92	75	80	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	P	65	—	10	178	87	91	71	74	—
	M	77	—	10	192	100	107	83	89	—
	F	50	—	10	162	73	73	55	49	—
Middle	P	93	—	—	134	285	143	116	95	—
	M	125	—	—	151	373	190	163	126	—
	F	55	—	—	113	183	92	57	46	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	56	—	—	1	103	145	102	70	—
	M	92	—	—	—	144	230	167	112	—
	F	15	—	—	2	56	53	20	5	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	5	12	2	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	7	—	—	—	—	17	18	12	—
	M	13	—	—	—	—	27	29	18	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	5	10	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	7	4	1	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	454	1,000	516	225	170	223	356	498	—
	M	355	1,000	503	221	134	134	208	314	—
	F	571	1,000	531	229	222	337	537	746	—
Literate (Without educational level)*	P	173	—	454	243	79	94	139	149	1,000
	M	180	—	465	248	59	64	139	184	1,000
	F	166	—	440	238	107	132	140	103	1,000
Primary	P	94	—	30	277	97	95	102	91	—
	M	96	—	32	267	84	76	105	103	—
	F	92	—	29	288	116	119	97	75	—
Middle	P	154	—	—	246	375	243	191	137	—
	M	182	—	—	256	398	242	208	196	—
	F	122	—	—	235	344	244	170	58	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	99	—	—	9	274	292	143	84	—
	M	150	—	—	8	323	423	236	139	—
	F	38	—	—	10	202	122	28	10	—
Nontechnical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	1	8	2	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	3	13	4	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	12	—	—	—	4	37	25	18	—
	M	17	—	—	—	2	38	38	30	—
	F	6	—	—	—	6	37	10	1	—
Post-grduate degree other than technical degree	P	5	—	—	—	—	14	16	5	—
	M	8	—	—	—	—	20	26	8	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	4	—	—	—	1	1	12	10	—
	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	—
	F	4	—	—	—	3	3	12	7	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		BALASORE DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	543	1,000	620	322	313	332	446	567	726
	M	439	1,000	583	262	224	217	293	406	500
	F	665	1,000	658	387	430	495	621	777	1.000
Literate (withoul educational level)*	P	181	—	361	273	123	130	171	170	137
	M	199	—	395	296	118	103	185	215	250
	F	159	—	325	248	131	167	153	112	—
Primany	P	85	—	19	228	108	94	110	76	—
	M	93	—	22	249	105	88	115	92	—
	F	76	—	17	204	112	103	104	55	—
Middle	P	106	—	—	175	265	162	131	100	69
	M	135	—	—	189	307	186	179	143	125
	F	72	—	—	160	209	129	76	45	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	67	—	—	2	185	239	92	60	—
	M	106	—	—	4	239	353	147	101	—
	F	22	—	—	1	114	76	28	8	—
Non technical diploma or Certificate equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technicl diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than Techni Cal degrce	P	11	—	—	—	6	36	24	14	68
	M	17	—	—	—	7	45	37	23	125
	F	3	—	—	—	4	24	8	1	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Post Graduate degree Other than Technical degree	P	3	—	—	—	—	2	11	3	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	19	6	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree Engineering of Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	N	4	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	1	N	1	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	4	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	3	7	6	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CUTTACK DISTRICT										
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	440	1,000	490	221	203	230	323	463	828
	M	343	1,000	461	173	154	144	189	313	750
	F	565	1,000	521	276	269	363	514	684	894
Literate (Without Educational level)*	P	206	—	485	288	132	135	172	199	115
	M	217	—	511	300	124	117	170	239	250
	F	191	—	456	275	143	163	174	139	—
Primary	P	97	—	25	258	123	108	109	94	57
	M	105	—	28	279	120	104	113	108	—
	F	87	—	23	233	126	114	104	74	106
Middle	P	135	—	—	229	334	189	169	120	—
	M	157	—	—	244	365	197	195	150	—
	F	106	—	—	212	292	175	130	76	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	89	—	—	4	203	253	139	84	—
	M	127	—	—	4	232	332	202	130	—
	F	39	—	—	4	165	132	49	18	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	1	N	N	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	1	N	1	N	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	6	3	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	5	10	4	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—
Graduate degree Other than Technical degree	P	19	—	—	—	4	65	44	20	—
	M	29	—	—	—	4	83	67	31	—
	F	6	—	—	—	4	37	10	3	—
Post graduate degree Other than Technical degree	P	5	—	—	—	—	8	15	7	—
	M	8	—	—	—	—	8	21	11	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	1	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	2	—	—	—	N	5	7	3	—
	M	3	—	—	—	N	6	9	4	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	1	—	—	—	—	N	2	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	N	3	8	5	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	2	9	7	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	5	6	3	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		DHENKANAL DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	511	1,000	575	304	256	289	423	548	667
	M	388	1,000	529	209	189	168	286	368	1,000
	F	666	1,000	626	416	361	466	670	788	471
Literate (without educational level)	P	201	—	411	287	146	150	194	185	333
	M	236	—	455	322	143	142	236	258	—
	F	157	—	361	245	150	161	138	87	529

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0 - 4	5 – 9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	P	87	—	14	230	96	103	93	92	—
	M	99	—	16	263	94	99	106	112	—
	F	71	—	13	191	98	109	75	65	—
Middle	P	104	—	—	178	302	159	108	85	—
	M	130	—	—	206	341	188	128	115	—
	F	72	—	—	146	241	117	81	45	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	76	—	—	1	199	239	125	64	—
	M	115	—	—	—	233	324	203	105	—
	F	28	—	—	2	147	114	21	9	—
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	—
	M	3	—	—	—	—	4	11	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree Other than Technical degree	P	11	—	—	—	1	44	23	12	—
	M	17	—	—	—	—	64	37	21	—
	F	2	—	—	—	3	15	5	1	—
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	9	13	5	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering and technology	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	4	—	—	—	—	7	10	7	—
	M	5	—	—	—	—	2	13	10	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	15	6	4	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2 – *Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—2	5—9	10—14	19—12	20—24	25—35	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	505	1,000	549	273	254	347	414	503	1,000
	M	350	1,000	464	155	136	113	195	290	1,000
	F	684	1,000	628	404	414	578	703	777	1,000
Literate (Without educational level) *	P	200	—	426	252	153	146	189	205	—
	M	239	—	518	253	122	175	234	286	—
	F	156	—	342	252	195	118	130	100	—
Primary	P	104	—	25	257	144	134	106	114	—
	M	131	—	18	300	171	152	129	166	—
	F	72	—	30	209	108	117	76	49	—
Middle	P	114	—	—	218	322	172	115	102	—
	M	152	—	—	292	410	228	156	128	—
	F	69	—	—	135	201	117	62	67	—
Matriculation or higher Secondary	P	61	—	—	—	113	180	123	57	—
	M	101	—	—	—	141	303	207	98	—
	F	14	—	—	—	75	58	11	5	—
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or certificate nat equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	8	—	—	—	11	18	17	10	—
	M	13	—	—	—	20	23	26	16	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	12	4	2	—
Post graduate degree Other than technical degree	P	2	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post graduate degree Engineering Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2–*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—2	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—35	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Veterinary and Dairying	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	—	3	14	3	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	6	14	5	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		BOLANGIR DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	539	1,000	539	294	292	365	487	588	787
	M	409	1,000	489	224	193	199	280	393	678
	F	680	1,000	591	373	409	549	699	817	1,000
Literate (without educational level)*	P	181	—	439	243	107	112	158	169	107
	M	201	—	481	235	89	98	171	225	161
	F	160	—	395	252	130	127	144	103	—
Primary	P	96	—	22	261	118	122	101	91	—
	M	112	—	30	305	99	108	121	122	—
	F	78	—	14	212	141	137	80	55	—
Middle	P	111	—	—	200	327	175	115	89	106
	M	155	—	—	234	404	226	176	147	161
	F	63	—	—	161	235	118	53	20	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	58	—	—	2	155	192	97	44	—
	M	96	—	—	2	215	318	173	78	—
	F	16	—	—	2	83	53	18	4	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	8	—	—	—	1	25	20	10	—
	M	14	—	—	—	—	39	37	19	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	P	3	—	—	—	—	6	9	2	—
	M	5	—	—	—	—	8	17	4	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree, Engineering and technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	N	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	2	—	—	—	N	1	8	3	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	5	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		KALAHANDI DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	616	1,000	661	402	399	476	556	631	1,000
	M	486	1,000	581	303	279	270	375	436	1,000
	F	755	1,000	739	515	531	671	763	837	1,000
Literate (without educational level)*	P	156	—	327	241	113	96	136	147	—
	M	190	—	406	263	111	108	171	203	—
	F	120	—	248	216	115	84	96	89	—
Primary	P	79	—	12	203	105	87	85	88	—
	M	97	—	13	246	98	79	107	131	—
	F	59	—	13	155	120	96	60	42	—
Middle	P	89	—	—	154	276	125	101	79	—
	M	124	—	—	188	373	164	135	128	—
	F	51	—	—	114	169	85	62	27	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	47	—	—	—	101	195	82	37	—
	M	79	—	—	—	137	337	142	69	—
	F	13	—	—	—	61	54	15	4	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	—
	M	3	—	—	—	2	2	13	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree Other than technical degree	P	6	—	—	—	2	14	14	8	—
	M	10	—	—	—	—	25	25	15	—
	F	1	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	—
Post-Graduate degree Other than technical degree	P	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree. Egineering and Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—	—
Medicine	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	2	N	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	—	5	10	6	—
	M	6	—	—	—	—	4	17	11	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		KORAPUT DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	606	1,000	626	405	419	434	527	640	552
	M	498	1,000	588	333	294	278	368	479	268
	F	722	1,000	663	485	536	580	716	835	1,000
Literate (without educational level)*	P	145	—	353	239	102	104	109	119	—
	M	160	—	387	258	98	97	116	149	—
	F	130	—	321	217	105	110	99	83	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—35	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary	P	91	—	21	207	122	121	107	99	75
	M	104	—	25	223	103	114	119	135	122
	F	77	—	16	189	140	128	93	56	—
Middle	P	94	—	—	147	266	161	115	81	75
	M	132	—	—	183	367	223	162	130	122
	F	53	—	—	108	172	103	59	22	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	49	—	—	2	86	151	101	43	75
	M	81	—	—	3	131	243	166	76	122
	F	15	—	—	1	45	65	23	4	—
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	6	14	4	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	7	—	—	—	4	17	17	9	149
	M	12	—	—	—	6	26	27	15	244
	F	2	—	—	—	1	9	5	N	—
Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	5	7	3	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	74
	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	122
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	1	N	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	2	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	—
	M	3	—	—	—	1	4	8	5	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					GANJAM DISTRICT					
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	532	1,000	561	297	286	347	453	565	375
	M	406	1,000	517	209	189	196	257	353	91
	F	665	1,000	605	395	399	519	648	778	1,000
Literate (Without educational level)*	P	189	—	421	282	124	146	165	167	156
	M	214	—	462	308	116	138	181	222	227
	F	164	—	380	253	132	156	151	112	—
Primary	P	100	—	18	247	131	120	115	105	—
	M	116	—	21	280	123	119	130	139	—
	F	83	—	15	211	140	122	101	70	—
Middle	P	140	—	—	172	324	147	117	86	156
	M	140	—	—	201	392	175	168	141	227
	F	66	—	—	140	246	116	66	32	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	56	—	—	2	131	187	95	54	313
	M	93	—	—	2	174	293	168	103	455
	F	18	—	—	1	81	67	22	6	—
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	—	N	—	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	N	4	7	2	—
	M	3	—	—	—	1	8	13	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	8	—	—	—	4	31	19	9	—
	M	14	—	—	—	5	48	33	17	—
	F	2	—	—	—	2	10	4	N	—
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	P	3	—	—	—	—	6	11	2	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	8	19	4	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree Engineering Technology	P	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	8	10	7	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	1	2	N	—

STATEMENT IV.2—*Contd.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	—	—	—	—	N	2	N	—
	M	1	—	—	—	—	N	4	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	3	—	—	—	—	5	7	5	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	4	11	9	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	5	3	1	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		PURI DISTRICT								
Total Population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	428	1,000	493	202	190	215	294	448	626
	M	336	1,000	468	183	140	126	175	292	608
	F	544	1,000	520	226	262	348	454	666	650
Literate (without educational level)*	P	193	—	478	265	109	133	167	180	55
	M	197	—	504	271	99	117	157	205	98
	F	187	—	450	258	122	157	181	145	—
Primary	P	102	—	29	276	113	110	119	97	110
	M	105	—	28	285	111	100	111	108	98
	F	98	—	30	265	114	125	130	82	125
Middle	P	136	—	—	255	336	189	163	113	—
	M	149	—	—	259	349	184	167	138	—
	F	119	—	—	249	318	196	157	77	—
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	98	—	—	2	248	249	149	98	99
	M	143	—	—	2	297	334	223	152	98
	F	41	—	—	2	179	123	51	22	100
Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
	M	N	—	—	—	—	1	—	N	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	7	4	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	4	12	7	—
	F	N	—	—	—	—	N	—	N	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	P	26	—	—	—	4	76	55	35	55
	M	42	—	—	—	4	107	90	58	—
	F	5	—	—	—	4	30	8	3	125

STATEMENT IV.2—*Concld.*

Proportion of urban population in different educational levels to total population in each age-group

Educational Level	P M F	Proportion per 1,000 of urban Population								
		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Postgraduate degree other than technical degree	P	7	—	—	—	—	13	22	9	55
	M	11	—	—	—	—	14	30	15	98
	F	3	—	—	—	—	12	11	1	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or postgraduate degree Engineering and Technology	P	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	—
	M	4	—	—	—	—	4	13	7	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicine	P	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—
	M	2	—	—	—	—	3	8	3	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teaching	P	4	—	—	—	N	5	9	7	—
	M	5	—	—	—	—	3	11	10	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	7	6	3	—
Others	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Educational level and economic activity

Statement IV. 3 presents the distribution of proportions of population by educational levels in each of the industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT IV. 3

Distribution of Rural population by educational levels in each industrial category, Orissa state 1971

Industrial category	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of Rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I—X	P	20,099,220	1,000	759	35	157	39	8	1	N	1
	M	10,041,023	1,000	639	53	225	65	15	1	N	2
	F	10,058,197	1,000	880	17	89	13	1	N	N	N
I (Cultivators)	P	3,324,592	1,000	562	72	293	63	9	1	N	N
	M	3,178,190	1,000	545	74	305	66	9	1	N	N
	F	146,402	1,000	938	11	45	6	N	N	—	N
II (Agricultural labourers)	P	1,899,567	1,000	791	39	149	20	1	—	—	—
	M	1,516,966	1,000	743	48	183	24	2	—	—	—
	F	382,601	1,000	980	3	15	2	—	—	—	—
III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, or orchards and allied activities)	P	130,181	1,000	715	40	179	39	19	2	2	4
	M	116,771	1,000	685	44	198	43	21	2	3	4
	F	13,410	1,000	979	1	18	1	1	—	—	—
IV (Mining and quarrying)	P	39,726	1,000	751	29	127	58	28	1	2	4
	M	28,793	1,000	664	39	171	79	38	1	2	6
	F	10,933	1,000	978	1	13	4	2	2	—	—
V (a) (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs—At household Industry)	P	225,326	1,000	655	59	245	34	6	1	N	N
	M	169,432	1,000	556	77	314	45	7	1	N	N
	F	55,894	1,000	953	5	39	3	—	N	—	—
V (b) (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs—Other than Household Industry)	P	80,177	1,000	462	67	301	118	40	2	2	8
	M	68,873	1,000	381	77	345	136	47	3	2	9
	F	11,304	1,000	959	5	30	4	—	—	—	2

STATEMENT IV.3—*Concld.*

Distribution of Rural population by educational levels in each industrial category, Orissa state 1971

Industrial category	P M F	Total rural population	Proportion per 1,000 of Rural population								
			Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)*	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI (Construction)	P	23,931	1,000	460	70	298	103	52	2	11	4
	M	22,197	1,000	421	75	319	110	57	2	12	4
	F	1,734	1,000	957	9	28	6	—	—	—	—
VII (Trade and Commerce)	P	123,963	1,000	374	83	356	140	41	1	1	4
	M	107,778	1,000	288	94	404	160	47	2	1	4
	F	16,185	1,000	950	8	33	8	1	—	—	—
VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications)	P	39,832	1,000	338	79	298	200	75	4	1	5
	M	38,742	1,000	321	80	305	206	77	4	2	5
	F	1,090	1,000	944	9	29	18	—	—	—	—
IX (Other Services)	P	401,536	1,000	395	48	200	190	120	17	5	25
	M	353,888	1,000	336	53	221	206	133	19	5	27
	F	47,648	1,000	832	9	47	73	24	6	1	8
X (Non-workers)	P	13,810,389	1,000	822	24	119	30	5	N	N	N
	M	4,439,393	1,000	712	36	173	64	13	1	N	1
	F	9,370,996	1,000	874	18	93	14	1	N	N	N

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

'N' Stands for Negligible proportion.

This statement shows the distribution of 1000 of Persons, Males and Females separately among the different educational levels in each sector of economy. It reveals that more than 50 % of the persons engaged in the industrial category I, II, III, IV and V (a) are illiterate. Of all sectors of economy, the category II (Agricultural labourers) absorbs the highest proportion (791) of illiterate persons in the state. This proportion also holds good for both males (743) and females (980). The Industrial category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communication) provides employment to the highest proportion (662) of literate and educated persons.

It is further seen that the tertiary sector of economy (categories VII, VIII and IX) absorbs larger proportions of persons at higher educational level than that of primary and secondary sector of economy. The highest proportion (83) of persons is seen at the educational level "(literate without educational level)" In the industrial category VII (Trade and Commerce). Highest proportion (356) of persons at the primary level of education is also absorbed in this category (Category VII).

The category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communication) employs the highest proportion (200) of persons at middle school standard. But persons at higher educational levels "Matriculation"; "Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree" and "Graduate and above" constitute the highest proportion in the industrial category "IX" (Other services). In the industrial category VI (Construction) the technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree holders form the highest proportion. The distribution of males is identical with the above distribution but that of females deviates to a greater extent due to inadequate educational facilities in different level.

The distribution of proportion of 1000 urban population among different educational levels in each of the industrial categories of workers and non-workers can be seen from the statement IV. 4.

STATEMENT IV.4

Distribution of Urban population by educational levels in each Industrial Category, Orissa State

Educational level	P/M/F	Proportion per 1,000 of Urban population											
		I–IX	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total population	P	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	P	510	498	794	477	640	469	282	296	265	445	282	572
	M	400	481	747	459	539	382	254	280	224	408	222	482
	F	640	852	980	897	952	902	856	887	880	960	657	628
Literate (without educational level)*	P	179	253	146	131	119	269	187	236	200	128	129	184
	M	195	260	179	135	148	311	193	242	211	136	143	207
	F	161	102	17	30	28	60	55	24	45	15	38	170
Primary	P	93	106	42	73	60	147	140	131	144	93	107	84
	M	103	110	52	75	77	171	145	135	152	99	121	82
	F	80	28	2	37	8	28	31	14	20	6	21	85
Middle	P	117	107	16	109	96	96	199	139	200	167	157	102
	M	146	111	20	114	123	114	208	143	211	179	168	127
	F	83	18	1	7	10	9	18	..	25	4	90	86
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	75	32	2	137	66	17	138	124	130	146	200	49
	M	114	34	2	141	87	20	144	125	138	155	219	86
	F	28	..	..	29	2	1	32	62	18	13	85	27
Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	N	N	..		..	..	1	..	N	N	N	N
	M	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	N	N	N
	F	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	N
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	2	..	..	15	3	N	9	37	2	4	8	N
	M	4	N	..	15	4	N	10	38	2	4	9	1
	F	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	N
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	14	3	N	26	10	2	26	11	47	13	49	7
	M	22	3	N	27	13	2	27	11	50	14	53	11
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	7	1	19	3
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	P	4	1	..	10	3	..	4	1	7	2	23	1
	M	6	1	..	11	4	..	4	1	7	2	24	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	19	1
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree Engineering or Technology	P	2	..	..	8	3	..	13	24	4	2	6	N
	M	3	..	..	8	4	..	13	24	4	3	7	1
	F	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	N	N
Medicine	P	1	N	..	1	..	..	N	..	1	N	12	N
	M	2	N	..	1	..	..	N	..	1	N	10	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	N
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	N	N	..	13	..	..	N	1	N	..	2	N
	M	1	N	..	14	..	..	N	1	N	..	3	N
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	P	3	N	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	N	25	1
	M	4	N	..	..	1	.	1	..	N	N	21	1
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	49	N
Others	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable. 'N' stands for Negligible proportion.

The statement IV.4 reveals that unlike the rural areas, more than 50% of the persons engaged in each of the industrial categories of workers (except the categories II and IV) are literates.

From the proportion figures of the same statement it transpires that, as in the case of rural areas, the illiterates of the urban areas constitute proportions of persons (794), males (747) and females (980) in the industrial category II (Agricultural labourers). These proportion of illiterates are higher than those found in all other categories of wo rkers and non-workers. In the urban areas, the highest proportion (735) of literate and educated persons is engaged in category VII (Trade and Commerce) whereas in rural areas they constitute the highest proportion in the category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications).

The primary sector of economy (industrial category I, II, III and IV) does not present any remarkable higher proportion of persons at different educational levels excepting the division, namely, 'Agriculture', 'Veterinary' and 'Dairying'. A low proportion (13) of workers having degree in Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying is recorded under the industrial category III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities). But the proportion (13) of persons is the highest of all other proportions at that educational level.

In the secondary sector of economy (Industrial categories V (a), V (b) and VI) the highest proportions 269 of workers are seen at the educational level "literate (without educational level)" and 147 at the "Primary level" in the category V (a). There is no proportion figure at the educational level "Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree holder" in any of the industrial categories of workers and non-workers excepting the category V (b). Only one out of 1000 workers of category V (b) is found at the said educational level. But the workers of category VI (Construction) form the highest proportions (37) at the educational level "Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree" and (24) at the educational level of "Engineering and Technology" degree.

Further a proportion of 200 persons with educational level, "Middle School" becomes the highest under the category VII (Trade and Commerce).

The category IX (Other services) is the only sector of economy of the tertiary sector which engages larger proportion of persons at all other higher educational levels.

Of all categories of workers category IX (Other services) employs the highest proportions of urban workers at different educational levels, namely, Matriculation (200), Graduate degree other than technical degree (49), Post-graduate degree other than technical degree (23), Medicine (12) and Teaching (25).

The pattern of distribution of males in each industrial category among different educational levels resembles to the above type of distribution. But the manner of distribution of females is some what different from that of males.

Distribution of urban population by occupational division at each educational level

The distribution of 1000 urban population among the occupational divisions in each of the educational levels of the state can be studied from the statement IV.5.

STATEMENT IV.5

Proportion per 1,000 Urban population by Occupational divisions in each educational level, Orissa State, 1971

Educational level	P M F	Total Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of workers								
			All divisions	Division 0-1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7-8-9	Divisioon x
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	P	480,380	1,000	104	16	135	159	142	30	409	5
	M	434,564	1,000	99	18	147	163	131	31	406	5
	F	45,816	1,000	147	2	25	123	242	16	441	4
Illiterate	P	155,365	1,000	8	1	N	141	193	59	589	9
	M	119,832	1,000	7	1	N	140	166	70	605	11
	F	35,533	1,000	9	..	N	145	287	18	537	4
Literate (without educational level)*	P	78,371	1,000	30	5	74	216	181	26	465	3
	M	76,572	1,000	28	5	74	218	178	26	468	3
	F	1,799	1,000	109	..	54	133	335	17	349	3
Primary	P	57,004	1,000	43	7	110	211	189	16	421	3
	M	56,078	1,000	39	7	111	212	189	16	423	3
	F	926	1,000	297	5	76	117	196	11	293	5
Middle	P	80,486	1,000	120	13	174	197	117	14	359	6
	M	78,030	1,000	100	14	176	202	120	14	368	6
	F	2,456	1,000	748	..	92	32	46	2	71	9
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	73,048	1,000	181	29	444	111	48	8	177	2
	M	70,684	1,000	164	30	450	114	49	9	182	2
	F	2,364	1,000	671	6	273	12	4	2	19	13
Non-technical diploma or certificate not egual to degree	P	165	1,000	394	..	61	30	..	..	515	..
	M	145	1,000	345	..	35	34	..	..	586	..
	F	20	1,000	750	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	P	3,321	1,000	733	18	29	36	4	4	174	2
	M	3,271	1,000	729	19	29	36	4	4	177	2
	F	50	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than Technical degree	P	16,884	1,000	357	132	330	67	15	11	84	4
	M	16,364	1,000	343	134	337	68	16	12	86	4
	F	520	1,000	800	48	96	35	..	..	21	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	P	5,333	1,000	667	160	83	38	4	18	28	2
	M	4,862	1,000	645	170	86	42	4	20	31	2
	F	471	1,000	900	53	43	..	..	..	4	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :											
Engineering and Technology	P	3,019	1,000	694	76	18	44	..	11	151	6
	M	3,004	1,000	694	76	18	42	..	12	152	6
	F	15	1,000	667	..	..	333	..	..	..	..
Medicine	P	2,156	1,000	952	16	5	27	..	..	..	..
	M	1,693	1,000	945	21	3	31	..	..	..	..
	F	463	1,000	976	..	11	13	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	P	691	1,000	705	101	15	16	.	149	14	..
	M	691	1,000	705	101	15	16	..	149	14	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	P	4,537	1,000	923	9	60	2	..	..	6	..
	M	3,338	1,000	904	10	75	4	..	..	7	..
	F	1,199	1,000	976	4	18	..	..	..	2	..
Others	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

'N' stands for negligible proportion.

Division 0-1—Professional, technical and related workers

This division deals with the occupation of workers who function as teachers, engineering technicians; nursing and other medical and health technicians; jurists; physicians and surgeons; accountants, auditors and related workers; Architect engineers; technologist and surveyors; social scientists and related workers; Mathematicians; statisticians and related workers; economists and related workers; journalists and related workers; painters, photographers and related creative artists, composers and performing artists and professional workers.

From the statement it is seen that under the Division '0-1', the proportion figures of persons are found in ascending order for the higher levels of education, namely, "Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree". Persons engaged in the work as noted under this division constitute the highest proportion at all the higher educational levels above the Matriculation standard. Of every 1000 persons having technical diplomas or certificates not equal to degree, 733 are engaged in the occupation described under the division, 0-1. Similarly, out of every 1000 non-technical graduates, as many as 357 are seen under this division and the rest 643 are distributed among the remaining seven occupational divisions.

This division also employs a major share (667) of every 1000 highly educated persons with non-technical post-graduate degrees. The persons having technical degree or post-graduate degree in Engineering and technology constitute the maximum proportion (694) out of every 1000 persons under this occupational division. A large proportion (952) of every 1000 medical graduates/ post-graduates is also found in this division. A large proportion (705) of persons of every 1000 people possessing the degree in Agriculture, Veterinary or Dairying is engaged in this occupational division. Further this occupational division absorbs the largest number (923) out of every 1000 persons among the teaching degree holders. This occupational division also engages males and females in the manner as described in the case of persons.

Division 2—Administrative, executive and managerial workers

Division-2 includes administrative and executive officials, working proprietors, directors and managers on wholesale and retail trade, elected and legislative officials, etc. The scope of this occupational division is very much limited for which the number of persons with different educational level does not become significant for discussion. However, as many as 132 of every 1000 non-technical graduates and 160 of every 1000 non-technical post-graduates are engaged in this division of occupation. Persons at other educational levels constitute a low proportion.

Division-3 – Clerical and related workers

This division relates to the occupations of clerks and other supervisors; Village officials; stenographers; typists and card and tape punching operators; book keepers; cashiers and related workers; transport and communication supervisors; transport conductors and guards; mail distributors and related workers; telephone and telegraph - operators. Illiterate persons engaged in this type of occupation form a very negligible proportion. Quite a large number of persons run after this type of occupation after they pass the matriculation examination. As many as 444 out of every 1000 matriculates are engaged in this type of occupation. This proportion is the highest of all in that educational level. The proportion of males and females also recorded in a similar fashion in the statement.

Division-4—Sales workers

This division mostly includes merchants and shop-keepers, wholesale and retail traders salesman, shop assistants and related workers, Money lenders and pawn brokers and sales workers, etc. Persons at lower level of education are mostly engaged in this type of occupation. Primary and middle standard passed persons respectively constitute a proportion of 216 and 211.

Division-5—Service workers

This division includes protective service workers; sweepers, cleaners, cooks, building care-takers, servants, launderers, barbers, house keepers, hotel and restaurant keepers. Primary passed males and literate females (without any educational level) constitute proportions of 189 and 335 respectively under this division. These proportion figures become conspicuous for this occupational division. Proportion of illiterate persons performing duties under this occupational division is 193 out of every 1000 illiterates.

Division-6 - Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

Professions of persons like fishermen, hunters, forestry workers, plantation labourers are included in this division. Proportion figures of this division at each of the educational levels are insignificant, hence they do not deserve any discussion. However, 149 persons per 1000 of people having Agriculture, Veterinary or Dairying degree are employed in the occupation described under this division. No proportion figure exceeding 149 is found at any educational level under this occupational division.

Division 7-8-9.—Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers

This occupational division embraces the occupations of transport equipment operators, labourers not classified, machinery fitters, loaders and unloaders, brick layers and other construction workers, food and beverage processers, tailors, weavers, miners, electrical fitters, carpenters, wood workers, jewellors, tobacco product makers, shoe and leather good makers, stone cutters, blacksmiths, potters, jewellery and precious metal workers, tobacco product makers, paper and paper board product makers, printing and related workers, etc.

Of all the urban workers (other than cultivators and Agricultural labourers of the state) the highest proportion of 409 out of every 1000 workers are engaged in this occupation. More than half of the illiterate workers (589 per 1000 illiterate workers) excluding the cultivators and agricultural labourers are engaged in the occupation under this division. Literate persons having no educational standard are concentrated in this occupational division. They constitute the highest proportion of 465 per 1000 persons. Again the maximum proportion of 421 per 1000 of persons having only primary education join this occupational division. Further the persons at the educational level "Middle School" constitute the highest proportion i.e. 359 per 1000 persons in this occupational division.

Rural workers by occupational division in each educational level

Distribution of 1000 rural workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) among different occupational divisions in each of the educational levels separately for persons, Males and Females can be studied from the statement IV.6.

STATEMENT IV.6

Proportion per 1,000 Rural population in each Educational level by Occupational Divisions, Orissa State

Educational level	P M F	Total Workers	Proportion per 1,000 of workers: All Divisions	Division 0—1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4	Division 5	Division 6	Division 7-8-9	Division X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	P	1,064,672	1,000	119	13	60	101	101	151	440	15
	M	906,474	1,000	131	15	69	101	99	159	412	14
	F	158,198	1,000	50	2	7	97	109	108	604	23
Illiterate	P	537,077	1,000	11	2	N	91	109	217	550	20
	M	391,422	1,000	11	2	1	87	107	255	518	19
	F	145,655	1,000	9	2	..	102	114	115	635	23
Literate (without educational level)*	P	59,203	1,000	94	69	63	141	90	98	436	9
	M	58,253	1,000	91	70	62	143	89	99	438	8
	F	950	1,000	264	..	128	32	108	70	323	75
Primary	P	251,244	1,000	107	15	104	135	109	105	413	12
	M	245,530	1,000	103	16	103	137	110	106	414	11
	F	5,714	1,000	291	10	121	60	51	44	397	26
Middle	P	128,703	1,000	361	20	139	97	68	58	248	9
	M	124,766	1,000	349	20	141	99	69	59	253	10
	F	3,937	1,000	762	16	60	28	20	8	99	7
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	P	76,321	1,000	457	26	181	44	84	52	139	10
	M	74,776	1,000	448	26	191	45	86	53	141	10
	F	1,545	1,000	891	23	39	7	6	..	34	..
Graduate and above	P	12,124	1,000	590	38	121	29	63	59	93	7
	M	11,727	1,000	581	39	124	28	65	61	94	8
	F	397	1,000	854	..	25	50	18	..	53	..

* Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable
"N" Stands for Negligible proportion.

This statement reveals that persons at higher educational levels i.e. from middle school onwards up to graduates and above contribute the highest proportion of workers to the occupational division, 0—1 which embraces the occupations of persons like teachers; engineering technicians; nursing and other medical and health technicians; jurists; physicians and surgeons; accountants, auditors and related workers; architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors; social scientists and related workers, mathematicians, statisticians and related workers, economist and related workers, journalist and related workers, painters, photographers, and related creative artists, composers and performing artists and professional workers.

Majority of the illiterate workers (550 per 1000) (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) are engaged in the occupational divisions 7-8-9. The maximum number (436) per 1000 persons in the lowest educational level, "literate" (without educational level) are also seen in this occupational division. These occupational divisions i.e. 7-8-9 absorb the higher proportion (413 per 1000) of persons at the educational level, "primary". This occupational division relates to the occupations as mentioned earlier in case of urban areas in the statement IV. 5. No other occupational division in rural areas has any significant proportion of persons at any educational level which needs mention here. The distribution of male and female workers in rural areas also follow similar pattern as discussed above.

Non-workers categorised as "Others"

In the 1971 census, persons enumerated as non-workers according to their main activity are grouped in to seven categories such as—Students; Household duties; Dependant and Infants; Retired, rentier and persons of independent means; Beggars, Vagrants etc.; Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others. The last category "Others" mainly includes unemployed persons. Two tables, namely, B-IX part A & B-IX Part B are prepared on the basis of the data relating to 'non-workers' included in the category, "others". The table, part-A presents the data for the urban areas while Part-B contains the data for the rural areas of the state. Those two tables are reproduced here respectively as statement IV.7 and statement IV.8.

STATEMENT IV.7

B-IX Part A — Non-workers categorised as "others" Aged 15 and above classified by sex, Age groups and educational levels in Urban areas only, Orissa State

Educational levels	Total Non-workers (others)			Age-groups							
				15—19		20—24		25—29		30+	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	9	10	11	12
Total	14,261	13,431	830	4,219	260	4,832	255	1,896	70	2,464	240
Illiterate	2,433	2,162	271	774	33	289	28	308	35	771	170
Literate (without educational level) *	1,653	1,593	60	644	20	315	..	180	5	454	35
Primary	1,608	1,563	45	719	20	419	5	195	..	230	20
Middle	3,885	3,799	86	1,248	56	1,438	25	509	..	604	5
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,472	3,250	222	819	131	1,752	76	364	5	315	10
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	5	5	..	..	.	5	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	150	150	..	5	..	80	..	60	..	5	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	645	574	71	10	..	379	56	150	15	35	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	190	140	50	..	..	75	50	40	..	25	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	220	195	25	..	..	80	15	90	10	25	..
Engineering and Technology	105	105	..	..	..	55	..	45	..	5	..
Medicine	45	40	5	..	..	15	..	20	5	5	..
Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	35	35	..	..	..	10	..	25	..	..	...
Teaching	35	15	20	..	...	..	15	..	5	15	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes educational levels not classifiable

Note :—Age not stated is included in Total Non-workers (others)

The statement, IV.7 presents estimated data on non-workers (in the category 'others') aged 15 years and above of the urban areas of the state with their sex-break up, age-groups and educational levels.

It reveals that this category embraces as many as 14, 261 persons, 13, 431 males & 830 females as per the 1971 census.

Of these 3,472 persons, 3,250 males & 222 females are in search of jobs after passing the matriculation or Higher secondary examinations. Of these unemployed persons, 1,752 males & 76 females belong to the age-group 20-24 while 364 males & 5 females to the age-groups 25--29. The age-groups 30+ embraces as many as 315 males & 10 females while the age-groups 15-19 shows 819 males & 13 females. It is further deserved that 3,885 persons with 'middle school' standard, 1,608 with 'primary' standard & 1,653 literates (without any standard) are in search of employments in urban areas of the state. Further, as many as 2,433 illiterates of this category are found to be unemployed, besides 645 non-technical graduates, 190 non-technical post-graduates and 220 technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree holders.

The statement IV.8 shows that 88,035 persons, 70,186 males and 17,849 females of the rural areas of the state are unemployed. Of these 20,313 persons are in search of jobs in 1971 after passing the matriculation examination. Further 24,902 persons with middle school standard, 15,588 persons with 'primary' education and 6,359 literates standard (with no educational level) are in search of jobs as per the 1971 census counting. Besides 15,721 persons of the rural areas are illiterates. Coming to the higher levels of education, one would find that 2,221 graduates and above 1,049 persons with technical diploma certificate not equal to degree and 1,882 persons with non-technical diploma or certificates not equal to degree are in search of employment in the rural areas of the state.

STATEMENT IV.8

B-IX Part B — Non-workers categorised as "Others" Aged 15 and above classified by sex, Age-groups and Educational Levels in Rural Areas only, Orissa State

Educational levels	Total Non-workers (Others)			Age-Groups							
				15—19		20—24		25—29		30+	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	88,035	70,186	17,849	31,068	4,450	24,730	8,051	7,853	2,750	6,527	2,551
Illiterate	15,721	9,218	6,503	4,867	1,672	2,047	2,900	1,022	1,066	1,274	818
Literate (without educational level)*	6,359	4,251	2,108	2,024	276	982	1,123	445	305	800	404
Primary	15;588	12,732	2,856	6,902	827	2,561	1,300	1,336	345	1,933	384
Middle	24,902	22,134	2,768	10,090	759	8,522	1,359	2,257	404	1,265	246
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	20,313	17,752	2,561	6,194	906	8,856	1,044	2,004	276	698	335
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1,882	1,488	394	678	10	476	79	192	157	142	148
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	1,049	951	98	212	..	405	..	172	10	162	88
Graduate and above	2,221	1,660	561	101	..	881	246	425	187	253	128

* Includes educational levels not classifiable.

Note—Age not stated is included in 'Total'non-workers (Others)

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

All changes in population of a country are generally attributed to three important factors, namely, birth, death and migration. Migration thus plays a vital role in bringing about change in the size of population of a country. It also provides data for the study of social, economic and demographic trends of population of a country.

Migration takes place when people leave their original residence and move to places having additional facilities or greater opportunity for a better life. These facilities may be economic, social, political or cultural. So a study of the data on migration would immensely benefit the planners, administrators and scholars of the country.

The population of a country may be divided into two categories—Non-migrants and migrants. The definitions of non-migrants as well as migrants have been given in chapter IX of Part I-A (General Report). Even at the risk of repetition these definitions are reproduced for the sake of convenience of the readers.

Non-migrants—People who are seen living their entire life-time in the same village/town in which they were born are defined as non-migrants.

Birth place migrant—If at the time of census enumeration, there is a change in the usual place of residence of an individual with reference to his birth place, he is defined as a migrant in accordance with 'birth place' concept.

Last residence migrant—If at the time of census enumeration, a change in the usual place of residence of an individual is noticed with reference to his previous usual residence, he is termed as a migrant in accordance with 'last residence' concept.

In-migrant—A person who crosses the boundaries of a village/town for the purpose of residing at the place of enumeration is an in-migrant.

Out-migrant—If a person moves out from the place of enumeration (village/town) to another defined area (village/town) for usual residence, he is termed as an out-migrant.

Intra-district migrant—When a person moves out from his place of usual residence or birth to another defined area (village/town) which is within the district of enumeration, he is defined as an intra-district migrant.

Inter-district migrant—A person who in the course of migration crosses the boundary of the district of enumeration but remains within the state of enumeration is an inter-district migrant.

Intra-state migrant—When a person crosses the boundary of his village/town for usual residence elsewhere within the state of enumeration, the person is treated as an intra-state migrant. Thus intra-district and inter-district migrant together constitute the intra-state migrants.

Inter-state migrant—If the place of enumeration of an individual differs from the place of birth or last residence and these places lie in two different states, the person is treated as an inter-state migrant with reference to birth place or last residence concept.

It has become a tradition of the Indian Census to collect data on migration on the basis of place of birth. Data collected with reference to place of birth have, however, some inevitable short-comings. Firstly, information about place of birth as given by individuals may not necessarily be treated as accurate in all cases.

There may be circumstances leading to inaccurate reporting of place of birth by an individual, especially in the rural areas. It is generally observed that a person residing at a given place for a pretty long time is very often tempted to report that place as his place of birth. Ignorance on the part of the informant with regard to the place of birth of some members of the family, like daughter-in-law etc., leads to inaccurate reporting in this regard. Apart from the question of accuracy, data collected with reference to place of birth do not always present correct trend of migration. For example, according to a common custom prevailing among many communities in the country, the wife goes to her parent's house for her first delivery but in all such cases, the child is treated as a migrant to the place of his/her parents' house. Similarly, births in hospitals and in places different from the places of residence would lead to similar results. Thus data on migration would not give a correct picture and in the result migration would lose some of its real significance.

In 1961, data on migration was collected as usual with reference to place of birth but the scope of enquiry was enlarged. Each individual was asked at the 1961 census, besides the name of his place of birth, whether the place was rural or urban and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration. This additional information so obtained helped the demographers to a considerable extent for the study of the rate of rural-urban migration as also the extent of in-migration.

But at the 1971 census, the scope of the questionnaire on migration was further enlarged. In addition to the question on place of birth, a question on the place of last residence of the individual was introduced and migrants were classified for the first time on the basis of place of last residence. This was a novel feature of the 1971 census.

It may be desirable to reproduce here the questions on migration canvassed at the 1971 census and the instructions issued to the enumerators in this regard.

Question 7 : Birth place

Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7 (a) : *Place of birth*

Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7 (b) : Rural / Urban

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban, e.g., existence of a local administrative body, industrial townships declared as towns, etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

7 (c) : District

For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the state of enumeration, or other state/union territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7 (d) : State / Country

For persons born within the state of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the state of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

For persons born outside the state of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the state/union territory where born.

For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent state of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea' against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train boat or bus, etc., within the country, write the particulars, in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last residence

Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person was born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies, etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay city is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same city of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, i.e., if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8 (a) : Place of last residence

For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8 (b) : Rural/Urban

For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7 (b).

8 (c) : District

For a person who had previously resided in another place, i. e., for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below :

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the state/union territory of enumeration or of other state/union territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8 (d) : State/Country

For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the state or union territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the state or union territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the state/union territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration

Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime, i.e., in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour, etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence, i.e., 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8 (a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as '0'.

Tables on migration

The data collected in response to the above three questions, i. e., question nos. 7, 8 and 9 have been incorporated in six tables (D-series) a list of which is given below :

D-I Population classified by place of birth

D-II Migrants classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration

D-III Migrants to urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers by occupational divisions.

D-IV Population of urban units (including agglomerations) having 100,000 and above population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence.

D-V Migrant workers and non-workers according to main activities classified by place of last residence.

D-VI Migrants classified by place of last residence, age groups, duration of residence and marital status.

Two appendices to table D-I and one appendix to table D-II have also been prepared.

All these tables have been published in Part II-D volume of the state.

The extent of migration was measured in the previous censuses with reference to place of birth only. So for the purpose of comparison only one table, viz, D-I, has been built up to present the classification of population according to their place of birth. The remaining five tables, namely, D-II, D-III, D-IV, D-V and D-VI present data collected on migrants classified according to the place of last residence. The discussions on migration as presented in chapter IX of the General Report Part I-A, 1971 were confined only to birth place migrants. But a detailed analysis of the data on migrants according to the concept of last residence is presented in this chapter.

The data as presented in these five tables (D-II, D-III, D-IV, D-V and D-VI) do not become comparable with the data of the previous censuses as they were collected for the first time at the 1971 census. An attempt, however, has been made to find out the difference in number of two types of migrants, i.e., "birth place migrants and last residence migrants."

Out of the total population of 21,944,615, as many as 15,224,799 are enumerated at the place of birth while the rest, i.e., 6,719,816 are counted at places different from their birth place. But the table D-II shows that as many as 15,086,120 persons have not moved at all from their birth place since their birth while 6,858,495 persons have changed residence by 1st April, 1971 (Sunrise of 1st April, 1971). Thus it becomes conspicuous that migrants according to the concept of last residence are larger in number than the birth place migrants.

There are 6,858,495 migrants according to place of last residence and these migrants exceed the number of birth place migrants by a margin of 138,679.

Of the total migrants (6,858,495) as many as 6,260,430 came from the rural areas while 517,430 are recorded to have come from urban areas. In both the cases females are larger in number than the males. The migrants coming from the rural areas contribute the highest percentage (91·28) to the total number of migrants recorded for the state.

A study of the data presented in table D-II would reveal that 1,604,945 males and 4,655,485 females coming from rural areas are recorded in Orissa as migrants with reference to place of last residence. It is further seen that quite a large majority of these migrants (1,291,460 males and 4,350,660 females) moved to rural areas and respectively constituted a proportion of 129 and 433 of every 1000 male and female population of rural areas. Both male and female migrants of this category (rural to rural) constitute a proportion of 281 for every 1000 rural population while migrants in accordance with the birth place concept constitute a lesser proportion (276).

Similarly 618,310 migrants from rural areas (313,485 males and 304,825 females) are recorded in urban areas at the 1971 census. They constitute a proportion of 335 of every 1000 urban population, whereas, migrants according to birth place concept who moved from rural to urban areas account for a proportion of 353 for every 1000 urban population. The difference in proportion of these two categories of migrants leads to the inference that 18 migrants out of every 1000 urban population of the state had stayed in some other urban areas within the country immediately before their shifting to the urban areas where they were counted at the 1971 census.

As many as 517,430 persons came from urban areas of which 241,640 are enumerated in rural areas while the rest 275,790 are recorded in urban areas of the State.

Migrants of this category (coming from urban areas) constitute a proportion 12 for every 1000 population of rural areas and 149 in every 1000 population of urban areas. But migrants as per the birth place concept

constitute lesser proportions viz., 10 & 116 respectively in rural & urban areas of the State.

As many as 517,425 persons (239,800 males and 277,625 females) having their last residence outside Orissa (but within India) are recorded as migrants at the 1971 census. They constitute a proportion of 15 per 1000 rural population and 124 per 1000 urban population in the state, while "birth place migrants" account for a proportion of 13 and 124 respectively for 1000 population of rural and urban areas.

The number of migrants coming from different parts of the state was arrived at 6,281,555 of which 1,619,055 are males and 4,662,500 are females. In this case preponderance of female migrants becomes most conspicuous. The male and female migrants of this category combinedly contribute proportions of 279 and 361 respectively to every 1000 rural and urban population. The birth-place migrants constitute the same proportion of 279 and 361 respectively for every 1000 rural and urban population of the State.

Migrants coming from whithin the state but outside the district of enumeration number 827,595 of which 343,285 are males and 484,310 are females. Here also female migrants outnumber the male migrants. These migrants (last residence) contribute proportions of 27 & 153 respectively to every 1000 rural and urban population while their counter-parts (birth place migrants) contribute 27 & 150 respectively for every 1000 rural and urban population.

The number of migrants coming from within the district but outside the place of enumeration is as high as 5,453,960 of which, 1,275,770 are males 4,178,190 are females. Here also the female migrants are more than three times larger in number than the male migrants. From the above data it becomes conspicuous that the female migrants have been recorded in larger number than the males. The migrants coming from within the district of enumeration contribute 252 to every 1000 population in rural areas and 208 to 1000 population in urban areas, whereas birth-place migrants account for a proportion of 246 in rural areas and 196 in urban areas. An analysis of the above data reveals that migrants according to the concept of last residence are always larger in number than the birth-place migrants.

STATEMENT V.1

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence and area of enumeration

Last residence	Rural Urban Unclassified	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Population		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
'A' Resided in India	Rural	285	145	427	281	129	433	335	313	361
	Urban	24	22	25	12	9	15	149	152	146
	Unclassified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
'I' Within the state of	Rural	268	131	408	268	120	417	268	245	296
enumeration but outside	Urban	17	15	19	10	7	13	93	95	91
the place of enumeration	Unclassified	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N
(a) Elsewhere in district of	Rural	238	108	370	243	104	383	178	150	212
enumeration	Urban	10	7	13	8	5	11	30	28	32
	Unclassified	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	..

'N' :—Stands for Negligible Proportion

STATEMENT V.1—*Contd.*

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence and area of enumeration

Last residence	Rural / Urban / Unclassified	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) In other districts of state of enumeration	Rural	30	23	38	25	16	34	90	95	84
	Urban	7	8	6	2	2	2	63	67	59
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
'II' States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	17	14	19	13	9	16	67	68	65
	Urban	7	7	6	2	2	2	56	57	55
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
(a) Andhra Prades	Rural	3	3	4	2	2	3	17	16	19
	Urban	2	2	2	1	1	1	13	11	14
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
(b) Assam	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
(c) Bihar	Rural	5	4	6	4	2	5	22	23	21
	Urban	1	2	1	N	N	N	12	13	11
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
(d) Gujarat	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	1	1
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
(e) Haryana	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	1
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
(f) Himachal Prades	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Jammu & Kashmir	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Kerala	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	2
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
(i) Madhyaprades	Rural	4	3	4	3	2	4	7	6	8
	Urban	1	1	1	N	N	N	5	4	5
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
(j) Maharashtra	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N

STATEMENT V.1—*Contd.*

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence and area of enumeration

Last residence	Rural Urban Unclassified	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(k) Manipur	Rural	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Meghalaya	Rural	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
	Urban	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Mysore (Karnatak)	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(n) Nagaland	Rural	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..
	Urban	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(o) Punjab	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	2
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
(p) Rajasthan	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	2
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	2	2
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
(q) Sikkim	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassified	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
(r) Tamilnadu	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
(s) Tripura	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(t) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	1	1	N	N	N	N	4	6	3
	Urban	1	N	N	N	N	N	2	3	2
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
(u) West Bengal	Rural	4	3	5	4	3	4	7	7	6
	Urban	2	2	2	1	1	1	14	15	14
	Unclassified	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Andaman and Nicober Islands	Rural	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
	Unclassified	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT V.1—*Contd.*

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence and area of enumeration

Last residence	Rural / Urban / Unclassified	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	Urban	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
	Unclassified	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
Chandigarh	Rural	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
	Urban	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Rural	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	Urban	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
	Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.)		2	2	1	1	2	1	7	8	6
Afghanistan		N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
Burma		N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
Ceylon		N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
China		N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Nepal		N	N	N	N	N	N	1	2	1
Pakistan		2	2	1	1	2	1	5	5	4
Malaysia		N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N
U. S. S. R.		N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
Elsewhere		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
(C) Countries in Europe (Excluding U. S. S. R.)		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
U. K. (Incld. N. Ireland)		N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
Elsewhere		N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N

STATEMENT V.1—*Concld.*

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence and area of enumeration

Last residence	Rural Urban Unclassified	Population enumerated in total areas of the state per 1,000 of total population			Population enumerated in rural areas of the state per 1,000 of rural population			Population enumerated in urban areas of the state per 1,000 of urban population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(D) Countries in Africa		N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
Union of South Africa		N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N
Elsewhere		N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
(E) Countries in two Americans		N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
U. S. A.		N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N
(F) Countries in Oceania		N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
Australia		N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
(G) Unclassifiable		1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..

Statement V.2 presents the number and proportions of migrants in accordance with the concept of last residence along with their sex break-up for rural and urban areas of each district of the state.

Statement V. 2 revels that female migrants outnumber the male migrants by a large margin in each of the districts of Orissa. Similar phenomenon is also noticed in rural areas of each of the districts. But in case of urban areas, all the districts barring Balasore, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Ganjam present a reverse picture i.e., the male migrants are larger in number than the females.

The statement also indicates that the migrants coming from outside the country constitute a very low percentage of the total migrants in each district. In this case the percentage of male migrants is higher than the percentage of female migrants in each of the districts of the state. The district of Koraput presents different picture in this respect since Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Project and MIG factory in Sunabeda areas have accommodated quite a large number of migrants from other countries, like East Pakistan etc. Koraput is followed by Sundargarh which embraces 0·69 per cent of migrants from foreign countries. The Rourkela Steel Plant located in the district appears to have attracted a large number of foreigners.

A study of the statement shows that migrants coming from other states of India have contributed 26·98 per cent to the total migrants recorded in Sundargarh district. Male and female migrants of this category respectively constitute 32·57 per cent and 21·93 per cent of the total male and female migrants. The reasons may be attributed to the Rourkela Steel Plant which provides employment to a large number of persons coming from different states of India. The district of Koraput stands second to Sundargarh in accommodating 13·68 per cent of persons coming from other states of India.

Sundargarh district of this state occupies an unique position by accommodating the highest percentage (22·92) of migrants of other districts of Orissa. Sundargarh is followed by the district of Keonjhar which accommodates 18·09 per cent of the total migrants of other districts in its mining and industrial areas.

Migrants coming from within the district of enumeration constitute the highest per cent of total migrants recorded in each district of the state excepting Sundargarh. This category of migrants contribute more than 80·00 per cent to the total number of migrants recorded in as many as eight districts of the state namely, Dhenkanal (89·78), Ganjam (88·19), Cuttack (86·51), Bolangir (85·76), Kalahandi (83·65), Boudh-Khondmals (81·85) Mayurbhanj (81·00) and Puri (80·76). There are four districts namely Balasore (78·58), Koraput (74·70), Sambalpur (71·99) and Keonjhar (70·79) each of which records the percentage figures between 70 and 80. Sundargarh is the only district of the state which records the lowest percentage (49·41) of this class of migrants.

Migrants constitute the highest percentage (37·48) of population of the district of Sundargarh followed by Sambalpur where they contribute 36·66 per cent to its total population.

Distribution of migrants by duration of residence may be studied from statement V.3.

STATEMENT

Proportion of migrants

District	TRU	Total migrants No.			Percentage to total population			Percentage of Outside the place of enumeration but within the district		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambalpur	T	676,400	241,475	434,925	36·66	25·87	47·71	71·99	64·97	75·89
	R	560,520	181,140	379,380	34·53	22·27	46·85	78·68	75·29	80·29
	U	115,880	60,335	55,545	52·25	50·31	54·54	39·66	33·97	45·85
Sundargarh	T	386,290	183,275	203,015	37·48	34·53	40·61	49·41	40·58	57·39
	R	229,510	94,000	135,510	29·01	23·68	34·38	71·49	65·61	75·57
	U	156,780	89,275	67,505	65·41	66·67	63·82	17·10	14·23	20·89
Keonjhar	T	307,065	98,385	208,680	32·14	20·36	44·20	70·79	68·43	71·90
	R	272,150	80,050	192,100	30·64	17·92	43·52	75·21	76·83	74·54
	U	34,915	83,335	16,580	51·84	50·08	53·95	36·29	31·74	41·31
Mayurbhanj	T	430,790	104,270	326,520	30·04	14·44	45·84	81·00	78·97	81·64
	R	410,240	93,740	316,500	29·42	13·39	45·60	82·37	81·98	82·49
	U	20,550	10,530	10,020	51·44	48·49	54·95	53·48	52·14	54·89
Balasore	T	520,495	99,105	421,390	28·43	10·68	46·71	78·58	63·35	82·15
	R	482,780	80,630	402,150	27·90	9·22	46·97	80·88	67·47	83·57
	U	37,715	18,475	19,240	37·66	34·09	41·86	49·08	45·39	52·62
Cuttack	T	1,113,005	277,830	835,175	29·08	14·42	43·94	86·51	74·45	90·52
	R	981,200	204,560	776,640	27·86	11·66	43·94	91·72	84·69	93·58
	U	131,805	73,270	58,535	43·13	42·49	43·95	47·69	45·86	49·97
Dhenkanal	T	327,910	50,590	277,320	25.34	7·73	43.36	89·78	70.44	93·30
	R	307,550	40,090	267,460	24·76	6·41	43·38	91·92	74·83	94·48
	U	20,360	10,500	9,860	39·30	36·42	42·91	57·39	53·67	61·36
Baudh-khondmals	T	223,740	65,215	158,525	35·99	21·02	50·90	81·85	73·63	85·23
	R	212,830	59,700	153,130	35·35	19·92	50·64	83·54	76·01	86·47
	U	10,910	5,515	5,395	55·75	52·57	59·44	48·95	47·87	50·05
Bolangir	T	420,215	92,840	327,375	33·25	14·64	51·99	85·76	78·95	87·70
	R	378,010	72,700	305,310	32·12	12·35	51·91	88·79	85·60	89·55
	U	42,205	20,140	22,065	48·70	44·69	53·05	58·64	54·96	62·00
Kalahandi	T	277,780	86,125	191,655	23·87	14·88	32·76	83·65	75·34	87·38
	R	251,530	73.930	177,600	22·72	13·45	31·85	87·27	80·39	90·13
	U	26,250	12,195	14,055	46·42	41·80	51·33	48·95	44·77	52·58
Koraput	T	688,240	243,090	445,150	33·68	23·56	44·01	74·70	63·58	80·78
	R	601,090	199,280	401,810	32·04	21·08	43·17	78·99	68·43	84·23
	U	87,150	43,810	43,340	52·10	50·57	53·75	45·16	41·53	48·83
Ganjam	T	713,795	178,885	534,910	31·12	15·93	45·69	88·19	78·97	91·27
	R	616,700	137,180	479,520	30·32	13·85	45·94	91·01	83·10	93·27
	U	97,095	41,705	55,390	37·36	31·38	43·63	70·27	65·39	73·94
Puri	T	772,770	177,485	595,285	33·01	14·99	51·45	80·76	60·60	86·77
	R	645,350	106,960	538,390	30·56	10·13	50·98	89·79	79·82	91·77
	U	127,420	70,525	56,895	55·61	55·03	56·34	35·05	31·44	39·53

—V.2

in each district

migrants with reference to place of last residence											
In other Districts of the state			In Other states			Outside the Country			Unclassifiable		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
17·53	20·66	15·79	10·06	13·50	8·15	0·42	0·87	0·17	N	N	..
14·66	16·33	13·87	6·49	7·84	5·84	0·17	0·53	..	N	0.01	..
31·40	33·67	28·93	27·32	30.45	23·91	1·62	1·91	1·31	..	..	..
22·92	25·91	20·22	26·98	32·57	21·93	0·69	0·94	0·46	..	..	..
15·80	17·57	14·56	12·68	16·76	9·86	0·03	0·06	0·01	..	..	..
33·34	34·68	31·57	47·91	49·23	46·16	1·65	1·86	1·38	..	..	..
18·09	18·49	17·91	10·86	12·60	10·04	0·21	0·46	0·08	0·05	0·02	0·07
17·28	16·76	17·50	7·40	6·25	7·88	0·05	0·14	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·07
24·42	26·02	22·65	37·85	40·36	35·07	1·44	1·88	0·97	..	..	..
10·06	10·33	9·98	8·77	10·07	8·36	0·07	0·21	0·02	0·10	0·42	..
9·30	8·28	9·60	8·20	9·18	7·91	0·02	0·09	..	0·11	0·47	..
25·26	28·58	21·76	20·24	17·95	22·65	1·02	1·33	0·70	..	..	..
12·08	20·09	10·20	9·01	15·76	7·42	0·29	0·72	0·19	0·04	0·08	0·04
10·59	17·09	9·29	8·28	14·83	6·96	0·20	0·51	0·14	0·05	0-10	0·04
31·08	33·15	29·08	18·40	19·81	17·05	1·44	1·65	1·25	..	..	..
9·42	15·97	7·25	3·68	8·81	1·97	0·38	0·77	0·24	0·01	..	0·02
6·30	9·70	5·41	1·84	5·47	0·88	0·12	0·14	0·11	0·02	..	0·02
32·65	33·47	31·63	17·38	18·13	16·45	2·28	2·54	1·95	..	..	..
9·03	*24·87*	*6·15*	*1·15*	*4·54*	*0·53*	*0·04*	*0·15*	*0·02*	..	..	..
7·23	21·00	5·16	0·85	4·14	0·36	N	0·03	..	..	..	..
36·40	39·62	32 96	5·67	6·09	5·22	0·54	0·62	0·46	..	..	..
16·51	23·68	13·56	0·43	0·90	0·23	0·01	0·04	0·01	1·20	1·75	0·97
14·83	21·19	12·36	0·36	0·87	0·16	0·01	0·02	N	1·26	1·91	1·01
49·22	50·68	47·73	1·69	1·18	2·22	0·14	0·27	..	..	..	..
12·24	15·98	11·17	1·96	4·98	1·10	0·04	0·09	0·03	..	..	..
10·57	12·32	10·15	0·64	2·08	0·30	..	..	..	..	..	..
27·19	29·17	25·38	13·77	15·47	12·21	0 40	0·40	0·41	..	..	..
12·39	18·85	9·49	3·90	5·70	3·09	0·06	0·11	0·04	..	..	..
10·24	15·92	7·88	2·49	3·69	1·99	..	..	..	..	..	..
32·99	36·61	29·85	17·45	17·88	17·07	0·61	0·74	0·50	..	..	..
7·78	11·47	5·77	13·68	17·09	11·81	3·22	6·10	1·64	0·62	1·76	..
5·96	8·85	4·52	11·06	13·79	9·70	3·28	6·79	1·55	0·71	2·14	..
20·35	23·36	17·31	31·75	32·14	31·36	2·74	2·97	2·50	..	..	..
4·41	8·15	3·15	5·66	8·04	4·87	0·34	0·69	0·22	1·40	4·15	0·49
2·64	4·51	2·11	4·44	6·30	3·91	0·28	6·68	0·17	1·63	5·41	0·54
15·61	20·13	12·20	23·42	13·75	10·18	0·70	0·73	0·68	..	..	..
15·07	28·80	10·97	3·60	9·12	1·96	0·31	0·93	0·12	0·25	0·55	0·18
8·79	14·59	7·64	0·95	3·81	0·38	0·16	0·86	0·02	0·31	0·92	0·19
46·85	50·37	42·49	17·06	17·16	16·93	1·04	1·03	1·05	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Migrants		6,858,495	1,898,570	4,959,925	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	115	66
A. Last Residence elsewhere in India										
Rural	R	5,642,120	1,291,460	4,350,660	823	680	877	59	72	54
	U	618,310	313,485	304,825	90	165	62	9	19	5
Urban	R	241,640	92,490	149,150	35	49	30	5	9	3
	U	275,790	152,305	123,485	40	80	25	5	11	3
Unclassifiable	R	19,770	8,340	11,430	3	4	2	N	N	N
	U	1,350	775	575	N	1	N	N	N	N
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration										
Rural	R	5,392,210	1,198,670	4,193,540	786	631	845	55	66	51
	U	495,145	244,820	250,325	72	129	51	8	16	4
Urban	R	204,290	72,880	131,410	30	38	26	3	6	2
	U	172,070	95,205	76,865	25	50	16	4	8	2
Unclassifiable	R	17,770	7,420	10,350	3	4	2	N	N	N
	U	70	60	10	N	N	N	N	N	..
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration										
Rural	R	4,891,300	1,038,360	3,852,940	713	547	777	48	53	47
	U	329,290	150,365	178,925	48	79	36	5	10	3
Urban	R	161,830	51,750	110,080	24	27	22	2	3	1
	U	55,355	28,560	26,795	8	15	6	1	2	1
Unclassifiable	R	16,170	6,720	9,450	3	4	2	N	N	N
	U	15	15	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
(b) In Other districts of state of Enumeration										
Rural	R	500,910	160,310	340,600	73	84	68	7	13	4
	U	165,855	94,455	71,400	24	50	15	3	6	1
Urban	R	42,460	21,130	21,330	6	11	4	1	3	1
	U	116,715	66,645	50,070	17	35	10	3	6	1
Unclassifiable	R	1,600	700	900	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	55	45	10	N	N	N	N	N	..

Note— 'N' stands for negligible proportion and '..' stands for absolute figures 'nil'

V.3

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants														
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
180	245	155	159	165	157	215	182	228	310	221	344	56	72	50
132	147	125	125	102	133	180	121	203	280	183	318	47	55	44
26	53	16	18	34	12	20	35	14	14	18	12	3	6	3
6	11	5	5	7	5	6	8	6	11	11	10	2	3	1
14	29	8	9	17	5	7	14	5	4	6	3	1	3	1
1	1	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
125	136	120	118	92	128	172	112	195	271	172	309	45	53	42
21	43	13	13	25	9	15	25	11	12	15	11	3	5	3
5	9	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	10	10	10	2	2	1
10	21	5	5	9	3	3	7	3	2	3	2	1	2	1
1	1	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
111	115	109	107	79	118	156	98	179	249	153	285	42	49	39
13	26	8	8	14	6	10	14	8	10	11	9	2	4	2
4	6	3	3	4	3	5	5	5	9	8	9	1	1	1
3	6	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	N	1	1
1	1	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	N
N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	21	11	11	13	10	16	14	16	22	19	24	3	4	3
8	17	5	5	11	3	5	11	3	2	4	2	1	1	1
1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	2	1	1	1	N
7	15	4	3	6	2	2	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration										
Rural	R	249,910	92,790	157,120	37	49	32	4	6	3
	U	123,165	68,665	54,500	18	36	11	1	3	1
Urban	R	37,350	19,610	17,740	5	11	4	2	3	1
	U	103,720	57,100	46,620	15	30	9	1	3	1
Unclassifiable	R	2,000	920	1,080	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	1,280	715	565	N	1	N	N	N	N
1. Andhra Pradesh										
Rural	R	40,890	15,740	25,150	6	8	5	1	1	N
	U	32,125	16,210	15,915	5	9	3	1	1	N
Urban	R	9,500	3,610	5,890	1	3	2	N	1	N
	U	22,935	11,110	11,825	4	6	3	N	1	N
Unclassifiable	R	340	140	200	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	275	170	105	N	N	N	N	..	N
2. Assam*										
Rural	R	2,060	1,440	620	N	1	N	N	N	N
	U	305	185	120	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	1,310	710	600	N	1	N	N	N	N
	U	615	370	245	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	220	140	80	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	35	30	5	N	N	N	N	N	..
3. Bihar										
Rural	R	68,520	23,930	44,590	10	13	9	1	1	1
	U	41,130	23,500	17,630	6	12	4	N	1	1
Urban	R	4,360	2,390	1,970	1	1	N	N	N	N
	U	22,125	12,935	9,190	3	7	2	N	1	N
Unclassifiable	R	420	120	300	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	230	140	90	N	1	N	N	N	..
4. Gujarat										
Rural	R	330	270	60	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	2,655	1,480	1,170	N	1	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	150	130	20	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	2,565	1,470	1,095	N	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	70	45	25	N	N	N	..	..	..

* Includes Mizo district which now forms the union territory of Mizoram

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants														
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
7	11	5	7	10	5	8	9	8	9	11	9	2	2	2
5	10	3	5	9	3	5	10	3	2	3	1	N	1	N
1	2	1	1	2	1	N	2	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
4	8	3	4	8	2	4	7	2	2	3	1	N	1	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	N	1	N
1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	N	1	1	1	N	N	N
1	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	2	1	1	1	N	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N			N	N	N	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	..	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	N	1
2	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	N	N	N	1	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N
1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants					
					Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Haryana										
Rural	R	570	430	140	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	2,730	1,725	1,005	N	1	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	190	170	20	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	1,330	850	480	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	70	20	50	N	N	N	N	9	..
6. Himachal Pradesh										
Rural	R	240	240	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	U	100	80	20	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	140	70	70	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	45	25	20	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jammu and Kashmir										
Rural	R	90	60	30	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	30	25	5	N	N	N	..	..	..
Urban	R	110	100	10	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	155	80	75	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Kerala										
Rural	R	1,140	810	330	N	1	N	N	N	N
	U	3,555	2,140	1,415	1	1	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	320	190	130	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	2,075	1,260	815	N	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	60	60	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	U	65	45	20	N	N	N	N	N	..
9. Madhya Pradesh										
Rural	R	60,810	19,640	41,170	9	10	9	1	2	1
	U	12,380	5,865	6,515	2	3	2	N	1	N
Urban	R	6,210	3,190	3,020	1	2	1	1	1	1
	U	8,280	4,010	4,270	1	2	1	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	210	130	80	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	90	45	45	N	N	N	N	N	..

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants															
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	
N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	
..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	
N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	
..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	..	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	
2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	N	N	1	
1	1	1	N	N	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	1	N	1	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants					
					Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Maharastra										
Rural	R	270	210	60	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	450	230	220	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	680	510	170	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	2,235	1,335	900	N	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	40	40	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	U	25	..	25	N	..	N	..	..	..
11. Manipur										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	35	20	15	N	N	N	N	N	..
Urban	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	U	70	55	15	N	N	N	N	N	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Meghalaya										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	40	15	25	N	N	N	N	..	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Mysore										
Rural	R	160	120	40	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	140	105	35	N	N	N	N	..	N
Urban	R	80	40	40	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	905	515	390	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland										
Rural	R	10	..	10	N	..	N	..	..	..
	U	15	15	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	5	N	..	N	..	..	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants														
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..
N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..
N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Punjab										
Rural	R	760	600	160	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	3,340	1,925	1,415	N	1	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	290	180	110	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	2,235	1,330	905	1	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	20	20	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
	U	110	25	85	N	N	N	..	..	..
16. Rajasthan										
Rural	R	1,070	910	160	N	1	N	N	N	..
	U	3,495	2,075	1,420	1	1	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	180	150	30	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	3,005	1,760	1,245	1	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	150	95	55	N	N	N	..	..	..
17. Sikkim										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
18. Tamil Nadu										
Rural	R	1,830	1,330	500	1	1	N	N	N	N
	U	775	555	220	N	N	N	N	N	N
Urban	R	480	390	90	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	2,115	1,245	870	N	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	15	5	10	N	N	N	N	N	..
19. Tripura										
Rural	R	110	80	30	N	N	N	..	..	..
	U	55	30	25	N	N	N	..	..	..
Urban	R	20	10	10	N	N	N	..	..	..
	U	70	45	25	N	N	N	N	..	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.3

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants															
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	...	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	
..	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants					
					Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Uttar Pradesh										
Rural	R	2,670	1,850	820	1	1	N	N	N	N
	U	7,735	5,500	2,235	1	3	1	N	N	N
Urban	R	720	590	130	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	4,385	2,645	1,740	1	1	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	30	10	20	N	N	N	..	..	..
	U	55	40	15	N	N	N	N	N	N
21. West Bengal										
Rural	R	68,350	25,100	43,250	10	13	9	1	2	1
	U	12,020	6,955	5,065	2	4	1	N	N	N
Urban	R	12,530	7,120	5,410	2	4	1	1	1	N
	U	26,615	14,875	11,740	4	8	3	1	1	1
Unclassifiable	R	630	230	400	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	75	40	35	N	N	N	N	N	N
22. Andaman and Nicobar Islands										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	5	10	N	N	N	N	..	N
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	20	15	5	N	N	N	N	N	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
23. Arunachal Pradesh										
Rural	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	15	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
24. Chandigarh										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	35	20	15	N	N	N	N	N	..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants														
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	...
N	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	..	N
N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
1	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	1	N
1	1	N	1	1	1	N	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
N	1	N	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	N
1	2	1	1	1	N	N	2	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
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STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants: Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25. Delhi										
Rural	R	20	20	..	N	N	..	N	N	.
	U	70	25	45	N	N	N	.	..	..
Urban	R	70	50	20	N	N	N	N	N	
	U	1,785	1,085	700	N	N	N	N	N	N
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Goa, Daman and Diu										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
Rural	R	..	..	..		..	.	..	..	.
	U	45	20	25	N	N	N	..		..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		.
27. Pondicherry										
Rural	R	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.	.
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	.
Urban	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	15	..	N	N	..	..		..
Unclassifiable	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.)	R	25,900	17,290	8,610	4	9	2	2	3	1
	U	13,335	7,885	5,450	2	4	1	N	N	N
1. Afghanistan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	40	40	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
2. Burma	R	1,440	1,300	140	N	1	N	..	..	..
	U	1,685	895	790	N	N	N	N	N	N
3. Ceylon	R	50	50	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	30	30	..	N	N	..	N	N	..
4. China	R	20	20	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants															
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated			
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	.	..	..	
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..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2	N	1	2	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	
N	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT

Distribution of migrants by

Last Residence	R U	Total Migrants			Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants					
					Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Nepal	R	320	260	60	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	2,620	1,870	750	1	1	N	N	N	N
6. Pakistan	R	20,900	13,790	7,110	3	7	2	2	3	1
	U	8,705	4,815	3,890	1	3	1	N	N	N
7. Malaysia	R	10	10	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	5	N	..	N	..	..	..
8. U. S. S. R.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Elsewhere	R	3,160	1,860	1,300	1	1	N	N	1	N
	U	245	230	15	N	N	N	N	N	..
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. U. S. S. R.)	R	30	20	10	N	N	N	..	..	..
	U	175	120	55	N	N	N	N	N	N
1. U. K. (Incl. N. Ireland)	R	20	20	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
	U	50	40	10	N	N	N	N	N	..
Elsewhere	R	10	..	10	N	..	N	..	..	.
	U	125	80	45	N	N	N	N	N	N
D. Countries in Africa	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	20	5	15	N	N	N	..	..	..
1. Union of South Africa	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	..	5	N	..	N	..	..	..
Elsewhere	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	5	10	N	N	N	..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	50	30	20	N	N	N	N	N	..
1. U. S. A.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	50	30	20	N	N	N	N	N	..
F. Countries in Oceania	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
1. Australia	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	5	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable	R	20,000	14,360	5,640	3	8	1	N	1	N
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

V.3—*Contd.*

duration of residence

Proportion per 1,000 of Total Migrants														
1—4 years			5—9 years			10—19 years			20+ years			Period not stated		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..
N	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1	1	N	N	2	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	1	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	.		..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
N	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..
N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	..	N	..	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	N	..	N	..	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	1	N	N	1	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	2	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement V.3 shows that in this state as many as 6,858,495 persons, 1,898,570 males and 4,959,925 females are recorded as migrants with reference to place of last residence. Distribution of 1,000 of such migrants by duration of residence of each sex has also been shown in statement V.3. A study of the statement reveals that out of every 1,000 migrants, 80 persons resided for less than one year 180 persons resided for one to four years, 159 persons for five to nine years, 215 persons for ten to nineteen years and 310 persons for 20 years and above at the place of enumeration as per the 1971 census. Besides period of residence has not been stated in respect of 56 out of every 1,000 persons. The migrants who have resided for a period of 10 years or more at the place of enumeration (including those for whom period is not stated) constitute a proportion of 581 of every 1,000 migrants. The remaining 419 of every 1,000 migrants were enumerated at places where they resided for a period of less than 10 years. Their absolute number is 2,872,380. Of these migrants, as many as 315,180 came from out-side the state and had resided within the state for less than 10 years by the time of the 1971 census. These migrant population (315,180) have been added to the population of the state as determined at the 1961 census. These migrants contribute 1·80 per cent to the rate of decadal growth of population of the state between 1961 – 1971. In the absence of these migrants the decadal growth rate of Orissa between 1961—1971 would have been 23·25 instead of 25·05. A question may arise in the mind of some readers as to the accuracy of this rate of decadal growth of population, especially when persons of this state after having been enumerated in the state at the 1961 census moved elsewhere and after having established their normal residence (elsewhere) again shifted to this state prior to 1971 and were treated as fresh migrants. The instances of this nature being very small in number, the position with regard to the rate of decadal growth would not be influenced much.

Further, it is observed that among the migrants the proportion of males is higher than that of females in short-term periods i.e. for periods of less than one year, one year to four years and five years to nine years. During these short-term periods, the movement of the males is found to be faster than that of females. But the duration of stay of the females at the place of enumeration is found to be longer owing to their marital relationship. This explains why the proportion of female migrants becomes conspicuously higher than that of males in periods of longer term, i.e., for the periods of 10—19 years and 20 years and above at the place of enumeration.

Statement V. 4 presents the distribution of 1,000 male migrants from other states of India, who have stayed at the place of enumeration for periods not exceeding 9 years, by age-groups.

This statement shows the trend of migration from rural or urban areas of other states to the rural and urban areas of this state. Further it indicates the number of male migrants within active age-groups, (13—22, 23—37 & 38—57) and dependant age-groups (0—12 years and 58+years).

The statement excludes such of the migrants coming from other states of India whose last residence could not be classified as rural or urban at the time of enumeration in this state. In other words figures of migrants whose place of last residence was unclassifiable are excluded.

The data of this statement show that 91,945 male migrants coming from rural areas of other states resided in Orissa after the 1961 census. As many as 557 out of every 1,000 of such migrants preferred to stay in rural parts of Orissa while 443 settled in urban parts of the state. Further, out of every 557 male migrants enumerated in rural areas of the state, 388 active persons contributed to the labour force while 144

are recorded as dependants under the children age-group 0—12 and 25 as dependants owing to old age (58+ years). Similarly, out of every 443 male migrants (from rural areas of other states) enumerated in urban areas of this state, 336 active persons joined the labour force, while 107 were dependents.

As many as 49,835 male migrants coming from urban areas of other states settled in Orissa after the 1961 census. In Orissa 729 out of every 1,000 migrants of this category were enumerated in urban areas at the 1971 census while the rest 271 were counted in rural parts. Among the migrants enumerated in the urban areas, 527 belonged to the active age-groups and 202 were in dependant age-groups, while in rural areas 186 belonged to the active age-groups (13—57) and 85 were in the dependant age-groups (i.e., 0—12 and 58 +).

It is further revealed from the statement that 39,395 persons representing 79·05 per cent of the total migrants coming from urban areas of other states belonged to the four neighbouring states, namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The largest number (14,280) of such male migrants came from West Bengal followed by Bihar (10,220), Andhra Pradesh (9,390) and Madhya Pradesh (5,505).

Majority of the migrants from each of these four neighbouring states resided in urban areas of Orissa.

As stated earlier 91,945 migrants came to Orissa from rural areas of other states after the 1961 census counting. As large a number as 77,605 representing 84 40 per cent of these migrants came from the four neighbouring states. Largest number (26,225) of these migrants came from Bihar followed by Andhra Pradesh (19,675), Madhya Pradesh (15,975) and West Bengal (15,730). The position is however different with the migrants coming from Bihar. Here as many as 465 out of every 1000 migrants from Bihar resided in rural parts of Orissa.

Statement V. 5 presents distribution of 1,00 female migrants coming from other states and residing for less than ten years in rural and urban areas of the state by their age-groups.

This statement shows the distribution of female migrants coming from urban and rural areas of other states between rural and urban areas of this state by different age-groups.

As large a number as 98,650 female migrants came and resided in Orissa after the 1961 census counting. Out of these migrants 65,530 persons resided in rural areas while 33,120 settled in urban parts of the state. In other words out of 1,000 of such female migrants 664 were enumerated in rural areas, while 336 were recorded in urban areas. Further it is noticed that majority of these female migrants belonged to the reproductive age-groups (13–22 and 23—37) both in urban and rural areas of the state.

Female migrants from urban areas of other states were also enumerated in this state. Their absolute number is 40,075. Majority (739 per 1,000) of these migrants were counted in the urban parts of the state.

The statement reveals that the pattern of distribution of female migrants from urban areas of other states is more or less similar to that of male migrants as presented in Statement V. 5.

Statement V.6 presents the distribution of migrants of the state with their percentage values by broad age-groups among different occupational divisions in each of the urban units (including agglomeration) having 100,000 and above population classified by sex.

STATEMENT

Male migrants from other states of

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Total migrants of 0—9 years duration		Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in rural areas of the state to total migrants						
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total migrants from other states	R	91,945	1,000	557	144	106	182	100	25	..
	U	49,835	1,000	271	72	37	93	56	13	..
Andhra Pradesh	R	19,675	1,000	527	142	91	168	101	25	..
	U	9,390	1,000	268	78	37	100	46	7	..
Assam *	R	900	1,000	878	222	200	189	245	22	..
	U	690	1,000	638	87	73	304	145	29	..
Bihar	R	26,225	1,000	465	128	103	172	46	16	..
	U	10,220	1,000	134	29	20	51	25	9	..
Gujarat	R	830	1,000	217	12	48	97	48	12	..
	U	665	1,000	90	30	15	45	..	..	..
Haryana	R	925	1,000	281	54	11	119	76	21	..
	U	495	1,000	263	40	41	81	81	20	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	255	1,000	824	79	79	196	431	39	..
	U	85	1,000	824	235	235	236	118	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir	R	75	1,000	800	..	267	267	133	133	..
	U	150	1,000	600	133	..	267	200	..	..
Karala	R	2,140	1,000	290	37	52	159	42	..	..
	U	1,065	1,000	113	..	9	75	19	10	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	15,975	1,000	774	210	133	216	172	43	..
	U	5,505	1,000	463	156	64	116	109	18	..
Maharashtra	R	345	1,000	522	174	145	145	58	..	..
	U	1,180	1,000	347	101	17	178	51	..	..
Manipur	R	20	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	65	1,000	154	..	..	154	..	..	..
Meghalaya	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore (Karnataka)	R	175	1,000	571	114	57	286	114	..	..
	U	385	1,000	52	26	..	26	..	..	..
Nagaland	R	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	R	1,250	1,000	312	16	16	96	160	24	..
	U	780	1,000	167	26	13	77	51	..	..

—V.4

0–9 years duration by age-groups

Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in urban areas of the state to total migrants						
All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
443	97	91	191	54	10	N
729	179	122	290	115	23	N
473	122	90	176	72	12	1
732	219	116	262	117	18	..
122	28	39	27	28	..	..
362	43	51	166	80	22	..
535	114	116	243	55	7	..
866	209	146	368	122	21	N
783	205	211	247	96	24	..
910	173	211	353	135	38	..
719	141	195	216	140	27	..
737	131	181	374	71	30	..
176	39	20	78	39	..	..
176	..	..	176	..	..	..
200	67	..	133	..	..	..
400	33	34	200	133	..	..
710	100	115	480	30	5	..
887	136	89	563	80	19	..
226	60	35	86	37	8	..
537	151	87	190	90	19	..
478	101	73	188	37	29	..
653	203	123	216	81	30	..
1,000	250	500	250		.	..
846	..	769	..	77	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	500	..	500	..
429	86	86	171	86	..	..
948	247	91	454	156	..	..
1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
688	144	156	224	128	36	..
833	167	160	320	173	13	..

STATEMENT

Male migrants from other states of

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Total migrants of 0—9 years duration		Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in rural areas of the state to total migrants						
		Number	Proportion per 1 000	All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajasthan	R	1,350	1,000	304	44	37	119	67	37	..
	U	885	1,000	90	.	11	45	34	.	..
Tamil Nadu	R	1,465	1,000	737	89	157	328	143	20	..
	U	1,110	1,000	279	27	72	135	45	..	..
Tripura	R	80	1,000	750	..	250	375	125	..	.
	U	40	1,000	250	250	..	..	..	.	.
Uttar Pradesh	R	4,475	1,000	199	20	11	92	65	11	..
	U	2,055	1,000	190	29	29	73	39	20	..
West Bengal	R	15,730	1,000	704	193	149	214	118	30	..
	U	14,280	1,000	335	92	47	103	72	21	..
Andaman and Nicobar Island	R	5	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	R	15	1,000	667	..	..	667	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	R	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	R	20	1,000	500	..	..	500	..	..	..
	U	710	1,000	42	14	..	28	..	..	.
Goa, Daman and Diu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	10	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	R	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	...	..	.	..	.	..	

—V.4

0– 9 years duration by age-groups

Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in urban areas of the state to total migrants

All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
696	115	204	241	92	44	..
910	198	249	277	130	56	..
263	31	61	133	21	17	..
721	153	122	261	149	36	..
250	..	62	125	63	..	..
750	..	125	125	375	125	..
801	116	170	427	80	8	..
810	168	136	324	153	29	..
226	63	63	131	31	8	..
665	157	106	269	108	25	..
1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
333	..	..	333	..	..	..
1,000	..	..	667	333		.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	667	..	..	..	333	
500		..	..	250	250	.
958	169	226	338	204	21	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	.
1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	.
1,000	334	..	..	333	333	..

STATEMENT

Female migrants from other states of

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Total migrants of 0—9 years duration		Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in rural areas of the state to total migrants						
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total Migrants from	R	98,650	1,000	664	139	179	200	99	47	..
Other states	U	40,075	1,000	261	66	76	73	35	11	..
Andhra Pradesh	R	19,825	1,000	538	143	122	154	95	24	..
	U	9,965	1,000	297	51	137	75	27	7	..
* Assam	R	340	1,000	706	177	147	294	88	..	..
	U	630	1,000	730	95	127	206	270	32	..
Bihar	R	27,070	1,000	595	107	206	221	53	8	..
	U	6,835	1,000	95	16	19	25	22	13	..
Gujarat	R	635	1,000	31	..	16	15	..	..	..
	U	465	1,000	43	..	22	21	..	..	..
Haryana	R	500	1,000	120	20	40	60	..	..	..
	U	250	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	R	20	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	90	1,000	778	..	111	222	334	111	..
Jammu and Kashmir	R	25	1,000	800	..	400	400	..	..	..
	U	70	1,000	143	..	..	143	..	..	..
Kerala	R	1,370	1,000	139	..	22	110	..	7	..
	U	725	1,000	69	..	28	41	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	R	23,640	1,000	829	159	157	232	168	113	..
	U	5,325	1,000	451	165	92	132	36	26	..
Maharashtra	R	185	1,000	324	162	54	54	54	..	..
	U	665	1,000	195	75	60	30	30	..	..
Manipur	R	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meghalaya	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	20	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore (Karnataka)	R	55	1,000	545	182	..	363	..	..	..
	U	335	1,000	90	30	30	30	..	..	..
Nagaland	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes Mizo District which now constituted as union territory of Mizoram

N", Stands for negligible propotion.

— V.5

0-9 years duration by age-groups

Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in urban areas of the state to total migrants

All ages	0—12	13—22	23 - 37	38 57	58+	A.N.S.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
336	78	103	117	20	9	N
730	206	199	245	62	26	1
462	103	160	135	50	14	..
703	183	222	208	67	23	..
294	44	118	88	29	15	..
270	40	103	95	24	8	..
405	94	124	154	25	8	N
905	260	243	276	76	29	1
969	284	236	276	134	39	..
957	290	183	393	65	21	..
880	320	170	250	110	30	..
1,000	280	300	360	..	60	..
1,000	250		750	..	..	
222	..	56	111	55	..	..
200	.			200	.	..
857	286	286	214	..	71	..
861	124	215	478	26	18	..
931	179	221	462	62	7	..
171	42	52	53	20	4	N
549	153	175	150	52	19	..
676	216	162	217	54	27	..
805	301	150	293	53	8	..
1,000	334	333	333	..	..	..
1,000		1,000	..	..	..	
..	.	..		.	..	..
1,000	250	250	500	.	..	..
455	273		182	..	..	..
910	343	164	328	60	15	
	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Female migrants from other states of

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Total migrants of 0—9 years duration		Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in rural areas of the state to total migrants						
		Number	Population per 1,000	All ages	0—12	13—22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Punjab	R	730	1,000	55	14	14	27	.	..	..
	U	635	1,000	157	47	47	47	16	..	..
Rajasthan	R	735	1,000	136	82	13	41	..	..	..
	U	615	1,000	16	..	..	.	16	..	..
Tamil Nadu	R	510	1,000	784	177	176	235	176	20	.
	U	645	1,000	109	31	47	31	.	..	..
Tripura	R	35	1,000	571	286	285	.	..	..	..
	U	30	1,000	333	..	..	333	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	*R*	*1,785*	*1,000*	*162*	*45*	*28*	*56*	*11*	*22*	..
	U	1,185	1,000	76	42	17	9	8	..	..
West Bengal	R	21,145	1,000	838	184	266	220	112	56	..
	U	11,005	1,000	308	82	72	92	50	12	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	10	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	5	1,000	..	..	..	.	.	..	..
Chandigarh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..	.	..	..	.
Delhi	R	20	1,000	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	U	525	1,000	38	19	19		..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	R	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	U	20	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

— V.5

0—9 years duration by age-groups

Proportion of migrants by age-groups enumerated in urban areas of the state to total migrants

All ages	0—12	13 -22	23—37	38—57	58+	A.N.S.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
945	247	144	438	89	27	..
843	229	228	299	47	40	..
864	231	197	286	116	34	..
984	211	301	366	98	8	..
216	49	30	98	29	10	..
891	310	178	279	62	62	..
429	143	143	..	..	143	..
667	..	167	500		..	..
838	190	205	384	45	14	..
924	253	224	338	80	29	..
162	36	53	52	13	8	..
692	190	157	259	54	32	N
1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..
1,000	..	667	333	..	..	..
1,000	500	..	250	..	250	..
962	276	248	324	76	38	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	..
1,000	250	..	750	.	..	..

STATEMENT V.6

Migrants by Occupational Divisions and broad age-groups

Occupational Divisions	Total Migrants		Migrants by age-groups							
			0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration										
Cultivators	715	70	..	..	140	10	435	45	..	..
	100·00	100·00	.		19·58	14·285	60 839	64·285	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	445	155	..	.	110	60	280	85	..	..
	100·00	100·00		.	24·719	38·709	62·921	54·838	..	..
Division 0-1	1,965	325	.	..	680	205	1,225	120	..	..
	100·00	100·00		..	34·605	63·076	62·340	36·923	..	..
2	435	10	..	..	45	5	385	5	..	..
	100·00	100 00	.	..	10·344	50·00	88·505	50·00	..	..
3	3,150	60	.	..	1,400	35	1,685	25	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	44·444	58·333	53·492	41·666	..	..
4	2,885	130	..		955	10	1,700	105	..	..
	100·00	100·00		..	33·102	7 692	58 925	80·769	..	..
5	2,415	400	..	..	840	85	1,370	245	..	..
	100·00	100·00	.		34·782	21·250	56·728	61·250	..	..
6	460	15	.	..	145		280	10	..	..
	100·00	100 00		..	31·521	..	60·869	66·666	..	..
7-8-9	7,355	975		..	2,390	300	4,660	570	..	..
	100·00	100·00	.		32·494	30·769	63·358	58·461	..	..
x	165	65	..	..	30	50	135	15	..	..
	100·00	100 00	..	..	18·181	76·923	81·818	23·076	..	..

Note : Data for the age-groups of 15—29 & 30—59 only have been shown in this table. Data with regard to other age-groups have been included in the total figures.

STATEMENT V.6 *Contd.*

Migrants by Occupational Divisions and broad age-groups

Occupational Divisions	Total Migrants		Migrants by age groups							
			0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rourkela Urban Agglomeration						
Cultivators	200	20	..	..	65	5	85	10	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	32·50	25·00	42·500	50·00	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	185	40	..	..	80	15	85	20	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	43·243	37·500	45·945	50·00	..	..
Division 0-1	4,080	665	..	..	1,585	355	2,475	300	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	38·848	53·383	60·661	45·112	..	..
2	595	5	..	..	80	.	515	5	.	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	13 445	..	86·554	100·00	..	..
3	6,230	305	..	..	2,350	200	3,855	105	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	37·720	65·573	61·878	34·426	..	..
4	5,710	210	..	..	2,370	75	3,070	125	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	41 506	35·714	53·765	59·523	..	..
5	6,135	865	..	..	2,880	325	2,875	405	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	46·943	37·572	46·862	46·820	..	..
6	1,000	45	..	..	415	20	525	25	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	41·500	44·444	52·500	55·555	..	..
7-8-9	26,425	1,710	..	..	9.190	810	16,865	760	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	34·777	47·368	63·822	44·444	..	..
x	185	20	..	..	60	..	120	15	..	..
	100·00	100 00	..	..	32·432	..	64·864	75·000	..	..

Note : Data for the age-groups of 15-29 & 30-59 only have been shown in this table. Data with regard to other age-groups have been included in the total figures.

STATEMENT V.6 *Contd.*

Migrants by Occupational Division and broad age-groups

Occupational Divisions	Total Migrants		Migrants by age-groups							
			0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Berhampur City							
Cultivators	335	35	..	..	45	5	220	25	.	..
	100·00	100·00	..	.	13·432	14 285	65·671	71·429	.	..
Agricultural Labourers	205	135	..	..	40	25	145	105	.	
	100·00	100·00	..	..	19 512	18·518	70·731	77·777		
Division 0-1	1,850	455	..	..	585	295	1,125	155		
	100·00	100·00	.	..	31 621	64 835	60·810	34·065	..	.
2	240	5		..	40	5	185	..	..	.
	100·00	100·00	.		16·666	100·00	81·250	.	.	.
3	2,470	35	..	..	900	15	1,510	15	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	36·437	42·857	61·133	42·857	..	..
4	2,210	185	.	.	665	25	1,405	115	..	
	100·00	100·00	..	..	30·090	13 513	63·574	62·162	..	..
5	1,600	455			465	85	915	295		
	100·00	100·00	..	..	29·062	18·681	57·187	62 637	..	..
6	165	40		..	60	5	95	25	..	
	100·00	100·00	..	..	36·363	12 500	57·575	62·500	.	.
7-8-9	3,415	755	..	..	1,045	240	2,110	435	..	..
	100 00	100 00		..	30·600	31·788	61·786	57·615	.	..
x	50	.	..	.	15	..	30	..	..	..
	100·00	..	..	..	30·000	..	60·000	..	..	..

Note : Data for the age-groups of 15—29 & 30—59 only have been shown in this table. Data with regard to other age-groups have been included in the total figures.

STATEMENT V.6 *Contd.*

Migrants by Occupational Divisions and broad age-groups

Occupational Divisions	Total Migrants		Migrants by age-groups							
			0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Bhubaneswar City						
Cultivators	185	10	.	.	40	..	100	10	..	.
	100 00	100 00	.	..	21·621	..	54·054	100·00	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	390	305	.	.	145	115	215	155	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	.	37·179	37·704	55·128	50·819	..	..
Division 0-1	3,980	425	..	.	1,535	235	2,350	185	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	38·567	55·294	59·045	43·529	..	..
2	945	25		..	110	..	830	25	..	..
	100·00	100·00		..	11·640	..	87·830	100·00	..	..
3	8,675	135	..	..	3,495	100	5,145	35	..	..
	100·00	100·00	.	..	40·288	74·074	59·308	25·925	..	..
4	2,405	105	..	..	935	30	1,295	70	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	38·877	28·571	53·846	66·666	..	..
5	3,605	450	..	.	1,695	105	1,365	245	..	..
	100 00	100·00	..	..	47·018	23·333	37·864	54·444	..	..
6	635	15	..	..	190	..	420	15	..	..
	100·00	100·00		..	29·921	..	66,141	100 00	..	..
7-8-9	5,185	450	..	..	2,190	165	2,770	225	..	..
	100·00	100·00			42·237	36·666	53·423	50·000	..	..
x	175	..	..	..	55	..	100	..	..	..
	100·00	..	..	..	31·428	..	57·142	..	..	..

Note : Data for the age-groups of 15—29 & 30—59 only have been shown in this table. Data with regard to other age-groups have been included in the total figures.

STATEMENT V.6 *Concld.*

Migrants of Occupational Divisions and broad age-groups

Occupational Divisions	Total Migrants		Migrants by age-groups							
			0—14		15—29		30—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Cuttack Urban Agglomeration						
Cultivators	200	5	..		45	5	128	..	.	
	100·00	100·00	..	.	22·500	100·00	62·500	.	.	..
Agricultural Labourers	400	110	..	..	155	45	220	65	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	.	38·750	40 909	55 000	59·090	..	
Division 0-1	4,295	720	.	..	1,700	350	2,350	370	..	.
	100·00	100·00	..	.	39·580	48·611	54 714	57·388	.	.
2	990	..	..	..	65	..	905		..	
	100·00	100·00		..	6·565	..	91·414	.	..	..
3	6,355	105		..	2,615	50	3,680	55	..	..
	100 00	100·00	..		41·143	47 619	57·907	52·380	.	..
4	4,920	80		..	1,755	30	2,765	40	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	.	35·670	37·500	56·199	50·000	..	..
	6,290	640		..	2,590	105	2,910	405	..	.
	100·00	100·00	.	.	41·176	16·406	46·263	63·281	..	..
6	495	20	.	..	160	10	305	5	..	..
	100·00	100·00	..	..	32,323	50·000	61·616	25·000	..	..
7-8-9	9,475	620		..	3,515	200	5,485	360		..
	100·00	100·00	.	..	37·097	32·258	57·889	58 064	..	..
x	185	.		..	80	..	95			..
	100·00	..	.	..	43 243	..	51 351	.	.	...

Note : Data for the age-groups of 15-29 & 30-59 only have been shown in this table. Data with regard to other age-groups have been included in the total figures.

This statement shows the migrants who have inmigrated to urban units (including agglomeration) having 100,000 and above population of this state along with their age-groups and sex break-up cross-classified by their occupational divisions. This state has as many as five such urban units, namely, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. The migrants of each sex are presented under two active broad age-groups, i.e., 15—29 and 30—59. The number of migrants in other age-groups, like 0—14 and 60 + is not at all significant for which the figures of these two broad age-groups only are included in total figures under columns 2 and 3 of the statement. Besides, the active migrants under the age-groups '15—29' and '30—59' are shown by occupational divisions, such as "Professional, Technical and related workers (NCO—'0-1'); Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers (NCO—'2'); Clerical and related workers (NCO—'3'); Sales workers (NCO—'4'); Service workers (NCO—'5'); Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers (NCO—'6'); Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (NCO—'7-8-9'); and Workers not classified by occupations (NCO—'X').

Majority of the male inmigrants in each of the occupational divisions are recorded in the age-group '30—59' in the urban unit of Sambalpur which includes two small adjacent towns, namely Burla and Hirakud. Similar is the case with all female inmigrants excepting those shown under the occupational divisions, '0-1', '3' and 'X'.

The largest number of male migrants are engaged in the occupational division 7, 8 and 9. The highest percentage figure (63·36) is also observed under the male age-group "30—59" in that division. The next N. C. O division-3 (clerical and related workers) embraces more than three thousand male inmigrants in the urban unit of Sambalpur. In different occupational divisions, the female inmigrants present a comparatively smaller number.

Maximum number (26,425) of male inmigrants are absorbed in the occupational division 7-8-9 in the urban unit of Rourkela which consists of two towns, namely, Rourkela civil township and Rourkela steel township.

The next important divisions are the clerical and related workers (NCO-3) and service workers (NCO-5) which absorb as many as 6,230 and 6,135 male inmigrants respectively in Rourkela urban unit. Female inmigrants do not constitute any significant number in any of the occupational divisions of this urban unit.

A larger section of the male inmigrants are recorded under the age-group, 30—59. As many as 16,865 male inmigrants of the age-group 30—59 are engaged in the occupational division 7-8-9.

The pattern of distribution of inmigrants among different occupational divisions is more or less similar in other urban units of the state excepting Bhubaneswar.

The urban unit of Bhubaneswar presents the highest number of male inmigrants (8,675) in the occupational division-3 (clerical and related workers). This is explained by the fact that this urban unit is the capital of the state where the Secretariat and other offices of the Heads of the departments etc. are located. Unlike the case of Sambalpur, Rourkela and Cuttack urban units, Bhubaneswar has no urban agglomeration. In the 1971 Census Bhubaneswar attained the status of a city with 105,491 population. There are as many as 33,818 workers (31,673 males and 2,145 females) in this small city of Bhubaneswar as per the 1971 Census. The inmigrant workers constitute 83·09 per cent of the total workers of the city. The inmigrant male workers (26,180) account for 82·66 per cent of the total male workers (31,673) of the city. Similarly inmigrant female workers constitute 89·51 per cent of total female workers of the city. Thus the rate of participation of the inmigrants in the development programmes of the city becomes most significant. The flow of inmigrants generally increases the size of population of cities.

Unlike other urban units, Bhubaneswar city absorbs 3,980 male workers under the occupational division '0-1' (professional, technical and related workers) This occupational division absorbs the second largest number of inmigrant workers of the city, while the occupational division-3 (clerical and related workers) embraces the highest number of inmigrants.

The next occupational division is 5 (service workers) which embraces 3,605 male and 450 females inmigrants. A study of the statement reveals that majority of the inmigrants of this city belong to the age-group 30—59 in each of the occupational divisions barring the division-5 (service workers). The male inmigrants under the age-group 15-29 constitute the highest proportion of workers while the female inmigrants constitute the largest proportion of workers in the age-group 30—59.

The statement further reveals that the urban units of Cuttack and Rourkela have larger number of workers in the occupational divisions '0-1' and '5' than in any other urban units.

The statement presents the distribution of 1,000 male migrants coming from different sources by industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	T	1,898,570	1,000	681	224	146
	R	1,423,960	1,000	688	293	189
	U	474,610	1,000	659	18	19
A. Resided in India						
Rural	T	1,604,945	1,000	688	242	162
	R	1,291,460	1,000	691	295	195
	U	313 485	1,000	677	24	27
Urban	T	244,795	1,000	639	94	46
	R	92,490	1,000	673	240	115
	U	152,305	1,000	619	5	3
Unclassifiable	T	9,115	1,000	819	456	164
	R	8,340	1,000	818	498	177
	U	775	1,000	826	13	19
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration						
Rural	T	1,443,490	1,000	680	250	169
	R	1,198,670	1,000	686	296	197
	U	244,820	1,000	652	21	33
Urban	T	168,085	1,000	623	116	56
	R	72,880	1,000	677	261	124
	U	95,205	1,000	581	4	4
Unclassifiable	T	7,480	1,000	812	527	164
	R	7,420	1,000	813	531	166
	U	60	1,000	750	..	
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration						
Rural	T	1,188,725	1,000	673	269	180
	R	1,038,360	1,000	677	303	200
	U	150,365	1,000	641	39	39
Urban	T	80,310	1,000	658	209	80
	R	51,750	1,000	698	319	122
	U	28,560	1,000	586	7	5
Unclassifiable	T	6,735	1,000	797	542	165
	R	6,720	1,000	796	543	165
	U	15	1,000	1,000	..	..

V.7

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services	X Non workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	11	26	41	10	50	26	127	319
19	10	30	17	7	24	8	91	312
22	16	14	111	17	126	82	234	341
20	12	28	36	9	43	21	115	312
19	10	31	16	7	23	7	88	309
24	21	14	116	17	127	77	230	323
21	6	19	75	16	91	64	207	361
24	8	27	38	13	42	21	145	327
20	5	14	98	18	121	90	245	331
11	7	23	17	16	38	19	68	181
12	6	24	8	16	14	5	58	182
..	13	13	110	26	290	168	174	174
20	8	28	28	9	36	16	116	320
19	8	31	13	7	21	6	88	314
21	11	13	99	17	113	64	254	348
24	4	18	42	17	64	44	238	377
23	6	28	24	11	33	16	151	323
25	3	10	55	21	89	65	305	419
13	.	27	9	5	9	5	53	188
14	..	27	8	5	8	3	51	187
..	..	83	83		84	250	250	250
19	8	27	19	6	30	12	103	327
19	7	29	11	4	18	5	81	313
20	14	15	74	14	115	60	251	359
22	6	22	29	13	53	29	195	342
22	7	26	18	11	27	13	133	302
24	4	13	50	15	101	59	308	414
13	..	28	8	2	8	2	29	203
13	..	28	7	2	8	2	28	204
..		..	..	..	333	333	334	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) In other districts of state of enumeration						
Rural	T	254,765	1,000	714	161	121
	R	160,310	1,000	740	251	178
	U	94,455	1,000	671	9	22
Urban	T	87,775	1,000	590	31	34
	R	21,130	1,000	626	118	130
	U	66,645	1,000	579	3	3
Unclassifiable	T	745	1,000	953	389	161
	R	700	1,000	971	414	172
	U	45	1,000	667	..	..
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration						
Rural	T	161,455	1,000	758	170	102
	R	92,790	1,000	754	285	170
	U	68,665	1,000	763	13	10
Urban	T	76,710	1,000	675	45	23
	R	19,610	1,000	654	161	82
	U	57,100	1,000	682	6	3
Unclassifiable	T	1,635	1,000	847	135	162
	R	920	1,000	859	228	272
	U	715	1,000	832	14	21
Andhra Pradesh						
Rural	T	31,950	1,000	746	115	88
	R	15,740	1,000	743	218	166
	U	16,210	1,000	750	15	12
Urban	T	14,720	1,000	672	40	17
	R	3,610	1,000	693	133	47
	U	11,110	1,000	666	10	7
Unclassifiable	T	310	1,000	823	48	177
	R	140	1,000	857	72	357
	U	170	1,000	794	30	29

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cation	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	12	28	69	22	64	34	180	286
24	14	40	28	22	37	14	132	260
23	8	9	139	22	109	70	260	329
25	3	15	53	21	75	56	277	410
26	4	31	39	12	48	24	194	374
26	3	10	57	24	83	67	303	421
13	..	20	20	40	14	27	269	47
14	..	14	14	43	14	14	272	29
..	..	111	111	..	..	223	222	333
23	43	30	106	12	104	61	107	242
16	35	37	53	11	51	15	81	246
32	55	20	177	14	176	124	142	237
15	10	20	149	14	151	108	140	325
28	15	23	88	17	78	39	123	346
10	9	19	170	13	175	131	146	318
..	37	3	55	67	171	83	134	153
.	54	..	11	98	65	22	109	141
..	14	7	112	28	307	161	168	168
49	8	43	76	21	94	126	126	254
23	7	48	48	25	68	23	117	257
73	10	39	103	18	120	226	134	250
26	7	35	111	19	109	159	149	328
11	14	42	105	39	86	50	166	307
32	5	32	113	12	117	195	143	334
..	65	16	97	16	97	226	81	177
..	143	..	71	..	143	..	71	143
..	..	29	118	29	59	412	88	206

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Male Migrants				Proportion
	Total Rural Urban	Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam *						
Rural	T	1,625	1,000	711	255	228
	R	1,440	1,000	715	285	250
	U	185	1,000	676	27	54
Urban	T	1,080	1,000	736	213	134
	R	710	1,000	704	268	197
	U	370	1,000	797	108	13
Unclassifiable	T	170	1,000	941	147	647
	R	140	1,000	1,000	143	786
	U	30	1,000	667	167	..
Bihar						
Rural	T	47,430	1,000	778	130	73
	R	23,930	1,000	783	248	135
	U	23,500	1,000	772	9	9
Urban	T	15,325	1,000	670	30	16
	R	2,390	1,000	636	180	96
	U	12,935	1,000	676	3	2
Unclassifiable	T	260	1,000	808	39	135
	R	120	1,000	667	84	250
	U	140	1,000	929	..	36
Gujarat						
Rural	T	1,750	1,000	766	9	..
	R	270	1,000	889		..
	U	1,480	1,000	743	10	..
Urban	T	1,600	1,000	781	13	6
	R	130	1,000	769	..	77
	U	1,470	1,000	782	14	
Unclassifiable	T	45	1,000	889	..	..
	U	45	1,000	889	.	..

* Includes Mizo hills district now constituted as union territory of "Mizoram."

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43	3	31	28	3	28	3	89	289
41	.	35	7	..	21	..	76	285
54	27	..	190	27	81	27	189	324
19	..	19	51	14	60	55	171	264
28	..	28	14		42	42	85	296
	..	..	122	40	95	81	338	203
..	.	..	..	..	29	..	118	59
..	..	..			.	..	71	..
..	..	..	..		167	..	333	333
18	88	31	142	11	102	67	116	222
14	103	46	85	4	52	20	76	217
23	73	16	201	19	152	114	156	228
7	14	13	160	10	124	184	112	330
17	25	8	100	..	96	34	80	364
5	12	13	170	12	130	211	118	324
..	19	.	77	96	173	96	173	192
..	..		..	83	..	..	250	333
..	36	..	143	107	321	179	107	71
32	3	14	171	14	437	23	63	234
148	..	37	148	37	408	..	111	111
10	3	10	176	10	443	27	54	257
9	9	22	138	13	456	31	84	219
77	..	.	154	..	384	77	..	231
3	10	24	136	14	462	27	92	218
..	..	..	111	..	667	..	111	111
..	..	..	111	..	667	..	111	111

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana							
	Rural	T	2,155	1,000	791	9	..
		R	430	1,000	907	46	.
		U	1,725	1,000	762	..	..
	Urban	T	1,020	1,000	735	20	.
		R	170	1,000	824	118	..
		U	850	1,000	718	..	6
	Unclassifiable	T	30	1,000	500	..	..
		R	10	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	20	1,000	250	..	.
Himachal Pradesh							
	Rural	T	320	1,000	953	391	..
		R	240	1,000	1,000	708	..
		U	80	1,000	813	..	..
	Urban	T	95	1,000	474	..	..
		R	70	1,000	286	..	.
		U	25	1,000	1,000	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir							
	Rural	T	85	1,000	588		118
		R	60	1,000	500	..	137
		U	25	1,000	800	..	..
	Urban	T	180	1,000	750	111	..
		R	100	1,000	700	200	.
		U	80	1,000	813	..	.
Kerala							
	Rural	T	2,950	1,000	798	27	..
		R	810	1,000	864	99	..
		U	2,140	1,000	773		..
	Urban	T	1,450	1,000	797	..	..
		R	190	1,000	947	..	..
		U	1,260	1,000	774	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	105	1,000	810	95	..
		R	60	1,000	833	166	..
		U	45	1,000	778	..	..

V.7 - *Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	.	32	63	5	554	28	100	209
..	.	93	47		465	23	233	93
	..	17	67	6	577	29	66	238
..	..	24	78		505	34	69	265
..	..			..	647	..	59	167
..	..	29	94	..	477	41	71	282
..	..	..	..	..	167	..	333	500
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	750
..	..	..	125	..	31	16	250	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	.
..	.	..	500	..	125	63	125	187
..	..	..	263	..	..	..	211	526
..	..	..	143	..	..	..	143	714
..	.	..	600	..	..	..	400	..
..		..	118	..	118	117	117	412
..		..	..	..	..	167	166	500
		..	400	..	400	..	..	200
		..	83	..	28	111	417	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	300
..	..	..	188	..	63	250	312	187
19	7	20	310	58	105	27	225	202
25	12	49	222	173	99	12	173	136
16	5	9	343	14	108	33	245	227
7	14	10	283	52	155	55	221	203
..	53	..	158	263	263	.	210	53
8	8	12	302	20	139	63	222	226
..	95	..	48	191	286	..	95	190
..	167	..	..	333	167	..	..	167
..	..	..	111	..	445	..	222	222

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants: Number	Total Male Migrants: Proportion per 1,000	Proportion: I to IX Total workers	Proportion: I Cultivators	Proportion: II Agricultural Labourers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh							
	Rural	T	25,505	1,000	734	253	159
		R	19,640	1,000	725	316	200
		U	5,865	1,000	765	42	20
	Urban	T	7,200	1,000	624	111	48
		R	3,190	1,000	611	245	103
		U	4,010	1,000	635	5	4
	Unclassifiable	T	175	1,000	886	343	200
		R	130	1,000	923	461	231
		U	45	1,000	778	..	111
Maharastra							
	Rural	T	440	1,000	705	46	..
		R	210	1,000	619	..	.
		U	230	1,000	783	87	.
	Urban	T	1,845	1,000	642	30	11
		R	510	1,000	725	98	20
		U	1,335	1,000	610	4	7
	Unclassifiable	T	40	1,000	1,000	.	..
		R	40	1,000	1,000	.	..
Manipur							
	Rural	T	20	1,000	500	.	..
		U	20	1,000	500	..	..
	Urban	T	65	1,000	77	..	..
		R	10	1,000	..	..	..
		U	55	1,000	91	..	..
Meghalaya							
	Rural	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	Urban	T	15	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	15	1,000	1,000	.	..

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	35	29	81	5	39	28	88	266
18	20	35	44	3	24	5	60	275
14	85	12	204	14	88	105	181	235
14	13	18	103	17	115	48	137	376
25	19	16	56	6	25	13	103	389
5	9	20	141	25	187	76	163	365
..	57	..	29	57	57	..	143	114
..	77	..	..	77	..	..	77	77
..	..	..	111	..	222	..	334	222
11	11	46	227	..	80	23	261	295
..	..	..	143	.	48	47	381	381
22	22	87	304	..	109	..	152	217
16	8	..	228	10	119	60	154	358
59	19	.	235	20	20	78	176	275
..	4	..	225	15	157	52	146	390
.	..	..	..	750	250	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	750	250	..	..	..
.	..		..	..	..	..	500	500
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
.	..	.		.	..	77	..	923
.		.	..	.	.	..	..	1,000
..	.	.		..	..	91	..	909
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	.	..	667	..	333	..	..	..
..	..	..	667	..	333	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants: Number	Total Male Migrants: Proportion per 1,000	Proportion: I to IX Total workers	Proportion: I Cultivators	Proportion: II Agricultural Labourers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Mysore (Karnataka)							
	Rural	T	225	1,000	756	133	
		R	120	1,000	833	250	
		U	105	1,000	667	..	
	Urban	T	555	1,000	703	..	..
		R	40	1,000	1,000	..	
		U	515	1,000	680	..	..
Nagaland							
	Rural	T	15	1,000	667	..	..
		U	15	1,000	667	..	..
Punjab							
	Rural	T	2,525	1,000	770	73	..
		R	600	1,000	883	300	..
		U	1,925	1,000	735	2	..
	Urban	T	1,510	1,000	725	..	6
		R	180	1,000	722	..	56
		U	1,330	1,000	726	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	45	1,000	778	..	..
		R	20	1 000	1,000	..	..
		U	25	1,000	600	..	..
Rajasthan							
	Rural	T	2,985	1,000	791	52	7
		R	910	1,000	802	154	22
		U	2,075	1,000	786	7	..
	Urban	T	1,910	1,000	749	5	..
		R	150	1,000	867	67	..
		U	1,760	1,000	739	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	105	1,000	810	..	..
		R	10	1,000	..	..	..
		U	95	1,000	895	..	..

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45	45	..	222	..	111	22	178	244
83	83	..	250	..	..	..	167	167
..	..	..	190	..	238	48	191	333
..	..	..	469	..	63	27	144	297
..	..	..	750	..	..	250	..	..
..	..	..	447	..	68	10	155	320
..	..	..	333	..	..	334	..	333
..	..	..	333	..	..	334	..	333
10	40	16	253	16	166	131	65	230
.	66	17	217	33	133	67	50	117
13	31	16	265	10	177	151	70	265
10	10	20	179	7	212	175	106	275
56	55	..	..	..	111	111	333	278
4	4	23	203	7	226	184	75	274
	..	..	..	..	111	334	333	222
..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500	..
..	..	..	..	..	200	200	200	400
8	..	17	104	3	458	30	112	209
22	..	..	55	..	373	11	165	198
3	..	24	125	5	494	39	89	214
8	..	24	139	5	474	29	65	251
67	..	67	267	..	267	66	66	133
3	..	20	128	6	491	26	65	261
.	..	..	48	..	476	95	191	190
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	53	..	526	105	211	105

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban		Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim							
	Unclassifiable	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
Tamil Nadu							
	Rural	T	1,885	1,000	645	11	19
		R	1,330	1,000	586	15	22
		U	555	1,000	784	..	9
	Urban	T	1,635	1,000	731	6	18
		R	390	1,000	718	26	77
		U	1,245	1,000	735	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	15	1,000	667	..	..
		R	10	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	5	1,000	..		..
Tripura							
	Rural	T	110	1,000	955	636	..
		R	80	1,000	1,000	750	..
		U	30	1,000	833	333	..
	Urban	T	55	1,000	545	..	..
		R	10	1,000	..	..	..
		U	45	1,000	667	..	..
Uttar Pradesh							
	Rural	T	7,350	1,000	805	25	6
		R	1,850	1,000	784	81	22
		U	5,500	1,000	812	5	1
	Urban	T	3,235	1,000	722	17	3
		R	590	1,000	712	85	17
		U	2,645	1,000	724	2	..
	Unclassifiable	T	50	1,000	1,000	..	..
		R	10	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	40	1,000	1,000	..	..

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
3	66	21	93	26	286	11	109	355
..	90	30	68	30	248	..	83	414
9	9	..	153	18	379	36	171	216
9	25	9	156	49	260	61	138	269
26	77	..	..	154	256	..	102	282
4	8	12	205	16	261	80	149	265
	..	..	..	667	..	..	..	333
..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
.	..	91	91	..	46	..	91	45
..	.	125	..	..	..	..	125	..
..	..	..	333	..	167	..	..	167
91	..	..	181	..	91	..	182	455
.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
111	..	..	223	..	111	..	222	333
20	168	3	157	7	220	54	145	195
27	11	..	157	16	195	43	232	216
18	221	4	157	5	228	57	116	188
14	22	17	181	12	244	37	175	278
51	34	..	135	17	119	34	220	288
6	19	21	191	11	272	38	164	276
..	100	..	200	..	300	100	300	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	125	..	250	..	375	125	125	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal						
Rural	T	32,055	1,000	747	304	177
	R	25,100	1,000	752	383	222
	U	6,955	1,000	728	17	16
Urban	T	21,995	1,000	660	55	31
	R	7,120	1,000	625	157	91
	U	14,875	1,000	677	6	3
Unclassifiable	T	270	1,000	852	370	111
	R	230	1,000	826	435	130
	U	40	1,000	1,000	..	..
Andaman and Nicober Islands						
Rural	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
Urban	T	15	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	15	1,000	1,000	..	..
Unclassifiable	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh						
Rural	T	15	1,000	1,000	667	.
	R	10	1,000	1,000	1,000	.
	U	5	1,000	1,000	.	.
Urban	T	15	1,000	667	..	..
	U	15	1,000	667	..	..
Unclassifiable	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	.
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	.
Chandigarh						
Rural	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
Urban	T	20	1,000	250	250	..
	U	20	1,000	250	250	..

V.7 – *Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	5	26	62	8	49	28	74	253
11	4	28	16	8	14	10	56	248
25	10	19	224	8	176	91	142	272
17	10	20	155	9	126	82	155	340
38	6	28	80	6	62	45	112	375
7	12	17	191	11	156	99	175	323
..	37	..	37	37	167	37	56	148
..	44	..	..	44	87	43	43	174
..	..	..	250	..	625		125	..
..	.	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
..		..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
..	..	..	333	333	..	..	334	..
..	..	..	333	333	..	..	334	..
	.	..	..	..	..	.	1,000	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	333
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	667	333
..		..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi							
	Rural	T	45	1,000	889	..	.
		R	20	1,000	1,000	..	..
		U	25	1,000	800	..	..
	Urban	T	1,135	1,000	643	4	9
		R	50	1,000	600	..	200
		U	1,085	1,000	645	4	
Goa, Daman and Diu							
	Urban	T	20	1,000	750	..	
		U	20	1,000	750	..	
Pondicherry							
	Urban	T	15	1,000	667	..	..
		U	15	1,000	667	..	..
B Countries in Asia beyond India (Including U.S.S.R.)							
		T	25,175	1,000	657	261	79
		R	17,290	1,000	618	373	110
		U	7,885	1,000	742	14	11
Afganisthan							
		T	40	1,000	1,000	.	..
		U	40	1,000	1,000	..	..
Burma							
		T	2,195	1,000	763	392	100
		R	1,300	1,000	846	646	146
		U	895	1,000	642	22	34
Ceylon							
		T	80	1,000	500	125	..
		R	50	1,000	200	200	..
		U	30	1,000	1,000	..	..
China							
		T	20	1,000	1,000	..	500
		R	20	1,000	1,000	..	500

V.7—*Contd*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchard and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	111	..	556	.	222	111
	.	..	.	..	500	..	500	..
..		..	200	..	600	..	..	200
4	4	5	242	..	172	44	159	357
..	.	..	400	..	..	..	..	400
5	4	5	235	..	180	46	166	355
	..	..	500	..	..	..	250	250
		..	500	..	..	..	250	250
	..	..	334	..	..	..	333	333
..	.		334	..	..	..	333	333
17	20	7	46	13	75	37	102	343
16	20	4	5	11	18	3	58	382
19	20	15	135	17	200	113	198	258
..	..	..	..	..	875	..	125	..
..		..	..	..	875	..	125	..
11	..	9	25	7	75	71	73	237
8	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	154
17	..	22	61	17	151	173	145	358
..	..	..	..	..	..	375	..	500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion		
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malaysia						
	T	10	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	R	10	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Nepal						
	T	2,130	1,000	862	2	..
	R	260	1,000	923	..	..
	U	1,870	1,000	853	3	..
Pakistan						
	T	18,605	1,000	640	285	87
	R	13,790	1,000	619	379	113
	U	4,815	1,000	701	19	11
U. S. S. R.						
	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
Elsewhere						
	T	2,090	1,000	474	172	72
	R	1,860	1,000	409	194	81
	U	230	1,000	1,000	.	..
C. Countries in Europe (Excluding U.S.S.R.)						
	T	140	1,000	679	..	..
	R	20	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	120	1,000	625	..	..
U. K. (Including N. Ireland)						
	T	60	1,000	667	..	
	R	20	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	40	1,000	500	..	..
Elsewhere						
	T	80	1,000	688	..	..
	U	80	1,000	688	..	..
D. Countries in Africa						
	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	..

V.7—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
		(a) Household Industry	(b) Other than Household Industry					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	35	..	183	45	108	57	399	138
77	231	..	115	77	77	38	308	77
27	8	..	192	40	112	59	412	147
14	22	7	37	11	74	22	81	360
13	20	2	3	12	13	1	63	381
18	..	20	135	8	247	80	133	299
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
34	..	19	5	2	41	110	19	526
38	..	21	5	..	43	11	16	591
..	..	..	..	22	22	913	43	..
71	..	..	322	..	36	..	250	321
500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
..	..	..	375	..	42	..	208	375
167	..	.	..	..	..	..	500	333
500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
..	..	..	563	..	62	..	63	312
..	..	..	563	..	62	..	63	312
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants		Proportion	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Elsewhere						
	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	..	
E. Countries in two Americas						
	T	30	1,000	333	..	..
	U	30	1,000	333	..	..
U. S. A.						
	T	30	1,000	333	..	..
	U	30	1,000	333	.	..
F. Countries in Oceania						
	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000	.	.
Australia						
	T	5	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	5	1,000	1,000		..
G. Unclassifiable	T	14,360	1,000	565	218	194
	R	14,360	1,000	565	218	194

V.7—*Concld.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total male migrants

III	IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	Other Services	Non-workers
		(a) Household Industry	(b) Other than Household Industry					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
166	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	667
166	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	667
166	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	667
166	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	667
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
19	..	25	6	4	13	2	84	435
19	..	25	6	4	13	2	84	435

STATEMENT

Distribution of female migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants		Proportion		
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Migrants	T	4,959,925	1,000	94	20	47
	R	4,525,500	1,000	95	22	51
	U	434,425	1,000	85	3	10
A Resided in India						
Rural	T	4,655,485	1,000	95	20	49
	R	4,350,660	1,000	95	22	51
	U	304,825	1,000	95	4	14
Urban	T	272,635	1,000	70	6	19
	R	149,150	1,000	76	11	34
	U	123,485	1,000	63	1	2
Unclassifiable	T	12,005	1,000	140	27	61
	R	11,430	1,000	143	28	64
	U	575	1,000	70	..	
I Within the state of enumaration but outside the place of enumeration						
Rural	T	4,443,865	1,000	94	20	49
	R	4,193,540	1,000	94	21	51
	U	250,325	1,000	90	4	17
Urban	T	208,275	1,000	73	7	23
	R	131,410	1,000	77	10	35
	U	76,865	1,000	67	1	3
Unclassifiable	T	10,360	1,000	147	26	63
	R	10,350	1,000	147	26	68
	U	10	1,000			
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration						
Rural	T	4,031,855	1,000	93	21	49
	R	3,852,940	1,000	93	22	51
	U	178,925	1,000	93	6	18
Urban	T	136,875	1,000	76	8	29
	R	110,080	1,000	76	9	35
	U	26,795	1,000	74	2	4
Unclassifiable	T	9,450	1,000	143	29	57
	R	9,450	1,000	143	29	57

'N'—Stands for Negligible proportions.

V.8

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	8	2	N	3	1	10	906
1	2	8	2	N	2	N	7	905
1	6	5	6	N	8	7	39	915
1	2	8	2	N	3	1	9	905
1	2	8	2	N	2	N	7	905
1	8	5	7	1	9	8	38	905
1	1	5	3	9	4	2	29	930
1	1	6	2	N	3	N	18	924
1	1	4	4	N	6	3	41	937
3	2	17	1	3	2	1	23	860
2	3	17	1	3	1	1	23	857
..	..	..	..	..	26	9	35	930
1	2	8	2	N	3	1	8	906
1	2	8	2	N	2	N	7	906
1	5	6	6	N	9	6	36	910
N	1	6	2	N	4	1	29	927
N	1	7	2	N	3	N	19	923
N	1	4	3	N	6	3	46	933
1	1	19	1	4	1	1	25	853
1	1	19	1	4	1	1	25	853
..	..	..	..	.	..	-	..	1,000
1	1	8	2	N	3	N	8	907
2	1	8	1	N	2	N	6	907
1	6	7	6	N	9	6	34	907
N	1	7	3	N	4	N	24	924
1	1	7	2	N	2	..	19	924
N	N	8	5	N	9	2	44	926
1	1	21	1	3	1	1	28	857
1	1	21	1	3	1	1	28	857

STATEMENT

Distribution of Female migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants: Number	Total Female Migrants: Proportion per 1,000	Proportion: I to IX Total workers	Proportion: I Cultivators	Proportion: II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b) In other districts of State of enumeration						
Rural	T	412,000	1,000	103	16	48
	R	340,600	1,000	108	20	56
	U	71,400	1,000	83	1	12
Urban	T	71,400	1,000	69	5	12
	R	21,330	1,000	83	14	35
	U	50,070	1,000	64	1	2
Unclassifiable	T	910	1,000	187	..	176
	R	900	1,000	189	..	178
	U	10	1,000	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration						
Rural	T	211,620	1,000	129	25	40
	R	157,120	1,000	134	33	53
	U	54,500	1,000	117	2	2
Urban	T	64,360	1,000	60	5	8
	R	17,740	1,000	72	17	28
	U	46,620	1,000	56	1	1
Unclassifiable	T	1,645	1,000	97	31	18
	R	1,080	1,000	111	46	28
	U	565	1,000	71	..	..
Andhra Pradesh						
Rural	T	41,065	1,000	176	37	73
	R	25,150	1,000	223	59	117
	U	15,915	1,000	100	3	3
Urban	T	17,715	1,000	68	2	9
	R	5,890	1,000	61	7	24
	U	11,825	1,000	71	1	1
Unclassifiable	T	305	1,000	230	98	..
	R	200	1,000	250	150	..
	U	105	1,000	190	..	..

V.8—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	3	10	4	1	4	1	[illegible]	897
1	3	12	3	1	3	N	9	892
1	4	3	6	1	8	7	40	917
N	N	4	2	N	5	2	39	931
..	N	8	3	1	4	N	18	917
1	N	2	2	N	5	3	48	936
..	..	..		11	..	..	..	813
..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	811
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,000
1	17	9	7	1	5	5	19	871
1	17	10	5	1	3	1	10	866
2	18	5	12	1	12	17	46	883
2	1	3	4	N	6	4	27	940
2	1	1	2	1	4	2	14	928
2	1	3	4	N	7	5	32	944
12	12	..	..	..	9	3	12	903
19	18	..	..	..	..	..		889
	..	..	..	..	27	9	35	929
3	1	12	5	1	12	6	26	824
2	1	12	2	1	7	1	21	777
5	..	12	9	1	21	14	32	900
4	..	7	3	1	12	6	24	932
3	..	2	..	2	9	3	11	939
5	..	10	4	N	13	7	30	929
66	..	..	..	..	49	..	17	770
100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
		..	..	..	148	..	47	810

STATEMENT

Distribution of Female migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban		Total Female Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
* Assam							
	Rural	T	740	1,000	236	108	63
		R	620	1,000	274	129	81
		U	120	1,000	42	.	..
	Urban	T	845	1,000	290	83	171
		R	600	1,000	383	117	233
		U	245	1,000	61	..	20
	Unclassifiable	T	85	1,000	353	118	235
		R	80	1,000	375	125	250
		U	5	1,000	..		..
Bihar							
	Rural	T	62,220	1,000	171	30	34
		R	44,590	1,000	172	42	46
		U	17,630	1,000	171	1	2
	Urban	T	11,160	1,000	60	4	1
		R	1,970	1,000	51	21	..
		U	9,190	1,000	62	..	1
	Unclassifiable	T	390	1,000	103	..	26
		R	300	1,000	100	..	33
		U	90	1,000	111	..	..
Gujarat							
	Rural	T	1,230	1,000	20	4	
		R	60	1,000	167	..	..
		U	1,170	1,000	13	4	..
	Urban	T	1,115	1,000	13	..	..
		R	20	1,000	..	..	..
		U	1,095	1,000	14	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	25	1,000	..	..	..
		U	25	1,000	..	..	..

* Includes Mizo district now constituted as union territory of "Mizoram".

V.8—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants								
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
14	..	13	..	..	13	..	20	764
16	..	16	..	..	16	..	16	726
..	.		..	..	..	..	42	958
..	..	.	6	12	..	..	18	710
..	..	..	..	17	..	..	16	617
..	..	..	20	..	..	.	21	939
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647
.		..	..	..	..	.	..	625
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
1	54	8	6	N	4	10	24	829
1	55	10	5	N	2	2	9	828
1	50	2	10	1	10	32	62	829
1	4	1	4	N	5	8	32	940
..	..	5	5	.	10	5	5	949
2	5	N	3	N	4	9	38	938
..	51	..	..	..	..	13	13	897
..	67	.	..	..	..	..		900
..	..	..	..	..	..	56	55	889
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	980
..	..	.	..	..	167	..		833
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	987
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	987
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5	986
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

STATEMENT

Distribution of female migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana							
	Rural	T	1,145	1,000	4	..	..
		R	140	1,000	..	..	..
		U	1,005	1,000	5	..	
	Urban	T	500	1 000	10	..	..
		R	20	1,000	..	..	..
		U	480	1,000	10	..	.
	Unclassifiable	T	50	1,000	..	..	..
		U	50	1,000	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh							
	Rural	T	20	1,000	..	..	..
		U	20	1,000	..	..	..
	Urban	T	90	1,000	556	..	445
		R	70	1,000	714	.	571
		U	20	1,000	..	..	
Jammu and Kashmir							
	Rural	T	35	1,000	..	..	..
		R	30	1,000	..	..	.
		U	5	1,000	..	..	..
	Urban	T	85	1,000	..	..	..
		R	10	1,000	..	..	..
		U	75	1,000	..	.	..
Kerala							
	Rural	T	1,745	1,000	226	..	..
		R	330	1,000	182	..	..
		U	1,415	1,000	237	..	..
	Urban	T	945	1,000	206	..	..
		R	130	1,000	77	..	.
		U	815	1,000	227	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	20	1,000	500	..	..
		U	20	1,000	500	..	..

V.8—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	996
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	995
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	990
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	990
..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	444
..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	286
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1,000
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
3	..	..	11	..	6	3	203	774
	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	818
4	..	..	14	..	7	4	208	763
..	..	..	21	5	5	..	175	794
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	923
..	..	..	25	6	6	..	190	773
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence		Total Male Migrants			Proportion	
	Total Rural Urban	Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh						
Rural	T	47,685	1 000	135	25	48
	R	41,170	1,000	128	28	55
	U	6,515	1,000	173	2	3
Urban	T	7,290	1,000	56	8	8
	R	3,020	1,000	53	17	17
	U	4,270	1,000	57	3	2
Unclassifiable	T	125	1,000	80	80	..
	R	80	1,000	125	125	..
	U	45	1,000	.	..	..
Maharashtra						
Rural	T	280	1,000	54	18	..
	R	60	1,000		..	..
	U	220	1,000	68	23	..
Urban	T	1,070	1,000	51	..	9
	R	170	1,000	59	..	59
	U	900	1,000	50	.	
Unclassifiable	T	25	1,000		.	..
	U	25	1,000			.
Manipur						
Rural	T	15	1,000	..		
	U	15	1,000		.	
Urban	T	15	1,000		.	
	U	15	1,000		..	..
Meghalaya						
Urban	T	25	1,000	..	..	
	U	25	1,000	.		..
Mysore (Karnataka)						
Rural	T	75	1,000	..	.	.
	R	40	1,000	..	..	..
	U	35	1,000	.	..	..
Urban	T	430	1,000	81	..	23
	R	40	1,000	250	..	250
	U	390	1,000	64	..	..

V.8—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total Female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	5	14	15	1	4	3	18	865
2	4	15	10	1	2		11	872
1	12	3	48	1	14	21	68	827
..	2	1	4	1	5	4	23	944
..	3	..	..	..			16	947
..	..	1	7	1	8	7	28	943
..	..	..	..	.	.	.	..	920
..	..	..	.	.	..	.	..	875
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	.	1,000
..	..	..		..	18	..	18	946
..	..	..			..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..			23	.	22	932
..			5		.	..	37	949
..	..	..	..		..	..		941
..	..	..	6			.	44	950
..	..	.	..		.	..	..	1,000
..	.		.		.	..	..	1,000
..	.	.		..		..	..	1,000
..		..	..	.	..	.	..	1,000
..		..	..	.	..		..	1,000
..	..	..		.			..	1,000
..	..		..	..	.	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	.	..		..	1,000
..	..	..			..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	12	..	..	.	..	..	46	919
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	750
..	13	..	..	..	..	..	51	936

STATEMENT

Distribution of female migrants by

Last Residence		Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants		Proportion		
			Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland							
	Rural	T	10	1,000		..	..
		R	10	1,000		..	..
	Urban	T	5	1,000	..	..	..
		U	5	1,000	..	..	..
Punjab							
	Rural	T	1,575	1,000	10	..	
		R	160	1,000	..	..	
		U	1,415	1,000	11	..	..
	Urban	T	1,015	1,000	44	19	..
		R	110	1,000	182	182	..
		U	905	1,000	28	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	85	1,000	..	..	..
		U	85	1,000	..	..	..
Rajasthan							
	Rural	T	1,580	1,000	22	6	
		R	160	1,000	125	63	..
		U	1,420	1,000	11	..	
	Urban	T	1,275	1,000	12	..	
		R	30	1,000	..	..	
		U	1,245	1,000	12		
	Unclassifiable	T	55	1,000	..	..	
		U	55	1,000	..	..	
Tamil Nadu							
	Rural	T	720	1,000	118	..	14
		R	500	1,000	160	..	20
		U	220	1,000	23	..	..
	Urban	T	960	1,000	63	..	..
		R	90	1,000	111	..	..
		U	870	1,000	57	..	..
	Unclassifiable	T	10	1,000	..	..	..
		U	10	1,000	..	..	..

V.8*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	.	3	..	..	4	..	3	990
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	989
	..	5	5	..	..	..	15	956
	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	818
		6	5	..	..	..	17	972
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		.	10	..	6	..	..	978
..	.	..	..	..	62	..	..	875
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	989
..	.	..	..	..	4	..	8	988
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	988
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	69	..	..	..	14	..	21	882
..	100	..	..	..	20	..	20	840
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	977
..	..	..	5	..	16	11	31	937
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	889
..	..	..	6	..	17	11	23	943
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

STATEMENT

Distribution of Female migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants: Number	Total Female Migrants: Proportion per 1,000	Proportion: I to IX Total workers	Proportion: I Cultivators	Proportion: II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura						
Rural	T	55	1,000	91	..	..
	R	30	1,000			.
	U	25	1,000	200	..	.
Urban	T	35	1,000	143	..	..
	R	10	1,000		..	..
	U	25	1,000	200	.	..
Uttar Pradesh						
Rural	T	3,055	1,000	20	.	4
	R	820	1,000	37	.	12
	U	2,235	1,000	13		..
Urban	T	1,870	1,000	51	5	3
	R	130	1,000	77	77	..
	U	1,740	1,000	49	..	3
Unclassifiable	T	35	1,000		..	..
	R	20	1,000		..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..
West Bengal						
Rural	T	48,315	1,000	47	12	22
	R	43,250	1,000	47	13	23
	U	5,065	1,000	44	3	7
Urban	T	17,150	1,000	44	4	6
	R	5,410	1,000	55	13	20
	U	11,740	1,000	39	1	.
Unclassifiable	T	435	1,000			..
	R	400	1,000	..	..	..
	U	35	1,000	..	..	..
Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
Rural	T	10	1,000	..	..	..
	U	10	1,000	..	..	..
Urban	T	5	1,000	..	..	..
	U	5	1,000	..	..	..

V.8 - *Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III	IV	V		VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations Orchards and allied activities	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		Construction	Trade and Commerce	Transport, Storage and Communications	Other Services	Non-workers
		(a) Household Industry	(b) Other than Household Industry					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	909
..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	800
..	..	..	..			..	143	857
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	800
..	3	..	3	..	5	..	5	980
.	..	..	13	..	12	..	..	963
..	4	..	..	..	2	..	7	987
.	..	3	..	..	..	3	37	949
..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	923
	..	3	..	..	..	3	40	951
.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
.	N	5	1	..	1	N	6	953
	N	5	1	..	1	N	4	953
	.	2	..	..	4	1	27	956
1	.	1	4	..	4	1	23	956
2	..	..	2	..	2	..	16	945
1	..	1	4	..	5	1	26	961
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

STATEMENT

Distribution of male migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Male Migrants: Number	Total Male Migrants: Proportion per 1,000	Proportion: I to IX Total workers	Proportion: I Cultivators	Proportion: II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh						
Urban	T	15	1,000	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..
Delhi						
Rural	T	45	1,000	..	..	..
	U	45	1,000	..	..	..
Urban	T	720	1,000	28	..	..
	R	20	1,000	..	..	..
	U	700	1,000	29	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu						
Urban	T	25	1,000	200	..	..
	U	25	1,000	200	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (including U.S.S.R.						
	T	14,060	1,000	39	9	6
	R	8,610	1,000	34	15	10
	U	5,450	1,000	49	..	1
Burma						
	T	930	1,000	102	..	22
	R	140	1,000	143	..	143
	U	790	1,000	95	..	..
Malaysia						
	T	5	1,000	..	..	..
	U	5	1,000	..	..	..
Nepal						
	T	810	1,000	43	..	..
	R	60	1,000	167	..	..
	U	750	1,000	33	..	..
Pakistan						
	T	11,000	1,000	29	5	3
	R	7,110	1,000	21	9	4
	U	3,890	1,000	42	..	1
Elsewhere	T	1,315	1,000	84	53	23
	R	1,300	1,000	85	54	23
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..

V.8—*Contd.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total Female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communi-cations	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
		(a) Household Industry	(b) Other than Household Industry					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	.	..	..	..		1,000
..	..	..	7	..	.	..	21	972
..		..		..	..	..	..	1,000
.	..	..	7	..	..	..	22	971
.		..	..	..	..	..	200	800
.	..	..	.	..	..	..	200	800
1	..	.	N	1	2	1	19	961
.	..	..	.	..	1	..	8	966
2	..		1	2	4	2	37	951
5	..		..	..	21	5	54	898
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857
..	..	..	.	..	25	7	63	905
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	37	957
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	833
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	26	967
1	..	..	1	1	1	1	16	971
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	979
3	..	..	1	1	1	1	34	958
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	916
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	916
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000

STATEMENT

Distribution of Female migrants by

Last Residence	Total Rural Urban	Total Female Migrants		Proportion	
		Number	Proportion per 1,000	I to IX Total workers	I Cultivators	II Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. Countries in Europe (excluding U S.S.R.)						
	T	65	1,000	231	..	..
	R	10	1,000	..	..	..
	U	55	1,000	273	..	..
U. K. (Including N. Ireland)						
	T	10	1,000	1,000	..	..
	U	10	1,000	1,000	..	..
Elsewhere	T	55	1,000	91	..	..
	R	10	1,000	..	..	..
	U	45	1,000	111	..	..
D. Countries in Africa						
	T	15	1,000	..	..	..
	U	15	1,000	..	..	..
Union of South Africa						
	T	5	1,000	..	..	..
	U	5	1,000	..	..	
Elsewhere						
	T	10	1,000	..	..	..
	U	10	1,000	..	..	.
E. Countries in two Americas						
	T	20	1,000	..	..	..
	U	20	1,000	..		
U. S. A.						
	T	20	1,000	..	..	..
	U	20	1,000	..	..	..
F. Countries in Oceania						
	T	..	..	.		..
	R	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	.		..	..
G.Unclassifiable	T	5,640	1,000	184	37	133
	U	5,640	1,000	184	37	133

V.8—*Concld.*

Industrial Categories

per 1,000 of total female migrants

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, Orchards and allied activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry	VI Construction	VII Trade and Commerce	VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	IX Other Services	X Non-workers
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	231	769
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..		..	..	..	..	..	273	727
..	..		..	..	..	..	1,000	..
.		..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
			..	..	..	..	91	909
			..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..			..	..	..	..	111	889
	.		..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..		..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	.		..	..	..	..	1,000
			..	..	..	..	..	1,000
			.	..	..	..	..	1,000
			..	..	..	.	..	1,000
..			..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..	..		..	..	..	..	..	1,000
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
..		..	..	..	..		.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	.	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	2	..	9	816
	..	..	3	..	2	..	9	816

A study of the statement V.7 reveals that there are 1,898,570 male migrants (with reference to last residence) in Orissa. As many as 1,423,960 of these migrants are enumerated in rural areas while the rest 474,610 are recorded in urban areas at the 1971 census. In rural areas as many as 688 out of every 1,000 male migrants are engaged in different industrial categories while in urban areas they constitute a proportion of 659 per 1,000 male migrants. The statement further indicates that these male migrants constitute a proportion of 558 per 1,000 male population in rural areas and 506 in urban areas of the state.

Thus it is seen that the male migrants have the greater proportional contribution in the field of working sectors both in rural and urban areas of the state than the general male population of the state. The proportion of the male migrants is higher than that of the corresponding general male population in each of the sectors of economy in rural areas excepting in cultivation (category I), Trade and Commerce (category VII), Transport, storage and communications (category VIII) and other services (category IX). In urban areas, it is seen that the proportion of male migrants exceeds that of general male population in each of the sectors of economy excepting cultivation (category I), Agricultural labourers (category II) and Household Industry (category V (a)). There is no doubt that most of the sectors of economy of our state are benefited by the male migrants.

The statement shows that 161,455 male migrants came from different rural areas of India beyond the state of enumeration. As many as 92,790 of these migrants are enumerated in rural areas while the rest 68,665 are counted in the urban areas of the state. In rural areas 754 out of every 1,000 male migrants are engaged in different industrial categories of workers. Among these workers, the highest proportion (285) is constituted by cultivators followed by agricultural labourers (170). In urban areas 763 out of every 1,000 male migrants are recorded as workers of whom as many as 177 are found in industrial category V(b) (Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, other than household industry) and 176 in category VII (Trade and commerce).

The migrants who came from different urban areas of the country but outside the state of enumeration are 76,710 in number. Of these migrants 19,610 are enumerated in rural areas while nearly three times of this number are counted in urban areas of the state. Over 60 per cent of these migrants are engaged in different sectors of economy in both rural and urban areas. Trade and commerce in urban areas and cultivation in rural areas of the state absorb most of these migrants. Large number of migrants are accommodated in coastal districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and industrial district of Sundargarh.

Statement V. 8 presents distribution of 1,000 female migrants of different classes by industrial categories of workers and non-workers.

The statement shows that there are 4,959,925 female migrants, of whom 4,525,500 are recorded in rural areas while less than one-tenth of this number 434,425 in urban areas. Here female migrants out-number the male migrants by a large margin in rural areas but in urban areas the number of male migrants exceeds that of females.

This statement further reveals that the rate of female participation in different Industrial categories is not at all encouraging in Orissa. Out of every 1,000 female migrants as large a number as 906 are recorded as non-workers in

rural areas. In urban areas also the proportion of non-workers is as high as 915 for every 1,000 female migrants.

It may be seen that less than 10 per cent of the female migrants are engaged in different sectors of economy in both rural and urban areas of the state. In rural areas, categories I and II (agriculture sector) and in urban areas category IX (other services) are seen to have absorbed larger number of female migrants.

Sociological data on marital status of migrants are presented for the first time at the 1971 census. Statement V. 9 presents distribution of 1,000 migrants by marital status of each sex in each age-group.

STATEMENT V. 9

Distribution of migrants by age-groups and marital status

Age-group	M F	Total Migrants	Proportion per 1,000 of migrants				
			Total Migrants	Never married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Un specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	M	1,898,570	1,000	408	555	35	2
	F	4,959,925	1,000	202	665	132	1
0—14	M	465,480	1,000	992	5	N	3
	F	842,455	1,000	969	28	N	3
15—19	M	193,985	1,000	839	152	2	7
	F	509,830	1,000	285	709	5	1
20—24	M	230,515	1,000	410	578	11	1
	F	623,545	1,000	39	950	11	N
25—49	M	739,170	1,000	67	901	31	1
	F	2,069,550	1,000	6	898	95	1
50+	M	268,665	1,000	19	829	150	2
	F	914,090	1,000	2	506	490	2
A. N. S.	M	755	1,000	233	583	46	133
	F	455	1,000	450	330	198	22

N :—Negligible

It may be seen from the statement that there are as many as 1,898,570 male migrants of whom 465,480 are in age 0—14, 193,985 in age 15—19,230 515 in age 20—24;739,170 in age 25—49 and 268,665 in age 50+. The rest (755) are recorded in the category "Age not stated". Similarly, out of the total female migrants (4,959,925) of the state as many as 842,455 are found in age 0—14, 509,830 in age 15—19, 623,545 in age 20—24, 2,069,550 in age 25—49 and 914,490 are recorded in age 50+. The rest (455) are shown in the category, "age not stated". The highest number of female migrants (2,069,550) and male migrants (739,170) are seen in the age 25—49.

Out of every 1,000 male migrants, 555 are recorded as married, 408 as never married, 35 are shown as widow and divorced and only two are recorded in unspecified marital status. So far as the female migrants are concerned, it is seen that as many as 665 out of every 1,000 are married, 202 are never married, 132 are widowed and divorced and only one comes under the category "unspecified".

In age 0 - 14 as large a number as 992 males and 969 females are recorded as never married among every 1,000 male and female migrants respectively. In age 15 19 as many as 839 male migrants are recorded as never married and 709 as married women out of every 1000 migrants of each sex. In all other higher age-groups proportions of married male and female are conspicuously higher.

Statement V.10 presents the distribution of migrants of each sex by marital status and place of last residence

STATEMENT V.10

Distribution of migrants by marital status

Place of last residence	M F	Total migrants	Proportion per 1,000 of migrants				
			Total migrants	Never married	Married	Widowed and Divorced	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total migrants	M	1,898,570	1,000	408	555	35	2
	F	4,959,925	1,000	202	665	132	1
I. Within the State of enumeration	M	1,619,055	1,000	413	550	35	2
	F	4,662,500	1,000	200	666	133	1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of enumeration	M	1,275,770	1,000	414	546	38	2
	F	4,178,190	1,000	199	667	133	1
(b) In other Districts of state of enumeration	M	343,285	1,000	406	565	28	1
	F	484,310	1,000	216	656	126	2
II. State in India beyond the state of enumeration	M	239,800	1,000	368	599	32	1
	F	277,625	1,000	214	667	118	1
III. Outside India	M	25,355	1,000	417	557	23	3
	F	14,160	1,000	278	600	121	1

Note—Figures of unclassifiable last place of residence are included in "Total".

It is seen from the statement V.10 that the largest number of migrants (1,275,770 males and 4,178,190 females) had their last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration. Among these migrants, males and females respectively constitute proportions of 546 and 667 per 1,000 male and female migrants.

The second largest number of migrants (343,285 males and 484,310 females) had their last residence in other districts of the state of enumeration. Married males and females respectively constitute a proportion of 565 and 656 among every 1,000 male and female migrants of this category. "Never married" males and females of this class of migrants respectively constitute proportions of 407 and 216 among every 1,000 male and female migrants.

Migrants having their place of last residence in other states of India (outside Orissa) are 517,425 persons in number, of whom 239,800 are males and 277,625 are females. In each class of migration as discussed above, it is observed that major proportion are constituted by married persons followed by migrants of never married status.

Statements V.11 presents distribution of migrants by marital status cross-classified with the duration of stay at the place of enumeration.

STATEMENT V. 11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Duration of Residence	M F	Total Migrants		Marital Status							
				Never Married		Married		Widowed & Divorced		Unspecified	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					ORISSA						
All duration	M	1,898,570	100.00	773,720	40·75	1,054,510	55·54	66,180	3·49	4,160	0·22
	F	4,959,925	100·00	999,840	20·16	3,299,630	66·53	654,855	13·20	5,600	0·11
Less than 1 year	M	220,515	100·00	113,665	51·55	100,115	45·40	6,425	2·91	310	0·14
	F	326,980	100·00	126,900	38·81	172,132	52·64	27,795	8·50	150	0·05
1—9 years	M	776,980	100·00	390,635	50·27	365,565	47·05	18,390	2·37	2,390	0·31
	F	1,547,905	100·00	436,615	28·21	1,037,800	67·04	73,210	4·73	280	0·02
10+years	M	763,890	100·00	206,860	27·08	520,675	68·16	35,805	4·69	550	0·07
	F	2,839,390	100·00	348,760	12·28	1,970,770	69·41	575,990	18·17	3,870	0 14
Period not stated	M	137,185	100·00	62,560	45·60	68,155	49·68	5,560	4·05	910	0·67
	F	245,650	100·00	87,565	35·65	118,925	48·41	37,860	15·41	1,300	0·53

STATEMENT V.11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Duration of Residence	M / F	Total Migrants		Marital Status							
				Never Married		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Uncpecified	
		No.	Percentage	No	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT											
All duration	M	241,475	100·00	79,470	32·91	146,555	60·69	13,540	5 61	1,910	0·79
	F	434,925	100·00	85,540	19·67	299.755	68·92	49,280	11·33	350	0·08
Less than 1 year	M	20,635	100·00	7,995	38·75	11,370	55 10	1,230	5·96	40	0·19
	F	42,165	100·00	9,050	21·46	25,895	61·42	7,140	16·93	80	0·19
1—9 years	M	91,525	100·00	40,175	43·90	45,980	50·24	3,700	4·04	1,670	1·82
	F	134,215	100·00	32,425	24 16	95,070	70·83	6,640	4·95	80	0·06
10+ years	M	104,800	100·00	23,990	22·89	73.820	70·44	6,880	6·56	110	0·11
	F	214,045	100·00	20,535	9·59	162,475	75·91	30,915	14·44	120	0 06
Period not stated	M	24,515	100 00	7,310	29·82	15,385	62·76	1,730	7 05	90	0·37
	F	44,500	100·00	23,530	52·88	16,315	36·66	4,585	10·30	70	0·16
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT											
All duration	M	183,275	100·00	71,160	38·83	104,830	57·20	7,145	3 90	140	0·07
	F	203,015	100·00	64,290	31·67	122,500	60 34	16,165	7·96	60	0·03
Less than 1 year	M	15,715	100·00	7,490	47 66	7,975	50·75	250	1·59	.	..
	F	20,330	100·00	8,575	42·18	10,400	51·16	1,345	6·61	10	0·05
1— 9 years	M	80,390	100·00	36,480	45·38	41,595	51·74	2,205	2·74	110	0·14
	F	88,090	100·00	35,390	40·18	47,940	54·42	4,750	5·39	10	0·01
10+years	M	82,375	100·00	25,675	31·17	52,745	64·03	3,925	4·76	30	0·04
	F	88,415	100·00	18,775	21·24	61,235	69·26	8,375	9·47	30	0·03
Period not stated	M	4,795	100·00	1,515	31·60	2,515	52·45	765	15·95	..	..
	F	6,180	100·00	1,550	25 08	2,925	47·33	1,695	27·43	10	0·16

STATEMENT V.11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Daration of Residence		Total Migrants		Marital Status							
				Never Married		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Unspecified	
	M F	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHENKANAL DISTRICT											
All duration	M	50,590	100·00	19,915	39·36	28,880	57·09	1,765	3 49	30	0·06
	F	277,320	100 00	38,610	13·92	216,975	78·24	21,715	7·83	20	0·01
Lese than 1 year	M	5,385	100·00	2,415	44·85	2,710	50·32	230	4·27	30	0·56
	F	41,545	100·00	8,385	20·18	25,900	62·34	7,260	17·48	..	..
1—9 years	M	22,720	100·00	10,740	47·27	11,355	49,98	625	2·75	..	..
	F	109,785	100·00	14,275	13·00	93,905	85·54	1,605	1·46	..	..
10+years	M	19,710	100·00	4,100	20·80	14,710	74 63	900	4·57	..	..
	F	116,910	100·00	8,160	6·98	96,025	82·13	12,705	10·87	20	0·02
Periad not stated	M	2,775	100·00	2,660	95·86	105	3·78	10	0·36	..	..
	F	9,080	100·00	7,790	85·79	1,145	12·61	145	1·60	..	..
KALAHANDI DISTRICT											
All duration	M	86,125	100·00	26,180	30·40	57,210	66·43	2,695	3·13	40	0·04
	F	191,655	100·00	32,370	16·89	137,210	71·59	21,815	11·38	260	0·14
Less than 1 year	M	7,230	100·00	3, 50	43·57	3,855	53·32	225	3·11	..	..
	F	13,695	100·00	0,620	26·43	9,720	70·98	355	2·59	..	..
1—9 years	M	*31,840*	*100·00*	*13,795*	*43·33*	*17,345*	*54·47*	*700*	*2 20*	..	..
	F	64,860	100·00	13,910	21 45	46,500	71·69	4,450	6·86	..	..
10 + years	M	44,940	100·00	8,375	18·64	34,880	77·61	1,645	3·66	40	0·09
	F	104,750	100·00	14,450	13·79	73,300	69·98	16,740	15·98	260	0·25
Period not stated	M	2,115	100· 00	860	40·66	1,130	53·43	125	5·91	..	..
	F	8,350	100·00	390	4·67	7,690	92·10	270	3·23	..	..

STATEMENT V.11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Daration of Residence	M F	Total Migrants No.	Total Migrants Percentage	Marital Status: Never Married No.	Never Married Percentage	Married No.	Married Percentage	Widowed and Divorced No.	Widowed and Divorced Percentage	Unspecified No.	Unspecified Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SAMBALPUR URBAN AGGLOMERATION											
All duration	M	30,145	100·00	12,310	40·84	17,315	57·44	520	1·72	..	..
	F	25,170	100·00	5,870	23·32	17,195	68·32	2,105	8·36	..	..
Less than 1 year	M	3,635	100·00	1,920	52·82	1,635	44·98	80	2·20	..	.
	F	2,525	100·00	990	39·21	1,405	55·64	130	5 15	..	..
1—9 years	M	14,375	100·00	7,815	54·37	6,420	44·66	140	0·97	..	..
	F	11,730	100·00	3,590	30·60	7,615	64·92	525	4·48	..	..
10 + years	M	11,110	100·00	1,995	17·96	8,825	79 43	290	2·61	..	..
	F	9,650	100·00	830	8·60	7,460	77·31	1,360	14·09	..	..
Period not stated	M	1,025	100·00	580	56·58	435	42·44	10	0·98	..	..
	F	1,265	100·00	460	36·36	715	56·52	90	7·12	..	
ROURKELA URBAN AGGLOMERATION											
All duration	M	72,400	100·00	28,240	39 01	43,615	60·24	545	0·75	..	.
	F	50,560	100·00	14,515	28·71	33,700	66·65	2,345	4·64	.	
Less than 1 year	M	5,190	100·00	3,140	60·50	1,985	38·25	65	1·25	..	..
	F	3,895	100·00	1,600	41·08	2,030	52·12	265	6·80	..	..
1—9 years	M	40,415	100·00	19,845	49·10	20,320	50·28	250	0·62	..	..
	F	31,785	100·00	9,835	30·94	20,740	65·25	1,210	3·81	..	..
10+ years	M	24,595	100·00	4,125	16·77	20,250	82·33	220	0·90	..	..
	F	13,235	100·00	2,350	17·76	10,080	76·16	805	6·08	..	..
Period not stated	M	2,200	100·00	1,130	51·36	1,060	48·18	10	0·46	..	..
	F	1,645	100·00	730	44·38	850	51·67	65	3·95	..	..

STATEMENT V.11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Duration of Residence	M F	Total Migrants		Marital Status							
				Never Married		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Unspecified	
		No.	Percentage	No	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CUTTACK URBAN AGGLOMERATION											
All duration	M	49,120	100·00	20,870	42·49	27,540	56·07	710	1·44	..	..
	F	35,195	100·00	9,150	26·00	22,960	65·24	3,085	8·76	..	..
Less than 1 year	M	5,620	100·00	3,355	59·70	2,230	39·68	35	0·62	..	..
	F	3,295	100·00	1,430	43·40	1,695	51·44	170	5·16	..	..
1—9 years	M	25,965	100·00	13,270	51·11	12,455	47·97	240	0·92	..	..
	F	16,245	100·00	5,525	34·01	9,965	61·34	755	4·65	..	..
10+ years	M	14,500	100·00	2,745	18·93	11.335	78·17	420	2 90	..	..
	F	13,255	100·00	1,300	9·81	9,975	75·25	1,980	14·94	..	..
Period not stated	M	3,035	100·00	1,500	49·42	1,520	50·08	15	0·50	..	..
	F	2,400	100·00	895	37·29	1,325	55·21	180	7·50	..	..
BERHAMPUR CITY											
All duration	M	21,375	100 00	9,425	44·09	11,525	53·92	425	1·99	..	..
	F	23,715	100·00	5,570	23·49	15,000	63·25	3,145	13·26	..	..
Less than 1 year	M	2,790	100·00	1,560	55·91	1,195	42·83	35	1·26	..	..
	F	2,435	100·00	1,045	42·92	1,210	49·69	180	7·39	..	..
1 9 years	M	11,320	100 00	6,070	53·62	5,125	45·27	125	1·11	..	..
	F	10,725	100·00	3,665	34·17	6,330	59·02	730	6·81	..	..
10+ years	M	6,540	100·00	1,385	21·18	4,920	75·23	235	3·59	..	..
	F	9,125	100 00	585	6·41	6,485	71·07	2,055	22·52	..	..
Period not stated	M	725	100·00	410	56·55	285	39·31	30	4·14	..	..
	F	1,430	100·00	275	19·23	975	68·18	180	12·59	..	..

STATEMENT V.11

Migrants by duration of residence and marital status

Duration of Residence		Total Migrants		Marital Status							
				Never Married		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Unspecified	
	M F	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				BHUBANESWAR CITY							
All duration	M	41,660	100·00	20,070	48·18	21,230	50·96	360	0·86	..	..
	F	29,135	100·00	9,235	31·70	17,695	60·73	2,205	7·57	..	..
Less than 1 year	M	5,420	100·00	3,360	61·99	2 015	37·18	45	0·83	..	..
	F	2,775	100·00	1,145	41·26	1,365	49·19	265	9·55	..	..
1—9 years	M	24,225	100·00	13,225	53·06	11,505	46·16	195	0·78	..	..
	F	16,450	100·00	6,070	36·90	9,680	58·84	700	4·26	..	..
10+years	M	9,830	100·00	2,610	26·55	7,105	72·28	115	1·17	..	..
	F	8,715	100·00	1,545	17·73	6,040	69·30	1,130	12·97	..	..
Period not stated	M	1,485	100·00	875	58 92	605	40·74	5	0·34	..	..
	F	1,195	100·00	475	39·75	610	51·05	110	9·20	..	..

This statement shows that out of 4 959,925 female migrants, as large a number as 2,839,390 had resided for more than 10 years at the place of enumeration. It is further seen that 1,547,905 migrants stayed for periods varying from one to nine years while 326,980 had settled for a period of less than one year. The rest of the female migrants (245,650) did not state their period of stay at the place of enumeration at the 1971 census counting.

Among the male migrants (1,898,570) majority (776,980) are seen to have stayed for a period of one to nine years at the place of enumeration. The next highest number of migrants is 763,890 whose period of stay at the place of enumeration has been recorded to be more than 10 years. It is further seen that 220,515 male migrants resided at the place of enumeration for a period of less than one year while period of stay at the place of enumeration of more than one lakh people (137,185) was not stated.

As regards the marital status, it may be stated that the percentage of married persons of each sex is conspicuously higher than the percentage value recorded for persons with any other marital status irrespective of their period of stay in this state.

Never married persons among the male migrants residing at the place of enumeration for period of less than one year and one year to nine years constitute the highest percentage among all other male migrants with different marital status.

The percentage of widow or divorced female migrants is always higher than that of males in case of all types of migrants recorded for different duration of residence of the state.

This type of sociological data have been presented for four districts, namely, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi. A study of the data reveals that the migrants contribute the highest proportions to the total population of each of the two districts (Sambalpur and Sundargarh) of the state. The position is quite reverse with the remaining two districts, namely, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi where migrants constitute the lowest proportion of the district's population.

It is found that in each of the above mentioned districts the percentage value of married persons is the highest among other percentage values recorded for persons with other type of marital status.

A study of the statement further reveals that in these four districts, migrants of both sexes (excepting the male migrants of Dhenkanal district) who have stayed at the place of enumeration for more than ten years are larger in number than those who have resided at the place of enumeration for a period of one year to nine years or for a period of less than one year. There are as many as 50,590 male migrants in Dhenkanal district. The largest number (22,720) of these migrants are seen to have resided at the place of enumeration for periods ranging from one to nine years. Migrants who have resided at the place of enumeration for more than ten years are 19,710 in number.

Under the "Widow and Divorced Status" it is seen that percentage value of females is higher than that of males in case of "All duration" in each of the districts.

Further, this type of sociological data has also been presented for five urban units (including agglomeration) each having a population of one lakh and above. These five urban units are Sambalpur, Rourkela, Cuttack, Berhampur and Bhubaneswar.

In each of the five urban units it is noticed that the female migrants constitute the highest percentage under the marital status, "married" whereas male migrants who have resided for a period of one to nine years or for period less than one year constitute the highest percentage under the marital status, "never married." In case of Rourkela the percentage value of "never married" males is slightly lower than that of married male migrants who have stayed for a period of one year to nine years at the place of enumeration. The migrants of each sex who have stayed for a period of one to nine years constitute the highest number in each of these urban units.

Highest concentration of migrants of each sex is seen in the urban unit of Rourkela while Berhampur city presents the lowest concentration of such migrants.

In Orissa there are only four core towns, each with a population of over 100,000 as per the 1971 census. The outgrowths of urban areas are called the agglomerated areas. The agglomerated areas are also treated as parts of the urban units. The core town including its agglomerated areas is called an urban unit.

As has been stated earlier, there are only five urban units (including agglomeration) each having 100,000 and above population as per the 1971 census.

Statement V.12 presents the number of migrants with their sex break up and their percentage values to total population.

STATEMENT V.12

Migrant population in cities

City	Total population			Migrants			Percentage of migrants to total		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rourkela Urban Agglomeration	172,502	98,667	73,835	122,960	72,400	50,560	71·28	73·38	68·48
Cuttack Urban Agglomeration	205,759	115,973	89,786	84,315	49,120	35,195	40·98	42·35	39·20
Berhampur city	117,662	60,932	56,730	45,090	21,375	23,715	38·32	35·08	41·80
Bhubaneswar city	105,491	61,190	44,301	70,795	41,660	29,135	67·11	68·08	65·77
Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration	105,085	57,496	47,589	55,315	30,145	25,170	52·64	52·43	52·89

The statement shows that in Orissa, Cuttack is the most populous city with a population of 205,759. Cuttack is followed by Rourkela with a population of 172,502 of which 122,960 persons or 71·28 per cent are migrants while migrants (84,315) constitute 40·98 per cent of Cuttack's population. Among these five urban units, Rourkela is considered to be the most attractive place for the migrants, especially, for its steel plant and other industries which offer greater employment opportunities to the migrants.

Statement V.13 presents percentage distribution of migrants of each sex engaged in different industrial categories in each of the urban units (including agglomeration) having 100,000 and above population.

STATEMENT V.13

Migrants to cities by Industrial categories

City	Total Migrants		Percentage of migrants in each Industrial category							
			I		II		III		IV	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration	30,145	25,170	2·37	0·28	1·48	0·62	1·97	0·14	0·22	0·16
Rourkela Urban Agglomeration	72,400	50,560	0·28	0·04	0·25	0·08	1·17	0·08	0·19	0·07
Cuttack Urban Agglomeration	49,120	35,195	0·41	0·01	0·81	0·31	1·76	0·06	0·03	..
Berhampur city	21,375	23,715	1·57	0·15	0·96	0·57	1·45	0·17	0·05	..
Bhubaneswar city	41,660	29,135	0·44	0·03	0·94	1·05	2·89	0·07	0·22	0·02

Percentage of migrants in each Industrial category														
V (a)		V (b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1·21	0·77	8 64	1·11	2·79	0·14	13·20	0·93	9·42	0 74	25·01	3·87	33·69	91·24	
0·43	0·02	24·90	0·83	1·02	0·02	10·62	0·52	9·17	0·34	22 06	5·69	29·91	92 31	
1·15	0·23	7·81	0·26	1·36	0·03	16 21	0·37	10·29	0·47	28·58	4·80	31·59	93·46	
2·32	0·91	4·28	0·34	2·15	0·04	14·24	0·88	6·39	0·23	25·26	5·57	41·33	91·14	
0·68	0·12	3·79	0·10	3·37	0·17	11·61	0·50	5·26	0·63	33·64	3·90	37·16	93·41	

The statement shows that more than 91 per cent of female migrants are non-workers in each of the five urban units. Among the nine industrial categories of workers, category IX (other services) is found to be the only sector of economy which absorbs more than three per cent of female migrants in each of these five urban units. The category V(b) (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry) absorbs 1.11 per cent of female migrants in the urban unit of Sambalpur.

The category II (agricultural labourers) accommodates only 1·05 per cent of the female migrants in Bhubaneswar city. The remaining industrial categories absorb less than one per cent of the female migrants.

So far as the participation of male migrants is concerned it is seen that 70·09 per cent of male migrants are employed in various sectors of economy at Rourkela urban unit. In Cuttack urban unit, 68·41 per cent of male migrants are recorded as workers in various sectors. The urban units of Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar respectively absorb 66·31 and 62·84 per cent of male migrants in different sectors of economy.

Berhampur is the only city where below 60·00 per cent (58·67 per cent) of male migrants are engaged as workers.

The highest percentage (33·64) of male migrants is absorbed in category IX (other services) in Bhubaneswar city which is a Mono-functional town under the economic activity, "Services". Bhubaneswar is followed by Cuttack urban unit, a "Bi-functional town" (also known as Trade and Commerce-*cum*-Service town)where 28·58 per cent of male migrants are engaged in category IX (other services). Among the urban units of the state, Berhampur city occupies the third position in absorbing 25·26 per cent of male migrants under this sector of economy.

The urban units of both Cuttack and Berhampur absorb higher percentage of male migrants compared to other towns of this state. As large a percentage as 16·21 of male migrants are engaged in Cuttack urban unit, while Berhampur absorbs 14·24 per cent of male migrants. Both Cuttack and Berhampur are bi-functional towns and known as 'Trade and Commerce-cum-Services towns'.

The category V (b) (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry) embraces the highest percentage of male migrants (24·90) in Rourkela urban unit. In this urban unit, the core city, the Rourkela steel township is a mono-functional town (also known as industrial town) while "Rourkela civil township" is a "Multi-functional town" and is included in the Rourkela urban unit.

Of these five urban units, Sambalpur urban unit is a "Multi-functional town" which comprises the towns of Burla and Hirakud. In this unit, only Burla is "Mono-functional" and is treated as services town. Other two are Multi-functional towns.

Statement V.14 presents the migrants of each of the five urban units in terms of percentage value by broad age-groups.

STATEMENT V. 14

Migrants to cities by age groups

City	Total migrants		Percentage of migrants of broad age-groups											
			0—14		15—19		20—24		25—49		50+		A.N.S.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration	30,145	25,170	16·98	17·78	8·54	9·95	15·41	13 92	48·22	46·09	10·85	12·24	..	0·02
Rourkela Urban Agglomeration	72,400	50,560	18·76	23·31	7·93	9·42	11·71	17·77	56·31	42·42	5·26	7·04	0·03	0·04
Cuttack Urban Agglomeration	49,120	35,195	15·00	18·18	9·68	10·46	15·98	13·92	47·58	43·97	11·76	13·44	..	0·03
Berhampur City	21,375	23,715	20·61	17·90	9·78	10·63	13·52	12·50	41·05	42·59	15·04	16·36	..	0·02
Bhubaneswar City	41,660	29,135	21·08	24·44	11·65	10·52	14·98	14·11	44·61	40·16	7·66	10·74	0·02	0·03

The statement shows that the percentage of migrants of each sex is the highest in the age group 25—49 in each of the urban units of Orissa. In this age "25 - 49", over 41·00 per cent of mi grants are recorded for each sex separately.

In the age, "0-14", the second largest percentage of migrants of each sex is recorded in each of the urban units. The age group, '20—24' occupies the third position in absorbing the larger percentage of migrants in these urban units of the state.

The lowest percentage of migrants of each sex is seen under the age group "15—19" in each of the urban units of Sambalpur, Cuttack and Berhampur. In the remainisg two urban units, namely, Bhubaneswar and Rourkela it is observed that migrants in the age 50+ constitute the lowest percentage. The percentage figures of migrants classified under "Age not stated" are considered too insignificant for any detail discussion.

The next statement (V.15) presents data on the Sociological picture relating to the marital status of the migrants enumerated in those five urban units. Analysis of the data as presented in this statement does not appear to be relevant in view of the detail discussions made on identical data as presented in statement V.11 of this chapter.

STATEMENT V. 15

Migrants to cities by marital status

City (Urban units having population 100,000 and above)	Total migrants		Percentage of migrants by marital status							
			Never married		Married		Widowed and Divorced		Unspecified	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration	30,145	25,170	40·84	23·32	57·44	68·32	1·72	8·36	..	..
2. Rourkela Urban Agglomeration	72,400	50,560	39·01	28·71	60·24	66·65	0·75	4·64	..	..
3. Cuttack Urban Agglomeration	49,120	35,195	42·49	26·00	56·07	65·24	1·44	8·76	..	..
4. Berhampur City	21,375	23,715	44 09	27·49	53·92	63 25	1·99	13 26	..	..
5. Bhubaneswar City	41,660	29,135	48·18	31·70	50·96	60·73	0·86	7·57	..	..

CHAPTER VI

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

The decennial census of India, while determining the size of the population, provides detailed information with regard to its economic characteristics. Population can be broadly divided as Economically active workers and Non-workers. Census concepts and definitions in regard to workers have been changing from census to census as a result of which the data, relating to workers and non-workers thrown up between one census and another have tended to defy comparability. This would be evident from the instruction followed at the earlier censuses from 1901 for determination of economic activity of population. These instructions are reproduced below for proper appreciation of the circumstances leading to adoption of varying definition of 'workers' and 'non-workers.'

Instructions pertaining to economic questions issued at each census from 1901—1971

Census 1971

The economic questions relate to items 16 and 17 of the individual slip.

Question 16 : Main Activity

Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely : (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

'Worker' defined : A 'Worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Reference periods : The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc., the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricultural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road coolie. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own

household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school, etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16 (a) Broad Category—(1) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW), (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16 (a) (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' shuld be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

C : Cultivator

For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

Definition of Cultivator : For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts tapioca, etc., and does not include fruit-growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working of plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : Agricultural Labourer

A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

Definition of an Agricultural Labourer : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contact on land on which he works

HHI : Household Industry

For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, bidi rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring, etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

Definition of a Household Industry— A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one more or members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members .

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, dhobi, astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Annexure I.

Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW : Other Workers—If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers'.

Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers as also those engaged in household industry will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16 (a) (ii) : Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16(a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16 (a) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below :

H : Household Duties —This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale, etc., that economic activity will be covered

as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc. and also attends to household duties obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

ST : Student—This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, If that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R : Retired Person or a Rentier A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D : Dependent--This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness:or old age. If a girl :or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B : Beggars, etc.—This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I : Institutions--This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable *institution, even if such persons are compelled* to do some work, such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutuons. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O : Other non-workers—This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16(a) (i), then question 16(a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should

be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16 (a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16 (b) to 16 (f)

These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and an 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16 (b) : Place of work (Name of village/town)

Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour, i.e., question 16(a) (i) has been answered as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16 (c) : Name of Establishment

This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivatorsand agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company, shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc. note 'No particular name.'

Q. 16 (d) : Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock, etc., (ii) Mining and/or quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economic activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Annexure II, categorised under certain broad classifications. The list in Annexure II is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16 (e) : Description of work

This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16 (d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book-keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine, what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic or a motor mechanic, or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Annexure III.

Annexure III is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the particulars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General

There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16 (d) and 16 (e). 16 (d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service, i.e., the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16(d) may be say Cotton Textile manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or on accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16(d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper, etc., working in that private medical parctitioners nursing home.

Q. 16 (f) : Class of worker

For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e) write..... ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind write..... EE

(iii) a Single worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of cooperatives, write..... SW

(iv) a Family worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise along with other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write..... FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16(d) and 16(e) put an 'X' in the question also.

Explanation

An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

A single worker for the purpose of question 16 (f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his hohsehold except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of Dhobies where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

In the case of persons engaged in household industry i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16 (a) (i) is 'HHI', there will be three classes of workers viz., Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker (s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Annexure IV.

Q. 17 : Secondary Work

This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16 (a) (i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16 (a) (ii). As was noted earlier, 16 (a)(ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc. for the purpose of their main activity, still participating in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family business etc. but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against question 16(a) (i) or 16(a) (ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16(a)(ii) for their main activity will be netted here or their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated at economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as

a student under 16(a) (ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown at 'ST' under 16 (a) (ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a) (i) and finding in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply mutatis mutandis to question 17(a) to (f), except that while question 16(a) (I) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

ANNEXURE I

List of a few Typical Industries that can be conducted a Household Industry basis

Foodstuffs—Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc, production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, gams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish curing, etc. oil pressing ghani.

Beverages—Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc. processing of coffee, etc.

Tobacco products—Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cheroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton—Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handloom or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine, etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk—Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous—Making of durries, carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of newar, bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibres for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms, etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products - Sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers, etc. making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc. baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khaskhas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products—Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing—Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding etc.

Leather and Leather Products—Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather products.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products—Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products—Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral products other than Petroleum and Coal—Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment—Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment—Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles, such as, bullock carts, wheelbarrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of patromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

ANNEXURE II

Classified list of Economic Activities

Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing—(Do not merely say plantation or fishing, etc. but indicate the appropriate details as given here) Plantation Crops.

Indicate the type of plantation, such, as tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betel-nuts, etc.

Livestock Production—Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk, etc., are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services—Indicate what type of agricultural service, e.g., Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting—Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging—Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting

of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing—Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing; pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

Mining and Quarrying

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined, such as, coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, Iron-ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones; mica, gypsum, etc.

Manufacturing and Repair

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here).

Manufacture of Food Products—Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat; dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable; fish, grain mill products; backery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products—Rectifying and bending of spirits; wine industries; country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi; cigar, cigarettes, zarda, snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles—Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning, weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills; printing; dying and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha), khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and powerlooms; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles—Wool cleaning, baling and pressing; weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills, dyeing and bleaching; printing of silk, synthetic textiles; etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles—Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products—(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc; embroidery; carpets; rain coats, hats; made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc. are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures—Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planing of wood; wooden and cane boxes crats, drums, barrels, etc., beams, posts, doors and windows; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; etc.; cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries—Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspaper; periodicals, books, etc.; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather and Fur Products—Tanning, currying, etc. of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc. of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products—Tyre and tubes industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products—Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen etc.; fertilisers and pesticides; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products—Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware; cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries—Iron and Steel Industries; casting foundries; ferroalloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment—Metal cans from tinplate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc,; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery—Agricultural machinery; cranes; road rollers, boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts Electrical motors, generators, transformers; Insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc,; X-ray apparatus; electric computors, etc.

Transport equipments and parts—Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc.; rail road equipment; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand carts etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries—Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, etc.

Electricity, gas and water—Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, e.g., manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply, i.e. collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

Construction—(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as buildings, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc.; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and intoxicants—Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products; e.g. garments, shirtings etc,; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc.; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Perfumery, Ceramics, Glass – Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals; fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crokery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, Including Transport and Electrical Equipment – Agricultural and industrial machinery, e. g. harvestors, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing—Whole sale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products; building materials; clocks etc.; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments; preciousmetals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants—Indicate clearly that the retail trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles—Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with dealers in textiles (nonready-made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others—Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

Restaurants and Hotels : Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

Transport, Storage and Communication

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.)

Indicate what kind of transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also lock carts, ekka, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services—Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking; credit institutions other than banks, e. g., loan societies, agricultural credit institutions, etc., money lenders, financiers, etc.. provident services; insurance carriers life; fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services e. g., purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing; engineering; advertising services etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

Community, Social and Personal Services—It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services—Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, clearing and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

ANNEXURE III

Classified List of Occupation i. e. Description of work

[Q. 16 (e) and 17 (e)]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers—(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical. mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists, nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geogrphers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers—(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm, manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District collector, Municipal commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers—(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard, brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone / teleprinter/ wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, daftaries, etc.

Sale Workers—(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business

concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Salesman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers, etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers—(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward, etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant-keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc , other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers – Deep see fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappers, etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers— (This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples : miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers, leather cutters etc., blacksmiths, furnacemen moulders, etc., c art builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers etc.. stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers. etc,, jewellers, goldsmiths, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, electrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

ANNEXURE IV

Some illustrations for filling the Economic Characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below

Q. 16 (a)(i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a)(ii) Non-Workers	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn In Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW

ANNEXURE IV (*Contd.*)

Some illustrations for filling the Economic Characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below

Q. 16 (a)(i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a)(ii) Non-Workers	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry-manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW
11. HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di-Hati	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barber	SW
17. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	X	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24. OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25. OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistics)	EE
26. OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	ER
27. OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EE
28. OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EE
29. OW	X	Rampur Village	C.P.W.D.	Road construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EE

ANNEXURE IV (*Contd.*)

Some illustrations for filling the Economic Characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below

Q. 16 (a)(i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a)(ii) Non-Workers	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer bricklaying	SW
31. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation sub-station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	FW
34. OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35. OW	X	PL	Dayananda and Sons	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36. OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	X	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Barnpur	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
38. OW	X	New Delhi	Indian Airlines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	X	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Department	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	X	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EE
43. OW	X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory	Manufacture of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	X	PL	L.I.C., Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
46. OW	X	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government Service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	X	PL	ditto	ditto	U.D.C.	EE
48. OW	X	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	X	PL	Asoka Hotel, New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE

ANNEXURE IV (*Contd.*)

Some illustrations for filling the Economic Characteristics falling under Q. 16 or Q. 17 are given below

Q. 16 (a)(i) Broad Category	Q. 16 (a)(ii) Non-Workers	Q. 16 (b) Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51. OW	X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recreation Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
55. OW	X	PL	ABC Film Studios	Production of featuer films	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	X	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE
57. OW	X	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of bills of Business firms	Managing Director	EE
60. OW	X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE
62. OW	X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distilation Plant Operator	EE
63. OW	X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydro-chloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gatekeeper	EE
66. OW	X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	X	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69 OW	X	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
70. OW	X	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler shop	EE
71. OW	X	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	X	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
73 OW	X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Parliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	X	PL	No Particular journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	X	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of Party's Political Work	Political worker	SW

The economic questions relate to items 8 to 12 of the Individual slip.

Qs. 8 to 11 Working :

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in Questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9 or he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10, Or he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11 in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in question 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in additon to here household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in question 11.

After you have filled up the answers to questions 8 to 11 if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity

has been recorded, i.e., more than one of the questions 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by some work you should ask him one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activites in questions 8 to 11, i.e. more than two of the questions, 8 to 11 would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the left hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognize them clearly.

Tbe following classification illustrates as to which answer should be entered under Q. 8 and which others under Q. 11.

Under Q. 8 : Cultivation involving ploughing, sowing and harvesting

1. Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, Bajra, maize; roots and tubers like potato; yam, beet etc.; sugarcane etc.

2. Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram.

3. Production of raw jute ans kindred fibre crops.

4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

Under Q. 11 : Other Field Produce, Plantation Crops

A. Other Field Produce—

1. Production of other crops including vegetables not covered in Q. 8.

2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut etc.)

3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass etc.

4. Production of juice by tapping palms.

5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruit and nuts not covered by sl. no 2 and flowers) not covered above.

B. Plantation Crops—

1. Production of tea in plantation.

2. Production of coffee in plantation.

3. Production of rubber in plantation.

4. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation).

5. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron etc.

6. Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

Q. 8 : Working as Cultivator

For a person working as Cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as Cultivator and for a person not working at all put 'X'.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivatlon he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Culativation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as Cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as Cultivator in this question.

Q. 9 : Working as Agricultural Labourer

Write 'AL' for a person working as Agricultural Labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put 'X'. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Q. 10 (a) and 10 (b) : Household Industry

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (i) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10 (a and (ii) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(b). Otherwise, put 'X' in both questions 10 (a) and 10 (b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10 (a) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10 (b).

Q. 10 (c) : If Employee in Household Industry

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write 'EE'. For all others put 'X'.

The following examples, will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :

Q. 10 : Working at Household Industry

	(a) Nature of work	b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If Employee
1.	Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn on Ambar Charkha	X
2.	Dyeing and Printing yarn	Handloom weaving	X

(a)	Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If Employee
3.	Threshing and clearing grain	Flour making chakki	X
4.	Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	EE
5.	Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6.	Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	EE
7.	Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8.	Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9.	Filling gold Ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10.	Labourer working on hosiery machine	Hosiery	EE
11.	Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12.	Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13.	Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheel wright	EE
14.	Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15.	Bee Keeping	Production of honey	X
16.	Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11 : Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10

If a worker is not working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11 : Nature of work

In the case of persons not working or who work only as cultivator or as Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q.11 (b) : Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in question 11 (a) you should write here the nature of industry, profession, trade or service in which person works.

As in the case of the question 11 (a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired,

should be given. In the case of business or trade the princial article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom 'X' is put in question 11 (a), put 'X' in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11 (a) and 11 (b)

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown-up woman who does any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and 'HW' written in brackets after the full description.

2. if a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist assistant, contractor, polisher.

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. if accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machines giving its recognized name, if any.

7. *Shopkeepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For Shop Assistants and Salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e. g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. *Transport Workers* - Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, e.g., 'Sales Manager' or a 'Manager' of Hardware Department', 'Machine Shop Foreman' or 'Boiler Room Foreman' etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves; Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic Services*—In the case of any private servant, e. g., a cook or domestic servant, write only private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in his case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding hauses, institutions, etc., the words hostel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of firms carrying on two or more businesses if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. if, however, the two activities are

carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*-Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11 (c) : Class of Worker

For a person who is—

1. an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(a) ... ... write MR

2. an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind ... ... write EE

3. a single worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives ... ... write SW

4. a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind ... ... write FW

For, a person for whom 'X' is put in questions 11 (a) and 11 (b) put 'X' in this question also.

Explanation

(i) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11(a). That is to say such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11(a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others' is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ any body else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a persen who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11(d) : Name of Establishment

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom 'X' is put in Qs. 11(a) 11(b) and 11(c) put 'X' in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how *Qs. 11 (a) to 11 (d) should be filled* up for person doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

Q.11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q 11 (a) Nature of work	Q.11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q.11 (c) Class of Worker	Q.11 (d) Name of Establishment
1. Cutting trees in forests	Logging in forest	EE	Forest Deptt. of Government
2. Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work
3. Gardener mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Masters Mango orchard
4. Paid farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthusmamy Coffee Estate
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway
6. Senior Scientific Officer	Indian Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
8. Contractor	Suppiying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory
9. Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chitaranjan Locomotives
10. Goods porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station
11. Day Labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C. P. W. D.
12. Labourer	Assisting bricklayer in house building	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi
13. General Labourer	No fixed jub	SW	No fixed place of work
14. Machine Operator	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation
15. Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers
16. Dealer	Wholesale stores in grain and cereals	MR	Sahu and Co.
17. Salesman	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery	FW	Dayanand and Sons
18. Sales Manager	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico	EE	Kaka Agrico
19 Boiler room Foreman	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company Burnpur
20. Air Pilot	Air transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation
21. Bus Driver	Motor Transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service
22. Manager and proprietor	Motor Truck good Transport	MR	Prakas Transport Service
23. Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta
24. Plant Nutritionist	Plant protection Research	EE	I. C. A. R., Pusa, Delhi
25. Chemist	Sugar factory	EE	Bimal Sugar factory
26 Chemist	Pharmaceutical factory	EE	Akash Chemical and pharmaceutical factory
27. Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation	EE	L. I. C., Delhi
28. Assistant Secretary	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras	EE	Government of Madras state

Q.11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q.11 (a) Nature of work	Q.11 (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q.11 (c) Class of Worker	Q 11 (d) Name of Establishment
29. Supervisor	Jewellery Works	FW	Kundan Brothers Jewellers, Jaipur
30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering works	EE	Hooghly Docking Company
31. Private cook or domestic servant		EE	Master's house
32. Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
33. Khansama	Boarding House and Club	EE	XYZ Club
34 Grocer	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home
35. Chartered Accountant	Steel Production Factory	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant
36. Accountant	Jute Mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill
37. Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Co.
38. Sign Painter	Commercial sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company
39. Canvas bag maker	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Co.
40. Share broker	Broker in tea and jute shares	SW	ABC Share Exchange
41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business House	MR	ABC Business House Ltd.
42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works	EE	Ramachandra Engineering Co.
43. Ochre grinder	Wood Paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory
44. Distillation Plant Operator	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries
45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory
46. Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling mills
47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema
48. Iron moulder	Iron and Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering works
49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company
50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company
51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium Factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company
52. Furnaceman	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	ABC Iron Foundry
53. Mono printer	Printing works	EE	Govt. Printing Press
54. Brass turner	small tools production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company
55. Honorary social worker	State Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board
56. Member of Parliament	Parliament	SW	Parliament, New Delhi
57. Freelance Journalist	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	SW	No fixed journal
58. Political worker	Political work	SW	Name of party

Q. 12 : Activity, if Not Working

This question will apply to a person NOT WORKING.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working that is for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT WORKING :

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry trade or business..... write ST

2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business..... write HW

3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age..... write D

4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work..... write R

5. For a beggar, a vagrant or an independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence ... ... write B

6. For a convict in jail (an under trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution... ... ... write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time..... write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment..... write UN

Explanation : -If a person, who does not work, can not be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write 'B' in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Census 1951

(1) The Census is concerned with two economic characteristics of every individual—his (or her) economic status and his (or her) means of livelihood. The scope and meaning of these expressions will appear from an explanation of three census questions,

Viz : - Question 9 - Economic status;
Question 10— Principal means of livelihood; and
Question 11 - Secondary means of livelihood.

(2) *Form of Questions* :

Question 9 Economic Status :

Part One-Dependency - Write '1' for a self-supporting person, '2' for a non-earning dependant, and '3' for an earning dependant. Write the answer in the first compartment.

Part Two-Employment—If a self-supporting person earns his principal means of livelihood as an employer write '1'; as an employee write '2'; as an independent worker write '3'. Write 'O' in other cases. Write the answer in the second compartment.

Question 10 - Principal means of livelihood :

An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is

dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the 'principal means of livelihood' for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood.

Use the following contractions : Write '1' for a person who cultivates land owned by him : '2' for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; '3' for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land, '4' for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person.

For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.

Question 11—Secondary means of livelihood :

For self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood, write the means of livelihood next in importance to his principal means of livelihood. For an earning dependant write the means of livelihood which provides the earning. Use contractions given in question 10.

For a self-supporting person who has only one means of livelihood write 'O'. In the case of a non-earning dependant also, write 'O'.

(3) Question 9—Economic Status :—This question is in two parts. The first part requires the labelling of every person as a 'self-supporting person', or an 'earning dependant' or a 'non-earning dependant.' Every single human-being must be allotted one of these labels and not more than one of them and this may be referred to as his household economic status.

The second part of the question has no application to non-earning dependants or to earning dependants. It relates only to self-supporting persons; and even among them, those exceptional cases of a self-supporting persons who support themselves without gainful occupation or economic activity (e. g., rentiers and pensioners) are not covered. All others (that is, all those self-supporting persons who are both economically active and gainfully occupied) are to be allotted one or other of the three labels, viz., 'Employer'; Employee', or 'Independent Workers'; and this may be referred to as his employment status.

The following extracts from the model instructions to enumerators explain the criteria to be applied and the treatment of border-line cases :

Where a person is in receipt of an income, and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a 'self-supporting person'. Such income may be in cash or kind.

Anyone who is not a 'self-supporting person', in this sense, is a 'dependant'. A dependant may be either an 'earning dependant' or a 'non-earning dependant'; the test is whether or not he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Where the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him, that person is an 'earning dependant'. A person who does not secure any income either in cash or in kind, is a non-earning dependant'.

Where two or more members of a family household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a self-supporting person or an earning dependant according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applies to any other business carried on jointly.

This does not mean that anyone who works is necessarily a self-supporting person or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance, a housewife who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless, her economic status is that of a non-earning dependant if she does not also secure an income.

(An) Employer (is) only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. A person (who) employs a cook

or other person for domestic service should not be recorded as an employer merely for that reason.

Persons employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., (who) control other workers are also employees only and should not be recorded as employers. An independent worker means a person who is not employed by any one else and who does not also employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

(4) Question 10 – Principal Means of Livelihood

'Means of Livelihood' of any individual ordinarily means the gainful occupation which forms the source from which that income which is utilised for his maintenance is normally derived : but it is more comprehensive, in as much as in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation. 'Principal means of livelihood' means the same thing as 'Means of livelihood' for every person who has only one means of livelihood. Where a person has more than one, that which gives him the greater part of his income is his 'Principal means of livelihood'. In the sense thus defined, every human being, without any exception, has a Principal Means of Livelihood—whether or not he is a self-supporting person. Every non-earning dependant is maintained exclusively by the income of some self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. Consequently, the Principal Means of Livelihood of the latter is required to be recorded as the Principal Means of Livelihood of the former. The same rule applies to earning dependants also (no attempt being made to assess the degree of sufficiency of his own income or the extent of his dependance on others).

Agricultural and non-agricultural means of livelihood are distinguished by the manner in which enumerators are required to record the answers to this question. This is important for purposes of subsequent classification of the answers. The following extracts from instructions are relevant :

For simple contractions have been provided which will cover most cases where the livelihood is dependent on agriculture – Write '1' for a person who cultivates land owned by him; '2' for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; '3' for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land; '4' for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. If you find that a person falls under two of these categories, note that category which provides the largest income against question 10 and the second against question 11. No note need be taken of more than two such categories in any case.

(Note : – The word 'owned', used in relation to land includes every tenure which involves the right of permanent occupancy of land for purposes of cultivation. Such right should be heritable; it may be, but need not necessarily be, also transferable.)

In all other cases...Write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it. There are three lines on the slip provided for answering this question. Use them fully. Avoid vague and general term. Do not write 'Service' or 'Labour'. If you are enumerating a trader, describe the articles in which he is carrying on trade and state clearly whether he is a wholesale trader or a retail trader. A retail trader sells to the public. A wholesale trader does not. If you are enumerating a factory worker, give the name of the factory or the product it makes, e.g. coal mine, jute factory, cotton mill, etc.

(5) Question 11 – Secondary means of livelihood :

A self-supporting person may or may not have more than one means of livelihood. If he has more than one, that which provides the greatest income is recorded under question 10 as the 'Principal Means of livelihood' and the next under question 11 as the 'Secondary Means of Livelihood'. It has been laid down that no note should be taken of more than two such means of livelihood in any case.

The answer to this question is invariably 'nil' for non-earning dependants. Ex hypothesi they secure no income; they are supported by the

principal means of livelihood of the persons on whom they are dependent which alone is taken to be their only means of livelihood.

In the case of every dependant, there are two means of livelihood which are combined in order to support him. One is the Principal Means of Livelihood of the person on whom he is dependent. The other is the source where from he secures his own income. The former is always to be treated as the 'Principal Means of Livelihood' of the 'earning dependant' and the latter as his 'Secondary Means of Livelihood'.

Further elucidation of the scope and implications of these questions was provided in supplementary instructions in the form of question and answer. These are extracted below : —

(6) Census Question 9 (1) :

Question—In the instruction the words are "the test is whether he secures a regular income, even though it may be small". Does the use of the word 'regular' rule out persons who earns an income by seasonal employment ?

Answer—No. The word 'regular' is used in the sense of 'non-casual'. It is not intended to be confined only to income derived from continuous employment. It also includes income derived from seasonal employment. What it does exclude is individual income accruing casually and not constituting a source of income which is regularly depended upon.

Question—The word 'self-supporting', as defined in the instructions, means any person whose income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance. Does this mean that an income sufficient for one man is self-supporting income ? What about his direct dependents—wife, children, etc. ?

Answer—Yes. The instructions means what they say. A person must be deemed to be self-supporting if his income (such as it is) is sufficient to support him individually at his present level of living (such as it is). He does not cease to be self-supporting merely for the reason that he, his wife and children taken together are not maintained by his own income.

If the wife and children have no income of their own, they are non-earning dependants. The instructions provide that their principal means of livelihood should be deemed in every case to be the same as that of the person on whom they are dependant. This would in most cases be the husband or father who will also be the head of the household. In those exceptional cases where the husband or father is not the head of the household, and is also not able to support anyone but himself, then the head of the household in which the non-earning dependant is living is the person on whom he (or she) is dependent.

Remember—every 'family household' is (collectively) self-supporting; otherwise it would not exist. The surplus of self-supporting persons within a family household is in every case sufficient to meet the deficit on the earning and non-earning dependants in that family household.

Question—In the instructions it is provided that if two or more members of the family household jointly cultivate land they would be classed as self-supporting or earning dependant 'according to the share of income attributable to him or her'. How are these shares to be assigned ? What about females who in some cases, take an active part in agricultural operations ?

Answer—The share of the income attributable to person is what the head of the household (or whoever is the managing member) deems it to be. No attempt should be made to make a detailed calculation of this share. All that has to be ascertained is whether (in the opinion of the head of the household or managing member) the member concerned is entitled to a share which would be sufficient to cover the cost of his own maintenance.

If the answer is 'yes', he is 'self-supporting'; if the answer is 'no', he is an 'earning dependant'.

The considerations are exactly the same whether the individual is a male or a female, an adult or a non-adult.

(7) Census Question 9 (2) :

Question—Are doctors and lawyers, who employ compounders and clerks, independent workers or employers ?

Answer—They are employers. A doctor employs a compounder in order to relieve him of part of the work connected with the business on which he is engaged and by which he secured his livelihood. A lawyer employs a clerk for a like purpose.

Question—A money-lender employs four persons to realise interest. Is he an employer or independent worker ?

Answer—He is an employer. He would be an employer even if he employed only one person provided that person was regularly employed and derived his principal means of livelihood by such employment, casual employment or part time employment which does not provide the principal means of livelihood of the person employed, should not be taken into account.

Question—What is the status of tenants of zamindars who do not cultivate (land) themselves, but employ labourers ?

Answer—If they employ others they are 'employers'—provided the purpose of the employed and the nature of the employment are as stated in the answers to the two preceding questions.

Question—What is the status of beggars; orphans in orphanages; convicts in jails ?

Answar—They fall in none of the three categories. Record 'O' for them.

(8) Census Question 10 :

Question—What is the category of a minor, a blind person or a lady who has land in his or her name but gets it cultivated by labourers. Category I or Cateogory IV ?

Answer—Learn to distinguish between 'cultivation of the land', and 'performance of labour necessary for cultivating the land. There are, of course, millions of persons who perform both functions—but the functions are distinguishable and should be distinguished. The man who takes the responsible decisions which constitute the direction of the process of cultivation (e.g., when and where to plough, when and what to sow, where and when to reap and so on); it is this person who should be referred to as the cultivator, even though he does not perform any manual labour whatever. The man who ploughs, or sows, or reaps, under the directions of someone else is not the cultivator—but a cultivating labourer, a different thing altogether.

The cultivator may be the owner of the land cultivated. In that case he is category I, whether or not he also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer.

Alternatively, the cultivator may be a lessee an agent or manager (paid or unpaid). Even in this case it is immaterial whether this lessee or agent or manager also combines in himself the functions of a cultivating labourer; he (the cultivator) is Category II, and the other person (the owner) is Category IV.

Applying these principles, the answer to the question put depends on whether, the minor, blind person, or lady does or does not actually direct the process of cultivation. If the person does this, the answer is category I otherwise the answer is category IV.

Census 1941

Question No.9 (Wholly or partly dependent). A person who has no income in cash or kind is wholly dependent. For such person put a √. A person who contributes in cash or kind towards the support of the household without being definitely capable of supporting himself is partly dependent. For such persons write P (or the first* letter of the word for "partly"). For a person who is not dependent on any other person put a 'X'.

Question No.10—(Means of livelihood of person on whom dependent). In the case of persons who are wholly or partly dependent on another person enter the principal means of

livelihood of the person on whom dependent. In the case of persons who are not dependent on others put X.

Question No.11—(Paid assistant employed, etc.). If the person employs any assistants paid regularly in cash or kind ask how many and show the number against (a). If none, put a '0'. Ask how many members of the household regularly assist in the person's occupation and enter the number against (b).

Question No.12—(In employment or not). If the person is in employment now, put a √. If he is not in employment now, put a X.

Question No.13—(Search of employment). For those who are in search of employment enter the periods in months for which they have been in search of it. For all other put a X.

N.B. - Questions 12 and 13 need not be asked in respect of any person below 16.

Question No.14—(Means of livelihood). Enter the various means of livelihood in the order in which they contribute to the livelihood of a person. In the case of a person who is wholly dependent put a X. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as 'service' or 'writing or labour'. For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory of earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on batai (share-croppers). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be shown as "maker and seller" of such articles.

Question No.15—(Proportion of year in which means if livelihood is exercised). This question is only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question No.9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons in question No.14. If the means of livelihood is exercised throughout the year put a √, otherwise state the period in each year during which it is exercised. In the case of wholly dependents and those for whom the question is not intended put a X. Agricultural means of livelihood should be treated as regular.

Question No.16—(Nature of employer's business). Only those persons are to be entered in this question who are employed by others and who receive cash remuneration. The word "employer" covers a company, etc. This question should not be put to those who have given their principal means of livelihood as domestic service or agriculture. For persons not employed by others and for dependents and for those persons whose principal means of livelihood is domestic service or agriculture put a X.

Census 1931

Column 9 (Worker or Dependent)—Enter "earner" or "dependant". A woman who does house work is a dependant, so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupations is an earner.

Column 10 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as "Service" or "writing" or "labour". Replies such as are given to a Magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory, or earth-work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons' who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9, and in column 11. For dependants make a X only in column 10.

Column 11 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which

actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupations. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word "boatman" will be entered in column 10 and "fisherman" in column 11. If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (X) will be put. Dependents who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g., a woman who helps in the fields as well as doing house work will be shown in this column.

Column 12 (Industry in which employed)—For managers, clerks operatives or workmen employed in a factory or by any person employing industry fill up the name of the industry, i.e., biscuit making, coat making. For individual workers not emplyed other put a X.

The following were the supplementary instructions printed in the code :—

Column (9,10,11 and 12)—The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 12 of the schedule is another matter requiring special care.

Column 13 (9)—Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or kind. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an earner but a dependent. But a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income and should be shown as an earner. A woman, who regularly assists for her husband in the work (e.g., the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots, as an all-time assistant, is an earner but, one who merely renders a little occasional help is not. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns pay as such in cash or kind should be recorded as such in Column 10. It may be assumed, as a rough and ready rule, that boys and girls over the age of 10 who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the income of their family and should, therefore, be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys in school or college, should be entered as dependants. Dependants who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependants in Column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in Column 11. Thus woman who keeps house for her husband is a dependant and entered as such in Column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation, Column 11, of house-keeping. Similarly, weaving is often an important subsidiary occupation for women dependants in some places and should be entered in Column 11, where it may or may not, have to take the place of house-keeping. Only the most important subsidiary occupation should be given. Prisoners in jail who are likely to be released before the 26th February, 1931, should not be entered. In Column 11 of the Schedule, prisoners should be classed as convicts, rigorous imprisonment or simple imprisonment as the case may be or civil prisoners. Their previous occupation should not be shown and they should be shown in Column 9 as dependents.

Column 14 (10)—Domestic servants must be entered as cook, bhisti, etc., in Column 10 and not in Column 9 as dependents. Persons temporarily out of employment should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like labour or service or shop keeping. The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service it is necessary, not merely to distinguish Government service, Indian state service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed, e.g. in the case of Government service, whether collector, or army officer, or civil court clerk or police, excise inspector etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g. lawyer's clerk, Person living on an income derived from agriculture must be distinguished as owners (i.e., non-cultivating), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants (whether the rent is paid in kind or in cash) or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of

his land and sublets part, he should be shown in Column 10, as a cultivator and in Column 11 as a landlord but if he gets the greater part of his income from land which he cultivates himself then he should be shown as cultivating owner in Column 10—Gardeners and growers of special products, such as pan etc. must be clearly described as pan grower, etc. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinugished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earth-work of any kind, special instructions should be given to the Census staff to enter not only the word 'earth-work' but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road and canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done.

Column 15 (11)- Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11.

Note:—In case where a person with private means follows some occupation the occupation should be entered in Column 10 and the source of this private income in Column 11. It should also be explained to the enumerating staff that replies such as are given to a Magistrate in court by a witness when asked for his profession are not enough.

At the Census, principal occupation of 'earners' was shown in Column 9 and that of the dependents, if any, in column 11. An entry 'dependent' in Column 9 and an entry in Column 11 of some specified occupation showed occupation of working dependent. An entry in Column 10 showing principal business followed by an entry in Column 11 showed subsidiary occupation of the principal earner. An entry as dependant in Column 9 with no entries in Column 10 and 11 signified non-working dependant. At the last census, Column 9 showed the occupation of actual earners as their principal means of livelihood. Column 10 was for showing the subsidiary occupation of actual workers. The working dependants were virtually shown as workers with actual earners. Column 11 was intended for showing the means of livelihood of persons on whom the dependents—non-working dependants as they are now called—depended for their livelihood there was no means of knowing the particular occupation or occupations to which 1931 non-working dependants looked for their maintenance.

The figure of non-working dependants is, therefore, the difference between the total population and principal workers with working dependants of a unit.

The innovation at the present census is that now only workers are shown for each occupation and workers are taken as consisting of three great classes, (a) principal earners (b) working dependants, (c) subsidiary earners. The enumeration of non-working dependants for each group of occupations has been dispensed with altogether.

Census 1921

Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on besiness, whether personally or by means of servants or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as "service" or "writing" or "labour." For example in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory, or earth-work etc., In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent.* If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in Column 9 under that occupation and not in Column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependents.

Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which

actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word "boatman", will be entered in column 9 and "fisherman" in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, the column will be left blank. This column will be blank for dependants.

Column 11 (Means of subsistence of depandents)—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

In the instructions to the superior census staff, there rules were thus amplified :—

"The entry of occupation in column 9 to 11 is another matter requiring special care. Only those women and children will be shown as workers who help to augment the family income. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not a worker but a dependant. But a woman who collects and sells fire-wood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as a worker. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (e.g., the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependant, but one is a regular cowherd should be recorded as such in column 9. Boys at school or college should be entered as dependants. Dependants of a joint family, the members of which follow different avocations should be entered in column 11 under the occupation of the member who contributes most largely to the "family income."

"Domestic servants must be entered in column 9, as cook, bhisti, etc., and not in column 11 as dependant on their master's occupation. Persons temporarily out of employment should be shown as following their previous occupation".

"Whenever large gangs of coolies are employed on earthwork of any kind, special instructions should be given to the census staff to enter not only the work 'earthwork' but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road, canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done."

"Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 10."

Note:—In case where a person with private means follows some occupation, that occupation should be entered in column 9 and the source of his private income in column 10.

"Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like 'labour' or 'service' or 'shop keeping'. The enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service it is necessary, not merely to distinguish government service, Railway service, municipal service, village service, service in a shop or office and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed e.g. in the case of Government service, whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court clerk, or Police Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks, the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g., lawyer's clerk. Persons living on agriculture must be distinguished as landlords or rent receivers, and actual cultivators or rent payers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in column 9 as a cultivator and in column 10 as a landlord. If he gets the greater part of his income from the land which he cultivates himself, and vice versa. Gardeners and growers of special products, such as betel, coconut, etc., must be shown as such. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of house or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land."

Census 1911

Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal means of livelihood

of all persons who actually do work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house rent, pension,etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as 'service', or 'writing' or 'labour'. For example, in the case, of labour say whether in the fields or in a coal mine, or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth-work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those who pay rent. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as 'maker and seller' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in Column 11. Column 9 will be blank for dependants.

Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)--Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word 'boatman' will be entered in Column 9 and fisherman in Column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, enter in Column 10 the word 'none'. This column, will be blank for dependants.

Column 11—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

The supplementary instructions to the superior staff as issued in 1921 were also issued in 1911.

Census 1901

At the present census three columns were provided, as note in the margin, two for the principal and subsidiary occupations respectively, of actual workers, and the third for the means of subsistence of depndents, or persons supported by the labour of others. The instructions for filling in these three columns were as follows :—

Occupation or means or subsistence of actual workers		Means of subsistence of dependants of actual workers
Principal	Subsidiary	
9	10	11

"Column 9 (Principal occupation of actual workers)—Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property such as house-rent, pension, etc. The column will be blank for dependants."

"Column 10 (Subsidiary occupation of actual workers)—Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue in addition to their principal occupation. If they have no such additional occupation, enter in this column the word *'none'. The column will be blank for* dependants."

"Column 11 (Means of subsistence of dependants)—For those who do not work or carry on business, either personally or by means of servants, and who own no private property, enter the principal occupation of the head of the family or of the person who supports them. The column will be blank for actual workers."

In the instructions to supervisors these rules were thus amplified :—

"In column 9 general or indefinite terms such as 'service', 'shop-keeping', 'writing', 'labour' etc., must be avoided. The enumerator should find out and state the exact kind of service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour."

"If a man says his occupation is service, it is necessary to distinguish :—

(1) Government service, (2) Railway service, (3) Municipal service, and (4) Village service, stating his rank and the nature of his work."

"In the case of domestic service the enumerator must state precisely the kind of service rendered. Pensioners should be shown

as military or civil, as the case may be. Persons who live on the rent of lands or buildings in towns should be entered as landlords. Persons who live on money lent at interest or on stock, bonds, or other securities, should be shown as capitalists."

"In the case of agriculture distinguish—(1) Rent receivers, (2) actual cultivators, including shares, and (3) field labourers, separating those regularly employed from those who work by the day or by the job. Gardeners and growers of special products such as tea, betel, etc., should be entered separately. In the case of labourers, not being agricultural labourers, distinguish earth-workers, labourers in mines, and operatives in mills, etc., stating the kind of mill or factory, such as jute mills, silk factories, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of the clerk's employer should be noted. Accountants, cashiers, salesmen in shops, etc., should be shown separately. In the case of traders the kind of trade should be carefully specified, and it should be stated whether they make what they deal in. In the case of large manufactures show the propriertor as a manufacturer, and specify the branch of manufacture, as cotton mauufacturer, etc. For minor industries state precisely the nature of the work done, for example, whether a weaver weaves cotton, silk, carpets, etc., whether a bangle-maker makes bangles of glass or lac, and so on."

"Persons engaged in home industries must be carefully distinguished from those employed in mills, whether large or small, and whether under European or native management".

"Women and children who work at any occupation, of whatever kind not being an amusement or of a purely domestic character, such as cooking, must be entered in this column, whether they earn wages or not. If a man has several subsidiary occupations, the enumerator should enter in column 10, only that on which he spends the most time. In the case of dependants of a joint family, several members of which earn money he should enter in column 11 the principal occupation of the eldest. Servants should not be shown as dependant on the occupation of their master."

Apart from the arrangement of columns, the main point of differnce between the two sets of instructions is that in 1891 dual occupations were entered only where one of them was connected with agriculture, whereas at the present census, the entry of all dual occupations was provided for.

An analysis of the instructions as reproduced in the foregoing paragraphs would show that it has not been possible to evolve an universally applicable definition of worker. As such attempts have been made almost in every census to find out the right definition of worker and in the process a varying idea af 'worker' has developed over the past decades.

It would further be seen from the instructions that the classification of population as 'worker' and 'non-worker' up to 1951 was based upon the 'dependency approach'in which persons were classified as "earners", "earning dependents" and "non-earning dependents" on the basis of their"gainful approach". A dual approach for classification of 'worker and non-worker' was made in 1961 and 1971 censuses in which for those employed in traditional activities like agriculture, the actlvity during the last season was recorded while in case of those engaged in regular employment, a reference period was taken and the activity during that period was entered.

Definition of a worker in 1971 and 1961 census

A lot of controversy arose over the question of comparabillty of the 1971 census data with that of the 1961 pertaining to the economic questions. Despite tremendous increase in population during the decade, 1961—71 the percentage of workers to total population was found to have gone down not only for all India but in most of the states and Union territories. This decrease in percentage figures of workers was attributed to some reasons one of which was the change made in the concept and definition of a worker in the 1971 census.

In 1961 a big departure was made from the traditional method in adopting the concept of

'worker'. The definition of a 'worker' was little too liberal at the 1961 census and several persons who were basically full-time students or housewives were recorded as 'workers' just because of their marginal partcipation in family work. Their basic characteristics as a whole-time student or housewife were ignored because of the liberal defininion of worker. The experts opened that the 1961 definition of worker was very liberal which led to exaggerated work—participation rates. This deficiency of the 1961 census questionnaire on economic aspects was sought to be rectified by following a quite different approach at the 1971 census. It was decided to make the definition of a 'worker' at the 1971 less flexible with a view not to admit any one into that category unless he/she was found to have devoted a major part his/her time to an economic activity. A special meeting of the Planning Commission headed by the late Professor D. R. Gadgil, the then Vice-Chairman was convened on 24th May, 1969 for considering the scope and concepts of the 1971 census. This meeting was attended by the reprsentative of different departments and organisations like the Ministry of labour and Employment, Indian Statistical Institute, Central Statistical organisation, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, Demographic Training and Research Centre. etc. This Committee very thoroughly examined the concept of work as adopted in the 1961 census and suggested that the persons be categorised according to the main activity returned by them. Reproduced below are the relevant extracts of the proceedings of this special meeting of the Planning Commission.

"The conept of worker and non-worker came up for detailed consideration. The reference period proposed ior the 1971 census was one week for regular work and last working season for seasonal work. For regular work, an individual would be classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season. At the 1961 census the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season."

"It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like house-wives, students, etc., were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. The concept of half a day's normal work proposed for 1971 census for seasonal work was also considered not realistic. While the reference period of one week was alright for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly those not engaged in regular work. Certain activities like cultivation, aggricultural labour etc., are not carried out throughout the year. Therefore, a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of the last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity. In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house workers, students, rent receivers, etc., they should be classified as such for their main activity. If they were also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent as full-time workers that activity should be ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work if any, of those who are basically classified as workers will also be ascertained."

Summarising the above, the following decisions were taken :

Individual Slips :

(ix) Every person will be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him.

(x) Persons who are basically students, house workers and rent receivers, etc., will be classified accordingly for their main activity. Any gainful activity that these individuals may have but not on the scale of full-time workers will be shown under secondary work.

(xi) Census data may not provide data on under or un-employment as such.

With the above modification in the definition, a 'worker' according to the 1971 census is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. The criterion which determined the main activity of an individual was how he engaged himself mostly or in what manner he spent the major portion of his time. If a person returned himself basically as not engaged in any economic activity he/she was required to state if he or she was engaged in any household duties, or was a student, retired person or a rentier, a dependent, a beggar etc. Such persons though earning some money in their leisure time were treated as non-workers in 1971, although many of such persons would have been classified as 'workers' in 1961. In order to get a full picture of the marginal contribution to work made by such persons, every individual was also asked in addition to the question on main activity to state if he/she ever attended to any secondary work during the reference period.

The changed definition of a worker in 1971 was expected to yield a more realistic picture of the participation of population in work. But results of the 1971 census showed that adoption of this definition led to a swing in the opposite direction as compared to the 1961 census. Every student returned himself as a student for his main activity which is perhaps as it should be, ignoring his extremely marginal, if any participation in any other work. Similarly most Women attending to household duties returned that as their main activity instead of the very marginal participation in any other work.

Work participation rates 1961—1971

A rise in work participation rate is always considered as a positive index of economic development of the country. A higher work participation rate would always mean that the economy of a country is moving ahead. In 1971 the work participation rate is found to have gone down in India as well as in most states and union territories. Even the absolute number of workers for the whole country has gone down to an alarming extent. The most important reason for this remarkable fall is the changed concept of the term, "worker" used in 1971 than what was used in 1961.

Re-survey on economic questions of 1961 and 1971 censuses

As has been stated earlier a good deal of controversy arose over the comparability of 1971 census data relating to economic questions and some people believed that an actual decline in the participation rate had occurred. To set at rest this controversy, a 'resurvey' was undertaken by the Registrar General of India in 1972, with a view to presenting comparable data on participation rates both for 1961 and 1971, and to find out if the fall was a real slide-down during the decade or was solely the result of the changed concepts or due to a combination of both. For this purpose, the economic questions used in 1961 and 1971 census were both canvassed simultaneously through two questionnaires in the sample consisting of 4,500 blocks in the country as a whole. The economic questions were asked only from the normal members, present or absent of the household. The houseless population was kept outside the purview of this survey. The results of this resurvey have shown that the participation rates has declined by 7 % and not by 10 % as revealed by 1971 census. This result further proved that the decline in this work participation rate is not solely due to conceptual changes alone but due to general decline in work participation rates during the decade, 1961—71.

The statement VI. 1 presents the percentage of workers to total population in each sex in 1961 and 1971 census separately according to definitions in vogue at the respective censuses. The statement also shows that the 1961 figures were adjusted to conform to 1971 census concepts. The latter figures are based on the result of the survey on economic question conducted during 1972.

STATEMENT VI.1

Work Participation Rates 1961—71

India/State/ Union Territory	Percentage of workers in each sex to total population of the sex								
	1971			1961			1961 Adjusted		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
India	**32·93**	**52·51**	**11·87**	**42·98***	**57·12***	**27·96***	**39·90**	**55·94**	**22·85**
STATES									
Andhra Pradesh	41·39	58·22	24·16	51·87	62·22	41·32	49·38	62·34	36·17
Assam †	28·35	48·88	5·45	42·64	53·82	29·83	42·13	53·66	28·98
Bihar	31·04	52·16	8·88	41·40	55·60	27·12	39·96	56·94	22·87
Gujarat	31·45	51·24	10·26	41·07	53·47	27·89	37·63	53·34	20·93
Haryana	26·44	47·27	2·41	37·92	52·17	21·51	35·15	51·54	16·27
Himachal Pradesh	36·95	52·43	20·79	53·90	59·32	48·12	44·00	56·91	30·22
Jammu & Kashmir	29·76	52·50	3·86	42·79	57·84	25·64	35·09	55·37	11·98
Kerala	29·12	45·00	13·49	33·31	47·20	19·71	31·46	45·95	17·26
Madhya Pradesh	36·72	53·74	18·65	52·30	60·21	43·99	50·03	59·85	39·72
Maharashtra	36·48	52·09	19·70	47·91	57·09	38·10	46·60	57·11	35·39
Manipur	34·57	45·31	23·62	45·89	47·31	44·48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya	44·17	53·21	34·57	52·31	58·32	45·89	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mysore	34·74	54·40	14·20	45·48	58·38	32·02	42·26	56·97	26·93
Nagaland	50·75	55·55	45·24	59·40	60·49	58·23	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Orissa	31·22	55·32	6·81	43·66	60·75	26·58	40·76	61·29	20·24
Punjab	28·87	52·82	1·18	31·13	53·01	5·50	31·30	54·26	4·41
Rajasthan	31·24	52·09	8·34	47·55	58·14	35·89	42·53	56·81	26·81
Sikkim	53·19	62·96	41·85	64·10	66·84	61·06	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	35·78	56·02	15·09	45·57	59·74	31·28	43·64	59·22	27·93
Tripura	27·79	49·43	4·83	38·29	54·47	20·91	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	30·94	52·24	6·71	39·12	58·19	18·14	32·50	52·71	10·26
West Bengal	27·91	48·83	4·43	33·16	53·98	9·43	33·24	53·69	9·95
UNION TERRITORY									
Andaman and Nicobar Island	39·55	62·10	4·53	49·09	67·80	18·75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arunachal Pradesh	57.65	63·14	51·28	67·60	80·99	17·21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Chandigarh	33·29	53·96	5·70	38·32	59·11	6·41	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47·17	55·43	38·96	60·03	62·04	57·94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delhi	30·21	50·61	4·75	32·14	52·26	6·51	31·47	52·02	5·29
Goa, Daman and Diu	31·67	47·76	15·40	41·19	51·27	31·79	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
L. M. and A. Island	26·15	38·43	13·60	51·64	51·60	51·68	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pondicherry	29·90	48·65	10·94	37·49	55·14	20·07	N·A.	N.A.	N.A.

* Excludes the portion of N. E. F. A. (Arunachal Pradesh) where simplified census Schedule was canvassed.

† Includes Mizo District, now constituted as Union Territory of Mizoram.

Note :—The Statement VI.1 gives the percentage of population treated as working in 1961 and 1971 censuses according to definitions in vogue at the respective censuses. The table also shows that the 1961 figures adjusted to conform to 1971 Census concepts. The latter figures are based on the resurvey on economic questions conducted during 1972.

It reveals from the statement that female workers are reduced in number to a great extent from 1961 to 1971 all over the country. At the country level the percentage of female workers comes down from 27·96 in 1961 to 11·87 in 1971 due to the change in definitions and concepts of the economic questions in both the censuses of 1961 and 1971. In 1961 although the main activity of a housewife was normal household duty, if she had engaged herself in any economically productive work carried on in the household in her leisure time, she was treated as worker. But at the 1971 census those housewives were recorded as non-workers as a result of which the percentage of female workers fell significantly in the 1971 census.

The percentage of male workers has also decreased over the period from 1961 to 1971 by 4·61 due to the students' marginal participation in economic activities. In 1961 all the students who had participated in economically productive work for a part-time were treated as workers, whereas in 1971 those are recorded as students (non-workers). This type of decrease in the number of male and female workers is seen in all the states and union territories owing to change in definitions and concepts.

At the 1971 census, all persons who had returned themselves as non-working for their main activity such as students, housewives, etc., were also asked to state if they attended to any economic activity as secondary work. The number of non-working persons having attended to secondary work was added to that of those who returned themselves as working as their main activity. The participation rates including secondary workers are worked out and presented in the statement VI. 2.

The worker's participation rate (per 100 persons) in 1971 is lower than that recorded in 1961 as shown in the statement VI. 1. The percentage differential of workers is found to be higher in case of females than in case of males. As regards the fall in participation rate it may be stated that there was every possibility of secondary work not being returned by several persons that had returned themselves as non-working for their main activity at the 1971 census. Further persons recorded as just marginal workers in terms of the 1961 census concept might have lost their quality of marginal works by the time of the 1971 census owing to their advancement of age over 10 years period of 1961 to 1971.

The statement VI.3 presents the proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural labourers to total workers of India in 1961 and 1971. It shows that there was an upswing of cultivators and low proportion of agricultural labourers in 1961 while

STATEMENT VI. 2

Participation rates including secondary workers
Census 1971

India/States/ Union Territory	Participation rates including Secondary workers		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
India	**33·97**	**52·63**	**13·91**
STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	43·39	58·38	28·04
Assam	28·38	48·89	5·50
Bihar	31·51	52·21	9·80
Gujarat	32·69	51·37	12·70
Haryana	27·00	47·35	3·52
Himachal Pradesh	38·82	53·02	24·00
Jammu and Kashmir	30·89	52·71	6·04
Kerala	29·79	45·22	14·60
Madhya Pradesh	38·65	53·91	22·44
Maharashtra	38·17	52·21	23·08
Manipur	35·23	45·61	24·66
Meghalaya	44·73	53·33	35·61
Mysore	36·10	54·61	16·75
Nagaland	50·76	55·57	45·24
Orissa	33·19	55·62	10·47
Punjab	28·90	52·83	1·22
Rajasthan	34·11	52·37	14·05
Sikkim	53·19	62·96	41·85
Tamil Nadu	36·87	56·09	17·22
Tripura	28·45	49 56	6·05
Uttar Pradesh	31·15	52·28	7·10
West Bengal	28 09	49 08	4·52
UNION TERRITORIES			
Andaman and Nocobar Island	41·72	62·65	9·21
Arunachal Pradesh	57·87	63·24	51·64
Chandigarh	33·31	53·97	5·72
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54·91	57·75	52·09
Delhi	30·29	50·63	4·89
Goa, Daman and Diu	33·18	48·05	18·15
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Island	35·03	40·45	29.49
Pondicherry	30·42	48·72	11·91

STATEMENT VI. 3

Proportion of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers to total workers of India 1971—1961

Census year	Total Workers			Cultivators		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1971	180,485,006	149,146,069	31,338,937	78,267,087	68,963,109	9,303,978
1961	188,675,500	129,170,765	59,504,735	99,621,175	66,464,504	33,156,671
1961 (Adjusted) (Fig. in 000)	175,123	126,501	48,622	93,204	65,578	27,626

Contd.

	Percentage of Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Percentage of Agricultural Labourers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1971	43·36	46·24	29·69	47,493,590	31,697,908	15,795,682	26·32	21·25	50·40
1961	52·80	51·45	55·72	31,521,641	17,324,256	14,197,385	16·71	13·41	23·86
1961 (Adjusted) (Fig. in 000)	53·22	51·84	56·82	27,144	16,631	10,513	15·50	13·15	21·62

lower proportion of cultivators and higher proportion of Agricultural labourers were recorded at the 1971 census. The reason for this inflated rate of participation in cultivation at the 1961 census may be attributed to the order of ascertaining the economic activity of persons at the 1961 census. For example a person had returned more than one work at the census counting besides cultivation and had not indicated which of these work was his main work. In most of cases of this nature, cultivation was shown as his main work although in fact he was an agricultural labourer. Besides a large number of members of agricultural households were recorded as cultivators even though they hardly contributed to any work on the very limited holdings of the households. Many persons who were basically agricultural labourers might have been recorded as cultivators of the household because they had just cultivated the extremely small holding of the fields.

The statement further shows a substantial fall in the proportion of persons returning as cultivators as their main activity at the 1971 census and sizable increase in the number of agricultural labourers. This phenomenon most probably reflects a real picture about the actual rate of participation in work. It may be relevant to mention here that housewives, students and other members of the family, who are basically non-workers in terms of the 1971 census treated as cultivators at the 1961 census owing to the concept there in vogue even for their very marginal participation in the cultivation of the holding also found during their leisure time. But, owing to change in the concept of 'worker' such people were not treated as cultivators at the 1971 census.

The statement VI.4 presents the percentage values of workers engaged in different non-agricultural sectors of economy to total workers in each sex in 1971 and 1961.

STATEMENT VI. 4

Proportion of Non-agricultural workers in various Industrial Categories to total workers in 1961 and 1971

Industrial Category	P M F	Percentage of workers in each Industrial Category to total workers	
		1971	1961
1	2	3	4
III	P	2·14 (146, 923)	1·37 (105, 063)
	M	2·18 (132, 836)	1·48 (78, 936)
	F	1·90 (14, 087)	1·12 (26, 127)
IV	P	0·76 (51, 701)	0·35 (26, 933)
	M	0·62 (37, 844)	0·32 (17, 042)
	F	1·87 (13, 857)	0·42 (9, 891)
V(a)	P	3·63 (248, 610)	6·93 (530, 809)
	M	3·09 (188, 803)	5·36 (285, 734)
	F	8·05 (59, 807)	10·50 (245, 075)
V (b)	P	2·30 (157, 344)	1·13 (86, 197)
	M	2·33 (142, 424)	1·37 (72, 998)
	F	2·01 (14, 920)	0·57 (13, 199)
VI	P	0·55 (37, 801)	0·40 (30, 858)
	M	0·59 (35, 696)	0·55 (29, 117)
	F	0·28 (2, 105)	0·07 (1, 741)
VII	P	3·31 (226, 754)	1·92 (147, 462)
	M	3·34 (204, 244)	2·09 (111, 622)
	F	3·03 (22, 510)	1·54 (35, 840)
VIII	P	1·45 (98, 994)	0·68 (51, 716)
	M	1·54 (93, 868)	0·92 (49, 098)
	F	0·69 (5, 126)	0·11 (2, 618)
IX	P	8·42 (576, 925)	13·39 (1,025,968)
	M	8·27 (505,323)	13·02 (693, 682)
	F	9·64 (71, 602)	14·24 (332, 286)

Note :—Figures in brackets are in absolute number.

A study of the data presented in the statement VI. 4 reveals that there was a fall in the percentage value of workers over the decade 1961—1971 in the industrial categories, V (a) (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs at Household Industry) and IX (Other services). This fall in percentage figures as well as in absolute number is attributed to the change of definition pertaining to economic questions of the 1961 and 1971 census. In the above two sectors of economy generally housewives, students and other family members who were basically non-workers might have taken part marginally to help the family members and hence recorded as worker at the 1961 census. The statement indicates a rise in the percentage value of workers in all other industrial categories.

The stetement VI.5 shows the perdentage of workers to total population in each sex and proportion of workers in various industrial categories to total workers in each district according to the 1971 census. It also gives an idea about the participation of workers in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and in the Tertiary sector.

STATEMENT VI. 5

Proportion of workers in different Industrial Categories, Districtwise

State/ District	P M F	Percentage of Workers to total popula-tion	Percentage of workers in different Industrial Categories to total workers									
			Primary				Secondary			Tertiary		
			Cate-gory I	Cate-gory II	Cate-gory III	Cate-gory IV	Cate-gory V(a)	Cate-gory V(b)	Cate-gory VI	Cate-gory VII	Cate-gory VIII	Cate-gory IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa	P	31·22	49·16	28·28	2·14	0·76	3·63	2·30	0·55	3·31	1·45	8·42
	M	55·32	52·71	25·33	2·18	0·62	3·09	2·33	0·59	3·34	1·54	8·27
	F	6·81	19·98	52·55	1·90	1·87	8·05	2·01	0·28	3·03	0·69	9·64
Sambalpur	P	35·33	47·26	28·31	1·61	0·63	6.09	3·76	0·52	3·04	1·67	7·11
	M	60·51	51·28	25·57	1·67	0·68	4·65	3·62	0·55	3·11	1·82	7·05
	F	9·56	21·26	46·04	1·22	0·31	15·42	4·62	0·34	2·57	0·70	7·52

STATEMENT VI. 5 *Concld.*

Proportion of workers in different Industrial Categories, Districtwise

State/ District	P M F	Percentage of Workers to total population	Percentage of workers in different Industrial Categories to total workers									
			Primary				Secondary			Territory		
			Category I	Category II	Category III	Category IV	Category V(a)	Category V(b)	Category VI	Category VII	Category VIII	Category IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sundargarh	P	31·45	43·20	16·75	1·77	3·88	2·73	10·68	0·65	4·48	3·56	12·30
	M	55·21	45·77	15·79	1·61	2·84	2·41	11·03	0·67	4·66	3 77	11·45
	F	6·21	19·01	25·80	3·21	13·69	5·76	7·43	0·41	2·75	1·65	20·29
Keonjhar	P	30·60	53·27	22·03	1·71	7·38	2·66	1·44	0·36	2·25	1·54	7·36
	M	54·14	57·62	20·35	1·73	5·22	2·31	1·47	0·37	2·37	1·35	7·21
	F	6·51	16·25	36·30	1·51	25·76	5·64	1·20	0·26	1·22	3·17	8·69
Mayurbhanj	P	33·35	46·17	37·42	2·39	0·20	4·72	0·69	0·22	1·32	0·64	6·23
	M	54·80	51·83	31·10	2·54	0·13	4·36	0·76	0·25	1·52	0·74	6·77
	F	11·60	19·10	67·65	1·65	0·50	6·49	0·35	0·08	0·38	0·18	3·62
Balasore	P	26·98	56·46	28·06	1·11	0·16	1·60	1·45	0·35	2·46	1·46	6·89
	M	50·67	58·25	26·82	1·13	0·10	1·40	1·33	0·32	2·48	1·47	6·70
	F	2·60	20·39	52·86	0·90	1·57	5·74	3·77	0·81	1·99	1·26	10·71
Cuttack	P	27·49	47·92	26·44	1·88	0·15	3·56	3·15	0·50	4·71	2·00	9·69
	M	51·53	50·11	24·84	1·83	0·14	3·10	3·22	0·52	4·72	2·08	9·44
	F	3·11	10·99	53·23	2·86	0·32	11·19	2·07	0·20	4·56	0·60	13·98
Dhenkanal	P	30·08	51·26	27·19	3·69	1·67	3·87	1·23	0·49	1·97	0·78	7·85
	M	54·94	54·15	24·91	3·77	1·78	3·11	1·25	0·48	1·98	0·83	7·74
	F	4·65	16·35	54·81	2·76	0·22	13·02	0·93	0·70	1·78	0·18	9·25
Baudh-Khondmals	P	35·29	55·16	28·94	1·41	0·06	3·63	0·50	0·41	2·35	0·42	7·12
	M	59 68	59 45	24·95	1·48	0·06	3·10	0·47	0·44	2·44	0·47	7·14
	F	11·00	31·98	50·55	1·04	0·02	6·52	0·63	0·23	1·86	0·12	7·05
Bolangir	P	33·59	55·11	27·78	1·73	0·08	4·80	1·13	0·29	2·22	0·93	5·93
	M	60·79	58·53	26·05	1·79	0·07	3·81	1·02	0·30	1·97	1·00	5·46
	F	6·21	21·36	44·77	1·23	0·16	14·54	2·29	0·20	4·62	0·32	10·51
Kalahandi	P	32·73	53·57	32·09	1·36	0·01	2·82	0·93	0·32	1·82	0·55	6·53
	M	60·16	56·65	30·87	1·34	0·01	2·22	0·81	0·33	1·58	0·56	5·63
	F	5·59	20·73	45·08	1·63	0·04	9·21	2·24	0·20	4·29	0·38	16·20
Koraput	P	35·09	52·46	29·96	1·67	0·31	2·16	1·37	1·00	2·44	1·10	7·53
	M	60·21	56·90	25·58	1·77	0·33	2·06	1·47	1·07	2·36	1·11	7·35
	F	9·46	23·63	58·42	1·06	0·22	2·76	0·74	0·48	2·98	1·06	8 65
Ganjam	P	32·54	41·42	32·12	3·05	0·06	4·13	1·81	0·70	5·01	1·32	10·38
	M	52·61	46·49	25·61	3·30	0·07	3·93	1·98	0·85	5·32	1·56	10·89
	F	13·29	22·19	56·85	2·05	0·05	4·87	1·17	0·15	3·86	0·39	8·42
Puri	P	29·07	46·51	25·65	3·57	0·05	3 53	1·88	0·81	4·96	1·91	11·13
	M	53·98	48·94	24·02	3·50	0·05	3·05	1·82	0·85	4·92	1·99	10·86
	F	3·59	9·14	50·72	4·60	0·04	10·86	2·82	0·24	5·61	0·65	15·32

The statement VI. 5 reveals that less than 30 per cent of population are economically active and recorded as worker at the 1971 census in each of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri lying in the plain areas of the state. Of these three districts, the lowest percentage of workers is found in the district of Balasore (26·98) followed by Cuttack (27·49) and Puri (29·07). Although these three districts are considered as economically developed districts of the state yet it is being established here that there is inverse co-relation between the worker participation rates and the stage of economic development of the district.

Of the remaining 10 districts of the state Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput have each recorded 35 persons as workers out of every 100 persons and this is the highest work participation rate of the state. The work participation rates in the rest of the seven districts belonging to high lands of Orissa varies from 30 to 33 per cent. The inverse correlation between the work participation rates and the stage of economic development is also found in case of all these 10 districts. The work participation rate in case of males is also recorded in a manner similar to that of persons as discussed earlier in this report. But deviation is noticed in case of females. The highest percentage of female workers is indicated in the districts of Ganjam (13·29), Mayurbhanj (11·60) and Baudh-Khondmals (11·00).

The females participation in work becomes prominent in the agricultural sector. A study of the percentage figures of workers employed in various industrial categories to total workers reveals that the primary sector of economy absorbs as many as 80 out of every 100 workers. Primary sector of economy includes the workers employed in categories I(cultivators), II (Agricultural labourers), III (Forestry, Live-stock, Fishing, Hunting & Plantation, Orchards and allied activities) and IV (Mining & Quarrying). The districts showing higher percentage of workers than the state average (80) in primary sector of economy are Kalahandi (87), Mayurbhanj (86), Balasore (86), (Keonjhar (84), Baudh-Khondmals (85), Koraput (84), Bolangir (85) and Dhenkanal (83), In the remaining five districts, namely, Sambalpur (78), Sundargarh (66), Cuttack (76), Puri (76) and Ganjam (76). The percentage figures of workers under primary sector are lower than the state's average (80) in the same sector. These five districts have since economically developed.

The secondary sector of economy absorbs 6·48 per cent of the total workers of the state. This sector includes the category V (Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs) and VI (Construction). Among the districts Sundargarh has the highest percentage (14·06) of workers employed in this sector on account of the location of the Rourkela Steel Plant in this district. Besides, Cuttack (7·21), Sambalpur (10·37) and Ganjam (6 64) districts record higher percentage of workers than the state's average in this sector. Direct co-relation between the work participation rates and the stages of economic development of the districts is noticed in this sector of economy.

In the tertiary sector of economy only 13·18 percent of the total workers of the state are engaged. Here tertiary sector of economy embraces the categories of VII (Trade and commerce), VIII (Transport, storage and communications) and IX (other services). Sundargarh district again tops the list by accommodating the highest percentage (20·34) of the total workers of the district in this sector of economy. Sundargarh is followed by Puri which has the State Headquarters at Bhubaneswar. 18·00 per cent of the workers of the district are absorbed in this sector of economy. Besides Ganjam (16·71) and Cuttack (16·40) have recorded percentage figures above the states average (13·18) per cent. This sector of economy also exhibits the direct correlation between the work participation rates and the stage of economic development of the state.

The statement VI. 6 presents the percentage distribution of workers among all industrial categories in rural and urban areas of the state with sex-break up.

STATEMENT VI.6

Distribution of population by Industrial Categories—Rural and Urban Sectors

Industrial Category	Percentage of Workers in each Category to total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Workers	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
I	52·87	56·74	21·30	7·73	8·19	3·51
II	30·21	27·08	55·68	6·76	5·99	13·88
III	2·07	2·08	1·95	2·98	3·17	1·22
IV	0·63	0·51	1·59	2·13	1·79	5·27
V (a)	3·58	3·03	8·13	4·14	3·82	7·06
V (b)	1·28	1·23	1·65	13·74	14·52	6·52
VI	0·38	0·40	0·25	2·47	2·67	0·67
VII	1·97	1·92	2·36	18·30	19·05	11·40
VIII	0·63	0·69	0·16	10·53	10·89	7·28
IX	6·38	6·32	6·93	31·22	29·91	43·19

The statement VI.6 indicates different patterns of work participation in rural and urban areas of the state. Both male and female workers are seen to have concentrated in large numbers in the primary sector of economy in rural areas, whereas, in the urban areas their concentration is seen in the tertiary sector of economy. In the secondary sector of economy work participation rates of both males and females are found to be higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.

Percentage figures of male workers in industrial categories—I (cultivators) and II (Agricultural labourers) are significantly higher in rural areas than in the urban areas. But in case of other categories of workers, percentage figures of male workers are higher in urban areas than in the rural areas of the state. Female workers constitute higher percentages in urban areas than in rural areas in the industrial categories—IX (other services),—VIII (Transport, storage and communication), VII (Trade and commerce), VI (Construction), V (b) (Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs but the position is different with the household industry), and IV (Mining and Quarrying). It may be stated here that in the household industry, the percentage share of female workers in rural areas is larger than that of femals worker in urban areas of the state.

Age-group and participation rate

Statement VI. 7 presents the participation rate of workers to total population in each of the eight broad age-groups for each sex in rural and urban areas of the state.

The statement VI.7 shows that the participation rate of female workers has always been conspicuously lower than that of male workers in each age-group in both rural and urban areas of the state. It is further seen that the percentage figures of total workers to total population in each of the age-groups 0—14, 15—19, 20—24 and 60 +are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, whereas the percentage figures of workers in the age groups 25—29, 30—39, 40—49 and 50—59 are found to be greater in urban areas than in the rural areas. But male workers constitute the higher percentages in each of the eight age groups, namely 0—14, 15—19, 20—24, 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59 and 60+ in rural areas than in the urban areas. The participation rate of female workers above the age—24 becomes higher in urban areas as a result of which participation rate of total workers in age groups 25—29, 30—39, 40—49, 50—59 also becomes higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.

STATEMENT VI.7

Participation rate in work by Age-groups

Age-Groups	Percentage of workers to total in each age-group								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0—14	5·30	9·07	1·49	5·55	9·55	1·54	2·33	3·64	0·95
15—19	37·69	65·68	8·00	39·28	69·04	8·18	22·40	35·69	6·05
20—24	46·32	85·99	9·05	47·08	88·81	9·13	40·16	66·13	8·30
25—29	51·48	96·12	10·43	51·04	96·54	10·40	55·42	92·82	10·73
30—39	55·86	98·01	12·52	55·29	98·19	12·48	61·52	96·49	19 94
40—49	58·42	97·99	13·96	57·98	98·22	13·88	63·48	95·72	14·98
50—59	55·33	95·63	12·22	55·33	96·18	12·13	55·42	88·82	13·61
60+	39·97	75·77	6·75	40·42	76·85	6·70	33·37	60·28	7·49
Age not Stated	22·33	35·07	7·05	20·60	32·20	6·58	29·34	46·95	8·92

Female workers by marital status in each age-group

Statement VI.8 shows distribution of proportion of female labour force by marital status in each of the broad age-groups for the urban and rural areas of the state.

The statement VI.8 indicates an interesting correlation between marital status and participation rate in work in different age-groups. The tabulation plan of the 1971 census for the first time provided for this type of valuable table which contains important sociological data on the composition of labour force by marital status of women.

The statement shows at the outset that out of 742,658 female workers of the state, as many as 687,201 or 92·53 per cent are enumerated in rural areas, while 55,457 or 7·47 per cent are counted in the urban areas.

STATEMENT VI.8

Distribution of female workers by marital status in each age-group

Age-group	R U	Total Female workers	Proportion per 1,000 of female workers				
			Total	Never married	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All ages	R	687,201	1,000	160	619	220	1
	U	55,457	1,000	177	578	245	..
0—14	R	65,684	1,000	964	33	2	1
	U	3,401	1,000	979	21	..	..
15—19	R	64,567	1,000	520	459	20	1
	U	4,540	1,000	628	350	22	..
20—24	R	65,396	1,000	97	857	45	1
	U	6,248	1,000	264	689	47	..
25—29	R	81,771	1,000	32	896	70	2
	U	8,072	1,000	117	809	74	..
30—39	R	164,483	1,000	13	822	163	2
	U	14,253	1,000	44	772	184	..
40—49	R	125,501	1,000	7	652	340	1
	U	9,856	1,000	24	568	408	..
50—59	R	76,730	1,000	7	459	532	2
	U	5,814	1,000	17	374	609	..
60+	R	42,984	1,000	7	276	715	2
	U	3,244	1,000	15	238	747	..

Note :—Population in age 0—9 have been treated as Never Married.

It further reveals that out of every 1,000 female workers, 619 are married, 220 are widow or divorced, 160 are never married and only one is recorded under the unspecified status in rural areas of the state, whereas in urban areas 578 are married, 245 are widow or divorced and 177 are never married among every 1,000 female workers as per the 1971 census data.

In the younger age-groups (0—14 and 15—19) it is seen that of all the marital status, never married girls constitute a higher proportion (more than 500 per 1,000) of labour force both in rural and urban areas of the state.

Again it is observed that married female workers in the age groups 20—24, 25—29, 30—39 and 40—49 account for higher proportion (more than 560 per 1,000) of labour force in both the rural and urban areas of the state.

In the next higher age groups (50—59 and 60+) widowed or divorced workers present the higher proportion (more than 530 per 1,000) of labour force in rural and urban areas of the state.

Lastly, it may be stated that out of every 1,000 female workers only one or two are recorded under unspecified marital status in each of the broad age-group in rural areas only.

The participation rates in each of the Industrial categories by marital status of women may be studied in the statement VI.9.

STATEMENT VI.9

Industrial Category of workers and Marital Status

Industrial Category	Total	Precentage of female workers to total by marital status			
		Never married	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Unspecified
1	2	8	4	5	6
I	148,347	8·95	55·84	35·05	0·16
II	390,297	17·42	64·06	18·36	0·16
III	14,087	43·58	43·35	13·00	0·07
IV	13,857	14·19	79·63	6·18	..
V (a)	59,807	12·92	69·63	17·40	0·05
V (b)	14,920	20·26	57·98	21·56	0·20
VI	2,105	24·13	66·89	8·98	..
VII	22,510	8·36	54·67	36·88	0·09
VIII	5,126	20·50	58·14	21·36	..
IX	71,602	22·39	56·29	21·25	0·07

The statement VI.9 shows the percentage of female workers of different marital status in each of the industrial categories of workers of Orissa. Female workers of this state are mostly concentrated in the agricultural sector. Out of 742,658 female workers as many as 538,644 or 72·53 per cent are absorbed in that sector (category I & II). More than 50 per cent of the female workers of the state are engaged in category II (Agricultural labourer).

It further shows that married female workers account for more than 50 per cent of total workers in each of the Industrial category of workers excepting the category III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities).

In the category III, never married female workers constitute 43·58 per cent while the married female workers and widowed or divorced female workers respectively account for 43·35 and 13 per cent to total workers in this category. Many young girls of the poor families in rural areas are engaged mainly in inferior types of work like rearing up of cattle (livestock) for maintaining their livelihood. But majority of the unmarried girls are engaged in category II though they constitute only 17·42 per cent of total female workers (390,297) in the said category. However, there is preponderance of married females in the total female labour force of other state.

Industrial classification of workers other than agriculture

The display of non-agricultural workers in different non-agricultural sectors of economy can be studied in detail from the statement VI.10 to VI.17.

Industrial category III

Statement VI.10 persents the workers engaged in industrial category III (livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities) and their bi-way of distribution among districts and division/major groups of N. I. C. (National Industrial Classification).

STATEMENT

Industrial Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Category III Total or Division	0	(a)	146,923	10,470	5,727	4,984	11,409	5,510
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Major Group	00	(a)	2,788	70	70	..	130	20
		(b)	1·90	0·67	1·22	..	1·14	0·36
Minor Group	007	(a)	2,484	70	50	..	130	..
		(b)	1·69	0·67	0·87	..	1·14	..
	008	(a)	304	..	20	..	..	20
		(b)	0·21	..	0·35	..	..	0·36
Major Group	01	(a)	1,050	55	20	30	..	10
		(b)	0·71	0·53	0·35	0·60	..	0·18
Minor Group	010	(a)	210	5	..	10	..	..
		(b)	0·14	0·05	..	0·20	..	..
	011	(a)	30	10	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·02	0·10	..	..	..	0·18
	013	(a)	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·10	..	..	..	..
	017	(a)	320	10	10	20	..	..
		(b)	0·22	0·09	0·18	0·40	..	..
	018	(a)	20	20	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·19	..	..	..	..
	019	(a)	460	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·31	..	0·17	..	..	..
Major Group	02	(a)	69,837	4,956	3,577	3,244	9,067	948
		(b)	47·53	47·33	62·46	65·09	79·47	17·21
Minor Group	020	(a)	67,426	4,802	3,443	3,214	8,881	948
		(b)	45·89	45·86	60·12	64·49	77·84	17·21
	021	(a)	1,193	89	99	10	181	..
		(b)	0·81	0·85	1·73	0·20	1·59	..
	023	(a)	435	10	10	10	..	..
		(b)	0·29	0·10	0·17	0·20	..	..
	024	(a)	276	15	25	..	5	..
		(b)	0·19	0·14	0·44	..	0·04	..
	025	(a)	215	20	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·15	0·19	..	..	..	..
	026	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	029	(a)	262	20	..	10	..	..
		(b)	0·18	0·19	..	0·20	..	..

VI.10

Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19,815	14,373	3,100	7,362	5,182	11,978	22,727	24,286
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
260	..	30	196	308	138	876	690
1·31	..	0·97	2·66	5·94	1·15	3·85	2·84
260	..	30	196	104	138	856	650
1·31	..	0·97	2·66	2·01	1·15	3·76	2·68
..	..	..	..	204	..	20	40
..	..	..	..	3·93	..	0·09	0.16
225	40	5	50	40	30	65	480
1·14	0·28	0·16	0·68	0·77	0·25	0·29	1·98
195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	20	5	20	40	30	65	80
0·10	0·14	0·16	0·27	0·77	0·25	0·29	0·33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	20	..	30	..	..	..	390
0·05	0·14	..	0·41	..	..	..	161
8,733	10,688	1,596	4,039	3,268	7,194	5,248	6,279
44·07	74·36	51·48	54·86	63·07	60·06	27·49	25·85
8,488	10,202	1,446	3,923	3,139	7,144	5,814	5,982
42·84	70·98	46·64	53·29	60·58	59·64	25·58	24·63
..	331	109	60	129	..	165	20
..	2·30	3·52	0·81	2·49	..	0·73	0·08
175	..	..	..	..	10	109	111
0·88	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·48	0·46
30	35	..	5	..	25	41	95
0·15	0·24	..	0·07	.	0·21	0·18	0·39
20	120	20	..	..	5	30	..
0·10	0·84	0·64	..	..	0·04	0 13	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04
..	..	21	51	..	10	89	61
..	..	0·68	0·69	..	0·08	0·39	0·25

STATEMENT

Industrial Category III—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	03	(a)	12,536	1,516	831	809	380	700
		(b)	8·53	14·48	14·51	16·23	3·33	12·70
Minor Group	030	(a)	66	..	15	..	10	.
		(b)	0·05	..	0·26	..	0·09	..
	031	(a)	5,143	340	30	634	130	396
		(b)	3·50	3·25	0·52	12·72	1·14	7·19
	032	(a)	210	30	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·14	0·29	0·18	..	..	..
	033	(a)	121	30	..	..	..	30
		(b)	0·08	0·29	..	..	..	0·54
	034	(a)	1,763	129	571	45	35	50
		(b)	1·20	1·23	9·97	0·90	0·31	0·91
	035	(a)	1,120	260	100	50	45	20
		(b)	0·76	2·48	1·75	1·00	0·39	0·36
	036	(a)	95	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·06	..	0·17	..	..	..
	039	(a)	4,018	727	95	80	160	204
		(b)	2·74	6·94	1·66	1·61	1·40	3·70
Major Group	04	(a)	155	20	10	10	..	..
		(b)	0·11	0·19	0·17	0·20	..	..
Minor Group	040	(a)	155	20	10	10	..	..
		(b)	0·11	0·19	0·17	0·20	..	..
Major Group	05	(a)	23,024	1,597	860	816	1,682	130
		(b)	15·67	15·25	15·02	16·37	14·74	2·36
Minor Group	050	(a)	8,012	855	413	235	724	50
		(b)	5·45	8·17	7·21	4·71	6·35	0·91
	051	(a)	7,990	414	194	345	290	20
		(b)	5·44	3·95	3·39	6·92	2·54	0·36
	052	(a)	4,681	89	80	105	20	..
		(b)	3·19	0·85	1·40	2·11	0·18	..
	053	(a)	75	10	..	..	20	..
		(b)	0·05	0·10	..	..	0·17	..
	054	(a)	2,136	219	153	131	608	60
		(b)	1·45	2·09	2·67	2·63	5·33	1·09
	059	(a)	130	10	20	..	20	..
		(b)	0·09	0·09	0·35	..	0·17	..

VI.10—*Contd.*

Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,307	708	314	488	292	956	963	2,272
11·64	4·92	10·13	6·63	5·64	7·98	4·24	9·36
..	11	..	20	..	..	..	10
..	0·08	..	0·27	..	..	..	0·04
1,279	251	124	85	118	186	454	1,116
6·45	1·75	4·00	1·15	2·28	1·55	2·00	4·60
30	100	..	..	10	10	10	10
0·15	0·69	..	..	0·20	0·08	0·04	0·04
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	0·32	..	..	..	..	0·21
329	80	30	75	10	54	95	260
1·66	0·56	0·97	1·02	0·19	0·45	0·42	1·07
150	110	20	30	40	225	35	35
0·76	0·76	0·65	0·41	0·77	1·88	0·15	0·14
..	..	10	..	..	..	15	60
..	..	0·32	..	..	..	0·07	0·25
519	156	120	278	114	481	354	730
2·62	1·08	3·87	3·78	2·20	4·02	1·56	3·01
20	20	..	..	10	20	10	35
0·10	0·14	..	..	0·19	0·17	0·04	0·14
20	20	..	..	10	20	10	35
0·10	0·14	..	..	0·19	0·17	0 04	0·14
2,645	1,388	717	1,063	851	3,178	5,289	2,808
13·35	9·66	23·13	14·44	16 42	26·53	23·27	11·56
1,089	755	279	448	412	1,346	796	610
5·50	5·25	9·00	6·09	7·95	11·24	3·50	2·51
1,036	392	296	346	229	601	2,559	1,268
5·23	2·73	9·55	4·70	4·42	5·02	11·26	5·22
211	111	91	62	70	1,112	1,840	890
1·06	0·77	2·94	0·84	1·35	9·28	8·10	3·67
20	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
0·10	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	0·04
249	120	51	207	140	109	69	20
1·26	0·84	1·64	2·81	2·70	0·91	0·30	0·08
40	10	..	..	..	10	10	10
0·20	0·07	..	..	..	0·08	0·04	0·04

STATEMENT

Industrial Category III— Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	06	(a)	37,533	2,256	359	75	150	3,702
		(b)	25·55	21·55	6·27	1·51	1·32	67·19
Minor Group	060	(a)	17,585	70	10	..	..	2,004
		(b)	11·97	0·67	0·18	..	..	36·37
	061	(a)	18,678	2,101	314	70	150	1,643
		(b)	12·71	20·07	5·48	1·41	1·32	29·82
	062	(a)	545	15	15	..	..	10
		(b)	0·37	0·14	0·26	..	..	0·18
	063	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	069	(a)	715	70	20	5	..	45
		(b)	0·49	0·67	0·35	0·10	..	0·82

STATEMENT

Industrial Category IV—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Division 1		(a)	51,701	4,127	12,569	21,577	947	819
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Major Group	10	(a)	6,765	3,240	25	10	11	10
		(b)	13·08	78·51	0·20	0·05	1·16	1·22
Minor Group	100	(a)	6,734	3,240	25	10	..	...
		(b)	13·02	78·51	0·20	0·05	..	..
	101	(a)	31	..	..	..	11	10
		(b)	0·06	..	..	..	1·16	1·22
Major Group	11	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
Minor Group	110	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	12	(a)	34,106	5	8,776	19,886	845	31
		(b)	65·97	0·12	69·82	92·16	89·23	3·79
Minor Group	120	(a)	20,074	..	1,305	17,172	845	..
		(b)	38·83	..	10·38	79·59	89·23	..

VI.10—*Concld.*

Plantations, Orchards and allied activities

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,625	1,529	438	1,526	413	462	9,276	11,722
28·39	10·64	14·13	20·73	7·97	3·86	40·82	48·27
280	10	20	60	..	19	5,807	9,305
1·41	0·07	0·65	0·82	..	0·16	25·55	38·31
4,971	1,288	393	1,401	383	373	3,364	2,227
25·09	8·96	12·68	19·03	7·39	3·12	14·80	9·17
175	150	10	20	..	10	10	130
0·88	1·05	0·32	0·27	..	0·08	0·05	0·54
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..
199	81	15	45	30	60	85	60
1·01	0·56	0·48	0·61	0·58	0·50	0·37	0·25

VI.11

Mining & Quarrying

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,586	6,490	121	320	40	2,261	482	362
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
21	3,239	..	10	..	..	190	9
1·32	49·91	..	3·12	..	..	39·42	2·48
21	3,239	..	..	..	..	190	9
1·32	49·91	..	..	..	..	39·42	2·48
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3·12	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,204	3,045	..	71	2	232	..	9
75·92	46·92	..	22·19	5·00	10·26	..	2·49
722	20	..	10	..	..	..	..
45·53	0·31	..	3·13	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Industrial Category IV—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
	121	(a)	6,658	..	1,541	1,865	..	..
		(b)	12·88	..	12·26	8·64	..	..
	122	(a)	971	..	..	449	..	..
		(b)	1·88	..	..	2·08	..	..
	125	(a)	9	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	127	(a)	5,709	..	5,709	..	..	..
		(b)	11·04	..	45·42	..	..	
	129	(a)	685	5	221	400	..	31
		(b)	1·32	0·12	1·76	1·85	..	3·79
Major Group	19	(a)	10,820	682	3,768	1,681	91	778
		(b)	20·93	21·37	29·98	7·79	9·61	94·99
Minor Group	190	(a)	7,221	332	2,868	85	82	775
		(b)	13·97	804	22·82	0·39	8·66	94·63
	192	(a)	172	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·33	..	0·08	..	..	..
	194	(a)	11	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	195	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	199	(a)	3,406	550	890	1,596	9	3
		(b)	6·59	13·33	7·08	7·40	0·95	3·36

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total (Division 2 & 3)		(a)	405,954	64,163	43,475	11,989	25,893	15,058
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Major Group	20-21	(a)	51,990	9,574	1,853	912	1,481	3,724
		(b)	12·81	14·92	4·26	7·61	5·72	24·73
Minor Group	200	(a)	60	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	0·02	..	..	..
	201	(a)	518	20	10	..	20	25
		(b)	0·13	0·03	0·02	..	0·08	0·17

VI.11

Mining & Quarrying

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.	2,985	..	33	2	232	..	..
..	45·99	..	10·31	5·00	10·26	..	..
482	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
30·39	0·62	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·49
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	8·75	..	..	..	..
361	196	121	239	38	2,029	292	344
22·76	3·02	100·00	74·69	95·00	89·74	60·58	95·03
320	35	121	195	38	1,999	135	236
20·18	0·54	100·00	60·94	95·00	88·41	28·01	65·19
..	31	..	..	..	..	131	..
..	0·48	..	..	..	..	27·18	..
..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3·44	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	120	..	33	..	30	26	108
2·58	1·85	.	10·31	..	1·33	5·39	29 84

VI.12

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
70,633	19,820	9,046	25,172	14,290	25,284	44,335	3,679
100·00	100 00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
8,142	3,312	1,252	5,219	3,182	2,965	6,072	4,302
11·53	16·71	13·84	20·73	22·27	11·73	13·70	11·69
15	30	..	..	..	5	..	..
0·02	0·15	..	..	..	0·02	..	..
65	44	..	10	..	89	81	154
0·09	0·22	..	0·04	..	0·35	0·18	0·42

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	202	(a)	30	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·02	..	..	..	.
	203	(a)	426	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·11	..	..	..	..	..
	204	(a)	11,909	1,740	220	150	216	2,427
		(b)	2·93	2·71	0·51	1·25	0·83	16·12
	205	(a)	1,554	90	170	..	30	110
		(b)	0·38	0·14	0·39	..	0·12	0·73
	206	(a)	676	35	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·17	0·05	0·02	..	..	..
	207	(a)	140	..	..	..	10	10
		(b)	0·03	..	..	..	0·04	0·07
	208	(a)	201	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·05	..	..	..	..	..
	209	(a)	6,060	510	230	129	295	305
		(b)	1·49	0·80	0·53	1·08	1·14	2·02
	210	(a)	35	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	211	(a)	4,848	935	20	130	115	130
		(b)	1·19	1·46	0·05	1·09	0·44	0·86
	212	(a)	89	..	5	..	..	29
		(b)	0 02	..	0·01	..	..	0·19
	213	(a)	20	..	10	..	.	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0·02	..	..	..
	214	(a)	90	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	215	(a)	255	15	20	..	5	30
		(b)	0·06	0·02	0·05	..	0·02	0·20
	216	(a)	25	5	..	10	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·01	..	0·08	..	..
	217	(a)	255	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·06	..	0·02	..	..	..
	219	(a)	24,799	6,214	1,138	493	790	658
		(b)	6·11	9·68	2·62	4·11	3·05	4·37
Major Group	22	(a)	17,052	6,898	439	309	431	632
		(b)	4·20	10·75	1·01	2·58	1·67	4·20
Minor Group	220	(a)	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	0·01	..	..	..	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0·10		..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	..	129	71	216
..	..	0·11		..	0·51	0·16	0·59
2,161	210	40	635	776	918	1,245	1,171
3·06	1·06	0·44	2·52	5·43	3·63	2 81	3·18
606	44	15	55	15	45	230	144
0·86	0·22	0·17	0·22	0·11	0·18	0 52	0·39
10	..	..	.	..	335	286	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	1 33	0·64	..
40	..	..	10	..	10	35	25
0·06	..	..	0·04	..	0·04	0·08	0·07
10	..	10	..	..	..	181	..
0·01	..	0·11	..	..	..	0·41	..
1,331	5·36	94	246	191	166	1,191	836
1·88	2·71	1·04	0·98	1·34	0·66	2·69	2·27
5	..	..	..	10	..	20	..
0·01	..	..	..	0·07	..	0·05	..
190	414	231	952	200	180	895	456
0·27	2·09	2 55	3·78	1·40	0·71	2·02	1·24
..	10	..	..	..	10	15	20
..	0·05	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	0·05
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..		..	..	..	..	0·03
70	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
0·10	..	..	..	0·14	..	..	..
40	..	..	35	..	5	15	90
0·06	..	..	0·14	..	0·02	0·03	0·24
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1·71	..	..	..
3,599	2,004	852	3,266	1,725	1,073	1,807	1,180
5·10	10·11	9·42	12·97	12·07	4·24	4·08	3·21
2,447	3,305	125	441	344	400	735	546
3·46	16·68	1·38	1·75	2·41	1·58	1·66	1·48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	221	(a)	671	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·17	0·01	..	..	..	..
	222	(a)	410	150	40	100	50	10
		(b)	0·10	0·23	0·09	0·84	0·19	0·07
	223	(a)	2,356	406	334	94	120	5
		(b)	0·58	0·63	0·77	0·79	0·47	0·03
	224	(a)	160	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·04	..	0·02	..	..	..
	225	(a)	125	5	..	..	20	..
		(b)	0·03	0·01	..	..	0·08	..
	226	(a)	12,037	6,062	25	95	241	607
		(b)	2·96	9·45	0·06	0·79	0·93	4·03
	227	(a)	391	45	..	10	..	..
		(b)	0·10	0·07	..	0·08	..	..
	228	(a)	215	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·05	0·01	..	..	..	..
	229	(a)	677	210	30	10	..	10
		(b)	0·17	0·33	0·07	0·08	..	0·07
Major Group	23	(a)	58,992	15,583	601	902	4,198	894
		(b)	14·53	24·29	1·38	7·52	16 21	5·94
Minor Group	230	(a)	453	334	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·11	0·52	..	..	..	..
	231	(a)	6,985	1,491	20	..	..	149
		(b)	1·72	2·32	0·05	..	..	0·99
	232	(a)	989	286	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·24	0·45	0·02	..	..	.
	233	(a)	2,547	657	..	10	70	..
		(b)	0·63	1·03	..	0·08	0·27	..
	234	(a)	545	50	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·13	0·08	0·02	..	..	..
	235	(a)	45,571	12,254	561	842	4,123	725
		(b)	11·23	19·10	1·29	7·02	15·92	4·82
	236	(a)	846	381	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·21	0·59	..	..	..	..
	239	(a)	1,056	130	..	50	5	20
		(b)	0·26	0·20	..	0·42	0·02	0·13
Major Group	24	(a)	871	236	15	50	70	15
		(b)	0·21	0·37	0·03	0·42	0·27	0·10
Minor Group	240	(a)	20	..	..	..	20	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	0·08	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	440	..	10	61	40	90	..
0 04	2·22	..	0·04	0·43	0·16	0·20	..
..	..	.	50	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	0 20	..	..	..	0·03
85	385	105	230	247	140	135	70
0·12	1 95	1·16	0·91	1·73	0·55	0·31	0·19
45	..	..	5	..	20	75	5
0·06	..	..	0·02	..	0·08	0·17	0 01
..	..	..	20	..	80	..	..
..	..	..	0·08	..	0·31		..
1,957	2,470	..	49	10	40	105	376
2·77	12·46	..	0·19	0·07	0·16	0·24	1·02
20	..	..	..	21	70	220	5
0·03	..	.	..	0 15	0·28	0·50	0·01
80	..	10	10	.	.	95	15
0·11	..	0 11	0·04	..	..	0 21	0·04
235	10	10	67	5	10	15	65
0·33	0·05	0·11	0·27	0·03	0·04	0·03	0 18
11,730	1,251	2,458	7,640	12·58	2,389	5,443	4,645
16·61	6·31	27·17	30·35	8·80	9·45	12·28	12·62
5	10	..	44	.	10	30	20
0·01	0·05	..	0·17	..	0·04	0 07	0·05
4,883	60	..	95	.	15	141	131
6·91	0·30	..	0·38	..	0·06	0·32	0·36
155	10	10	159	89	15	10	245
0 22	0·05	0·11	0·63	0·62	0 06	0·02	0·66
131	..	249	478	50	111	320	471
0·19	..	2·75	1·90	0·35	0.44	0·72	1·28
35	5	..	..	10	80	20	335
0·05	0·03	..	..	0·07	0·32	0·04	0·91
5,810	1,001	2,169	6,784	1,079	2,158	4,832	3,233
8·23	5·05	22·98	26 95	7·55	8·53	10·90	8·79
100	145	20	..	..	..	60	140
0 14	0·73	0·22	..		..	0·14	0·38
611	20	10	80	30	..	30	70
0 86	0·10	0·11	0·32	0·21	..	0·07	0·19
150	10	40	60	20	10	170	25
0·21	0 05	0·44	0·24	0·14	0·04	0·38	0·07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	241	(a)	10	..	..	..	10	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	0·04	..
	242	(a)	311	141	10	40	..	10
		(b)	0·08	0·22	0·02	0·34	..	0·07
	243	(a)	120	..	..	10	..	..
		(b)	0·03	..	..	0·08	..	..
	244	(a)	15	..	..	..	10	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	0·04	..
	245	(a)	295	70	..	..	30	5
		(b)	0·07	0·11	..	..	0·11	0 03
	246	(a)	25	15	..	..	..	...
		(b)	0·01	0 02	..	..	..	..
Minor Group	248	(a)	55	10	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·02	0·01	..	..	..
	249	(a)	20	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	25	(a)	4,845	200	35	5	2,199	209
		(b)	1·19	0·31	0·08	0·04	8·49	1·39
Minor Group	250	(a)	170	..	10	..	110	..
		(b)	0·04	..	0 02	..	0·42	..
	251	(a)	290	..	..	..	..	40
		(b)	0·06	..	..	..	..	0·27
	252	(a)	185	70	..	..	..	5
		(b)	0·04	0·11	.	..	..	0·03
	253	(a)	2,714	20	5	..	2,079	140
		(b)	0·67	003	0·01	..	8·03	0·93
	259	(a)	1,486	110	20	5	10	24
		(b)	0·37	0·17	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·16
Major Group	26	(a)	19,724	1,682	1,259	504	1,479	1,335
		(b)	4·86	2·62	2·90	420	5·71	8·86
Minor Group	260	(a)	50	..	20	..	20	10
		(b)	0 01	..	0·05	..	0·08	0·07
	261	(a)	3,011	230	20	90	345	110
		(b)	0·74	0·36	0·05	0·75	1·33	0·73
	262	(a)	54	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0 02	..	..	..
	263	(a)	215	20	40	..	30	..
		(b)	0·05	0·03	0·09	..	0·11	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
0·10	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	..
10	..	30	40	20	..	..	10
0·01	..	0·33	0·16	0·14	..	..	0·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01
30	..	10	10	..	..	130	10
0·04	..	0·11	0·04	..	..	0·29	0·03
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	0·05	..	0·04	..	..	..	..
1,101	300	..	330	20	15	175	256
1·56	1·51	..	1·31	0·14	0·06	0·39	0·70
20	..	..	20	..	..	10	..
0·03	..	..	0·08	..	..	0·02	..
80	..	..	70	10	..	75	15
0 11	..	..	0·28	0·07	..	0·17	0·04
10	..	..	10	..	..	20	70
0·02	..	..	0·04	..	..	0·04	0·19
10	260	..	200	..	..	..	..
0·01	1·31	..	0·79	..	..	..	..
981	40	..	30	10	15	70	171
1·39	0·20	..	0·12	0·07	0·06	0·16	047
3,578	828	268	711	853	1,753	3,434	2,040
5·07	4·18	2·96	2·82	5 97	6·93	7·75	5·54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
220	140	50	120	190	370	931	195
0·31	0·71	0·58	0·47	1·33	1·46	2·10	0·53
20	9	..	15	..	..	..	..
0·03	0·04	..	0·06	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	10	..	40	60	5
..	..	0·11	0·04	..	0·16	0·14	0·01

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	264	(a)	15,304	1,304	1,124	394	1,069	1,135
		(b)	3·77	2 04	2·59	3·28	4 13	7·54
	265	(a)	100	5	..	..	..	5
		(b)	0 03	0·01	..	..	..	0·03
	266	(a)	380	110	35	20	10	25
		(b)	0·09	0·17	0·08	0·17	0·04	0·16
	267	(a)	40	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	268	(a)	309	..	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·08	..	..	..	..	0·07
	269	(a)	261	10	10	..	5	40
		(b)	0·07	0·01	0·02	..	0·02	0·26
Major Group	27	(a)	72,442	7,309	2,621	2,817	6,261	3,085
		(b)	17·85	11·39	6 03	23·50	24·18	20·49
Minor Group	270	(a)	135	20	..	30	10	..
		(b)	0·03	0·03	..	0·25	0·04	..
	271	(a)	2,723	526	160	70	336	209
		(b)	0 67	0·82	0·37	0 58	1·30	1·39
	272	(a)	35,062	1,999	986	1,621	4,578	1,567
		(b)	8·64	3·12	2·27	13·52	17·68	10·41
	273	(a)	13,998	499	130	464	741	969
		(b)	3·45	0·78	0·30	3·87	2·86	6·43
	274	(a)	225	..	..	..	120	..
		(b)	0·06	..	..	..	0·46	..
	275	(a)	135	..	..	20	20	20
		(b)	0·03	..	.	0·17	0·08	0·13
	276	(a)	11,707	950	545	275	346	310
		(b)	2 88	1·48	1·25	2 29	1·34	2·06
	277	(a)	7,832	3,190	730	322	80	..
		(b)	1·93	4·97	1·68	2·69	0·31	..
	279	(a)	625	125	70	15	30	10
		(b)	0·16	0·19	0·16	0·13	0·11	0·07
Major Group	28	(a)	15,956	6,134	255	40	45	135
		(b)	3·93	9·56	0·59	0·33	0·17	0·90
Minor Group	280	(a)	7,851	5,899	80	..	..	5
		(b)	1·94	9·19	0·18	..	..	0·03
	281	(a)	250	40	55	..	25	..
		(b)	0·06	0·06	0·13	..	0·09	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,208	679	203	536	643	1,313	2,217	1,476
4·54	3·43	2·24	2·13	4·50	5·19	5·00	4·01
25	..	5	..	5	20	20	15
0·04	..	0·06	..	0·04	0·08	0·04	0·04
60	..	..	25	5	..	80	10
0·09	..	..	0·10	0·03	..	0·18	0·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·11
15	..	..	..	..	..	25	259
0·02	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·70
30	..	..	5	10	10	101	40
0·04	..	..	0·02	0·07	0·04	0·23	0·11
12,499	3,989	1,885	3,311	2,277	3,583	12,688	10,117
17·70	20·13	20·84	13·15	15·93	14·17	28·62	27·49
10	..	..	..	..	10	50	5
0·01	..	..	..	..	0·04	0·11	0·01
160	200	..	45	103	390	221	303
0·23	1·01	..	0·18	0·72	1·54	0·50	0·82
5,339	1,643	1,516	394	1,111	1,813	6,806	5,689
7·56	8·29	16·76	1·56	7·77	7·17	15·35	15·46
3,267	551	225	310	286	405	3,746	2,405
4·63	2·78	2·49	1·23	2·00	1·60	8·45	6·54
55	..	..	..	..	5	25	20
0·08	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·06	0·05
15	..	20	..	..	40	..	..
0·02	..	0·22	..	..	0·16	..	..
3,101	832	79	606	452	890	1,800	1,521
4·39	4·20	0·87	2·41	3·16	3·52	4·06	4·13
492	763	35	1,726	320	30	20	124
0·70	3·85	0·39	6·86	2·24	0·12	0·05	0·34
60	..	10	230	5	..	20	50
0·08	..	0·11	0·91	0·04	..	0·04	0·14
5,915	60	35	190	65	1,973	380	729
8·37	0·30	0·39	0·76	0·46	7·80	0·86	1·98
1,502	..	20	35	..	225	30	55
2·13	..	0·22	0·14	..	0·89	0·07	0·15
70	..	..	..	..	5	30	25
0·10	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·07	0·07

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing.

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	282	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	
		(b)	N	..	..	..	..	..
	283	(a)	1,913	35	..	..	5	10
		(b)	0·47	0·05	..	..	0·02	0·07
	284	(a)	1,041	5	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·26	0·01	..	..	..	0·07
	285	(a)	4,106	145	100	25	15	90
		(b)	1·01	0·23	0·23	0·21	0·06	0·60
	287	(a)	60	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	288	(a)	270	10	15	10	..	..
		(b)	0·07	0·02	0·04	0·08	..	..
	289	(a)	455	..	5	5	..	20
		(b)	0·11	..	0·01	0·04	..	0·13
Major Group	29	(a)	3,926	979	415	35	125	140
		(b)	0·97	1·53	0·95	0·29	0·48	0·93
Minor Group	290	(a)	603	40	40	10	..	..
		(b)	0·15	0·06	0·09	0·08	..	..
	291	(a)	2,143	759	235	15	65	50
		(b)	0·53	1·18	0·54	0·13	0·25	0·33
	292	(a)	329	..	30	10	10	90
		(b)	0·08	..	0·07	0·08	0·04	0·60
	293	(a)	226	30	70	..	50	..
		(b)	0·06	0·05	0·16	..	0·19	..
	294	(a)	85	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	295	(a)	140	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·02	..	..	..	
	296	(a)	170	10	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·04	0·02	0·02	..	..	..
	299	(a)	230	130	30	..	..	..
		(b)	0·06	0·20	0·07	..	..	..
Major Group	30	(a)	991	65	65	50	..	55
		(b)	0·24	0·10	0·15	0·42	..	0·36
Minor Group	300	(a)	516	50	45	50	..	35
		(b)	0·13	0·08	0·11	0·42	..	0·23

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	..	..	5	20	1,668	10	..
0·23	..	..	0·02	0·14	6·59	0·02	..
981	..	..	..	..	..	40	5
1·39	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·01
2,702	40	10	110	15	60	235	559
3·83	0·20	0·11	0·44	0·11	0·24	0·53	1·52
10	..	..	30	..	..	..	20
0·01	..	..	0·12	..	..	..	0·05
145	10	5	..	..	15	15	45
0·20	0·05	0·06	..	..	0·06	0·03	0·12
335	10	..	10	30	..	20	20
0·47	0·05	..	0·04	0·21	..	0·05	0·06
390	130	55	688	339	70	260	300
0·55	0·66	0·61	2·73	2·37	0·28	0·59	0·82
20	30	15	353	10	20	25	40
0·03	0·15	0 17	1·40	0·07	0·08	0·06	0·11
170	50	40	255	89	30	205	180
0·24	0·25	0·44	1·01	0·62	0·12	0·46	0·49
10	..	..	40	59	..	30	50
0·01	..	..	0·16	0·41	..	0·07	0·14
5	..	..	20	31	20	..	..
0·01	..	..	0·08	0·22	0·08	..	..
35	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·05	0·26	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	20	110	..	..	..
..	..	..	0·08	0·77	..	..	..
150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	0·28		..	0·08
365	45	..	65	131	40	60	50
0·52	0.23	..	0·26	0·92	0·16	0·13	0·14
175	10	..	5	26	40	50	30
0·25	0·05	..	0·02	0·18	0·16	0·11	0·08

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	301	(a)	95	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	302	(a)	195	5	10	..	..	10
		(b)	0·05	0·01	0·02	..	..	0·07
	303	(a)	85	10	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·02	0·01	..	..	..	0·06
	304	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	306	(a)	10	..	10	.	..	..
		(b)	N	..	0·02	..	..	..
	307	(a)	60	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	31	(a)	2,797	135	915	5	40	35
		(b)	0·69	0·21	2·11	0·04	0·15	0·23
Minor Group	310	(a)	70	5	5	5	..	..
		(b)	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·04	..	..
	311	(a)	885	..	770	..	30	10
		(b)	0·22	..	1·77	..	0·11	0·07
	312	(a)	125	10	25	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·01	0·06	..	..	
	313	(a)	390	10	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·10	0·01	0·03	..	..	..
	314	(a)	662	50	40	..	10	5
		(b)	0·16	0·08	0·09	..	0·04	0·03
	315	(a)	200	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·05	..	..	..	..	..
	316	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	.
		(b)	N	..	..	.	..	..
	317	(a)	15	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	0·01	..	..	..	..
	318	(a)	210	25	65	..	..	20
		(b)	0·05	0·04	0·15	..	..	0.13
	319	(a)	230	30	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·06	0·05	..	..	..	..
Major Group	32	(a)	49,171	6,461	7,812	1,021	2,929	1,513
		(b)	12·11	10·07	17·97	8·52	11·31	10·05

VI.12 -- *Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	..	..	..	80	..	..	10
0·01	..	..	..	0·56	..	..	0·03
145	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
0·21	..	..	..	0·18	..	..	..
20	15	..	10	..	..	10	10
0·03	0·08	..	0·04	..	..	0·02	0·03
10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	0·20	..	..	..	..
435	35	20	80	74	71	707	245
0·62	0·18	0·22	0·32	0·52	0·28	1·59	0·67
10	..	..	..	.	.	45	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	..
40	5	..	5	..	..	5	20
0·06	0·03	..	0·02	..	..	0·01	0·06
50	10	..	..	..	..	..	30
0·07	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	0·08
155	20	..	5	15	..	105	70
0·22	0·10	..	0·02	0·11	..	0·24	0·19
85	..	..	5	..	..	437	30
0·12	..	..	0·02	..	..	0·99	0·08
..	..	10	..	49	71	10	60
..	..	0·11	..	0·34	0·28	0·02	0·16
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·02
60	..	..	5	..	..	20	15
0·09	..	..	0·02	..	..	0·04	0·04
25	..	10	60	10	..	80	15
0·04	..	0·11	0·24	0·07	..	0·18	0·04
7,693	2,127	1,230	2,454	1,559	3,107	5,960	5,305
10·89	10·73	13·60	9·75	10·91	12·29	13·44	14·42

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	320	(a)	8,235	1,656	1,291	150	159	234
		(b)	2·03	2·58	2·97	1·25	0·61	1·55
	321	(a)	1,122	..	..	39	..	15
		(b)	0·28	..	..	0·33	..	0·10
	322	(a)	27,630	3,057	1,387	783	2,745	1,154
		(b)	6·80	4·76	3·19	6·53	10·60	7·66
	323	(a)	293	20	139	19	..	..
		(b)	0·07	0·03	0·32	0·16	..	..
	324	(a)	5,913	757	4,831	5	10	..
		(b)	1·46	1·18	11·11	0·04	0·04	..
	325	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	326	(a)	3,413	10	..	..	..	40
		(b)	0·84	0·02	..	..	..	0·27
	327	(a)	575	110	15	25	10	60
		(b)	0·14	0·17	0·03	0·21	0·04	0·40
	328	(a)	269	10	94	..	5	10
		(b)	0·06	0·02	0 22	..	0·02	0·07
	329	(a)	1,691	841	55	..	..	..
		(b)	0·42	1·31	0·13	..	..	..
Major Group	33	(a)	29,122	1,161	21,469	3,011	85	94
		(b)	7·17	1·81	49·38	25·11	0·33	0·62
Minor Group	330	(a)	23,878	200	21,329	953	35	84
		(b)	5·88	0·31	49·06	7·95	0·13	0·56
	331	(a)	2,734	60	60	1,708	20	..
		(b)	0·67	0·09	0·14	14·24	0·08	..
	332	(a)	1,175	..	..	350	..	..
		(b)	0·29	..	..	2·92	..	..
	333	(a)	110	110	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·17	..	..	..	..
	334	(a)	159	20	..	..	30	..
		(b)	0·04	0·03	..	..	0·12	..
	335	(a)	936	721	35	..	..	10
		(b)	0·23	1·13	0·08	..	..	0·06
	339	(a)	130	50	45	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·08	0·10	..	..	..
Major Group	34	(a)	31,452	2,838	1,947	1,236	4,434	1,159
		(b)	7·75	4·42	4·48	10·31	17·12	7·70

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,609	136	69	1,095	391	490	694	261
2·28	0·69	0·77	4·35	2·74	1·94	1·56	0·71
606	..	20	..	..	20	5	417
0 86	..	0·22	..	..	0·08	0·01	1·13
4,278	1,886	1,082	1,284	1,138	2,477	3,696	2,663
6·06	9·51	11·96	510	7·96	9·79	8·34	7·24
40	..	..	20	..	35	..	20
0·05	..	..	0·08	..	0·14	..	0·06
95	60	..	..	10	..	15	130
0·13	0·30	..	..	0·07	..	0·03	0·35
..	..	..	20	10	..	..	..
.	..	..	0·08	0·07	..	..	..
170	20	49	10	..	..	1,450	1,664
0·24	0·10	0·54	0·04	..	..	3·27	4·52
140	..	10	..	..	5	100	100
0·20	..	0·11	..	..	0·02	0·23	0·27
5	25	..	..		70	..	50
0·01	0·13	..	..	..	0·28	..	0·14
750	..	..	25	10	10	..	..
1·06	..	..	0·10	0·07	0·04	..	..
2,157	139	..	65	59	195	416	271
3·05	0·70	..	0·26	0·41	0·77	0·94	0·74
621	10	..	10	29	35	376	196
0·88	0·05	..	0·04	0·20	0·14	0·85	0·53
848	..	..	30	..	..	..	10
1·20	..	.	0·12	..	..	..	0·03
630	..	..	20	10	150	..	15
0·89	..	..	0·08	0·07	0·59	..	0·04
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	79	..	..	10	..	..	..
0·03	0·40	..	..	0·07	..	..	..
30	50	..	..	10	..	30	50
0·04	0·25	..	..	0·07	..	0·07	0·14
10	..	..	5	..	10	10	..
0·01	..	..	0·02	..	0·04	0·02	..
3,380	2,371	1,026	1,089	2,441	4,165	2,620	2,746
4·79	11·96	11·34	4·33	17·08	16·47	5·91	7·46

STATEMENT

Industrial Category—V Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhaj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	340	(a)	1,235	80	55	25	75	70
		(b)	0·30	0·12	0·13	0·21	0·29	0·47
	341	(a)	901	70	40	..	70	..
		(b)	0·22	0·11	0·09	..	0·27	..
	342	(a)	506	20	5	381	..	..
		(b)	0·13	0·03	0·01	3·18	..	..
	343	(a)	22,426	1,404	1,737	573	3,989	1,014
		(b)	5·53	2·19	3·99	4·78	15·40	6·73
	344	(a)	335	10	5	10	..	10
		(b)	0·08	0·02	0·01	0·08	..	0·07
	345	(a)	5,564	994	85	247	280	65
		(b)	1·37	1·55	0·20	2·06	1·08	0·43
	349	(a)	485	260	20	..	20	..
		(b)	0·12	0·40	0·05	..	0·08	..
Major Group	35	(a)	5,590	1,168	1,968	10	400	25
		(b)	1·38	1·82	4·53	0·08	1·55	·17
Minor Group	350	(a)	3,474	1,133	812	..	400	..
		(b)	0·85	1·77	1·87	..	1·55	..
	351	(a)	310	..	..	..	-	..
		(b)	0 08	..	..	..	..	..
	353	(a)	40	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	354	(a)	25	..	10	5	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0·02	0·04	..	..
	355	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	..	...
	356	(a)	1,346	..	1,131	5	..	..
		(b)	0·33	..	2·60	0·04	..	..
	357	(a)	30	10	15	..	..	5
		(b)	0·01	0·01	0·04	..	..	0·04
	359	(a)	355	25	..	..	..	20
		(b)	0·09	0·04	..	..	..	0·13
Major Group	36	(a)	495	70	25	..	20	40
		(b)	0·12	0·11	0·06	..	0·08	0.26
Minor Group	360	(a)	20	..	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0·01	..	..	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
335	165	..	145	80	..	145	60
0·48	0·83	..	0·58	0·56	..	0·33	0·16
435	..	..	30	..	..	..	256
0·62	..	..	0·12	..	..	..	0·70
50	..	10	20	..	5	..	15
0·07	..	0·11	0·08	..	0·02	..	0·04
1,330	1,665	966	524	2,341	3,995	1,655	1,233
1·88	8·40	10·68	2·08	16·38	15·80	3·73	3·35
185	..	..	10	..	20	..	85
0·26	..	..	0·04	..	0·08	..	0·23
1,015	541	50	230	..	145	815	1,097
1·44	2·73	0·55	0·91	..	0·57	1·84	2·98
30	..	..	130	20	..	5	..
0·04	..	..	0·52	0·14	..	0·01	..
370	490	..	479	240	320	..	120
0·52	2·47	..	1·90	1·68	1·27	..	0·33
50	490	..	339	240	..	..	10
0·07	2·47	..	1·35	1·68	..	..	0·03
120	..	..	120	..	70	..	..
0·17	..	..	0·47	..	0·28	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	10	..	170	..	10
0·03	..	..	0·04	..	0·67	..	0·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	..	..	10	..	80	..	100
0·17	..	..	0·04	..	0·32	..	0·27
145	30	10	10	90	..	40	15
0·20	0·15	0·11	0·04	0·63	..	0 09	0·04
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	361	(a)	125	55	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·09	..	..	..	..
	362	(a)	55	..	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·07
	363	(a)	30	5	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·01	0·01	..	..	..	0·07
	364	(a)	45	..	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	0·06
	365	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	..	..
	367	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	369	(a)	180	10	20	..	20	10
		(b)	0·04	0·01	0·05	..	0·08	0·06
Major Group	37	(a)	2,751	..	40	12	5	..
		(b)	0·68	..	0·09	0·10	0·02	..
Minor Group	370	(a)	115	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	..	0·02	..	..	..
	374	(a)	65	..	..	..	5	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	0·02	..
	376	(a)	5	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	..	..
	377	(a)	2,112	..	10	..	..	...
		(b)	0·52	..	0·02	..	..	..
	378	(a)	382	..	20	..	..	..
		(b)	0·09	..	0·05	..	..	..
	379	(a)	72	..	..	12	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	0·10	..	..
Major Group	38	(a)	21,056	1,703	406	332	786	1,096
		(b)	5·19	2·65	0·93	2·77	3·04	7·28
Minor Group	380	(a)	200	10	5	..	70	..
		(b)	0·05	0·01	0·01	..	0·27	..
	381	(a)	95	..	..	30	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	0·25	..	..
	382	(a)	25	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0·02	..	..	..

VI.12—*Contd.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	20	..	..	..	..	10	15
0·03	0·10		..	..	..	0·02	0·04
40	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
0·06	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	..
..	..	..	.	..	..	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	10	90	..	10	..
..	..	0·11	0·04	0·63	..	0·02	..
321	..	..	80	56	2,102	100	35
0·45	..	..	0·32	0·39	8·31	0·22	0·09
15	..	..	10	..	..	50	30
0·02	..	..	0·04	..	..	0·11	0·08
30	..	..	10	10	..	10	..
0·04	..	..	0·04	0·07	..	0·02	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	2,092	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	..	8·27	..	..
231	..	..	60	46	10	10	5
0·33	..	..	0·24	0·32	0·04	0·02	0·01
30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
0·04	..	..	..	..	..	0·07	..
4,922	1,013	497	1,595	907	1,381	3,299	3,119
6·97	5·11	5·50	6·34	6·35	5·46	7·44	8·48
105	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·15	0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	10	..	..	..	5	..	..
0·07	0·05	..	..	..	0·02	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02

STATEMENT

Industrial Category V—Manufacturing,

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	383	(a)	16,994	1,268	276	227	585	973
		(b)	4·19	1·98	0·63	1·89	2·26	6·46
	385	(a)	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	0·01	..	..	..	..
	386	(a)	1,035	90	85	30	50	5
		(b)	0·26	0·14	0·20	0·25	0·20	0·03
	387	(a)	90	30	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	0·05	..	..	..	..
	389	(a)	2,607	295	30	45	81	118
		(b)	0·64	0·46	·07	0·38	0·31	0·79
Major Group	39	(a)	16,731	1,967	1,335	738	905	872
		(b)	4·12	3·07	3·07	6·16	3·50	5·79
Minor Group	390	(a)	1,455	130	210	30	130	55
		(b)	0·36	0·20	0·48	0·25	0·51	0·37
	391	(a)	645	105	25	35	..	15
		(b)	0·16	0·16	0·06	0·29	..	0·10
	392	(a)	4,488	485	415	440	205	216
		(b)	1·10	0·76	0·95	3·67	0·79	1·43
	393	(a)	930	70	95	35	10	70
		(b)	0·23	0·11	0·22	0·29	0·04	0·46
	394	(a)	6,490	641	425	129	420	301
		(b)	1·60	1·00	0·98	1·08	1·62	2·00
	399	(a)	2,723	536	165	69	140	215
		(b)	0·67	0·84	0·38	0·58	0·54	1·43

VI.12 - *Concld.*

Processing, Servicing and Repairs

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,956	928	451	1,090	486	1,247	2,658	2,849
5·60	4·68	4·99	4·33	3 40	4·93	6·00	7·74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	20	20	290	..	10	200	60
0·25	0·10	0·22	1·15	..	0·04	0·45	0·16
35	..	..	5	..	10	10	..
0·05	..	..	0·02	..	0·04	0·02	..
591	45	26	210	421	109	431	205
0·84	0·23	0·29	0·84	2·95	0·43	0·97	0·56
4,893	385	145	665	375	745	1,776	1,930
6·93	1·94	1·60	2·64	2·62	2·95	4·01	5·24
200	60	..	95	20	150	190	185
0·28	0·30	..	0·38	0·14	0·59	0·43	0·50
195	10	20	25	..	30	130	55
0·28	0·05	0·22	0·10	..	0·12	0·29	0·15
1,537	110	..	150	51	160	335	384
2·17	0·55	..	0·59	0·36	0·63	0·76	1·04
190	5	5	35	15	70	135	195
0·27	0·03	0·05	0·14	0·10	0·28	0·31	0·53
2,046	135	100	285	211	295	741	761
2·90	0·68	1·11	1·13	1·48	1·17	1·67	2·07
725	65	20	75	78	40	245	350
1·03	0·33	0·22	0·30	0·54	0·16	0·55	0·95

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VI—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total (Division-5)		(a)	37,801	3,403	2,089	1,049	1,062	1,711
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Major Group	50	(a)	27,326	2,293	1,392	611	697	1,202
		(b)	72·29	67·38	66·63	58·25	65·63	70·25
Minor Group	500	(a)	6,064	631	405	37	71	58
		(b)	16·04	18·54	19·39	3·53	6·68	3·39
	501	(a)	12,979	919	564	392	581	1,038
		(b)	34·34	27·01	27·00	37·37	54·71	60·67
	502	(a)	287	..	30	..	..	10
		(b)	0·76	..	1·43	..	..	0·58
	503	(a)	3,715	472	137	107	..	51
		(b)	9·83	13·87	6·56	10·20	..	2·98
	504	(a)	850	25	10	.	..	..
		(b)	2·25	0·73	0·48	..	..	..
	505	(a)	171	10	141	..	..	..
		(b)	0·45	0·29	6·75	..	..	..
	509	(a)	3,260	236	105	75	45	45
		(a)	8·62	6·94	5·02	7·15	4·24	2·63
Major Group	51	(a)	10,475	1,110	697	438	365	509
		(b)	27·71	32·62	33·37	41·75	34·37	29·75
Minor Group	510	(a)	120	34	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·32	1·00	0·24	..	..	..
	511	(a)	69	..	..	..	10	..
		(b)	0·18	..	..	..	0·94	..
	512	(a)	8,646	979	577	393	355	474
		(b)	22·87	28·77	27·62	37·46	33·43	27·70
	513	(a)	710	62	105	35	..	10
		(b)	1·88	1·82	5·03	3·34	..	0·59
	514	(a)	763	5	10	..	..	10
		(b)	2·02	0·15	0·48	..	..	0·58
	519	(a)	167	30	...	10	..	15
		(b)	0·44	0·88	..	0·95	..	0·88

VI.13

Construction

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5,280	1,930	894	1,251	1,221	7,140	5,257	5,514
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2,582	1,398	858	856	697	6,117	4,166	4,457
48·90	72·44	95·97	68·43	57·08	85·67	79·25	80·83
185	408	224	207	230	494	1,817	1,297
3·50	21·14	25·06	16·55	18·83	6·92	34·56	23·52
1,829	494	519	443	415	1.876	1,886	2,023
34·64	25·60	58·05	35·41	33·99	26·27	35·88	36·69
118	19	20	10	..	20	30	30
2·24	0·99	2·24	0·80	..	0·28	0·57	0·54
168	178	30	116	..	1,719	217	520
3·18	9·22	3·35	9·27	..	24·08	4·13	9·43
..	..	..	..	..	810	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	11·34	..	0·09
..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
..	..	..	.	..	0·28	..	..
282	299	65	80	52	1,178	216	582
5·34	15·49	7·27	6·40	4·26	16·50	4·11	10·56
2,698	532	36	395	524	1,023	1.091	1,057
51·10	27·56	4·03	31·57	42·92	14·33	20·75	19·17
17	29	..	20	..	..	15	..
0·32	1·50	..	1·60	..	..	0·28	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,166	465	36	360	513	509	971	848
41·02	24·09	4·03	28·77	42·02	7·13	18·47	15·38
307	10	..	10	11	20	20	120
5·82	0·52	..	0·80	0·90	0·28	0·38	2·18
105	..	..	5	..	454	85	89
1·99	..	..	0·40	..	6·36	1·62	1·61
44	28	..	..	..	40	..	..
0·83	1·45	..	..	..	0·56	..	..

The statement VI.10 shows that as many as 146,923 or 9·51 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers (1,545,052) of the state are engaged under the '0' division of the N. I. C. This division includes agricultural production, plantation; livestock production, Agricultural services, Forestry and Logging & Fishing. Here agricultural production excludes cultivation. Out of 146,923 workers of this division as large a number as 69,837 or 47·53 per cent are engaged in Livestock Production (N. I. C.—02) in Orissa. Of these, 10,688 are seen in Dhenkanal district. They constitute 74·36 per cent of the total workers in '0' division of the district. Mayurbhanj stands second to Dhenkanal in embracing as many as 9,067 workers in livestock production. Those workers account for 79·47 per cent to total workers of the division in the district. Generally, most of the workers of this division are seen to have been engaged in cattle and goats-breeding, rearing, ranching, etc., and production of milk (N. I. C.—020).

The next interesting work of the state under this '0' division is fishing with NIC number 06. As many as 37,533 persons or 25·55 per cent of the total workers of the division mostly depend upon fishing for their livelihood. Puri district absorbs the highest number (11,722) out of 37,533 workers of the state engaged in fishing owing to facilities available in the Chilika lake and the Bay of Bengal.

Next comes Ganjam district (9,276) followed by Cuttack (5,625) and Balasore (3,702). But judged on the basis of percentage values Balasore district contributes 67·19 per cent whereas Puri, Ganjam and Cuttack respectively accounts for 48·27 per cent, 40 82 per cent and 28·39 per cent.

Next NIC group is 05 (Forestry and logging) in which 23,024 persons or 15·67 per cent of the workers of the division "0" are employed. Majority of workers absorbed in this class of industry are found in Ganjam (5,289), Koraput (3,178), Puri (2,808), Cuttack (2,645), Mayurbhanj (1,682), Sambalpur (1,597), Dhenkanal (1,388) and Bolangir (1,063) since these districts are rich in valuable forests.

Industrial category IV

Statement VI.11 persents data on workers classified under the NIC division '1' or category IV (Mining, Quarrying) of workers.

A study of the statement VI.11 reveals that 51,701 workers are absorbed in Mining and Quarrying (Division 1). A large majority of these workers are found in Keonjhar (21,577) and Sundargarh district (12,569). Metal-ore Mining under the NIC major group—12 absorbs as many as 34,106 or 65·97 per cent of the workers employed in this division of the state. It further reveals that 17,172 workers constituting 79·59 per cent are engaged in Iron-ore (NIC-120) in the district of Keonjhar while 5,709 workers forming 45·42 per cent are engaged in Limenite and Rutile (NIC-127) in the district of Sundargarh.

Industrial category V

Statement VI.12 shows the workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs along with their distribution among districts and Divisions/Major group/Minor group.

This statement shows the bi-way distribution of more than one fourth of the total non-agricultural workers of the state. In absolute numbers 405,954 or 26·27 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers (1,545,052) of the state are classified under the NIC division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing and Repairs).

Highest number (70,633) of workers classified under this division of the state are found in the district of Cuttack followed by Sambalpur (64,163), Ganjam (44,335), Sundargarh (43, 475) and Puri district (36,796).

Out of 405,954 workers of the state as many as 72,442 or 17·85 per cent are engaged in the "Manufacture of wood and wood products, Furniture and fixtures" (NIC-27). Most of these workers are located in the district of Ganjam (12,688), Cuttack (12,499) and Puri (10,117). Large number of these workers are mostly engaged in preparing baskets and other rattans made of cane, bamboo and reeds and in manufacture of

wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums and other wooden contalners (NIC-272).

The next category of activity, Manufacture of Cotton textiles (NIC-23) absorbs 58,992 or 14·53 per cent of the workers of the state. As many as 45,571 of these workers are engaged in weaving and finishing of cotton textile in hand-looms other than khadi (NIC-235) in the district of Sambalpur (12,254), Bolangir (6,784), Cuttack (5,810) Ganjam (4,832), Mayurbhanj (4,123) and Puri (3,233).

Manufacture of food products (20-21) under this division is also an important item of activity which provides employment to as many as 51,990 or 12·81 per cent of workers of the state as per the 1971 census. Over 20 per cent of workers engaged in this division are seen in the district of Balasore (24·73), Kalahandi (22·27), and Bolangir (20·73).

Category VI

Statement VI.13 presents data on workers engaged in construction activity under division no. '5'.

The statement shows that as many as 37,801 persons representing 2·45 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers of the state are recorded under the sector of economy "construction" at the 1971 census. The highest number of workers are found in Koraput (7,140) followed by Puri (5,514), Cuttack (5,280) and Ganjam (5,257). It transpires from the statement that 72·29 per cent of 37,801 workers are engaged in construction activity (NIC-50) while the rest are employed in activities allied to construction (NIC-51). It is further seen that majority of the workers are engaged in construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels, pipe lines, ports, runways, etc., (NIC-510) in setting of tiles, marble, brick, glass and stone (NIC-512) and in construction and maintenance of buildings (NIC-500).

Category VII

The workers of the category (trade & commerce) are classified under two divisions and NIC, i.e., '6' & '8'. "Division-6" relates to Wholesale and Retail trade and Restaurants and Hotels and "Division-8" concerns Financing Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. The distribution of these workers among districts and Division/Major group/Minor group of NIC is shown in statement VI.14.

This statement shows the distribution of 226,754 persons representing 14·68 per cent of non-agricultural workers under the sector of economy "trade & commerce." Of these, 194,476 workers are engaged in the industry classified as division '6' of the NIC. The rest 32,278 or 14·23 per cent of the workers under this category are employed in division '8' of the NIC.

Quite a large number or workers (106,749 or 47·08 per cent) under this category are engaged in "Retail trade in Food & food articles, Beverage, Tobacco and intoxicants (NIC-65).

The highest number of workers under this major group is found in the district of Cuttack (21,880) followed by Ganjam (18,792) and Puri (16,688). But when the comparison is made with the help of an uniform yardstick, i.e., in terms of percentage, it is seen that highest percentage (58·01) of workers in this sector of economy are contributed by the district of Dhenkanal followed by Baudh-Khondmals (53·55), Kalahandi (53·35), Balasore (53·20) and Ganjam (50·21). Workers belonging to this major group are mostly engaged in Grain and Grocery store (NIC-650), vegetable and fruits selling (NIC-651), Pan, bidi, cigarette shop (NIC-654) and meat, fish and poultry (NIC-652). Besides 23,637 workers are also engaged in Restaurants, cafes and other eating and drinking shops. It is further revealed that over 9,000 workers are engaged in shops dealing with firewood, coal and kerosene (NIC-670), business services, except machinery and equipment, rental and leasing not elsewhere classified (NIC-829). This statement presents detailed picture with regard to wholesale and retail trade in each of the districts of the state.

Category VIII

This category relates workers employed under transport, storage and communications. The workers engaged in this sector of economy are classified under the division 7 (Transport, storage and communications) Statement VI.15 present distribution of these workers.

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		(a)	226,754	19,818	14,523	6,590	6,319	12,135
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Division	6	(a)	194,476	15,692	11,384	4,606	5,513	10,453
		(b)	85·77	79·18	78,39	69,89	87,24	86·14
Major Group	60	(a)	4,829	380	160	5	60	135
		(b)	2·13	1·92	1·10	0·07	0·95	1·11
Minor Group	600	(a)	1,248	70	40	..	..	..
		(b)	0·55	0·35	0·27	..	..	..
	601	(a)	880	155	45	5	15	75
		(b)	0·39	0·78	0·31	0·07	0·24	0·62
	602	(a)	345	25	..	..	5	15
		(b)	0·15	0·13	..	..	0·08	0·12
	603	(a)	45	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	604	(a)	418	5	10	..	10	..
		(b)	0·18	0·03	0·07	..	0·16	..
	605	(a)	220	40	10	..	..	15
		(b)	0·10	0·20	0·07	..	..	0·12
	606	(a)	220	65	10	..	10	..
		(b)	0·10	0·33	0·07	..	0·16	..
	607	(a)	1,423	20	30	..	20	30
		(b)	0·63	0·10	0·21	..	0·31	0·25
Minor Group	608	(a)	30	..	15	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	0·10	..	..	..
Major Group	61	(a)	1,085	55	30	..	35	10
		(b)	0·48	0·28	0·21	..	0·55	0·08
Minor Group	610	(a)	160	40	..	..	10	..
		(b)	0·07	0·20	..	..	0·16	..
	611	(a)	115	..	30	..	..	..
		(b)	0·05	..	0·21	..	..	..
	612	(a)	65	5	..	..	25	..
		(b)	0·03	0·03	..	..	0·39	..
	613	(a)	745	10	..	..	..	10
		(b)	0·33	0·05	..	..	..	0·08
Major Group	62	(a)	2,175	319	71	5	214	25
		(b)	0·96	1·61	0·49	0·08	3·39	0·21

VI.14— *Contd.*

Trade and Commerce

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
49,565	7,652	5,158	9,403	6,916	17,482	37,426	33,764
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
41,583	6,912	4,696	8,138	6,180	15,684	34,541	29,094
83·89	90·33	91·04	86·55	89·36	89·72	92·29	86·17
904	270	206	250	150	700	954	655
1·82	3·53	3·99	2·66	2·17	4 00	2·55	1·94
204	5	50	50	55	174	280	320
0·41	0·06	0·97	0·53	0·79	0·99	0·75	0·95
255	10	5	95	40	60	60	60
0·51	0·13	0·10	1·01	0·58	0·34	0·16	0·18
110	..	30	..	5	50	55	50
0·22	..	0·58	..	0·07	0·29	0·15	0·15
5	..	..	10	..	..	..	30
0·01	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	0·09
..	..	10	..	..	213	170	..
..	..	0·19	..	..	1·22	0·45	..
35	15	10	30	..	..	..	65
0·07	0·20	0·19	0·32	..	..	..	0·19
15	..	..	30	10	5	45	30
0·03	..	..	0·32	0·15	0·03	0·12	0·09
275	240	101	35	30	198	344	100
0·56	3·14	1·96	0·37	0·43	1·13	0·92	0·29
5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
0·01	..	..	..	0·15	..	..	..
115	..	40	35	10	30	290	435
0·23	..	0·78	0·37	0·15	0·17	0·78	1.29
55	..	..	..	..	10	25	20
0·11	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·07	0·06
35	..	..	5	10	..	..	35
0·07	..	..	0·05	0·15	..	..	0·10
15	..	..	..	..	—	..	20
0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06
10	..	40	30	..	20	265	360
0·02	..	0·78	0·32	..	0·11	0·71	1·07
415	286	30	85	105	125	235	260
0·84	3·74	0·58	0·90	1·52	0·72	0·63	0·77

STATEMENT

Industrial Category—VII

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhaj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	620	(a)	240	45	25	..	10	5
		(b)	0·11	0·23	0·17	..	0·16	0·04
	621	(a)	1,255	159	41	5	184	10
		(b)	0·55	0·80	0·28	0·08	2·91	0·09
	622	(a)	45	10	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	0·05	0·04	..	..	..
	623	(a)	635	105	..	..	20	10
		(b)	0·28	0·53	..	..	0·32	0·08
Major Group	63	(a)	149	5	10	..	9	10
		(b)	0·06	0·03	0·07	..	0·14	0·08
Minor Group	630	(a)	99	..	10	..	9	10
		(b)	0·04	..	0·07	..	0·14	0·08
	631	(a)	15	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	632	(a)	35	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·03	..	..	..	..
Major Group	64	(a)	2,033	220	55	..	15	40
		(b)	0·90	1·11	0·38	..	0·24	0·33
Minor Group	640	(a)	639	..	25	..	..	..
		(b)	0·28	..	0·17	..	..	..
	641	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	642	(a)	15	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	643	(a)	175	15	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·08	0·08	0·04	..	..	..
	644	(a)	35	..	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	0·04	..	..	..
	645	(a)	145	10	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·06	0·05	0·03	..	..	..
	646	(a)	25	15	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·07	..	..	..	..
	647	(a)	165	20	..	..	10	..
		(b)	0·07	0·10	..	..	0·16	..
	649	(a)	824	160	15	..	5	40
		(b)	0·36	0·81	0·10	..	0·08	0·33
Major Group	65	(a)	106,749	8,475	5,629	2,441	3,020	6,456
		(b)	47·08	42·76	38·76	37·04	47·79	53·20

VI.14—*Contd.*

Trade and Commerce

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60	15	..	..	..	35	20	25
0·12	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	0·05	0·07
225	201	20	30	90	50	105	135
0·46	2·63	0·39	0·32	1·30	0·29	0·28	0·40
20	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
0·04	..	..	..	0·15	..	..	..
110	70	10	55	5	40	110	100
0·22	0·91	0·19	0·58	0·07	0·23	0·30	0·30
65	..	..	..	..	20	20	10
0·13	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·05	0·03
30	..	..	..	..	20	15	5
0·06	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·04	0·02
5	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·01
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
559	5	45	70	20	30	754	220
1·13	0·06	0·87	0·75	0·29	0·17	2·01	0·65
..	..	..	25	..	10	569	10
..	..	..	0·27	..	0·06	1·52	0·03
..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·03
10	..	..	5	..	10	75	55
0·02	..	..	0·05	..	0·06	0·20	0·16
20	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
0·04	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	0·01
75	..	..	5	10	..	35	5
0·15	..	..	0·05	0·14	..	0·09	0·01
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·02
10	..	..	20	..	..	15	90
0·02	..	..	0·21	..	..	0·04	0·27
439	..	45	5	10	10	55	40
0·89	..	0·87	0·06	0·15	0·05	0·15	0·12
21,880	4,439	2,762	4,423	3,690	8,054	18,792	16,688
44·14	58·01	53·55	47·04	53·35	46·07	50·21	49·42

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	650	(a)	46,558	4,058	2,021	1,288	1,431	2,583
		(b)	20·53	20·48	13·92	19·54	22·65	21·29
	651	(a)	14,556	1,388	690	212	380	627
		(b)	6·42	7·00	4·75	3·22	6·01	5·17
	652	(a)	13,988	379	425	194	227	1,416
		(b)	6·17	1·91	2·93	2·94	3·59	11·67
	653	(a)	7,836	591	784	94	110	460
		(b)	3·46	2·98	5·40	1·43	1·74	3·79
	654	(a)	14,269	1,091	831	426	549	1,015
		(b)	6·29	5·50	5·72	6·46	8·69	8·36
	655	(a)	715	120	40	5	30	50
		(b)	0·32	0·61	0·27	0·08	0·48	0·41
	656	(a)	2,068	280	392	134	119	50
		(b)	0·91	1·41	2·70	2·03	1·88	0·41
	659	(a)	6,759	568	446	88	174	255
		(b)	2·98	2·87	3·07	1·34	2·75	2·10
Major Group	66	(a)	12,201	1,136	895	410	692	674
		(b)	5·38	5·73	6·16	6·22	10·95	5·55
Minor Group	660	(a)	9,951	1,001	654	320	503	514
		(b)	4·39	5·05	4·50	4·86	7·96	4·23
Minor Group	661	(a)	2,250	135	241	90	189	160
		(b)	0·99	0·68	1·66	1·4	2·99	1·32
Major Group	67	(a)	24,011	1,717	1,360	384	328	799
		(b)	10·59	8·66	9·37	5·83	5·19	6·59
Minor Group	670	(a)	9,413	344	408	40	45	100
		(b)	4·15	1·74	2·81	0·61	0·71	0·82
	671	(a)	3,077	205	105	80	40	70
		(b)	1·36	1·03	0·72	1·21	0·63	0·58
	672	(a)	7,274	734	463	65	115	449
		(b)	3·21	3·70	3·19	0·99	1·82	3·70
	673	(a)	399	75	30	10	10	35
		(b)	0·17	0·38	0·21	0·15	0·16	0·29
	674	(a)	55	10	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	0·05	0·03	..	..	..
	675	(a)	923	60	25	25	73	75
		(b)	0·41	0·30	0·17	0·38	1·15	0·62
	676	(a)	702	75	162	40	20	35
		(b)	0·31	0·38	1·12	0·61	0·32	0·29
	679	(a)	2,168	214	162	124	25	35
		(b)	0·96	1·08	1·12	1·88	0·40	0·29

VI.14—*Contd.*

Trade and Commerce

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9,099	1,901	1,640	1,934	1,869	3,866	8,423	6,445
18·36	24·84	31·80	20·57	27·02	22·12	22·51	19·09
3,221	438	205	967	722	1,504	2,380	1,822
6·50	5·72	3·97	10·28	10·44	8·60	6·36	5·40
2,539	387	270	339	85	752	3,196	3,779
5·12	5·06	5·23	3·60	1·23	4·30	8·54	11·19
2,119	641	20	170	105	399	1,229	1,114
4·27	8·38	0·39	1·81	1·52	2·28	3·28	3·30
3,522	825	135	519	430	673	2,004	2,249
7·11	10·78	2·62	5·52	6·22	3·85	5·35	6·66
100	5	..	45	20	60	180	60
0·20	0·07	..	0·48	0·29	0·34	0·48	0·18
55	10	116	185	135	272	210	110
0·11	0·13	2·25	1·97	1·95	1·56	0·56	0·32
1,225	232	376	264	324	528	1,170	1,109
2·47	3·03	7·29	2·81	4·68	3·02	3·13	3·28
2,561	514	216	754	615	1,092	1,309	1,333
5·17	6·72	4·19	8·02	8·89	6·25	3·50	3·95
1,971	364	186	689	515	957	1,164	1,113
3·98	4·76	3·61	7·33	7·45	5·48	3·11	3·30
590	150	30	65	100	135	145	220
1·19	1·96	0·58	0·69	1·44	0·77	0·39	0·65
5,548	603	517	1,328	1,030	2,031	5,097	3,269
11·19	7·88	10·02	14·12	14·89	11·62	13·62	9·68
1,862	50	306	285	205	1,230	3,038	1,500
3·76	0·65	5·93	3·03	2·96	7·04	8·12	4·44
1,006	136	45	120	135	160	715	260
2·03	1·78	0·87	1·27	1·95	0·91	1·91	0·77
1,450	307	106	769	610	383	799	1,024
2·92	4·01	2·06	8·18	8·82	2·19	2·14	3·03
95	5	..	10	..	19	25	85
0·19	0·07	..	0·11	..	0·11	0·07	0·25
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
0·05	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·05
335	..	10	30	..	45	180	65
0·68	..	0·19	0·32	..	0·26	0·48	0·19
165	5	20	5	15	40	50	70
0·33	0·06	0·39	0·05	0·22	0·23	0·13	0·21
610	100	30	109	65	154	290	250
1·23	1·31	0·58	1·16	0·94	0·88	0·77	0·74

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	68	(a)	14,812	1,361	824	385	476	728
		(b)	6·53	6·87	5·67	5·84	7·53	6·00
Minor Group	680	(a)	2,507	250	50	40	79	89
		(b)	1·11	1·26	0·34	0·61	1·25	0·74
	681	(a)	2,137	165	50	90	198	129
		(b)	0·94	0·83	0·34	1·37	3·13	1·06
	682	(a)	285	35	5	..	..	50
		(b)	0·13	0·18	0·04	..	..	0·41
	683	(a)	1,055	135	80	30	35	50
		(b)	0·46	0·68	0·55	0·45	0·55	0·41
	684	(a)	670	110	50	35	10	40
		(b)	0·29	0·56	0·34	0·53	0·16	0·33
	689	(a)	8,158	666	589	190	154	370
		(b)	3·60	3·36	4·06	2·88	2·44	3·05
Major Group	69	(a)	26,432	2,024	2,350	976	664	1,576
		(b)	11·66	10·21	16·18	14·81	10·51	12·99
Minor Group	690	(a)	23,637	1,730	2,069	911	554	1,476
		(b)	10·43	8·73	14·25	13·82	8·77	12·16
	691	(a)	2,795	294	281	65	110	100
		(b)	1·23	1·48	1·93	0.99	1·74	0·83
Division	8	(a)	32,278	4,126	3,139	1,984	806	1,682
		(b)	14·23	20·82	21·61	30·11	12·76	13·86
Major Group	80	(a)	9,597	1,081	635	275	350	524
		(b)	4·23	5·45	4·37	4·17	5·54	4·32
Minor Group	800	(a)	3,635	315	335	110	150	210
		(b)	1·60	1·59	2·31	1·67	2·38	1·73
	801	(a)	4,696	390	195	135	160	279
		(b)	2·07	1·97	1·34	2·05	2·53	2·30
	809	(a)	1,266	376	105	30	40	35
		(b)	0·56	1·89	0·72	0·45	0·63	0·29
Major Group	81	(a)	781	40	45	5	21	120
		(b)	0·34	0·20	0·31	0·08	0·33	0·99
Minor Group	810	(a)	15	5	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	0·02	..	..	..	..
	811	(a)	710	35	45	5	15	120
		(b)	0·31	0·18	0·31	0·08	0·24	0·99
	819	(a)	56	..	..	..	6	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	0·09	..

VI.14—*Contd.*

Trade and Commerce

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3,979	250	376	624	220	750	2,699	2,140
8·03	3·27	7·29	6·64	3·18	4·29	7·21	6·34
909	60	10	105	40	135	305	435
1·83	0·78	0·19	1·12	0·58	0·77	0·81	1·29
965	10	5	80	25	40	90	290
1·95	0·13	0·10	0·85	0·36	0·23	0·24	0·86
90	5	..	..	..	10	60	30
0·18	0·07	..	..	..	0·06	0·16	0·09
380	15	..	25	30	50	105	120
0·77	0·20	..	0·26	0·43	0·28	0·28	0·35
150	20	..	10	10	10	70	155
0·30	0·26	..	0·11	0·15	0·06	0·19	0·46
1,485	140	361	404	115	505	2,069	1,110
3·00	1·83	7·00	4·30	1·66	2·89	5·53	3·29
5,557	545	504	569	340	2,852	4,391	4,084
11·21	7·12	9·77	6·05	4·92	16·31	11·73	12·10
4,866	525	419	524	315	2,638	4,131	3,479
9·82	6·86	8·12	5·57	4,56	15·09	11·04	10·31
691	20	85	45	25	214	260	605
1·39	0.26	1·65	0·48	0·36	1·22	0·69	1·79
7,985	740	462	1,265	736	1,798	2,885	4,670
16·11	9·67	8·96	13·45	10·64	10·28	7·71	13·83
1,691	420	236	480	496	679	1,345	1,385
3·41	5·49	4·58	5·10	7·17	3·88	3·59	4·10
770	155	50	120	55	235	485	645
1·55	2·03	0.97	1·27	0·80	1·34	1·29	1·91
821	265	141	200	346	314	760	690
1·66	3·46	2·74	2·13	5·00	1·80	2·03	2·04
100	..	45	160	95	130	100	50
0·20	..	0·87	1·70	1·37	0·74	0·27	0·15
315	5	..	30	..	20	70	110
0·64	0·07	..	0·32	..	0·12	0·19	0·33
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
0·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.02
275	5	..	30	..	20	70	90
0·56	0·07	..	0·32	..	0·12	0·19	0 27
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
0·07	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·04

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	82	(a)	16,829	2,615	2,319	1,589	140	489
		(b)	7·42	13·20	15·97	24·11	2·22	4·03
Minor Group	820	(a)	394	35	145	20	9	5
		(b)	0·17	0·18	1·00	0·30	0·14	0·04
	821	(a)	910	115	25	20	..	10
		(b)	0·40	0·58	0·17	0·30	..	0·08
	822	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·01	..	..	..	..	..
	823	(a)	2,485	65	310	60	40	105
		(b)	1·10	0·33	2·14	0·91	0·63	0·87
	824	(a)	320	25	5	10	..	..
		(b)	0·14	0·13	0·03	0·15	..	..
	825	(a)	3,152	1,479	364	110	20	20
		(b)	1·39	7·46	2·51	1·67	0·32	0·17
	826	(a)	110	10	20	5	5	5
		(b)	0·05	0·05	0·14	0·08	0·08	0·04
	827	(a)	75	..	25	..	..	..
		(b)	0·03	..	0·17	..	..	..
	828	(a)	145	.	..	5	..	..
		(b)	0·07	..	..	0·08	..	..
	829	(a)	9,208	886	1,425	1,359	66	344
		(b)	4·06	4·47	9·81	20·62	1·65	2·83
Major Group	83	(a)	5,071	390	140	115	295	549
		(b)	2·24	1·97	0·96	1 75	4·67	4·52
Minor Group	830	(a)	5,071	390	140	115	295	549
		(b)	2·24	1·97	0·96	1·75	4·67	4·52

VI.14—*Concld.*

Trade and Commerce

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4,472	190	146	365	135	824	1,060	2,485
9·02	2·48	2·83	3·88	1·95	4·71	2·83	7·36
15	..	..	20	..	10	10	125
0·03	..	..	0·21	..	0·06	0·03	0·37
325	..	..	25	..	50	145	195
0·66	..	..	0·26	..	0·28	0·39	0·58
10	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
0·02	..	..	0·11	..	..	..	0·03
515	20	10	30	10	100	135	1,085
1·04	0·26	0·19	0·32	0·15	0·57	0·36	3·21
245	5	10	..	..	..	10	10
0·49	0·06	0·19	..	..	..	0·02	0·03
540	85	5	50	5	154	135	185
1·09	1·11	0·10	0·53	0·07	0·88	0·36	0·55
5	5	5	..	..	10	5	35
0·01	0·07	0·10	..	..	0·06	0·01	0·10
20	..	..	..	5	10	10	5
0·04	..	..	..	0·07	0·06	0·03	0·02
70	..	..	..	..	5	10	55
0·14	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03	0·16
2,727	75	116	230	115	485	600	780
5·50	0·98	2·25	2·45	1·66	2·77	1·60	2·31
1,507	125	80	390	105	275	410	690
3·04	1·63	1·55	4·15	1·52	1·57	1·10	2·04
1,507	125	80	390	105	275	410	690
3·04	1·63	1·55	4·15	1·52	1·57	1·10	2·04

STATEMENT

Industrial Category VIII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage of workers to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Division	7	(a)	98,994	10,895	11,548	4,510	3,062	7,217
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Major Group	70	(a)	79,348	9,441	10,609	3,831	2,192	5,561
		(b)	80·16	86·66	91·87	84·94	71·59	77·05
Minor Group	700	(a)	26,035	2,423	6,371	220	558	1,981
		(b)	26·30	22·24	55·17	4·88	18·22	27·45
	701	(a)	7,231	749	621	184	488	305
		(b)	7·30	6·87	5·38	4·08	15·94	4·23
	702	(a)	3,857	488	480	189	201	315
		(b)	3·90	4·48	4·16	4·19	6·56	4·36
	703	(a)	7,689	1,340	709	993	379	486
		(b)	7·77	12·30	6·14	22·01	12·38	6·73
	704	(a)	2,166	100	25	..	..	265
		(b)	2·19	0·92	0·22	..	..	3·67
	705	(a)	571	..	50	..	10	..
		(b)	0·58	..	0·43	..	0·33	..
	706	(a)	31,372	4,055	2,353	2,245	546	2,189
		(b)	31·69	37·22	20·37	49·78	17·83	30·33
	707	(a)	20	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	..	..	..	..	..
	708	(a)	407	286	..	..	10	20
		(b)	0·41	2·63	..	..	0·33	0·28
Major Group	71	(a)	2,874	10	10	..	..	190
		(b)	2·90	0·09	0·09	..	..	2·63
Minor Group	710	(a)	535	..	..	..	..	50
		(b)	0·54	..	..	..	..	0·69
	711	(a)	985	10	10	..	..	100
		(b)	0·99	0·09	0·09	..	..	1·39
	712	(a)	1,354	..	..	..	..	40
		(b)	1·37	..	..	..	..	0·55
Major Group	72	(a)	340	45	20	..	..	..
		(b)	0·34	0·41	0·17	..	..	..
Minor Group	720	(a)	20	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·02	0·09	..	..	..	..
	721	(a)	320	35	20	..	..	..
		(b)	0·32	0·32	0·17	..	..	..
Major Group	73	(a)	159	20	10	69	..	..
		(b)	0·16	0·18	0·09	1·53	..	..

VI.15—*Contd.*

Transport, Storage and Communication

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
21,002	3,041	919	3,967	2,090	7,925	9,824	12,994
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
14,472	2,381	517	3,378	1,649	7,085	7,782	10,450
68·91	78 30	56·26	85·15	78·90	89·40	79·22	80·42
3,086	822	..	1,374	361	1,245	1,922	5,672
14·69	27·03	..	34·63	17·27	15·71	19·57	43·65
1,120	313	174	316	295	509	1,155	1,002
5·33	10·29	18·93	7·96	14·11	6·42	11·76	7·71
765	206	49	115	85	303	245	416
3·64	6·78	5·33	2·90	4·07	3·82	2·50	3·20
1,390	257	63	220	160	557	689	446
6·62	8·45	6·86	5·55	7·66	7·03	7·01	3·43
415	20	20	215	165	245	576	120
1·98	0·66	2·18	5·42	7·89	3·09	5·86	0·92
235	81	19	..	..	10	5	161
1·12	2·66	2·07	..	..	0·13	0·05	1·24
7,461	641	182	1,138	573	4,216	3,180	2,593
35·53	21·08	19·80	28·69	27·42	53·20	32·37	19·96
..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	1·09	..	0·48	..	..	..
..	41	..	..	..	..	10	40
..	1·35	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·31
2,219	45	10	20	10	35	95	230
10·56	1·48	1·09	0·50	0·48	0·44	0·97	1·77
435	..	..	..	10	..	..	40
2·07	..	..	..	0·48	..	..	0·31
610	45	10	20	..	30	40	110
2·90	1·48	1·09	0·50	..	0·38	0·41	0·85
1,174	..	..	..	..	5	55	80
5·59	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·56	0·61
95	..	..	..	10	..	10	160
0·45	..	..	...	0·48	..	0·10	1·23
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	0·48	..	..	.
95	..	..	..	..	..	10	160
0·45	..	..	..	..	..	0·10	1·23
25	5	..	..	..	30	..	..
0·12	0·16	..	..	..	0·38	..	..

STATEMENT†

Industrial Category VIII—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage of workers to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	730	(a)	159	20	10	69	..	..
		(b)	0·16	0·18	0·09	1·53	..	..
Major Group	74	(a)	1,139	195	35	55	65	25
		(b)	1·15	1·79	0·30	1·22	2·12	0·35
Minor Group	740	(a)	75	..	..	..	10	..
		(b)	0·07	..	..	..	0·33	..
	741	(a)	115	25	..	10	..	5
		(b)	0·12	0·23	..	0·22	..	0·07
	749	(a)	949	170	35	45	55	20
		(b)	0·96	1·56	0·30	1·00	1·79	0·28
Major Group	75	(a)	15,134	1,184	864	555	805	1,441
		(b)	15·29	10·87	7·48	12·31	26·29	19·97
Minor Group	750	(a)	13,297	1,009	739	485	780	1,361
		(b)	13·43	9·26	6·40	10·76	25·47	18·86
	751	(a)	1,692	175	125	70	25	80
		(b)	1·71	1·61	1·08	1·55	0·82	1·11
	759	(a)	145	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	0·15	..	..	..	..	..

VI.15—*Concld.*

Transport, Storage and Communication

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
25	5	..	..	..	30	..	..
0·12	0·16	..	..	..	0·38	..	..
415	35	34	40	20	15	130	75
1·98	1·15	3·70	1·01	0 96	0·19	1·32	0·58
5	5	10	..	10	..	20	15
0·03	0·16	1·09	..	0·48	..	0·20	0·11
30	..	..	..	10	..	20	15
0·14	..	..	..	0 48	..	0·20	0·12
380	30	24	40	..	15	90	45
1·81	0·99	2·61	1·01	..	0·19	0·92	0·35
3,776	575	358	529	401	760	1,807	2,079
17·98	18·91	38·95	13·34	19·18	9·59	18·39	16·00
3,249	434	304	479	376	680	1,632	1,769
15·47	14 27	33·08	12·08	17·99	8·58	16·61	13·62
472	101	54	30	25	75	170	290
2·25	3·32	5·87	0·76	1·19	0 95	1·73	2·23
55	40	..	20	..	5	5	20
0·26	1 32	..	0·50	..	0·06	0 05	0·15

STATEMENT

Industrial Category IX—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage of workers to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Total		(a)	576,925	46,367	39,867	21,531	29,794	34,013
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
(Division 4)		(a)	18,496	2,309	1,526	861	695	705
		(b)	3·21	4·98	3·83	4·00	2·33	2·07
Major Group	40	(a)	15,552	2,005	1,056	701	500	595
		(b)	2·70	4·32	2·65	3·26	1·68	1·75
Minor Group	400	(a)	1,265	340	30	5	50	95
		(b)	0·22	0·73	0·08	0·03	0·17	0·28
	401	(a)	14,287	1,665	1,026	696	450	500
		(b)	2·48	3·59	2·57	3·23	1·51	1·47
Major Group	41	(a)	220	..	5	..	10	..
		(b)	0·04	..	0·01	..	0·03	..
Minor Group	410	(a)	220	..	5	..	10	
		(b)	0·04	..	0·01	..	0·03	..
Major Group	42	(a)	2,724	304	465	160	185	110
		(b)	0·47	0·66	1·17	0·74	0·62	0·32
Minor Group	420	(a)	2,724	304	465	160	185	110
		(b)	0·47	0 66	1·17	0·74	0·62	0·32
(Division 9)		(a)	558,429	44,058	38,341	20,670	29,099	33,308
		(b)	96·79	95·02	96·17	96·00	97·67	97·93
Major Group	90	(a)	130,760	10,813	11,352	4,223	5,720	8,812
		(b)	22·67	23·32	28·98	19·61	19·20	25·91
Minor Group	900	(a)	22,541	666	5,348	170	689	2,017
		(b)	3·91	1·44	13·41	0·79	2·31	5·93
	901	(a)	93,477	7,957	5,473	3,517	4,406	5,854
		(b)	16·20	17·16	13·73	16·33	14·79	17 21
	902	(a)	10,942	1,330	621	346	575	786
		(b)	1·90	2·87	1·56	1·61	1·93	2·31
	903	(a)	3,800	860	110	190	50	155
		(b)	0·66	1·85	0·28	0·88	0·17	0·46
Major Group	91	(a)	8,369	1,011	485	165	180	255
		(b)	1·45	2·18	1·22	0·77	0·61	0·75
Minor Group	910	(a)	8,369	1,011	485	165	180	255
		(b)	1·45	2·18	1·22	0·77	0·61	0·75
Major Group	92	(a)	108,929	9,620	7,049	4,162	6,639	10,160
		(b)	18·88	20·75	17·68	19·33	22·28	29·87
Minor Group	920	(a)	7,884	635	1,155	105	365	560
		(b)	1·36	1·37	2 90	0·49	1·22	1·65

VI.16

Other Services

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
101,949	30,558	15,631	25,164	24,897	53,972	77,449	75,733
100 00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100 00	100 00	100·00	100·00
3,616	1,814	175	575	300	1,425	2,150	2,345
3·55	5·94	1·12	2·29	1·20	2·64	2·78	3·10
2,871	1,759	155	470	255	1,305	1,965	1,915
2 82	5·76	0·99	1·87	1·02	2·42	2·54	2·53
85	390	..	20	30	..	205	15
0·09	1·28	..	0·08	0·12	..	0·27	0·02
2,786	1,369	155	451	225	1,305	1,760	1,900
2 73	4·48	0·99	1·79	0·90	2·42	2·27	2·51
190	.	..	..	..	..	15	..
0·19	..	..	.	..	..	0·02	..
190	.	..	..	..	..	15	..
0·19	..	..	..	..	..	0·02	..
555	55	20	105	45	120	170	430
0·54	0·18	0·13	0 42	0·18	0·22	0·22	0·57
555	55	20	105	45	120	170	430
0 54	0·18	0·13	0·42	0·18	0·22	0·22	0 57
98,333	28,744	15,456	24,589	24,597	52,547	75,299	73,388
96·45	94·06	98·88	97·71	98·80	97·36	97·22	96 90
21,890	7,735	3,451	5,225	3,538	13,602	14,232	19,967
21·47	25·31	22·08	20·76	14 21	25·20	18·38	26·36
2,281	1,329	420	462	145	2,657	3,397	2,960
2·24	4·35	2·69	1 83	0·58	4·92	4·39	3·91
16,599	5,576	2,851	3,919	2,818	9,900	8,865	15,742
16·28	18·25	18·24	15·57	11·32	18·34	11 45	20·78
2,085	575	120	749	560	700	1,735	760
2·04	1·88	0·77	2·98	2·25	1·30	2·24	1·00
925	255	60	95	15	345	235	505
0·91	0 ɛ3	0·38	0·38	0·06	0·64	0·30	0·67
2,129	369	291	390	305	739	450	1,600
2·09	1·21	1 86	1 55	1·22	1·37	0·58	2·11
2,129	369	291	390	305	739	450	1,600
2·09	1·21	1·86	1·55	1·22	1·37	0·58	2·11
21,023	5,829	3,027	5,990	4,737	5,668	10,412	14,613
20·62	19·08	19.37	23·80	19·03	10·50	13·44	19·29
1,024	455	5	460	345	325	1,495	955
1·01	1·49	0·03	1·83	1·39	0·60	1·93	1·26

STATEMENT

Industrial Category IX—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage of workers to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	921	(a)	99,560	8,880	5,719	4,032	6,274	9,360
		(b)	17·26	19·15	14·34	18 73	21·06	27·52
	922	(a)	1,485	105	175	25	..	240
		(b)	0·26	0·23	0·44	0·11	..	0·70
Major Group	93	(a)	30,253	2,567	2,020	1,038	1,854	2,242
		(b)	5·24	5 54	5·07	4·82	6·22	6·59
Minor Group	930	(a)	25,323	2,107	1,910	783	1,564	1,842
		(b)	4·39	4 55	4·79	3·64	5·25	5·41
	931	(a)	4,930	460	110	255	290	400
		(b)	0·85	0·99	0·28	1 18	0·97	1·18
Major Group	94	(a)	26,722	1,896	735	485	691	1,591
		(b)	4·63	4·09	1·84	2·25	2·32	4·68
Minor Group	940	(a)	18,816	1,151	380	165	345	986
		(b)	3·26	2·48	0·95	0·77	1·16	2·90
	941	(a)	1,915	390	220	70	60	195
		(b)	0·33	0·84	0·55	0·32	0·20	0·57
	942	(a)	145	25	10	10	..	..
		(b)	0·03	0·06	0·03	0·05	..	..
	949	(a)	5,846	330	125	240	286	410
		(b)	1·01	0·71	0·31	1·11	0·96	1·21
Major Group	95	(a)	7,236	460	355	390	236	295
		(b)	1·25	0·99	0 89	1·81	0·79	0·87
Minor Group	950	(a)	735	20	..	50	10	..
		(b)	0·13	0 04	..	0·23	0·03	..
	951	(a)	1,490	80	100	80	30	105
		(b)	0·26	0·17	0·25	0·37	0·10	0·31
	952	(a)	2,400	185	20	60	40	60
		(b)	0·42	0·40	0·05	0·28	0·13	0·18
	953	(a)	1,066	85	60	65	121	60
		(b)	0·18	0·19	0·15	0·30	0·41	0·18
	954	(a)	310	15	5	..	..	..
		(b)	0·05	0·03	0 01	..	..	..
	955	(a)	295	20	100	30	20	..
		(b)	0·05	0·04	0·25	0 14	0·07	..
	956	(a)	300	..	5	80	15	35
		(b)	0·05	..	0·01	0 37	0·05	0·10
	959	(a)	640	55	65	25	..	35
		(b)	0·11	0·12	0·17	0·12	..	0·10

VI.16—*Contd.*

Other Services

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19,414	5,364	3,012	5,530	4,392	5,338	8,907	13,338
19·04	17·56	19·27	21·97	17 64	9 89	11·50	17 61
585	10	10	..	..	5	10	320
0·57	0.03	0 07	...		0·01	0 01	0·42
5,828	1,443	1,053	1,274	1,100	2,303	3,564	3,967
5 72	4·72	6·74	5·06	4·42	4·27	4·60	5·24
4,743	1,128	878	1·104	895	1,833	3,259	3,277
4·65	3·69	5·62	4·39	3·60	3 40	4·21	4 33
1,085	315	175	170	205	470	305	690
1 07	1 03	1·12	0·67	0·82	0.87	0 39	0·91
6,696	795	465	779	380	1,430	4,606	6,173
6·57	2·60	2·97	3·10	1·53	2·65	5·95	8·15
4,581	475	180	504	260	695	3,951	5,143
4·49	1·55	1·15	2 00	1·05	1·29	5·10	6·79
240	95	35	75	35	180	135	185
0·24	0·31	0·22	0·30	0·14	0·33	0·18	0·25
45	.	30	..	10	5	..	10
0·04	..	0·19	..	0·04	0·01	..	0·01
1,830	225	220	200	73	550	520	835
1·80	0·74	1·41	0·80	0·3J	1 02	0·67	1 10
2,420	575	120	200	350	335	715	785
2·37	1·88	0·77	0·80	1·41	0·62	0·92	1·04
245	190	10	10	95	..	75	30
0·24	0·62	0·07	0·04	0·38	..	0·10	0·04
320	45	5	90	225	115	180	115
0·31	0·15	0·03	0·36	0·91	0·21	0·23	0·15
1,240	180	95	..	..	40	210	270
1·21	0·59	0 61	..	..	0·07	0·27	0·36
180	100	..	40	10	10	175	160
0·18	0·33	..	0·16	0·04	0·02	0·23	0·21
185	..	..	..	10	75	10	10
0·18	..	..	..	0·04	0·14	0·01	0·01
80	..	..	5	..	20	..	20
0·08	..	..	0 02		0·04	..	0·03
70	..	..	..	..	10	25	60
0·07	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·03	0·08
100	60	10	55	10	65	40	120
0·10	0·19	0·06	0·22	0·04	0·12	0·05	0·16

STATEMENT

Industrial Category IX—

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			(a) No. of workers (b) Percentage of workers to total workers in the Industrial Category					
			Orissa	Sambalpur	Sundargarh	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj	Balasore
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Major Group	96	(a)	139,776	8,691	7,338	7,315	11,770	7,380
		(b)	24·23	18·74	18·41	33·97	39·51	21·70
Minor Group	960	(a)	67,908	2,733	4,591	5,149	10,199	4,963
		(b)	11·77	5·89	11·52	23·91	34·23	14·59
	961	(a)	29,498	2,373	1,001	1,121	571	766
		(b)	5·11	5·12	2·51	5·20	1·92	2 25
	962	(a)	20,321	1,901	655	725	780	996
		(b)	3·52	4·10	1·64	3·37	2·62	2·93
	963	(a)	730	30	120	15	25	35
		(b)	0·13	0·06	0 30	0·07	0·08	0·11
	969	(a)	21,319	1,654	971	305	195	620
		(b)	3·70	3·57	2·44	1·42	0·66	1·82
Major Group	98	(a)	745	10	30	10	620	..
		(b)	0·13	0·02	0·07	0·05	2·08	..
Minor Group	980	(a)	745	10	30	10	620	..
		(b)	0·13	0·02	0·07	0·05	2·08	..
Major Group	99	(a)	105,639	8,990	8,777	2,882	1,389	2,573
		(b)	18 31	19·39	22·01	13·39	4 66	7·56
Minor Group	990	(a)	105,639	8,990	8,777	2,882	1,389	2,573
		(b)	18·31	19·39	22·01	13·39	4 66	7·56

VI.16 – *Concld.*

Other Services

Cuttack	Dhenkanal	Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir	Kalahandi	Koraput	Ganjam	Puri
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
28,754	9,934	3,658	4,029	4,770	7,552	20,670	17,915
28·20	32·51	23·40	16·01	19·16	13·99	26·69	23·56
15,925	4,035	942	1,261	3,555	3,909	5,280	5,366
15·62	13·20	6·03	5·01	14·28	7·24	6·82	7·09
5,989	2,492	708	1,370	465	1,463	6,768	4,411
5 87	8 16	4·53	5·44	1·87	2·71	8·74	5·83
4,731	1,549	305	1,048	535	615	2,671	3,810
4·64	5·07	1·95	4·17	2 15	1·14	3·45	5·03
135	35	15	30	..	125	80	85
0·13	0·11	0·09	0·12	..	0·23	0·10	0·11
1,974	1,823	1,688	320	215	1,440	5,871	4,243
1·94	5·97	10·80	1·27	0·86	2·67	7·58	5·60
..	10	..	10	40	10	..	5
..	0 03	..	0 04	0·16	0·02	..	0·01
..	10	..	10	40	10	..	5
	0·03	..	0·04	0·16	0·02	..	0 01
9,593	2,054	3,391	6,692	9,377	20,908	20,650	8,363
9 41	6·72	21·69	26·59	37·66	38·74	26·66	11·04
9,593	2,054	3,391	6,692	9,377	20,908	20,650	8,363
9·41	6·72	21·69	26·59	37·66	38·74	26·66	11·04

About one lakh of workers are recorded under category VIII. These workers account for 6·41 per cent of the total non-agricultural workers of the state. Majority of the workers under this category are located in the districts of Cuttack (21,002), Puri (12,994), Sundargarh (11,548), Sambalpur (10,895), Ganjam (9,824), Koraput (7,925), Balasore (7,217) and Keonjhar (4,510).

Of these workers, as many as 79,348 or 80·16 per cent are engaged in land transport (NIC-70) of the state. Workers like rickshaw-pullers, trolley-pullers, hand-cart pullers and coolies belonging to the minor group 706 of NIC (Transport by men) account for as many as 31,372 of the workers employed under land transport. About 26,035 workers of this category are absorbed in the railway transport (NIC-700). Sundargarh and Puri district respectively contributes 6,371 and 5,672 workers to this sector of work.

The statement further shows that as many as 13,297 workers are employed in Postal, Telegraphic, Wireless and Signal communications of the state. Cuttack district absorbs the highest number of employees (3,249) in this sector.

Category IX

Over one-third of the total non-agricultural workers (1,545,052) are found in the category IX (other services). This sector of economy (Category IX)absorbs the second largest number of workers (576,925) constituting 37·34 per cent of the total workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers of the state. The workers of this category are classified under two broad divisions, viz., "division-4" and "division-9". Statement VI.16 presents the distribution of the workers under this category along with their percentage value.

Statement VI.16 shows that 558,429 workers representing 96·79 per cent of the total workers of this category are recorded under the division-9 and the rest 18,496 workers (or 3·21 per cent) are classified under the division-4. Division-9 relates to community, social and personal services while division-4 refers to electricity, gas and water.

Under division-4 as many as 15,552 out of 18,496 workers are employed in electricity (NIC-40). Again under this major group-40 of the NIC it is seen that majority (14,287) of the workers are mostly engaged in "Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial and commercial and other users" (NIC-401) of the state.

The statement further indicates that the most important division-9 of the NIC embraces 558,429 or 96·79 per cent of the workers of this sector of economy in the state. Over 94·00 per cent of the workers of this category are recorded in each of the districts of Orissa.

As many as 139,776 persons representing 24·23 per cent of the workers under this category are engaged in the category "Personal Services." It is seen that most of the workers (67,908) are engaged in domestic services (NIC-960). The highest number (15,925) of domestic servants are found in Cuttack district.

Public administration and defence services (NIC-90) accommodate the second highest number (130,760) of workers in this state. Most of these workers belong to the Public Services (including police service— NIC-901) of state Government. These workers (93,477) constitute 16·20 per cent of the employees of this category. Largest number (16,599) of employees of this sector are accommodated in the district of Cuttack followed by Puri with 15,742 workers.

The third important item of work under this category in this state is "Education, Scientific and Research Services (NIC-92)". As many as 108,929 persons representing 18·88 per cent of workers of the category are engaged in this service. Of these workers, 99,560 are enumerated in educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions (NIC-921).

In this case also highest number of workers (19,414) are located in the district of Cuttack

followed by Puri (13,338) and Balasore (9,360). In terms of percentage Balasore records the highest percentage (27·52) of workers under this category (other services).

In the preceding paragraphs, discussions have been made with regard to workers under category V (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs). These workers are classified under two categories viz., V (a) and V (b). The category V (a) deals with the workers employed at household industry.

The household industry absorbs as many as 248,610 workers out of 405,954 enumerated under the category V.

Statement VI.17 shows distribution of workers at household industry by rural and urban of each sex in each division/major group/minor group of NIC.

Statement VI. 17 presents as many as 164 types of industries in which workers of cotegory V are absorbed. In all 32 of these industries do not run as household type in this state. The remaining 132 types of industries are run as household industries in the state as per the 1971 census data. It transpires from the statement that 57·00 per cent of male and 80·03 per cent of female workers of the category V are engaged at household industries. Out of these percentage values, 51·15 per cent male and 74·80 per cent of female workers are counted in rural areas whereas in urban areas only 5·85 per cent male and 5·23 per cent female are recorded. Thus both number and percentage of workers employed at household industry are significantly higher in rural areas.

It is further seen that "weaving and finishing of cotton textiles in handlooms other than khadi" (NIC-235) are the most important household industries of this state. This industry absorbs as many as 37,199 male workers and 6,773 female workers and these workers respectively constitute 96·09 per cent and 98 75 per cent of corresponding workers enumerated in the category V. The highest number of male workers are enumerated in this industry.

The second prominent household industry of Orissa is "Manufacture of wooden and cane boxes, crates, drums, barrels and other wooden containers, baskets and other rattan, bamboo, reed and willow wares made entirely or mainly of cane, rattan, reed, bamboo and willow", (NIC-272). This industry absorbs 18,586 or 93·83 per cent male and 14,621 or 95.86 per cent female workers of the category V. Of all industries, this industry absorbs the highest number of female workers.

The household industry, "Manufacture of earthen ware and earthen pottery", (NIC-322) absorbs the second largest number of male workers. In this industry as many as 23,628 male workers constituting 97·68 per cent and 3,258 female workers constituting 94·65 per cent of the respective workers of the category V are enumerated at the 1971 census.

The household industry, "Manufacture of hand tools and general hardware, (NIC-343) absorbs as many as 18,681 male and 1,880 female workers of the category V.

"Manufacture of food products not elsewhere classified", (NIC-219) is also an important household industry of the state. In this industry, there is preponderance of female workers over males. Numerically, 13,551 or 85·80 per cent of female and 5.844 or 64·89 per cent of male workers of the category V are enumerated in this industry.

There are also two other types of household industries in the state which absorb more than 10,000 workers. These are, "Manufacture of jewellery and related articles", (NIC–383) and "Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors and windows (excluding hewing and rough shaping of poles, bolts and other wood materials which are classified under logging)", (NIC-273).

In both the above household industries, male workers out-number the female workers in a very conspicuous manner. As many as 13,717 male workers and only 210 female workers of the category V are absorbed in "Manufacturing of jewellery and related workers". Similarly, the other household industry (NIC-273) acco-

mmodates 11,584 or 83·29 per cent of mole and 80 or 88·39 per cent of female workers of the category V. In this case also percentage of females is higher than that of males although in absolute figures the number of females becomes insignificant when compared with that of males.

There are also 14 types of household industries in the state which provide employment to more than 1,000 workers of either sex. These industries are presented in the statement by the NIC Code numbers 204, 209, 211, 226, 233, 253, 261, 264, 276, 277, 291, 320, 350 and 394.

STATEMENT VI.17

Workers In Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division	223	(a)	331,227	74,727	188,803	59,807	169,432	55,894	19,371	3,913
		(b)	100 00	100·00	57 00	80·03	51·15	74·80	5·85	5·23
Major Group	20-21	(a)	29,767	22,223	13,073	17,107	11,568	16,497	1,505	610
		(b)	100·00	100·00	43 92	76·98	38·86	74·23	5·06	2·75
Minor Group	200	(a)	60	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
		(b)	100·00	.	8·33	..	..	..	8 33	..
	201	(a)	210	308	30	199	30	199	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100.00	14 29	64·61	14·29	64·61	..	
	202	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	203	(a)	246	180	20	95	20	60	..	35
		(b)	100·00	100·00	8·13	52·78	8·13	33·33	..	19·45
	204	(a)	8,657	3,252	1,414	1,147	1,170	1,101	244	46
		(b)	100.00	100·00	16·33	35·27	13 51	33·86	2·82	1·41
	205	(a)	1,500	54	240	15	60	10	180	5
		(b)	100·00	100 00	16 00	27 78	4 00	18·52	12·00	9 26
	206	(a)	666	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	207	(a)	110	30	10	10	10	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	9·09	33 33	9·09	33·33	..	..
	208	(a)	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	209	(a)	5,317	743	2,496	611	2,000	542	496	69
		(b)	100·00	100·00	46·94	82·23	37·61	72·95	9·33	9 28
	210	(a)	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	211	(a)	3,294	1,554	2,999	1,449	2,839	1,430	160	19
		(b)	100·00	100·00	91·04	93·24	86 18	92·02	4·86	1·22
	212	(a)	70	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Number of workers
(b) Percentages

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	213	(a)	20	..	..		..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	214	(a)	80	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	215	(a)	250	5	5	..	..	..	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..
	216	(a)	5	20	..	20	..	20	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	217	(a)	10	245	10	10	10	10	.	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	4·08	100·00	4·08		
	219	(a)	9,006	15,793	5,844	13,551	5,429	13,115	415	436
		(b)	100·00	100·00	64 89	85·80	60·28	83·04	4·61	2·76
Major Group	22	(a)	12,720	4,332	4,545	2,378	3,700	1,954	845	424
		(b)	100·00	100·00	35·73	54 89	29·09	45 10	6·64	9·79
Minor Group	220	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
		(b)	100·00	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	221	(a)	481	190	330	180	330	180	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	68·61	94·74	68·61	94·74	..	.
	222	(a)	380	30	290	30	290	30	.	
		(b)	100·00	100·00	76·32	100·00	76·32	100·00	..	..
	223	(a)	2,242	114	535	45	520	40	15	5
		(b)	100·00	100 00	23·86	39·47	23·19	35·09	0·67	4·38
	224	(a)	160	..	30	..	..	..	30	..
		(b)	100·05	..	18 75	..	..	..	18·75	.
	225	(a)	105	20	30	20	30	20	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	28·57	100·00	28·57	100·00	..	..
	226	(a)	8,282	3,755	2,875	2,008	2,210	1,614	665	394
		(b)	100·00	100 00	34·71	53·48	26·68	42·99	8·03	10·49
	227	(a)	300	91	140	40	50	20	90	20
		(b)	100·00	100·00	46·67	43·96	16·67	21·98	30·00	21·98
	228	(a)	205	10	85	10	80	10	5	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	41·46	100 00	39·02	100·00	2 44	..
	229	(a)	555	122	230	45	190	40	40	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	41·44	36·89	34·23	32·79	7·21	4·10
Major Group	23	(a)	48,998	9,994	38,715	9,380	36,388	8,371	2,327	1,009
		(b)	100·00	100·00	79 01	93·86	74·26	83·76	4 75	10·10
Minor Group	230	(a)	215	238	30	174	30	120	..	54
		(b)	100 00	100·00	13·95	73·11	13·95	50·42	..	22·69

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	231	(a)	6,693	292	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	
	232	(a)	480	509	335	473	300	428	35	45
		(b)	100·00	100·00	69·79	92 93	62·50	84 09	7·29	8 84
	233	(a)	701	1,846	566	1,750	561	1,640	5	110
		(b)	100·00	100 00	80·74	94 80	80·03	88·84	0·71	5·96
	234	(a)	525	20	385	20	350	10	35	10
		(b)	100·00	100·00	73·33	100 00	66·66	50·00	6·67	50·00
	235	(a)	38,712	6,859	37,199	6,773	34,947	5,983	2,252	790
		(b)	100 00	100·00	96·09	98·75	90·27	87·23	5·82	11·52
	236	(a)	696	150	110	130	110	130	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	15·80	86·67	15·80	86·67	..	..
	239	(a)	976	80	90	60	90	60	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	9·22	75·00	9·22	75·00	..	..
Major Group	24	(a)	465	406	385	391	210	351	175	40
		(b)	100·00	100·00	82·80	96·31	45·16	86·46	37·64	9·85
Minor Group	240	(a)	10	10	10	10	10	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	..
	241	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	242	(a)	20	291	20	281	20	281	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	96 56	100·00	96·56	..	
	243	(a)	90	30	70	30	70	30	..	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	77·78	100 00	77·78	100·00	..	..
	244	(a)	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	245	(a)	250	45	240	40	70	10	170	30
		(b)	100 00	100·00	96·00	88·89	28·00	22·22	68·00	66·67
	246	(a)	5	20	5	20		10	5	10
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	100 00	..	50·00	100·00	50·00
	248	(a)	55	.	40	..	40	.	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	72·73	..	72·73	.	..	..
	249	(a)	10	10	..	10	..	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
Major Group	25	(a)	3,171	1,674	1,829	1,624	1,809	1,619	20	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	57·68	97·01	57·05	96·71	0·63	0·30

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	250	(a)	150	20	110	20	110	20	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	73·33	100 00	73·33	100·00	.	..
	251	(a)	290	..	90	..	90	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	.	31·03	..	31·03	..	..	..
	252	(a)	105	80	30	70	30	70	..	..
		(b)	100 00	100·00	28·57	87·50	28 57	87·50	..	..
	253	(a)	1,279	1,435	1,149	1.404	1,139	1,399	10	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	89·84	97·84	89·06	97·49	0·78	0·35
	259	(a)	1,347	139	450	130	440	130	10	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	33·41	93·53	32·67	93·53	0·74	..
Major Group	26	(a)	17,554	2,170	7,061	1,728	5,131	1,578	1,930	150
		(b)	100·00	100·00	40·22	79·63	29·23	72·72	10·99	6·91
Minor Group	260	(a)	50	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	261	(a)	1,889	1,122	1,424	1,010	1,349	959	75	51
		(b)	100·00	100·00	75·38	90·02	71·41	85·47	3·97	4·55
	262	(a)	20	34	20	25	20	20	..	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	73 53	100·00	58·82	..	14·71
	263	(a)	110	105	60	80	50	80	10	..
		(b)	100 00	100·00	54·55	76·19	45·46	76·19	9·09	..
	264	(a)	14,810	494	5,277	335	3,562	271	1,715	64
		(b)	100·00	100·00	35·63	67·81	24·05	54·86	11·58	12·95
	265	(a)	100	..	30	..	..	..	30	.
		(b)	100 00	..	30·00	..	..	..	30·00	..
	266	(a)	315	65	110	30	10	..	100	30
		(b)	100·00	100·00	34·92	46·15	3·17	..	31·75	46·15
	267	(a)	40	..	30	..	30	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	75·00	..	75·00	..	..	..
	268	(a)	60	249	40	188	40	188	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	66·67	75·50	66·67	75·50	..	.
	269	(a)	160	101	70	60	70	60	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	43·75	59 41	43·75	59·41	..	..
Major Group	27	(a)	53,325	19,117	42,471	18,193	38·793	17,000	3,678	1,193
		(b)	100 00	100·00	79·65	95·17	72·75	88·93	6·90	6 24
Minor Group	270	(a)	105	30	65	30	60	30	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	61·90	100·00	57·14	100·00	4·76	..

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers In Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	271	(a)	2,338	385	375	191	340	191	35	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	16 04	49·61	14·54	49·61	1·50	..
	272	(a)	19,809	15,253	18,586	14,621	17,435	13,489	1,151	1,132
		(b)	100 00	100·00	93 83	95·86	88·02	88·44	5·81	7·42
	273	(a)	13,908	90	11,584	80	11,178	80	406	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	83·29	88·89	80·37	88·89	2·92	..
	274	(a)	225	..	180	..	160	..	20	..
		(b)	100·00	..	80·00	..	71·11		8·89	..
	275	(a)	105	30	70	30	70	30	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	66·67	100·00	66 67	100·00	..	..
	276	(a)	11,637	70	6,858	45	4,862	30	1,996	15
		(b)	100 00	100·00	58·93	64·29	41·78	42·86	17·15	21·43
	277	(a)	4,763	3,069	4,578	3,011	4,518	2,970	60	41
		(a)	100·00	100·00	96·12	98·11	94·86	96·77	1 26	1·34
	279	(a)	435	190	175	185	170	180	5	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	40·23	97·37	39·08	94·74	1·15	2·63
Major group	28	(a)	15,607	349	555	85	410	40	145	45
		(b)	100·00	100·00	35·56	24·36	26·27	11·46	9·29	12·90
Minor Group	280	(a)	7,632	219	60	..	60	..	..	..
		(b)	100 00	100·00	0 79	..	0·79		..	
	281	(a)	185	65	70	55	10	10	60	45
		(b)	100·00	100·00	37·84	84·62	5 41	15·39	32·43	69·23
	282	(a)	10		..	..	..	..	.	..
		(b)	100·00	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	283	(a)	1,878	35	25	10	20	10	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100 00	1·33	28·57	1·06	28 57	0·27	..
	284	(a)	1,041		..	..	.	..	..	.
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	285	(a)	4,096	10	95	..	20	..	75	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	2·32	..	0·49	..	1·83	
	287	(a)	60	.	10	.	10	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	16·67	..	16·67	..	..	..
	288	(a)	270	..	15	..	10	..	5	..
		(b)	100·00	..	5·56	..	3·71	..	1·85	..
	289	(a)	435	20	280	20	280	20	.	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	64·37	100·00	64·37	100 00	..	..
Major Group	29	(a)	3,209	717	2,253	666	1,889	616	364	50
		(b)	100·00	100·00	70·21	92·89	58·87	85·92	11·34	6·97

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	290	(a)	265	338	130	338	130	338	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100 00	49·06	100·00	49 06	100·00	..	..
	291	(a)	2,003	140	1,993	120	1,029	70	364	50
		(b)	100·00	100·00	69·55	85·71	51·38	50·00	18·17	35·71
	292	(a)	250	79	210	79	210	79	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	84·00	100·00	84·00	100·00	..	..
	293	(a)	216	10	140	10	140	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	64 81	100·00	64·81	100·00	..	..
	294	(a)	85	..	20	..	20	.	..	.
		(b)	100·00	..	23·53	..	23 53	..	..	.
	295	(a)	..	140	..	119	..	119	..	
		(b)	.	100·00	..	85·00	..	85 00	.	..
	296	(a)	160	10	160	..	160	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	100·00	..	100·00	..	..	..
	299	(a)	230	..	200	..	200	..	.	..
		(b)	100·00	.	86·96	..	86·96	..	..	..
Major Group	30	(a)	950	41	185	20	130	20	55	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	19·47	48·78	13·68	48 78	5·79	..
Minor Group	300	(a)	505	11	65	.	10	..	55	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	12·87	..	1 98	..	10·89	..
	301	(a)	95		80	.	80	..	..	.
		(b)	100·00	.	84·21	..	84·21	..	..	..
	302	(a)	175	20	20	20	20	20	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	11·43	100·00	11·43	100·00	..	..
	303	(a)	85	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	23·53	..	23·53	..	..	..
	304	(a)	30	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	306	(a)	10	..	.		..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	307	(a)	50	10	..	.	.	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	31	(a)	2,571	226	245	135	170	130	75	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	9·53	59·73	6·61	57·52	2 92	2·21
	310	(a)	70	..	10	..	..	..	10	..
		(b)	100·00	..	14·29	.	..	..	14·29	..

STATEMENT VI.17 – *Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	311	(a)	840	45	20	30	20	30	..	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	2·38	66·67	2·38	66·67	..	.
	312	(a)	110	15	..	....	..	..		.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..		..
	313	(a)	385	5	20	..	10	..	10	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	5·19	..	2·60	..	2·59	..
	314	(a)	631	31	45	5	..	..	45	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	7·13	16·13	..	.	7·13	16·13
	315	(a)	80	120	30	100	30	100		
		(b)	100·00	100·00	37·50	83 33	37·50	83·33		..
	316	(a)	10	..	10	..	10	..	.	
		(b)	100·00	..	100·00	.	100·00		.	
	317	(a)	10	5	..	..	.		..	
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	.	..	.	.	..
	318	(a)	210	..	20	..	10	..	10	..
		(b)	100·00		9·52	..	4 76	..	4·76	
	319	(a)	225	5	90		90	..	.	
		(b)	100·00	100·00	40 00	..	40·00	..	..	
Major Group	32	(a)	41,893	7,278	27,420	4,063	25,970	3,862	1 450	201
		(b)	100 00	100·00	65·45	55 83	61 99	53 07	3·46	2·76
Minor Group	320	(a)	6,548	1,687	2,033	549	1,868	529	165	20
		(b)	100·00	100·00	31·05	32·54	28·53	31·36	2·52	1 18
	321	(a)	1,112	10	40	..	40			.
		(b)	100 00	100 00	3 60	.	3·60	..	..	
	322	(a)	24,188	3,442	23,628	3,258	22,523	3,092	1,105	166
		(b)	100 00	100·00	97 68	94·65	93 11	89·83	4·57	4·82
	323	(a)	273	20	45	20	40	20	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	16·48	100 00	14 65	100·00	1 83	
	324	(a)	5,077	836	125	40	90	30	35	10
		(b)	100·00	100·00	2 46	4 78	1·77	3 59	0·69	1·19
	325	(a)	30		30	..	30		..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	100·00	.	100 00	..	..	..
	326	(a)	2,409	1,004	434	101	429	101	5	..
		(b)	100 00	100·00	18·02	10·06	17 81	10 06	0·21	..
	327	(a)	440	135	280	85	150	80	130	5
		(b)	100·00	100·00	63 64	62 96	34·09	59·26	29·55	3·70

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	328	(a)	269	..	25	..	20	..	5	..
		(b)	100 00	..	9·29	..	7·43	..	1·86	..
	329	(a)	1,547	144	780	10	780	10	.	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	50·42	6·94	50·42	6 94	.	..
Major Group	33	(a)	27,765	1,357	1,877	120	1,872	120	5	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	6·76	8·84	6·74	3 84	0·02	.
Minor Group	330	(a)	22,825	1,053	90	19	90	19		
		(b)	100·00	100 00	0·39	1 80	0·39	1 80	..	.
	331	(a)	2,598	136	1,467	81	1,462	81	5	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	56·47	59·56	56 28	59·56	0·19	.
	332	(a)	1,051	124	140	10	140	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	13·32	8·06	13·32	8 06	..	
	333	(a)	110	..	..	..	..	..		..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..		..	..	..
	334	(a)	150	9	120	..	120	..		..
		(b)	100·00	100.00	80·00	..	80·00			..
	335	(a)	906	30	20	10	20	10		
		(b)	100·00	100·00	2·21	33·33	2·21	33·33		.
	339	(a)	125	5	40	..	40	..		
		(b)	100·00	100·00	32·00	..	32·00		.	
Major Group	34	(a)	28,844	2,608	24,709	2,351	23,158	2,290	1,551	61
		(b)	10·000	100·00	85·66	90·15	80·28	87 81	5·38	2·34
Minor Group	340	(a)	1,145	90	640	70	460	70	180	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	55·90	77·78	40 18	77·78	15·72	..
	341	(a)	831	70	311	70	311	70	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	37·42	100·00	37·42	100·00	..	..
	342	(a)	456	50	411	20	401	20	10	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	90·13	40·00	87·94	40 00	2·19	.
	343	(a)	20,374	2,052	18,681	1,880	17,987	1,819	694	61
		(b)	100·00	100 00	91 69	91·62	88·28	88 65	3·41	2·97
	344	(a)	335		125	..	120	..	5	..
		(b)	100·00	..	37·31	..	35 82	.	1·49	
	345	(a)	5,258	306	4,131	271	3,489	271	642	
		(b)	100·00	100·00	78·57	88·56	66·36	88 56	12·21	.
	349	(a)	445	40	410	40	390	40	20	
		(b)	100·00	100·00	92·13	100·00	87·64	100·00	4 49	..
Major Group	35	(a)	5,050	540	3,084	490	3,079	490	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	61·07	90·74	60·97	90·74	0·10	..

STATEMENT VI 17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	350	(a)	2,944	530	2,739	490	2,739	490	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	93·04	92·45	93·04	92·45	..	..
	351	(a)	310	..	120	..	120	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	38·71	..	38·71	..	..	..
	353	(a)	40	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	354	(a)	25	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	40·00	..	40·00	..	..	..
	355	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	356	(a)	1,336	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	357	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	359	(a)	355	..	215	..	210	..	5	..
		(b)	100 00	.	60·56	..	59·15	..	1·41	..
Major Group	36	(a)	475	20	130	10	130	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	27·37	50·00	27·37	50·00	..	..
Minor Group	360	(a)	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	361	(a)	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	362	(a)	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	363	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	364	(a)	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	365	(a)	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	367	(a)	30	..	..	..	..	..	.	.
		(b)	100·00	.	..	..	..	.	..	..
	369	(a)	160	20	130	10	130	10	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	81·25	50·00	81·25	50·00	..	.
Major Group	37	(a)	2,699	52	140	..	120	..	20	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	5·19	..	4·45	..	0·74	..

STATEMENT VI.17—*Contd.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	370	(a)	115	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	17·39	..	17·39	..	..	..
	374	(a)	65	..	15	..	..	..	15	..
		(b)	100 00	..	23·08	..	..	..	23 08	..
	376	(a)	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	377	(a)	2,083	29	..	..	.	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	378	(a)	371	11	95	..	90	..	5	..
		(b)	100·00	100 00	25·61	..	24·26	..	1·35	..
	379	(a)	60	12	10	..	10	..	..	..
		(b)	100 00	100·00	16·67	..	16·67	..	..	..
Major Group	38	(a)	19,561	1,495	15,627	1,016	11,685	896	3,942	120
		(b)	100·00	100·00	79·89	67 96	59·74	59·93	20·15	8·03
Minor Group	380	(a)	200	..	30	..	30	..	..	..
		(b)	100·00	..	15 00	..	15·00	..	..	..
	381	(a)	95	..	80	.	80	..	.	..
		(b)	100·00	.	84·21	..	84·21	..	..	..
	382	(a)	25		10	..	10	..		..
		(b)	100·00	..	40·00	..	40·00		.	..
	383	(a)	16,750	244	13,717	210	10,115	190	3,602	20
		(b)	100·00	100·00	81·89	86·07	60·39	77·87	21·50	8·20
	385	(a)	..	10	.	10		10	.	..
		(b)	..	100·00	.	100·00	.	100·00	..	..
	386	(a)	985	50	905	50	880	50	25	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	91·88	100·00	89·34	100·00	2·54	..
	387	(a)	90	..	20	..	10	..	10	..
		(b)	100·00	..	22·22	.	11·11	..	11·11	..
	389	(a)	1,416	1,191	865	746	560	646	305	100
		(b)	100·00	100·00	61·09	62·64	39·55	54·24	21·54	8·40
Major Group	39	(a)	16,603	128	4,499	50	3,220	50	1,279	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	27·10	39·06	19·40	39 06	7·70	..
Minor Group	390	(a)	1,435	20	805	10	440	10	365	.
		(b)	100·00	100·00	56·10	50·00	30·66	50·00	25·44	.

STATEMENT VI.17—*Concld.*

Workers in Household Industry by Industrial Classification

Division/Major Group/ Minor Group of N. I. C.			Total workers including household industry		Workers in household industry					
					Total		Rural		Urban	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Minor Group	391	(a)	645	..	70	..	60	..	10	..
		(b)	100·00	..	10 85	..	9·30	..	1·55	..
	392	(a)	4,473	15	510	..	380	..	130	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	11·40	..	8·49	..	2·91	..
	393	(a)	900	30	250	30	180	30	70	..
		(b)	100·00	100.00	27·78	100·00	20·00	100·00	7·78	..
	394	(a)	6,480	10	2,059	..	1,560	..	499	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	31·77	..	24·07	..	7·70	..
	399	(a)	2,670	53	805	10	600	10	205	..
		(b)	100·00	100·00	30·15	18·87	22·47	18·87	7·68	..

Occupational classification of non-agricultural workers

We have earlier discussed the distribution of workers by different industrial classification of the establishment in which they work. Now we would deal with the occupational classification of all non-agricultural workers according to the type of the work performed by each of them. For instance, all office attendants working in Banks, Government Departments, Hospitals, Colleges, etc. who were earlier categoried separately according to the nature of establishment for industrial classification would now be brought together under one occupational family, say-358 irrespective of their engagements in different industrial classification of establishments such as Forestry (Category III), Mining (Category IV), Manufacturing and Repairs (Category V), etc. By occupational classification we shall segregate all individual occupations and present a picture of all clerical workers, all technicians, all executive personnel, separately irrespective of the industrial classification of units which employ them.

The statement VI.18 presents the distribution of non-agricultural workers by occupational classification of each sex in rural and urban areas of the state alongwith their proportional values.

Statement VI.18 reveals that in Orissa there are ten major occupations each of which absorbs more than 30,000 workers. The occupational workers like "Merchants and shop-keepers, Retail trader" (NCO-401) are found to be as many as 110,665 in number in this state. They constitute the highest proportion (71 per 1000) of total non-agricultural workers of the state. In rural areas their number is 57,358 as against 53,307 in the urban areas. Thus their differential value in terms of absolute figure is 4,051. But in terms of proportion they account for 54 in the rural areas and 111 in urban areas to every 1000 non-agricultural workers of the respective areas. In this case, male workers out-number the female workers in both rural and urban areas by a large margin.

STATEMENT VI. 18

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occuptional Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		(a)	1,545,052	1,064,672	906,474	158,198	480,380	434,564	45,816
		(b)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division	'0-1'	(a)	176,379	126,623	1,18,717	7,906	49,756	43,004	6,752
		(b)	114	119	131	50	104	99	147
Group	00	(a)	495	100	100	..	395	385	10
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
Family	001	(a)	360	60	60	..	300	295	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	002	(a)	30	..	..	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	003	(a)	20	..	.	..	20	20	.
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	.
	009	(a)	85	40	40	..	45	40	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
Group	01	(a)	720	70	70	.	650	640	10
		(b)	N	N	N		1	2	N
Family	010	(a)	720	70	70	..	650	640	10
		(b)	N	N	N		1	2	N
Group	02	(a)	6,056	3,589	3,520	69	2,467	2,467	..
		(b)	5	3	4	1	5	6	.
Family	020	(a)	1,294	1,279	1,210	69	15	15	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..
	021	(a)	1,442	501	501	.	941	941	..
		(b)	1	1	1		2	2	..
	022	(a)	746	341	341	..	405	405	..
		(b)	1	N	1		1	1	..
	023	(a)	865	250	250		615	615	.
		(b)	1	N	N		2	2	..
	024	(a)	75	30	30	.	45	45	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	
	025	(a)	100		.	..	100	100	..
		(b)	N		..	.	N	N	
	026	(a)	111	60	60	.	51	51	.
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	.

"N" Stands for Negligible proportion.

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	027	(a)	125	20	20	.	105	105	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	028	(a)	899	839	839	..	60	60	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	N	N	..
	029	(a)	399	269	269	.	130	130	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	1	..
Group	03	(a)	10,063	5,087	5,029	58	4,976	4,956	20
		(b)	7	5	6	N	10	11	N
Family	030	(a)	825	110	110	..	715	710	5
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	2	N
	031	(a)	2,904	1,177	1,149	28	1,727	1,727	..
		(b)	2	1	2	N	4	4	..
	032	(a)	610	190	190	..	420	420	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	..
	033	(a)	410	50	50	..	360	360	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	1	1	
	034	(a)	45	30	30	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	035	(a)	105	30	30	..	75	75	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	036	(a)	35	30	30	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	037	(a)	4,354	3.250	3.230	20	1,104	1,104	..
		(b)	3	3	4	N	2	2	..
	039	(a)	775	220	210	10	555	540	15
		(b)	1	1	N	N	1	1	N
Group	04	(a)	100	80	80	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Family	040	(a)	35	30	30		5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	041	(a)	10	10	10		..	..	
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	043	(a)	15	..	..	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	044	(a)	40	40	40	..		..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
Group	05	(a)	1,813	1,458	1,428	30	355	355	..
		(b)	1	1	2	N	1	1	..
Family	050	(a)	295	290	290	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	1	..	N	N	..
	051	(a)	310	300	290	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	052	(a)	59	59	59	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	...	..	..
	053	(a)	1,129	789	769	20	340	340	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	..
	059	(a)	20	20	20	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
Group	06	(a)	160	140	140	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Family	060	(a)	160	140	140	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	07	(a)	9,634	6,070	5,870	200	3,564	3,165	399
		(b)	6	6	7	1	7	7	9
Family	070	(a)	2,769	990	860	130	1,779	1,400	379
		(b)	2	1	1	1	4	3	9
	071	(a)	1,235	940	910	30	295	290	5
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	1	N
	072	(a)	1,025	710	700	10	315	310	5
		(b)	N	1	1	N	1	1	N
	073	(a)	30	30	30	..		..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	074	(a)	65	60	60	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	075	(a)	1,055	840	840	..	215	215	..
		(b)	1	1	1		N	N	.
	076	(a)	1,605	740	720	20	865	855	10
		(b)	1	1	1	N	2	2	N

STATEMENT VI. 18 — *Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	6	8
Family	077	(a)	5		..	.	5	5	
		(b)	N	.	..		N	N	.
	078	(a)	1,550	1,520	1,510	10	30	30	..
		(b)	1	1	2	N	N	N	
	079	(a)	295	240	240		55	55	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	.
Group	08	(a)	11,667	7,356	4,490	2,866	4,311	2,300	2,011
		(b)	8	7	5	18	9	5	44
Family	080	(a)	1,496	941	900	41	555	545	10
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	N
	081	(a)	64	59	30	29	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	082	(a)	1,345	1,150	1,130	20	195	195	.
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	..
	083	(a)	290	260	180	80	30	30	
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	..
	084	(a)	3,120	1,512	290	1,222	1,608	130	1,478
		(b)	2	2	N	8	3	N	32
	085	(a)	1,271	911	460	451	360	..	360
		(b)	1	1	1	3	1	..	9
	086	(a)	55	..	..		55	55	..
		(b)	N	.	.	..	N	N	..
	087	(a)	30	30	30		..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	089	(a)	3,996	2,493	1,470	1,023	1,503	1,340	163
		(b)	3	2	2	6	3	3	3
Group	09	(a)	130	110	110	..	20	20	.
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
Family	099	(a)	130	110	110	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	10	(a)	601	221	221	..	380	370	10
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
Family	100	(a)	156	151	151	.	5	5	
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	101	(a)	70	10	10	..	60	60	
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	104	(a)	350	40	40		310	300	10
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	109	(a)	25	20	20	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	11	(a)	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	.	..	..
Family	110	(a)	10	10	10	..	..	..	
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	
Group	12	(a)	4,340	780	780		3,560	3,550	10
		(b)	3	1	1	..	7	8	N
Family	120	(a)	4,200	670	670	..	3,530	3,520	10
		(b)	3	1	1	..	7	8	N
	121	(a)	20	10	10	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	129	(a)	120	100	100	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	.
Group	13	(a)	10,583	9,088	8,311	777	1,495	1,260	235
		(b)	7	9	9	5	3	3	5
Family	130	(a)	165	160	160	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N		N	N	.
	131	(a)	65	60	60	..	5	5	.
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	133	(a)	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	.	.	..
	134	(a)	450	270	270	..	180	160	20
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	1	N
	135	(a)	85	80	80	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	.
	136	(a)	678	608	599	9	70	70	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
	137	(a)	9,010	7,780	7,022	758	1,230	1,015	215
		(b)	6	8	8	5	3	2	5
	139	(a)	120	120	110	10	..	..	.
		(b)	N	N	N	N		.	..
Group	14	(a)	4,983	1,219	1,209	10	3,764	3,729	35
		(b)	3	1	1	N	8	9	1

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	140	(a)	2,100	320	310	10	1,780	1,765	15
		(b)	1	N	N	N	4	4	1
	141	(a)	60	..	..	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	142	(a)	35	..	..	..	35	25	10
		(b)	N		.	..	N	N	N
	149	(a)	2,788	899	899	..	1,889	1,879	10
		(b)	2	1	1	..	4	5	N
Group	15	(a)	92,898	75,183	71,797	3,386	17,715	13,978	3,737
		(b)	60	71	79	22	37	32	82
Family	150	(a)	4,001	1,060	930	130	2,941	2,565	376
		(b)	3	1	1	1	6	6	8
	151	(a)	13,177	8,111	7,662	449	5,066	3,649	1,417
		(b)	8	8	8	3	11	8	31
	152	(a)	15,660	14,680	14,121	559	980	840	140
		(b)	10	14	16	3	2	2	3
	153	(a)	44,344	39,771	38,153	1,618	4,573	3,569	1,004
		(b)	29	37	42	10	10	8	22
	154	(a)	2,586	2,581	2,471	110	5	..	5
		(b)	2	3	3	1	N	.	N
	155	(a)	435	420	410	10	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	156	(a)	485	310	220	90	175	95	80
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	2
	159	(a)	12,210	8,250	7,830	420	3,960	3,245	715
		(b)	8	8	9	3	8	8	16
Group	16	(a)	425	180	160	20	245	235	10
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
Family	160	(a)	45	20	20	..	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	161	(a)	315	140	130	10	175	165	10
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
	169	(a)	65	20	10	10	45	45	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	17	(a)	790	310	250	60	480	480	..
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	170	(a)	170	140	100	40	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	171	(a)	145	40	40	..	105	105	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	172	(a)	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	..	..	..
	173	(a)	420	80	80	..	340	340	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	179	(a)	45	40	20	20	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	18	(a)	3,480	2,780	2,540	240	700	580	120
		(b)	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
Family	180	(a)	1,340	1,060	1,050	10	280	270	10
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	N
	181	(a)	410	290	260	30	120	100	20
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	N	1
	182	(a)	590	470	450	20	120	75	45
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	1
	183	(a)	360	340	340	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	1	..	N	N	
	184	(a)	330	260	200	60	70	40	30
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	1
	189	(a)	450	360	240	120	90	75	15
		(b)	N	1	N	1	N	N	N
Group	19	(a)	17,431	12,792	12,602	190	4,639	4,494	145
		(b)	11	12	14	1	10	10	3
Family	190	(a)	9,797	9,542	9,402	140	255	230	25
		(b)	6	9	10	1	1	1	N
	191	(a)	5,539	1,680	1,640	40	3,859	3,744	115
		(b)	4	2	2	N	8	9	3
	192	(a)	1,500	1,270	1,270	..	230	230	..
		(b)	1	1	2	..	1	N	..
	193	(a)	155	70	70	.	85	80	5
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	N
	199	(a)	440	230	220	10	210	210	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	'2'	(a)	21,512	13,855	13,463	392	7,657	7,582	75
		(b)	14	13	15	2	16	18	2
Group	20	(a)	1,475	1,410	1,380	30	65	65	..
		(b)	1	1	2	N	N	N	..
Family	200	(a)	40	40	40	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	201	(a)	170	140	140	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	202	(a)	940	910	910	..	30	30	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	N	N	..
	209	(a)	325	320	290	30	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	1	N	N	N	..
Group	21	(a)	11,483	7,818	7,679	139	3,665	3,615	50
		(b)	7	7	8	1	8	9	1
Family	210	(a)	5,988	5,328	5,328	..	660	645	15
		(b)	4	5	6	..	2	2	N
	211	(a)	4,070	1,240	1,170	70	2,830	2,800	30
		(b)	2	1	1	1	6	7	1
	212	(a)	205	60	60	..	145	145	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	213	(a)	40	30	30	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	219	(a)	1,180	1,160	1,091	69	20	15	5
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	N
Group	22	(a)	1,049	499	390	109	550	545	5
		(b)	1	1	N	1	1	1	N
Family	220	(a)	210	160	120	40	50	50	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	221	(a)	724	269	220	49	455	450	5
		(b)	1	1	N	1	1	1	N
	229	(a)	115	70	50	20	45	45	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	23	(a)	830	560	560	..	270	265	5
		(b)	N	1	1	..	1	1	N
Family	230	(a)	280	50	50	..	230	225	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	231	(a)	325	300	300	..	25	25	..
		(b)	N	1	1	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	239	(a)	225	210	210	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	24	(a)	3,470	1,828	1,786	42	1,642	1,637	5
		(b)	2	2	2	N	3	4	N
Family	240	(a)	354	180	180	..	174	174	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	241	(a)	2,011	1,398	1,356	42	613	613	..
		(b)	1	2	2	N	1	2	..
	242	(a)	20	10	10	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	243	(a)	1,035	210	210	..	825	820	5
		(b)	1	N	N	..	2	2	N
	249	(a)	50	30	30	.	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	25	(a)	1,042	492	449	43	550	550	..
		(b)	1	N	1	N	1	1	..
Family	250	(a)	639	229	229	..	410	410	..
		(b)	1	N	1	..	1	1	..
	251	(a)	100	40	40	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	252	(a)	210	150	150	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	259	(a)	93	73	30	43	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	26	(a)	1,279	439	410	29	840	830	10
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	1
Family	260	(a)	595	150	140	10	445	440	5
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	1
	261	(a)	375	190	190	..	185	185	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	269	(a)	309	99	80	19	210	205	5
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	N
Group	29	(a)	884	809	809	..	75	75	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	N	N	..
Family	299	(a)	884	809	809	..	75	75	.
		(b)	1	1	1	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) *Total workers* (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	'3'	(a)	128,692	63,721	62,602	1,119	64,971	63,826	1,145
		(b)	83	60	69	7	135	147	25
Group	30	(a)	13,229	4,219	4,161	58	9,010	8,905	105
		(b)	9	4	5	N	19	20	2
Family	300	(a)	3,325	590	590	..	2,735	2,705	30
		(b)	2	1	1	..	6	6	1
	301	(a)	5,579	2,909	2,861	48	2,670	2,645	25
		(b)	4	3	3	N	6	6	N
	302	(a)	4,045	470	470	..	3,575	3,525	50
		(b)	3	N	1		7	8	1
	309	(a)	280	250	240	10	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	31	(a)	2,349	2,279	2,199	80	70	65	5
		(b)	1	2	2	1	N	N	N
Family	310	(a)	2,349	2,279	2,199	80	70	65	5
		(b)	1	2	2	1	N	N	N
Group	32	(a)	4,789	1,549	1,280	269	3,240	3,100	140
		(b)	3	2	1	2	7	7	3
Family	320	(a)	2,109	639	390	249	1,470	1,430	40
		(b)	1	1	N	2	3	3	1
	321	(a)	2,280	520	510	10	1,760	1,660	100
		(b)	2	1	1	N	4	4	2
	322	(a)	385	380	370	10	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	323	(a)	5	..	.	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	..	.	..	N	N	..
	329	(a)	10	10	10	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
Group	33	(a)	5,615	1,370	1,370		4,245	4,215	30
		(b)	4	1	2		9	10	1
Family	330	(a)	2,940	880	880	...	2,060	2,030	30
		(b)	2	1	1	.	4	5	1
	331	(a)	1,585	420	420	..	1,165	1,165	..
		(b)	1	N	1	..	3	3	..
	339	(a)	1,090	70	70	..	1,020	1,020	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	2	2	..
Group	34	(a)	546	501	491	10	45	45	..
		(b)	N	N	1	N	N	N	..
Family	340	(a)	371	341	341	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	1	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	341	(a)	35	30	30	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	349	(a)	140	130	120	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	35	(a)	82,179	40,129	39,616	513	42,050	41,220	830
		(b)	53	38	44	3	88	95	18
Family	350	(a)	30,582	10,622	10,551	71	19,960	19,526	434
		(b)	20	10	12	N	42	45	10
	351	(a)	3,305	1,470	1,470	..	1,835	1,815	20
		(b)	2	1	2	..	4	4	N
	352	(a)	36	20	10	10	16	5	11
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	353	(a)	230	220	220	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	354	(a)	405	110	110	..	295	295	..
		(b)	N	N	N		1	1	..
	355	(a)	570	540	540	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	1	1	..	N	N	..
	356	(a)	434	189	189	..	245	245	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	357	(a)	1,114	669	669	..	445	440	5
		(b)	1	1	1	..	1	1	N
	358	(a)	42,919	24,930	24,528	402	17,989	17,644	345
		(b)	28	24	27	3	37	41	8
	359	(a)	2,584	1,359	1,329	30	1,225	1,210	15
		(b)	2	1	1	N	3	3	N
Group	36	(a)	5,977	4,077	4,045	32	1,900	1,900	..
		(b)	4	4	4	N	4	4	..
Family	360	(a)	950	560	560	..	390	390	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
	361	(a)	3,666	3,056	3,036	20	610	610	..
		(b)	2	3	3	N	1	1	..
	369	(a)	1,361	461	449	12	900	900	..
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	..
Group	37	(a)	2,701	1,120	1,120	..	1,581	1,576	5
		(b)	2	1	1	..	3	4	N

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	370	(a)	525	70	70	..	455	455	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	371	(a)	1,986	910	910	..	1,076	1,071	5
		(b)	1	1	1	..	2	3	N
	379	(a)	190	140	140	..	50	50	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	38	(a)	9,459	7,769	7,640	129	1,690	1,690	..
		(b)	6	7	8	1	3	4	..
Family	380	(a)	3,988	3,233	3,233	..	755	755	..
		(b)	3	3	3	.	1	2	..
	381	(a)	3,321	2,766	2,746	20	555	555	..
		(b)	2	2	3	N	1	1	..
	389	(a)	2,150	1,770	1,661	109	380	380	..
		(b)	1	2	2	1	1	1	..
Group	39	(a)	1,848	708	680	28	1,140	1,110	30
		(b)	1	1	1	N	2	3	1
Family	390	(a)	1,175	370	370	..	805	775	30
		(b)	1	1	1		2	2	1
	391	(a)	155	60	60	.	95	95	.
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	392	(a)	295	150	150	..	145	145	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	1	..
	399	(a)	223	128	100	28	95	95	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Division	'4'	(a)	183,710	107,214	91,887	15,327	76,496	70,868	5,628
		(b)	119	101	101	97	159	163	123
Group	40	(a)	116,238	59,311	51,702	7,609	56,927	52,275	4,652
		(b)	75	56	57	48	118	120	102
Family	400	(a)	1,174	319	269	50	855	835	20
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	N
	401	(a)	110,665	57,358	50,064	7,294	53,307	48,705	4,602
		(b)	71	54	55	46	111	112	101

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	409	(a)	4,399	1,634	1,369	265	2,765	2,735	30
		(b)	3	2	2	2	5	6	1
Group	41	(a)	2,017	1,492	1,089	403	525	520	5
		(b)	1	1	1	3	1	1	N
Family	410	(a)	340	190	190	..	150	150	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	411	(a)	806	746	450	296	60	55	5
		(b)	1	1	1	2	N	N	N
	412	(a)	776	466	359	107	310	310	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	1	1	..
	419	(a)	95	90	90	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	42	(a)	410	290	260	30	120	120	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Family	420	(a)	210	100	70	30	110	110	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	421	(a)	105	100	100	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	429	(a)	95	90	90	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	43	(a)	52,569	36,750	29,848	6,902	15,819	15,050	769
		(b)	34	35	33	44	33	35	17
Family	430	(a)	38,614	27,669	23,584	4,085	10,945	10,806	139
		(b)	25	26	26	26	23	25	3
	431	(a)	12,851	8,032	5,265	2,767	4,819	4,189	630
		(b)	8	8	6	18	10	10	14
	439	(a)	1,104	1,049	999	50	55	55	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
Group	44	(a)	740	220	200	20	520	505	15
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	N
Family	440	(a)	185	60	50	10	125	110	15
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	441	(a)	35	20	10	10	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18 – *Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	442	(a)	45	20	20	..	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	443	(a)	340	90	90	..	250	250	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	444	(a)	5		..	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	449	(a)	130	30	30	..	100	100	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	45	(a)	1,301	1,020	960	60	281	265	16
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	N
Family	450	(a)	696	461	441	20	235	225	10
		(b)	1	1	N	N	1	1	N
	451	(a)	40	30	20	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	459	(a)	565	529	499	30	36	30	6
		(b)	N	N	1	N	N	N	N
Group	49	(a)	10,435	8,131	7,828	303	2,304	2,133	171
		(b)	7	8	9	2	5	5	4
Family	499	(a)	10,435	8,131	7,828	303	2,304	2,133	171
		(b)	7	8	9	2	5	5	4
Division	5	(a)	175,383	107,176	90,004	17,172	68,207	57,112	11,095
		(b)	114	101	99	109	142	131	242
Group	50	(a)	8,792	6,942	6,322	620	1,850	1,830	20
		(b)	6	7	7	4	4	4	N
Family	500	(a)	8,792	6,942	6,322	620	1,850	1,830	20
		(b)	6	7	7	4	4	4	N
Group	51	(a)	1,193	348	338	10	845	840	5
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	N
Family	510	(a)	1,193	348	338	10	845	840	5
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	N
Group	52	(a)	17,476	6,666	5,653	1,013	10,810	9,821	989
		(b)	11	6	6	6	22	23	22

STATEMENT VI.18 – *Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	520	(a)	11,765	4,473	3,550	923	7,292	6,452	840
		(b)	8	4	4	6	15	15	19
	521	(a)	3,503	100	70	30	3,403	3,264	139
		(b)	2	N	N	N	7	8	3
	522	(a)	1,723	1,723	1,683	40	..	.	..
		(b)	1	2	2	N	..	..	..
	529	(a)	485	370	350	20	115	105	10
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Group	53	(a)	33,005	22,947	19,001	3,946	10,058	6,721	3,337
		(b)	21	22	21	25	21	15	73
Family	530	(a)	767	572	350	222	195	25	170
		(b)	N	1	N	1	N	N	4
	531	(a)	31,909	22,076	18,501	3,575	9,833	6,671	3,162
		(b)	21	21	21	23	21	15	69
	539	(a)	329	299	150	149	30	25	5
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
Group	54	(a)	19,469	5,644	4,020	1,624	13,825	8,722	5,103
		(b)	13	5	4	10	29	20	111
Family	540	(a)	95	60	20	40	35	35	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	541	(a)	15,226	3,805	2,730	1,075	11,421	7,226	4,195
		(b)	10	3	3	7	24	17	91
	542	(a)	4,098	1,739	1,230	509	2,359	1,451	908
		(b)	3	2	1	3	5	3	20
Family	549	(a)	50	40	40	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	55	(a)	30,642	25,491	15,902	9,589	5,151	3,660	1,491
		(b)	20	24	18	61	4	8	33
Family	550	(a)	29,712	24,741	15,292	9,449	4,971	3,495	1,476
		(b)	19	23	17	60	10	8	32
	551	(a)	670	490	400	90	180	165	15
		(b)	1	1	1	1	1	N	1
	559	(a)	260	260	210	50	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI.18 – *Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	56	(a)	19,887	16,682	16,532	150	3,205	3,190	15
		(b)	13	16	18	1	7	7	N
Family	560	(a)	19,887	16,682	16,532	150	3,205	3,190	15
		(b)	13	16	18	1	7	7	N
Group	57	(a)	43,254	21,446	21,316	130	21,808	21,673	135
		(b)	28	20	24	1	45	50	3
Family	570	(a)	975	480	480	..	495	495	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
	571	(a)	19,583	7,922	7,882	40	11,661	11,651	10
		(b)	13	7	9	N	24	27	N
	572	(a)	925	410	410	..	515	515	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	573	(a)	2,360	1,310	1,310	..	1,050	1,030	20
		(b)	1	1	1	..	2	3	1
	574	(a)	18,596	10,574	10,484	90	8,022	7,917	105
		(b)	12	10	12	1	17	18	2
	579	(a)	815	750	750	..	65	65	..
		(b)	N	1	1	..	N	N	..
Group	59	(a)	1,665	1,010	920	90	655	655	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	1	2	..
Family	590	(a)	730	140	140	..	590	590	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	2	..
	591	(a)	85	80	60	20	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	599	(a)	850	790	720	70	60	60	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..
Division	6	(a)	175,054	160,825	143,688	17,137	14,229	13,521	708
		(b)	113	151	159	108	30	31	15
Group	60	(a)	2,614	1,811	1,390	421	803	799	4
		(b)	2	2	2	3	2	2	N
Family	600	(a)	1,578	819	770	49	759	759	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	2	2	..
	601	(a)	30	30	30	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.		(a, Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
			P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	602 (a)	592	592	220	372	..	..	..
	(b)	1	1	1	3	..	..	..
	603 (a)	180	180	180		..		..
	(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	604 (a)	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
	(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	605 (a)	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
	(b)	N	..	..	.	N	N	..
	609 (a)	214	190	190	..	24	20	4
	(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
Group	61 (a)	2,498	2,383	2,131	252	115	115	..
	(b)	2	2	2	2	N	N	..
Family	610 (a)	1,261	1,151	980	171	110	110	..
	(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..
	619 (a)	1,237	1,232	1,151	81	5	5	..
	(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..
Group	62 (a)	5,558	4,100	3,777	323	1,458	1,379	79
	(b)	3	4	4	2	3	3	2
Family	620 (a)	1,347	1,347	1,288	59	..	..	..
	(b)	1	1	2	N	..	.	..
	221 (a)	2,953	1,964	1,780	184	989	920	69
	(b)	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
	622 (a)	70	40	30	10	30	30	..
	(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	623 (a)	85	50	50	..	35	25	10
	(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
	624 (a)	45	40	40	..	5	5	..
	(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	625 (a)	309	289	229	60	20	20	..
	(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	..
	629 (a)	749	370	360	10	379	379	..
	(b)	N	1	N	N	1	1	..
Group	64 (a)	6,108	5,809	5,140	669	299	285	14
	(b)	4	5	6	4	1	1	N
Family	640 (a)	5,923	5,629	4,970	659	294	280	14
	(b)	4	5	6	4	1	1	N

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	641	(a)	90	90	90	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	649	(a)	95	90	80	10	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	65	(a)	98,583	93,593	85,779	7,814	4,990	4,753	237
		(b)	64	88	95	49	10	11	5
Family	650	(a)	3,710	3,665	3,349	316	45	45	.
		(b)	2	4	4	2	N	N	..
	651	(a)	87,949	85,011	79,081	5,930	2,938	2,822	116
		(b)	57	80	87	37	6	7	2
	652	(a)	5,370	3,418	2,229	1,189	1,952	1,831	121
		(b)	4	3	3	8	4	4	3
	659	(a)	1,554	1,499	1,120	379	55	55	..
		(b)	1	1	1	2	N	N	..
Group	66	(a)	19,491	18,153	12,477	5,676	1,338	1,267	71
		(b)	12	17	14	36	3	3	1
Family	660	(a)	5,831	4,904	4,754	150	927	927	..
		(b)	4	5	5	1	2	2	..
	661	(a)	3,657	3,592	2,212	1,380	65	35	30
		(b)	2	3	3	9	N	N	N
	662	(a)	7,775	7,449	4,423	3,026	326	285	41
		(b)	5	7	5	19	1	1	1
	663	(a)	2,058	2,058	958	1,100	..	..	..
		(b)	1	2	1	7	..	..	..
	669	(a)	170	150	130	20	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	67	(a)	444	419	330	89	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	..
Family	670	(a)	165	140	110	30	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	671	(a)	150	150	100	50	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	..	..	..
	679	(a)	129	129	120	9	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	68	(a)	39,758	34,557	32,664	1,893	5,201	4,898	303
		(b)	26	33	36	12	11	11	7
Family	680	(a)	8,415	5,834	5,368	466	2,581	2,455	126
		(b)	5	6	6	3	5	6	3
	681	(a)	27,426	25,050	24,343	707	2,376	2,258	118
		(b)	18	24	27	4	5	5	3
	682	(a)	60	60	50	10	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
	689	(a)	3,857	3,613	2,903	710	244	185	59
		(b)	3	3	3	5	1	N	1
Division	7-8-9	(a)	665,292	468,797	373,305	95,492	196,495	176,286	20,209
		(b)	431	440	412	604	409	406	441
Group	71	(a)	40,830	33,188	23,581	9,607	7,642	5,379	2,263
		(b)	26	31	26	61	16	12	49
Family	710	(a)	2,373	1,371	1,351	20	1,002	967	35
		(b)	2	1	2	N	2	2	1
	711	(a)	12,242	9,842	7,936	1,906	2,400	1,747	653
		(b)	8	9	9	12	5	4	14
	712	(a)	11,558	9,156	6,172	2,984	2,402	1,178	1,224
		(b)	7	9	7	19	5	3	27
	713	(a)	661	371	289	82	290	280	10
		(b)	N	1	N	1	1	1	N
	714	(a)	500	250	228	22	250	140	110
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	2
	715	(a)	2,808	2,329	291	2,038	479	474	5
		(b)	2	2	N	13	1	1	N
	716	(a)	15	..	..	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	717	(a)	270	250	250		20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	718	(a)	25	10	10	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	719	(a)	10,378	9,609	7,054	2,555	769	543	226
		(b)	7	9	8	16	2	1	5
Group	72	(a)	8,676	850	820	30	7,826	7,706	120
		(b)	6	1	1	N	16	18	3
Family	720	(a)	2,251	130	130	..	2,121	2,121	..
		(b)	2	N	N	..	4	5	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	721	(a)	1,515	80	80		1,435	1,425	10
		(b)	1	N	N	..	3	3	N
	722	(a)	995	150	150	.	845	840	5
		(b)	1	1	1	..	2	2	N
	723	(a)	345	120	120	..	225	225	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	..
	724	(a)	140	30	30	..	110	110	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	725	(a)	245	40	40	..	205	205	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	1	..
	726	(a)	85	30	30	..	55	55	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	727	(a)	185	130	130	.	55	55	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	728	(a)	210	60	40	20	150	150	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	729	(a)	2,705	80	70	10	2,625	2,520	105
		(b)	2	N	N	N	6	6	3
Group	73	(a)	5,933	1,906	1,697	209	4,027	3,942	85
		(b)	4	2	2	1	8	9	2
Family	730	(a)	445	120	120	..	325	325	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	1	
	731	(a)	254	249	230	19	5	5	..
		(b)	N	1	1	N	N	N	..
	732	(a)	1,698	1,048	878	170	650	640	10
		(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	N
	733	(a)	450	110	110	..	340	340	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	734	(a)	1,110	209	209	..	901	901	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	2	2	..
	739	(a)	1,976	170	150	20	1,806	1,731	75
		(b)	1	N	N	N	4	4	2
Group	74	(a)	2,676	1,366	1,254	112	1,310	1,285	25
		(b)	2	1	1	1	3	3	1
Family	740	(a)	265	30	30	..	235	230	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	741	(a)	959	914	843	71	45	45	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	742	(a)	121	81	70	11	40	40	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	743	(a)	70	30	30	..	40	40	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	744	(a)	35	30	10	20	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	745	(a)	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	749	(a)	1,216	281	271	10	935	915	20
		(b)	1	N	N	N	2	2	1
Group	75	(a)	61,411	53,526	43,122	10,404	7,885	6,647	1,238
		(b)	40	50	48	66	16	15	27
Family	750	(a)	1,836	1,701	1,550	151	135	135	..
		(b)	1	2	2	1	N	N	..
	751	(a)	4,506	4,346	2,179	2,167	160	125	35
		(b)	3	4	2	14	N	N	1
	752	(a)	11,224	9,737	6,962	2,775	1,487	966	521
		(b)	7	9	8	18	3	2	12
	753	(a)	295	260	260	..	35	35	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	754	(a)	120	80	70	10	40	40	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	755	(a)	38,238	32,954	28,993	3,961	5,284	4,676	608
		(b)	25	31	32	25	11	11	13
	756	(a)	485	480	440	40	5	..	5
		(b)	N	N	1	N	N	..	N
	757	(a)	2,019	2,009	1,329	680	10	10	..
		(b)	1	2	2	4	N	N	..
	758	(a)	585	141	90	51	444	385	59
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	1
	759	(a)	2,103	1,818	1,249	569	285	275	10
		(b)	2	2	1	4	1	1	N
Group	76	(a)	50	30	30	..	20	5	15
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	N
Family	761	(a)	25	10	10	..	15	..	15
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	..	N

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	762	(a)	5	..	..	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	769	(a)	20	20	20	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
Group	77	(a)	52,940	42,980	23,084	19,896	9,960	8,132	1,828
		(b)	34	40	25	126	21	19	40
Family	770	(a)	336	91	10	81	245	245	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	1	1	..
	771	(a)	26,773	23,699	7,212	16,487	3,074	2,225	849
		(b)	17	22	8	104	6	5	19
	772	(a)	4,465	4,201	2,991	1,210	264	240	24
		(b)	3	4	3	8	1	1	1
	773	(a)	560	420	390	30	140	140	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	774	(a)	480	230	220	10	250	250	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	..
	775	(a)	1,345	1,299	1,289	10	46	..	46
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	..	1
	776	(a)	1,131	988	650	338	143	130	13
		(b)	1	1	1	2	N	N	N
	777	(a)	13,951	9,023	7,363	1,660	4,928	4,082	846
		(b)	9	9	8	11	10	9	18
	778	(a)	1,781	1,410	1,340	70	371	355	16
		(b)	1	1	2	N	1	1	N
	779	(a)	2,118	1,619	1,619	..	499	465	34
		(b)	2	2	2	..	1	1	1
Group	78	(a)	13,458	10,145	6,916	3,229	3,313	2,505	808
		(b)	9	10	8	20	7	6	18
Family	780	(a)	15	..	..	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	781	(a)	1,138	881	861	20	257	210	47
		(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	782	(a)	40	40	40	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	783	(a)	15	10	10	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	784	(a)	11,920	8,924	5,735	3,189	2,996	2,240	756
		(b)	8	9	7	20	6	5	17
	789	(a)	330	290	270	20	40	35	5
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Group	79	(a)	16,456	8,306	7,885	421	8,150	7,931	219
		(b)	11	8	9	3	17	18	5
Family	790	(a)	200	200	200	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	791	(a)	14,010	6,415	6,184	231	7,595	7,421	174
		(b)	9	6	7	2	16	17	4
	792	(a)	90	90	50	40	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
	794	(a)	5	..	..	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	795	(a)	565	490	470	20	75	65	10
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	N
	796	(a)	100	30	10	20	70	65	5
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	799	(a)	1,486	1,081	971	110	405	375	30
		(b)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Group	80	(a)	4,284	2,750	2,540	210	1,534	1,474	60
		(b)	3	3	3	1	3	3	1
Family	800	(a)	25	20	20	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	801	(a)	3,779	2,290	2,120	170	1,489	1,429	60
		(b)	3	2	3	1	3	3	1
	802	(a)	160	140	120	20	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	803	(a)	70	70	50	20	.	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
	809	(a)	250	230	230	..	20	20	..
		(b)	N	1	N	..	N	N	..
Group	81	(a)	27,360	20,711	20,110	601	6,649	6,609	40
		(b)	18	19	22	4	14	15	1
Family	810	(a)	45	..	..	..	45	45	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	811	(a)	24,664	18,505	18,294	211	6,159	6,124	35
		(b)	16	17	20	1	13	14	1
	812	(a)	405	100	40	60	305	305	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	1	1	..
	813	(a)	518	508	499	9	10	10	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
	814	(a)	65	30	30	..	35	35	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	815	(a)	30	..	..	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	816	(a)	45	10	10	..	35	35	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	819	(a)	1,588	1,558	1,237	321	30	25	5
		(b)	1	1	1	2	N	N	N
Group	82	(a)	1,485	1,262	1,043	219	223	208	15
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	N
Family	820	(a)	300	300	210	90	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
	821	(a)	1,060	852	723	129	208	193	15
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	N
	829	(a)	125	110	110	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	83	(a)	31,694	29,659	27,080	2,579	2,035	1,959	76
		(b)	20	28	30	16	4	5	2
Family	830	(a)	35	30	20	10	5	5	
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	831	(a)	27,190	25,815	23,528	2,287	1,375	1,299	76
		(b)	18	24	26	15	3	3	2
	832	(a)	1,157	1,112	1,051	61	45	45	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
	833	(a)	806	781	761	20	25	25	..
		(b)	N	1	1	N	N	N	..
	834	(a)	126	111	111	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	835	(a)	780	290	290	..	490	490	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	1	1	..
	836	(a)	80	20	20	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	1	..

STATEMENT VI. 18– *Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	839	(a)	1,520	1,500	1,299	201	20	20	..
		(b)	1	2	2	1	N	N	..
Group	84	(a)	23,974	8,129	8,009	120	15,845	15,810	35
		(b)	15	8	9	1	33	36	1
	840	(a)	455	20	20	..	435	435	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	1	1	..
	841	(a)	1,015	420	410	10	595	595	..
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	..
	842	(a)	3,219	539	509	30	2,680	2,670	10
		(b)	2	1	1	N	6	6	N
	843	(a)	4,725	1,058	988	70	3,667	3,662	5
		(b)	3	1	1	1	8	9	N
	844	(a)	60	30	30	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	..	..	N	N	..
	845	(a)	12,750	4,452	4,442	10	8,293	8,278	20
		(b)	8	4	5	N	17	19	1
	849	(a)	1,750	1,610	1,610	..	140	140	..
		(b)	1	2	2	..	N	N	..
Group	85	(a)	14,149	6,439	6,439	..	7,710	7,705	5
		(b)	9	6	7	..	16	18	N
Family	850	(a)	525	130	130	..	395	390	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	851	(a)	6,305	2,610	2,610	..	3,695	3,695	..
		(b)	4	3	3		8	9	..
	852	(a)	95	30	30	.	65	65	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	853	(a)	85	70	70	..	15	15	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	854	(a)	1,005	560	560	..	445	445	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	1	1	..
	855	(a)	545	370	370	..	175	175	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	N	1	..
	856	(a)	150	70	70	..	80	80	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	.
	857	(a)	3,495	1,250	1,250	..	2,245	2,245	..
		(b)	2	1	1	..	5	5	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	859	(a)	1,944	1,349	1,349	..	595	595	..
		(b)	1	1	2	..	1	1	..
Group	86	(a)	640	310	290	20	330	330	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	
Family	860	(a)	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	861	(a)	55	50	30	20	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	862	(a)	545	240	240	..	305	305	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	..
	869	(a)	30	20	20	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	87	(a)	10,242	6,755	6,485	270	3,487	3,442	45
		(b)	7	6	7	2	7	8	1
Family	870	(a)	412	382	372	10	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	871	(a)	891	421	411	10	470	465	5
		(b)	1	N	N	N	1	1	N
	872	(a)	2,161	901	891	10	1,260	1,260	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	3	3	.
	873	(a)	4 098	2,591	2,401	190	1,507	1,482	25
		(b)	3	3	3	1	3	4	1
	874	(a)	2,480	2,320	2,270	50	160	160	..
		(b)	2	2	3	1	N	N	..
	879	(a)	200	140	140	..	60	45	15
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	N
Group	88	(a)	19,647	14,125	13,896	229	5,522	5,488	34
		(b)	13	13	15	2	12	13	1
Family	880	(a)	10	..	..	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	..	..	..	N	N	..
	881	(a)	19,038	13,546	13,357	189	5,492	5,458	34
		(b)	12	13	15	1	12	13	1
	882	(a)	100	100	100	..	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	883	(a)	35	30	20	10	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	889	(a)	464	449	419	30	15	15	..
		(b)	1	N	N	1	N	N	..
Group	89	(a)	34,817	31,451	27,294	4,157	3,366	2,845	521
		(b)	22	30	30	26	7	7	11
Family	890	(a)	80	20	20	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	891	(a)	560	560	391	169	..	..	..
		(b)	N	1	N	1	..	..	..
	892	(a)	30,818	27,647	24,243	3,404	3,171	2,650	521
		(b)	20	26	27	22	7	6	11
	893	(a)	388	353	310	43	35	35	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	894	(a)	30	20	20	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	899	(a)	2,941	2,851	2,310	541	90	90	..
		(b)	2	3	3	3	N	1	..
Group	90	(a)	3,351	2,906	2,848	58	445	445	..
		(b)	2	3	3	N	1	1	..
Family	900	(a)	315	310	310	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	.	N	N	..
	901	(a)	1,655	1,630	1,610	20	25	25	..
		(b)	1	2	2	N	N	N	..
	902	(a)	783	778	748	30	5	5	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	N	N	..
	903	(a)	590	180	180	..	410	410	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	..
	909	(a)	8	8	..	8	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	..	N	..	..	..
Group	91	(a)	815	500	370	130	315	245	70
		(b)	N	N	N	1	1	1	1
Family	910	(a)	170	150	140	10	20	20	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	911	(a)	410	140	120	20	270	200	70
		(b)	N	N	N	N	1	1	1
	919	(a)	235	210	110	100	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI. 18 --*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	92	(a)	7,265	3,982	3,882	100	3,283	3,273	10
		(b)	5	4	4	1	7	8	N
Family	920	(a)	180	80	80	..	100	100	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	921	(a)	4,702	3,562	3,462	100	1,140	1,140	..
		(b)	3	4	4	1	2	3	..
	922	(a)	55	..	..	..	55	55	..
		(b)	N	.	..		N	N	..
	923	(a)	994	210	210	..	784	779	5
		(b)	1	N	N		2	2	N
	924	(a)	60	30	30	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	925	(a)	20	10	10	..	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	926	(a)	60	..	.		60	60	..
		(b)	N	.	..	..	N	N	..
	927	(a)	824	50	50	..	774	769	5
		(b)	1	N	N	..	2	2	N
	928	(a)	60	..	..	..	60	60	..
		(b)	N	..	..	.	N	N	..
	929	(a)	310	40	40	..	270	270	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	..
Group	93	(a)	2,157	1,212	992	220	945	920	25
		(b)	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Family	930	(a)	460	450	310	140	10	10	.
		(b)	N	1	N	1	N	N	..
	931	(a)	752	332	322	10	420	405	15
		(b)	1	N	1	N	1	1	1
	932	(a)	665	230	230	..	435	425	10
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N
	939	(a)	280	200	130	70	80	80	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
Group	94	(a)	48,781	44,515	27,117	17,398	4,266	2,657	1,609
		(b)	32	42	30	110	9	6	35
Family	940	(a)	655	630	600	30	25	25	..
		(b)	N	1	1	N	N	N	..
	941	(a)	1,183	1,078	970	108	105	105	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..

STATEMENT VI.18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	942	(a)	40,859	38,391	23,707	14,684	2,468	1,366	1,102
		(b)	27	36	26	93	5	3	24
	943	(a)	241	241	210	31	..	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
	949	(a)	5,843	4,175	1,630	2,545	1,668	1,161	507
		(b)	4	4	2	16	4	3	11
Group	95	(a)	26,219	15,454	14,290	1,164	10,765	10,088	677
		(b)	17	15	16	7	22	23	15
Family	950	(a)	2,068	1,177	1,138	39	891	891	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	2	2	..
	951	(a)	13,790	7,665	7,008	657	6,125	6,070	55
		(b)	9	7	8	4	13	14	1
	952	(a)	693	618	562	56	75	75	..
		(b)	1	1	1	1	N	N	..
	953	(a)	60	50	40	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	954	(a)	80	80	80	..	.	..	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	..	..	..
	955	(a)	1,082	1,047	1,047	..	35	35	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	N	N	..
	956	(a)	75	70	70	..	5	5	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	957	(a)	245	120	79	41	125	120	5
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	958	(a)	70	60	50	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	959	(a)	8,056	4,567	4,216	351	3,489	2,872	617
		(b)	5	5	5	2	7	7	14
Group	96	(a)	13,373	9,017	8,619	398	4,356	4,346	10
		(b)	9	8	10	3	9	10	N
Family	960	(a)	2,286	2,251	2,121	130	35	35	..
		(b)	1	2	2	1	N	N	..
	961	(a)	5,514	3,924	3,666	258	1,590	1,585	5
		(b)	4	4	4	2	3	4	N
	962	(a)	970	660	660	..	310	310	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	1	1	..

STATEMENT VI. 18—*Contd.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	963	(a)	3,958	1,562	1,562	..	2,396	2,391	5
		(b)	3	1	2	..	5	5	N
	969	(a)	645	620	610	10	25	25	..
		(b)	N	N	1	N	N	N	..
Group	97	(a)	18,536	4,475	4,344	131	14,061	11,290	2,771
		(b)	12	4	5	1	29	26	60
Family	970	(a)	13,815	2,314	2,193	121	11,501	8,745	2,756
		(b)	9	2	3	1	24	20	60
	971	(a)	120	90	90	..	30	30	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
	972	(a)	586	201	201	..	385	385	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	1	1	..
	973	(a)	1,254	169	169	..	1,085	1,085	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	2	3	..
	974	(a)	571	351	351	..	220	220	..
		(b)	N	1	1	..	N	1	..
	975	(a)	1,430	970	960	10	460	460	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	..
	976	(a)	355	130	130	..	225	210	15
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	N	N
	979	(a)	405	250	250	..	155	155	..
		(b)	N	N	N	..	N	N	..
Group	98	(a)	47,927	16,955	16,730	225	30,972	30,895	77
		(b)	31	16	19	1	65	71	2
Family	980	(a)	295	210	130	80	85	85	
		(b)	N	N	N	1	N	N	
	981	(a)	10,254	4,468	4,440	28	5,786	5,735	51
		(b)	7	4	5	N	12	13	1
	982	(a)	30	20	10	10	10	10	..
		(b)	N	N	N	N	N	N	..
	983	(a)	1,441	240	240	..	1,201	1,201	..
		(b)	1	N	N	..	3	3	..
	984	(a)	721	111	111	..	610	605	5
		(b)	N	N	N	..	1	1	N

STATEMENT VI.18—*Concld.*

Distribution of Non-Agricultural Workers by Occupational Classification

Occupational Division/ Groups/Family according to N. C. O.			(a) Total workers (b) Proportion to 1,000 total workers	Rural			Urban		
				P	M	F	P	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Family	985	(a)	4,140	2,809	2,756	53	1,331	1,331	..
		(b)	3	3	3	N	3	3	..
	986	(a)	14,736	4,679	4,653	26	10,057	10,052	5
		(b)	9	4	5	N	21	23	N
	987	(a)	2,768	771	771	.	1,997	1,997	..
		(b)	2	1	1	..	4	5	..
	988	(a)	12,640	3,120	3,120	..	9,520	9,504	16
		(b)	8	3	4	.	20	22	1
	989	(a)	902	527	499	28	375	375	..
		(b)	1	1	1	N	1	1	..
Group	99	(a)	126,146	95,893	72,538	23,355	30,253	22,725	7,528
		(b)	82	90	80	148	63	52	164
Family	999	(a)	126,146	95.893	72,538	23,355	30,253	22,725	7,528
		(b)	82	90	80	148	63	52	164
Division	'X'	(a)	19,030	16,461	12,808	3,653	2,569	2,365	204
		(b)	12	15	14	23	5	5	5
Group	X1	(a)	5,577	3,008	2,450	558	2,569	2,365	204
		(b)	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
Family	X 10	(a)	5,577	3,008	2,450	558	2,569	2,365	204
		(b)	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
Group	X 9	(a)	13,453	13,453	10,358	3,095	..	..	..
		(b)	9	12	11	20	..	..	..
Family	X 99	(a)	13,453	13,453	10,358	3,095	..	..	..
		(b)	9	12	11	20	..	..	..

The second highest number of workers of this state is found in the occupation which relates to "Farm workers, Animal, Birds and Insect rearing" (NCO-651). This occupation records as many as 87,949 workers as per the 1971 census. Here almost all are rural workers (85,011). This is a male predominant occupation.

The primary teachers occupy the third place in this state so far as their number is concerned. Their numerical value is 44,344 as per the 1971 census data. Nearly 90 per cent of these workers are enumerated in rural areas. The male workers under this division constitute the largest number in both rural and urban areas of the state.

The next occupational classification relates to "Office Attendants, (Peons, Daftries etc.)" (NCO-358). Under this occupation, there are 42,919 workers of which 24,930 are recorded in rural areas and 17,989 in urban areas of the state. Their differential value is 6,941 in absolute number. Although in rural areas the absolute figure is higher than that in the urban areas, their proportional value is quite reverse—it is 24 in rural and 37 in urban areas. It, further, reveals that out of 42,919 workers the number of female is below 1000.

The fifth occupational classification of the state relates to the work of "Basketry weavers and Brush makers" (NCO-942). In Orissa as many as 40,859 workers are engaged in basket and brush making, of which 38,391 are enumerated in rural areas as against 2,468 recorded in urban areas of the state. In rural areas, 23,707 male and 14,684 female workers are classified under this occupation, while 1,366 male and 1,102 female workers are recorded in the urban areas of the state under this occupation.

Each of the remaining five occupations of Orissa bearing NCO numbers 430,755, 531,892 and 350 is found to have absorbed workers between 30,000 and 40,000 as per the 1971 census. The NCO 430 relates to "Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Demonstrators" which embraces 38,614 workers. Similarly NCO-755 is associated with 38,238 weavers and related workers in Orissa, while 31,909 domestic servants are identified under the NCO family 531. But there are 30,818 non-agricultural workers who are mostly engaged as "Potters and Related clay and Abrasive farmers". These workers are recorded under the NCO family No.892 whereas 30,582 clerks (General) are classified under the NCO family 350 in this state.

The statement further shows that there are 25 other occupations in this state which absorbs over 10,000 but below 30,000 workers. Their occupation families are shown as follows :

NCO -- 159, 499, 520, 550, 560, 571, 574, 681, 711, 712, 719, 752, 771, 777, 784, 791, 811, 831, 845, 881, 951, 971, 981, 986 and 988.

Besides, there is another NCO family i.e., NCO no. 999 which presents more than 100,000 labourers, not elsewhere classified. The workers who failed to state correctly the names of tho occupations at the time of the 1971 census, are classified under this occupational family. Again there is anothor NCO family i.e., X99 which is earmarked for the workers who did not report any occupation at the time of census taking. Their numerical value is 13,453

The female workers have expressed preference for certain occupations in the state. The occupations, "Grain millers, parchers and Related workers" (NCO-771) absorb as many as 17,336 females and 9,437 males. Out of 17,336 females as many as 16,487 are enumerated in the rural areas of the state. The occupation "Miners and Quarry men, others (NCO-715) records as many as 2,043 females and 765 males. Here out of 2,043 females as large a number as 2,038 are enumerated in rural areas at the 1971 census. The tribal women generally have preference for this type of occupation.

The other items of occupation prefered by the female workers of the state is the job of "Nurses" (NCO-084). This occupation accommodates as many as 2,700 female and 420 male workers of the state. Of these female workers 1,222 are found in the rural areas while 1,478 are recorded in the urban areas of the state.

The next occupation relates to the work of "Charcoal Burner and Forest product processors" (NCO-663). Here there is prepondèrance of females (1,100) over males (958). All these workers are located in rural areas only.

Similarly the occupation of Midwives and Health visitors (NCO-085) absorbs 811 females and 460 males. No male worker of this occupation is found in urban areas of the state.

The main table "B-V part A" indicates the number of workers engaged in different industrial categories under each of the occupations. A study of the table B-V part A reveals that merchants and shopkeepers in retail trade (NCO-401) constitute the largest number (104,732) in industrial category-VII (Trade & commerce).

The occupation, "Farm workers, Animal, Birds and Insect Rearing" (NCO-651) absorbs the largest number of workers (58,846) in the industrial category III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, orchards and allied activities) and the Category IX(Other services) absorbs the next highest number of workers (29,048). Similar is the case with almost all primary school teachers(NCO-153)who belong to the Category IX (Other sevices). The number of primary teachers in the Category IX comes to 44,314. "The office attendants" (NCO-358) are found in each branch of economic activity but they constitute the largest number (31,738) in "other services".

As many as 38,026 workers are engaged as "Basketry weavers and Brush makers" in the category V (a) (Manufacturing, processing and repairs at household industry) and no other category absorbs such a large number of workers.

Thus the table B-V part A would provide a most useful study of relationship between occupations and industrial category of workers.

Employment status

All workers of the 1971 census are divided into four categories, namely, Employer, Employees, Single worker and Family workers. The concept of each class of worker is indicated below :

Employer

An employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e) of the individual slip, 1971. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (e) of individual slip, 1971. But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has sub-ordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

Employee

An employee is a person who usually work under some other person for salary or wages i cash or kind. There may be persons who ar employed as manager, superintendents, agents etc. and in that capacity employ or control othe workers on behalf of their own employers. Suc persons are only employees, as explained above and should not be regarded as employers.

Single worker

A single worker for the purpose of ques tion 16 (f) of individual slip, 1971 is a perso who works by himself. He is not employed b any one else and in his turn does not emplo anybody else, not even members of his house hold except casually. This definition of a singl worker will include a person who works in join partnership with one or several persons hirin no employees, and also a member of producers' co-operative. Each one of th partners or members of such producers' co operatives should be recorded as "singl workers".

Family worker

A family worker is a member who work without receiving wages in cash or kind, in a industry, business, trade or service. Fo example, the working members in a family o Dhobies where they all participate and eac does not receive wages separately will be famil workers. There may be family workers i industry, trade or professions as well. For th purpose of this definition members of a famil may be drawn from beyond the limits of th household by ties of blood or marriage. Th family worker may not be entitled to a share o the profits in the work of the business carrie on either by the person or Head of the house hold or other relatives. Members of th household who help solely in household dutie should not be treated as family workers.

Statement VI.19 presents the percentag distribution of workers among the class o workers of the industrial division and majo group.

STATEMENT VI.19

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. I. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All divisions		P	1,296,442	100·00	1·05	52·75	34·09	12·11
		M	1,152,235	100·00	1·11	54·74	33·10	11·05
		F	144,207	100·00	0·61	36·79	42·03	20·57
Division	0	P	146,923	100·00	1·00	19·23	38·69	41·08
		M	132,836	100·00	0·94	20·52	37·78	40·76
		F	14,087	100·00	1·59	7·02	47·22	44·17
Major Group	00	P	2,788	100·00	0·36	15·57	40·03	44·04
		M	2,566	100·00	0·39	15·40	40·41	43·80
		F	222	100 00	..	17·57	35·58	46·85
	01	P	1,050	100·00	1·90	20·48	29·05	48·57
		M	990	100·00	2·02	21·72	26·77	49·49
		F	60	100·00		..	66·67	33·33
	02	P	69,837	100·00	0·85	10·58	32·59	55·98
		M	63,789	100·00	0·84	10·96	33·03	55·17
		F	6,048	100·00	1·01	6·52	27·94	64·53
	03	P	12,536	100·00	0·44	80·82	8·69	10·05
		M	12,107	100·00	0·45	82·06	8 00	9·49
		F	429	100·00	..	45·92	28·21	25·87
	04	P	155	100·00	..	..	87·10	12·90
		M	155	100·00	..	..	87·10	12·90
	05	P	23,024	100·00	1·07	37·54	44·05	17·34
		M	17,238	100·00	1·37	48·22	35·58	14·83
		F	5,786	100·00	0·17	5·74	69·31	24·78
	06	P	37,533	100·00	1·46	3·82	56·74	37·98
		M	35,991	100·00	1·10	3·90	57·20	37·80
		F	1,542	100·00	9·92	1·75	46·18	42·15
Division	1	P	51,701	100·00	0·37	90·85	7·23	1·55
		M	37,844	100·00	0·50	90·67	7·19	1·64
		F	13,857	100·00	..	91·35	7·33	1·32
Major Group	10	P	6,765	100·00	1·40	87·39	7·07	4·14
		M	6,590	100·00	1·44	87·66	6·80	4·10
		F	175	100·00	..	77·14	17·14	5·72
	11	P	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	12	P	34,106	100·00	0·13	96·74	2·63	0·50
		M	23,319	100·00	0·19	97·24	2·23	0·34
		F	10,787	100·00	..	95·68	3·49	0·83

STATEMENT VI.19—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. I. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
2		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	19	P	10,820	100·00	0 47	74·43	21·84	3·26
		M	7,925	190·00	0·64	73·82	22·13	3·41
		F	2,895	100·00	..	76·10	21·03	2·87
* Division	2 & 3	P	157,344	100·00	1·22	59·58	28·71	10·49
		M	142,424	100·00	1·33	62·22	27·59	8·86
		F	14,920	100·00	0·23	34·34	39·41	26·02
Major Group	20—21	P	21,810	100·00	2·59	43·07	31·28	23·06
		M	16,694	100·00	3·26	49·29	28·35	19·10
		F	5,116	100·00	0·39	22·79	40·81	36·01
	22	P	10,129	100·00	1·73	46·65	39·14	12·48
		M	8,175	100·00	1·96	53·14	36·51	8·39
		F	1,954	100·00	0·77	19·50	50·15	29·58
	23	P	10,897	100·00	0·09	79·73	10·86	9·32
		M	10,283	100·00	0·10	81·05	10·62	8·23
		F	614	100·00	..	57·49	14·82	27·69
	24	P	95	100·00	..	47·36	26·32	26·32
		M	80	100·00	..	56·25	31·25	12·50
		F	15	100·00	..	..	..	100·00
	25	P	1,392	100·00	0·72	73·06	20·90	5·32
		M	1,342	100·00	0·74	75·04	20·12	4·10
		F	50	100·00	..	20·00	42·00	38·00
	26	P	10,935	100·00	2·01	22·36	65·61	10·02
		M	10,493	100·00	2·10	22·40	66·40	9·10
		F	442	100·00	..	21·27	46·83	31·90
	27	P	11,778	100·00	1·58	24·95	51·84	21·63
		M	10,854	100·00	1·72	26·10	51·61	20·57
		F	924	100·00	..	11·36	54·55	34·09
	28	P	15,316	100·00	0 75	85·59	12·35	1·31
		M	15,052	100·00	0·76	85·74	12·20	1·30
		F	264	100·00	..	77·27	20·83	1·90
	29	P	1,007	100·00	0·50	41·71	40·81	16·98
		M	956	100·00	0·52	42·8	39·75	16·84
		F	51	100·00	..	19·61	60·78	19·61

* Figures given in this division relates to only Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs (other than Household Industry)

STATEMENT VI.19—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. I. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	30	P	786	100·00	5·09	61·70	24·94	8·27
		M	765	100·00	5·23	63·40	24·18	7·19
		F	21	100·00	..	..	52·38	47·62
	31	P	2,417	100·00	4·76	72·48	18·62	4·14
		M	2,326	100·00	4·94	72·70	18·49	3·87
		F	91	100·00	..	67·03	21·98	10·99
	32	P	17,688	100·00	0·42	60·14	31·60	7·84
		M	14,473	100·00	0·52	63·46	29·17	6·85
		F	3,215	100·00	..	45·23	42·52	12·25
	33	P	27,125	100·00	0·11	97·35	2·27	0·27
		M	25,888	100·00	0·12	97·49	2·18	0·21
		F	1,237	100·00	..	94·42	4·04	1·54
	34	P	4,392	100·00	1·02	39·96	34·47	24·55
		M	4,135	100·00	1·09	41·84	34·41	22·66
		F	257	100·00	..	9·73	35·41	54·86
	35	P	2,016	100·00	0·49	82·64	5·46	11·41
		M	1,966	100·00	0·51	84·74	5·09	9·66
		F	50	100·00	..	..	20·00	80·00
	36	P	355	100·00	1·41	77·46	12·68	8·45
		M	345	100·00	1·45	76·81	13·04	8·70
		F	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	37	P	2,611	100·00	..	90 77	7·32	1·91
		M	2,559	100·00	..	91·01	7·04	1·95
		F	52	100·00	..	78·85	21·15	..
	38	P	4,413	100·00	0·57	17·11	56·31	26·01
		M	3,934	100·00	0·63	18·94	55·11	25·32
		F	479	100·00	..	2·09	66·18	31·73
	39	P	12,182	100·00	2·38	39·89	50·21	7·52
		M	12,104	100·00	2·40	39·89	50·32	7·39
		F	78	100·00	..	39·75	33·33	26·92
Division	4	P	18,496	100·00	0·05	94·08	5·87	..
		M	18,167	100·00	0·06	94·66	5·28	..
		F	329	100·00	..	62·01	37·99	..
Major Group	40	P	15,552	100·00	0·06	95·44	4·50	..
		M	15,457	100·00	0·06	95·41	4·53	..
		F	95	100·00	..	100·00	..	..

STATEMENT VI.19—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. I. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	41	P	220	100·00	..	72·73	27·27	..
		M	210	100·00	..	71·43	28·57	..
		F	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	42	P	2,724	100·00	..	88·07	11·93	..
		M	2,500	100·00	..	92·00	8·00	.
		F	224	100·00	..	44·20	55·80	..
Division	5	P	37,801	100·00	2·28	52·61	41·13	3·98
		M	35,696	100·00	2·37	53·06	41 21	3·36
		F	2,105	100·00	0·85	44·99	39 81	14·35
Major Group	50	P	27,326	100·00	3·02	64·44	29·41	3·13
		M	25,587	100·00	3·19	65·43	28·69	2·69
		F	1,739	100·00	0·52	49·86	39·96	9·66
	51	P	10,475	100·00	0·37	21·76	71·69	6·18
		M	10,109	100·00	0·30	21·75	72·88	5·07
		F	366	100·00	2·46	21·86	39·07	36·61
Division	6	P	194,476	100·00	2·18	14·94	63 73	19·15
		M	172,634	100·00	2·41	16 43	63·28	17·88
		F	21,842	100·00	0·38	3·15	67·34	29·13
Major Group	60	P	4,829	100·00	4·35	19·76	61·83	14·06
		M	4,545	100·00	4·62	20·66	60·66	14·06
		F	284	100·00		5·28	80 63	14·09
	61	P	1,085	100·00	4·15	18·43	67·28	10 14
		M	1,065	100·00	4·22	18·78	67·61	9 39
		F	20	100 00	..	..	50·00	50·00
	62	P	2,175	100·00	6·67	29·47	50·34	13·52
		M	2,054	100·00	7·06	30 19	49·85	12·90
		F	121	100 00	..	17·35	58 68	23·97
	63	P	149	100 00		43·62	53·02	3·36
		M	130	100·00	..	50·00	46·15	3·85
		F	19	100·00		..	100·00	..
	64	P	2,033	100 00	6·15	17·95	57·95	17·95
		M	1,899	100·00	6 58	18·17	57·61	17 64
		F	134	100·00	..	14·92	62·69	22·39
	65	P	106,749	100·00	1·34	9·48	68·40	20 78
		M	92,748	100·00	1·47	10·72	68·67	19·14
		F	14,001	100·00	0·52	1·26	66·62	31·60

STATEMENT VI.19—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. I. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage Distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	66	P	12,201	100·00	2·87	16·88	61·74	18·51
		M	12,015	100·00	2·91	17·15	61·73	18·21
		F	186	100·00	..	..	62·37	37·63
	67	P	24,011	100·00	1·52	9·38	71·19	17·91
		M	19,266	100·00	1·89	11·48	70·04	16·59
		F	4,745	100·00	..	0·84	75·87	23·29
	68	P	14,812	100·00	3·24	21·77	60·42	14·57
		M	13,881	100·00	3·46	22·88	59·42	14·24
		F	931	100·00	..	5·26	75·30	19·44
	69	P	26,432	100·00	4·10	34·70	42·70	18·50
		M	25,031	100·00	4·29	35·17	42·89	17·65
		F	1,401	100·00	0·71	26·27	39 26	33·76
Division	7	P	98,994	100·99	0·75	65·71	32·53	1·01
		M	93,868	100·00	0·78	67·15	31·11	0·96
		F	5,126	100·00	0·19	39·43	58·51	1 87
Major Group	70	P	79,348	100·00	0·90	58·77	39·37	0·96
		M	74,347	100·00	0·95	60·17	37·98	0·90
		F	5,001	100 00	0·20	37·91	59·97	1·92
	71	P	2,874	100·00	0·35	68·16	24 70	6·79
		M	2,874	100·00	0·35	68·16	24·70	6·79
	72	P	340	100·00	..	95·59	4·41	..
		M	340	100·00	..	95·59	4·41	..
	73	P	159	100·00	..	74·84	6·29	18·87
		M	159	100·00	..	74·84	6·29	18·87
	74	P	1,139	100·00	1·76	77·61	19·75	0·88
		M	1,119	100·00	1·79	77·21	20·11	0·89
		F	20	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	75	P	15,134	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	15,029	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		F	105	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
Division	8	P	32,278	100 00	2·83	70·44	25·38	1·35
		M	31,610	100·00	2·86	70·47	25·31	1·36
		F	668	100·00	1·50	69·16	28·59	0·75
Major Group	80	P	9,597	100·00	1·15	85·93	11·72	1·20
		M	9,482	100·00	1·16	86·29	11·34	1·21
		F	115	100·00	..	56·52	43·48	..

STATEMENT VI.19—*Concld.*

Distribution of workers in each Industrial Division and Major Group by employment status

Division/ Major Group of N. i. C.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage Distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group	81	P	781	100·00	..	91·55	8·45	..
		M	745	100·00	..	93·96	6·04	..
		F	36	100·00	..	41·67	58·33	..
	82	P	16,829	100·00	4·75	72·91	20·44	1·90
		M	16,338	100·00	4·84	72·79	20·44	1·93
		F	491	100·00	2·04	76·78	20 16	1·02
	83	P	5,071	100·00	0·10	29·68	70·22	..
		M	5,045	100·00	0·10	29·73	70·17	..
		F	26	100·00	.	19·23	80·77	..
Division	9	P	558,429	100·00	0·59	64·60	27·80	7·01
		M	487,156	100·00	0·58	67·90	26·08	5·44
		F	71,273	100·00	0·70	42·03	39·56	17·71
Major Group	90	P	130,760	100·00	..	96·24	3·76	..
		M	128,211	100·00	..	96·29	3 71	..
		F	2,549	100·00	..	93·53	6·47	..
	91	P	8,369	100·00	..	92·82	5·09	2·09
		M	6,440	100·00	..	93·94	4·58	1·48
		F	1,929	100·00	..	89·06	6·79	4·15
	92	P	108,929	100·00	..	94·47	5·53	..
		M	101,114	100·00	..	94·27	5·73	..
		F	7,815	100·00	..	97·06	2·94	..
	93	P	30,253	100·00	0·86	84·36	13·13	1·65
		M	24,343	100·00	0·74	82·48	14·89	1·89
		F	5,910	100·00	1·35	92·12	5·85	0·68
	94	P	26,722	100·00	0·67	41·32	52·08	5·93
		M	25,602	100·00	0·67	40·35	52·91	6·07
		F	1,120	100·00	0·89	63·39	33·04	2·68
	95	P	7,236	100·00	1·38	57·09	31·37	10·16
		M	6,670	100·00	1·35	58·55	31·03	9·07
		F	566	100.00	1·77	39·93	35·33	22·97
	96	P	139,776	100·00	1·60	46·90	31·17	20·33
		M	115,301	100·00	1·71	49·03	32·99	16·27
		F	24,475	100·00	1·13	36·86	22·57	39·44
	98	P	745	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	720	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		F	25	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	99	P	105,639	100·00	0·50	16·32	75·89	7·29
		M	78,755	100·00	0·52	18·28	74·84	6·36
		F	26,884	100·00	0·45	10·58	78·98	9·99

In this statement workers at household industry are not presented. Industries under 64 major groups of the NIC are shown in this statement. Of these, industries under 40 major groups have the larger potential of generating employment. Again, out of these 40 major groups of NIC there are only 11 major groups each of which has more than 90 per cent employees. Those 11 major groups are public administration and defence service (NIC-90) Education Scientific and Research Services (NIC-92), Metal ore mining (NIC-12), Electricity (NIC-40), Communications (NIC-75), Sanitary services (NIC-91), Manufacture of transport equipment and parts (NIC-37), providents and insurance (NIC-81), International and other extra territorial bodies services (NIC-98), Air transport (NIC-72) and crude petroleum and natural gas (NIC-11). In the remaining 29 major groups of NIC the percentage values of employees is higher than that of any other class of workers. Those 29 major groups of NIC are shown as follows :

03, 10, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 41, 42, 50, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 82, 93, 95, and 96.

Industries under 21 out of 64 major groups of NIC are noted for the predominance of single workers of this state. Again out of these 21 major groups of NIC only five groups have each more than 20,000 workers. The industries under major groups 65 of NIC are Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants in which 106,749 workers are engaged and 68·40 per cent of which are single worker.

The second industry is Fishing (NIC-06) in which 37,533 workers are engaged out of which 56·74 per cent are found to be single worker.

The industry which comes under the major group 94 of NIC relates to "Community Services". Single workers constitute 52·08 per cent of 26,722 workers in this industry. The fourth industry is Restaurants and hotels (NIC-69) which absorbs 26,432 workers of which 42·70 per cent are classified as single workers.

Next comes the Retail trade in fuel and other household utilities and durables (NIC-67) in which as many 24,011 workers are engaged of which 71·19 per cent are recorded as single workers. The sixth one is Forestry and logging (NIC-05) which employs 23,024 workers. 44·05 per cent of these workers are classified as single worker.

The industries under 14 out of 21 major groups have each less than 20,000 workers and higher percentage of these workers are classified as single workers. These 14 major groups of NIC are shown below :

04, 26, 27, 38, 39, 51, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, and 83.

The major group 99 of NIC is meant for the "Services not elsewhere classified". Under this major group 105,639 workers are recorded of which 75·89 per cent are enumerated as single workers.

In case of family workers it is observed that there are only three major groups i. e. 00, 01 & 02 of NIC in which their predominance becomes conspicuous. The major group 00 relates to Agricultural products which employs 2,788 workers 44·04 per cent of which are family workers. The major group 01 relates to Plantation which absorbs only 1,050 workers of which 48·57 per cent are family workers. The major group 02 stands for livestock and production in which 69,837 workers are engaged 55·98 per cent of which are family workers.

We have so far discussed the employment status of workers by industrial classification. Now, we would discuss the employment status of workers by occupational classification. Data in this regard are presented in statement VI.20.

STATEMENT VI 20

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions *		P	1,296,442	100·00	1·06	52 74	34·09	12·11
		M	1,152,235	100·00	1·11	54 74	33·10	11·05
		F	144,207	100·00	0·62	36·79	42·02	20·57
Division	01	P	176,219	100·00	0 25	79·41	18·09	2·25
		M	161,571	100·00	0·23	78·	18·71	2·24
		F	14,648	100·00	0·48	85·91	11·22	2·39
Group	00	P	495	100·00		98·99	1·01	..
		M	485	100 00	.	98·97	1·03	..
		F	10	100·00	.	100·00	..	
	01	P	720	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		M	710	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		F	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	.
	02	P	6,056	100·00	.	82·50	17·50	..
		M	5,987	100·00	.	82·63	17·37	..
		F	69	100·00	..	71·01	28·99	..
	03	P	10,063	100 00	.	92·45	7·55	.
		M	9,985	100 00	..	92·39	7 61	
		F	78	100·00	.	100·00	.	..
	04	P	100	100·00		80·00	20·00	.
		M	100	100·00		80·00	20·00	.
	05	P	1,813	100·00	0·55	83·73	15·72	..
		M	1,783	100·00		84·58	15·42	..
		F	30	100·00	33·33	33 33	33·34	.
	16	P	425	100·00		77 65	22 35	..
		M	395	100·00	..	77·22	22·78	..
		F	30	100·00		83·33	16·67	..
	17	P	720	100·00	..	50·00	34·03	15·97
		M	670	100·00	..	53·73	33·58	12·69
		F	50	100 00	..		40·00	60·00
	18	P	3,410	100·00	0·88	42·08	40·32	16·72
		M	3,050	100·00	0·98	44·10	42·79	12·13
		F	360	100·00	..	25·00	19·44	55·56
	19	P	17,431	100·00	1 06	23·41	56 80	18·73
		M	17,096	100·00	1·02	23·64	56·9 .	18·40
		F	335	100·00	2·99	11·94	49·25	35·82

* (This statement excludes figures for household industry)

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single worker	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	2	P	21,037	100·00	6·38	74·94	15·63	3·05
		M	20,620	100·00	6·43	75·24	15·47	2·86
		F	417	100·00	3·60	60·43	23·74	12·23
Group	20	P	1,475	100·00	..	..	100·00	..
		M	1,445	100·00	..	..	100·00	..
		F	30	100·00	..	..	100·00	..
	21	P	11,483	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	11,294	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		F	189	100·00		100·00	..	..
	22	P	1,009	100·00	11·40	46·09	17·24	25·27
		M	935	100·00	12·30	49·20	13·37	25·13
		F	74	100·00	..	6·76	66·21	27·03
	23	P	830	100·00	..	44·58	55·42	..
		M	825	100·00	..	44·24	55·76	..
		F	5	100·00	..	100 00	..	..
	06	P	160	100·00	..	68·75	31·25	..
		M	160	100·00	..	68 75	31·25	..
	07	P	9,614	100·00	0·47	74·52	25·01	..
		M	9,015	100·00	0·39	73·49	26 12	..
		F	599	100·00	1·67	89·98	8·35	..
	08	P	11,667	100·00	0·77	86·55	12·68	..
		M	6,790	100·00	0·88	88·66	10·46	..
		F	4,877	100·00	0·61	83·62	15·77	..
	09	P	130	100·00	..	61·54	38·46	..
		M	130	100·00	..	61·54	38·46	..
	10	P	601	100·00	..	88·35	11·65	..
		M	591	100·00	..	88·16	11·84	..
		F	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	11	P	10	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		M	10	100 00	..	100·00	..	..
	12	P	4,340	100·00	..	95·51	4·49	..
		M	4,330	100·00	..	95·50	4·50	..
		F	10	100·00	..	100·00	..	..

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	13	P	10,583	100·00	0·71	77·07	22·22	.
		M	9,571	100·00	0·68	77·04	22·28	.
		F	1,012	100·00	0·99	77·27	21·74	..
	14	P	4,983	100·00	..	35·80	63·80	0·40
		M	4,938	100·00	..	35·72	63·87	0·41
		F	45	100 00	..	44·44	55·56	..
	15	P	92,898	100·00	..	91·01	8·99	..
		M	85,775	100·00	..	90·60	9·4.	..
		F	7,123	100.00	..	95·94	4·06	..
	24	P	3,415	100·00	30·19	58·98	10·83	..
		M	3,368	100·00	30·46	58·55	10·99	..
		F	47	100·00	10·64	89·36	..	..
	25	P	1,042	100·00	..	67·18	11·61	21·21
		M	999	100·00	..	68·97	11·01	20·02
		F	43	100·00	..	25·58	25·58	48·84
	26	P	1,269	100·00	14·18	45·71	27·11	13·00
		M	1,240	100·00	13·71	46·77	27·02	12·50
		F	29	100·00	34·48	..	31·04	34·48
	29	P	514	100·00	2·92	29·96	67·12	..
		M	514	100·00	2·92	29·96	67·12	..
Division	3	P	128,657	100·00	..	93 33	6·67	..
		M	126,403	100·00	..	93·48	6·52	..
		F	2,254	100·00	..	84·96	15·04	..
Group	30	P	13,029	100·00	..	95·96	4·04	..
		M	13,066	100·00	..	96·14	3·86	..
		F	163	100·00	..	82·21	17·79	..
	31	P	2,349	100·00	.	100·00	..	..
		M	2,264	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		F	85	100·00		100·00	..	..
	32	P	4,789	100 00	..	92·71	7·29	..
		M	4,380	100·00	..	93·38	6·62	..
		F	409	100·00	..	85 57	14·43	..
	33	P	5,610	100·00	..	91·80	8·20	..
		M	5,580	100·00	..	91·76	8·24	..
		F	30	100·00	..	100·00	.	..

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
2		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	34	P	536	100·00	..	77·61	22·39	..
		M	536	100·00		77·61	22·39	..
	35	P	82,169	100·00	..	91·33	8·67	..
		M	80,826	100·00	..	91·50	8·50	..
		F	1,343	100·00	..	81·31	18·69	..
	36	P	5,977	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	5,945	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		F	32	100 00	..	100·00		..
	37	P	2,701	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	2,696	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		F	5	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
	38	P	9,459	100·00	..	100·00	.	..
		M	9,330	100·00	..	100 00	..	..
		F	129	100·00	.	100·00		..
	39	P	1,838	100·00	..	100·00	..	..
		M	1,780	100·00	..	100·00	..	.
		F	58	100·00		100·00	..	..
Division	4	P	180,243	100·00	3·56	12·39	64·50	19·55
		M	160,743	100·00	3·77	13·63	64·10	18·50
		F	19,500	100·00	1·78	2·21	67·76	28·25
Group	40	P	115,088	100·00	4·38	3·55	72·85	19·22
		M	103,357	100·00	4·73	3·89	73·17	18·21
		F	11,731	100·00	1·23	0·59	69 98	28·20
	41	P	1,947	100·00	2·05	30·82	52·08	15·05
		M	1,539	100 00	2·60	38·34	46·39	12·67
		F	408	100·00	..	2·45	73·53	24·02
	42	P	410	100·00	..	63·42	19·51	17 07
		M	380	100·00	..	63·16	21 05	17·79
		F	30	100·00	.	66·67	..	33·33
	43	P	50,367	100·00	2·05	28·04	47·91	22·00
		M	43,601	100·00	1·92	31·87	45·38	20·83
		F	6,766	100 00	2·94	3 33	64·20	29·53
	44	P	740	100·00	6·76	39·19	49·32	4·73
		M	705	100·00	7·09	41·14	46·81	4·96
		F	35	100·00	..	..	100·00	..

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	45	P	1,301	100·00	1·54	48·04	40·04	10·38
		M	1,225	100·00	1·63	51·02	38·78	8·57
		F	76	100·00	..		60·53	39·47
	49	P	10,390	100·00	2·18	22·63	60.71	14·48
		M	9,936	100·00	2·22	22·60	60·68	14·50
		F	454	100·00	1·10	23·35	61·45	14·10
Division	5	P	175,373	100·00	..	63·45	22·93	13·62
		M	147,111	100·00	..	66·51	23 48	10·01
		F	28,262	100·00	..	47·48	20·08	32·44
Group	50	P	8,787	100·00	..	25·18	74·82	..
		M	8,147	100·00	..	25·75	74·25	..
		F	640	100·00	..	17·97	82·03	..
	51	P	1,193	100·00	..	83·74	16·26	..
		M	1,178	100·00	..	84·38	15·62	
		F	15	100·00	..	33 33	66·67	..
	52	P	17,476	100·00	..	82·11	17·89	.
		M	15,474	100·00	..	81·96	18·04	.
		F	2,002	100·00	..	83·22	16·78	..
	53	P	33,005	100·00	..	80·16	19·84	..
		M	25,722	100·00	..	82·02	17·98	..
		F	7,283	100·00	..	73·61	26·39	..
	54	P	19,464	100·00	..	86·28	13·72	..
		M	12,742	100·00	..	88·15	11·85	..
		F	6,722	100·00	..	82·73	17·27	..
	55	P	30,642	100·00	..	6·82	22·48	70·70
		M	19,562	100·00	..	8·79	26·95	64·26
		F	11,080	100·00	..	3·34	14·59	82·07
	56	P	19,887	100·00	..	22 93	66·56	10·51
		M	19,722	100·00	..	22·92	66·81	10·27
		F	165	100·00	..	24·24	36·36	39·40
	57	P	43,254	100·00	..	99·62	0·38	..
		M	42,989	100·00	..	99·63	0·37	
		F	265	100·00	..	98·11	1·89	..
	59	P	1,665	100·00	..	43·24	48·65	8·11
		M	1,575	100·00	..	43·17	48·89	7·94
		F	90	100·00	..	44·45	44·44	11·11

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C .O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	6	P	173,392	100·00	0 78	25·62	36·88	36·72
		M	156,565	100·00	0 71	27·23	35·93	36·13
		F	16,827	100 00	1·34	10·68	45·78	42 20
Group	60	P	2,614	100·00	0·96	64 19	30·64	4·21
		M	2,189	100·00	1·14	75·56	21 02	2·28
		F	425	100·00	..	5 65	80 23	14·12
	61	P	2,498	100·00	..	61·45	16·29	22·26
		M	2,246	100·00	..	67·45	15·41	17·14
		F	252	100 00	..	7·94	24 20	67·86
	62	P	5,558	100·00	..	33·27	37·78	28·95
		M	5,156	100·00	..	34·39	36·44	29·17
		F	402	100·00	..	18 91	54·97	26·12
	64	P	6,108	100·00	..	77·41	22·59	..
		M	5,425	100·00	..	79·35	20·65	..
		F	683	100·00	..	61·93	38·07	..
	65	P	98,583	100·00	..	27 58	30·19	42·23
		M	90,532	100·00	..	28·87	30·21	40·92
		F	8,051	100·00	..	12·99	30·03	56·98
	66	P	18,790	100·00	..	30·50	52·16	17·34
		M	13,564	100·00	..	41·09	44·99	13·92
		F	5,226	100·00	..	3·00	70·76	26·24
	67	P	444	100·00	..	..	100·00	..
		M	355	100·00	..	..	100·00	..
		F	89	100 00	..	..	100·00	..
	68	P	38,797	100·00	3·40	4·43	49·64	42·53
		M	37,098	100·00	2·95	4·50	50·25	42·30
		F	1,699	100·00	13·24	3·00	36·20	47·56
Division	7-8-9	P	423,022	100·00	0·97	52·93	39·46	6·64
		M	364,314	100·00	1·07	55·35	37·77	5 81
		F	58,708	100·00	0·39	37 88	49·95	11·78
Group	71	P	40,770	100 00	2·21	76·89	8·87	12·03
		M	28,900	100·00	2·80	77·21	9·20	10 79
		F	11,870	100·00	0·77	76 09	8·08	15·06
	72	P	8,576	100·00	0·29	95·39	3·44	0·88
		M	8,451	100·00	0·29	95·33	3·49	0 89
		F	125	100·00	..	100·00	..	..

STATEMENT VI.20—*Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	73	P	5,473	100·00	1·01	79·94	16 77	2·28
		M	5,199	100·00	1·06	82·51	14·60	1·83
		F	274	100·00	..	31·02	58·03	10·95
	74	P	2,436	100·00	5·17	72 99	20·20	1·64
		M	2,299	100·00	5·48	74·47	18·31	1·74
		F	137	100·00	..	48·18	51·82	..
	75	P	12 950	100·00	0·62	63·31	25·31	10·76
		M	12,050	100·00	0·58	66·12	23·61	9·69
		F	900	100·00	1·11	25·67	48·11	25·11
	76	P	30	100·00	..	50·00	..	50 00
		M	25	100·00	.	60·00	..	40·00
		F	5	100·00	..	..	..	100·00
	77	P	21,947	100·00	3·31	29·63	34·27	32·79
		M	17,196	100·00	3·61	34·30	34·71	27·38
		F	4,751	100 00	2·23	12·71	32·67	52·39
	78	P	7,938	100·00	1·13	37·28	46·64	14·95
		M	6,157	100·00	1·22	43·66	44·87	10·25
		F	1,781	100·00	0·84	15·22	52 72	31·22
	79	P	10,315	100 00	2·33	22 68	64·17	10·82
		M	10,090	100·00	2·38	22·79	64·56	10·27
		F	225	100·00	..	17·78	46·67	35·55
	80	P	1,481	100·00	4·05	32·07	48 62	15·26
		M	1,450	100·00	4·14	32·76	48·96	14·14
		F	31	100·00	..	..	32·26	67·74
	81	P	9,275	100·00	1·02	36·24	47·74	15·00
		M	9,225	100·00	1·03	36·38	47·62	14·97
		F	50	100·00	..	10·00	70·00	20·00
	82	P	1,275	100·00	0·79	41·41	49·96	7·84
		M	1,041	100 00	0·96	36·69	52·74	9 61
		F	234	100·00	..	62 39	37·61	..
	83	P	4,296	100·00	0 58	49·93	24·81	24·68
		M	4,131	100·00	0·60	51·20	24·72	23·48
		F	165	100·00	..	18·18	27·27	54·55
	84	P	21,875	100·00	1·35	73·07	21·44	4·14
		M	21,760	100·00	1·35	73·25	21·24	4·16
		F	115	100·00	..	39·13	60·87	..

STATEMENT VI.20 - *Contd.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	85	P	13,914	100·00	1·91	85·37	10·28	2·44
		M	13,909	100·00	1·91	85·37	10·28	2·44
		F	5	100·00	.	100·00	..	..
	86	P	640	100·00	..	82·03	17·97	..
		M	620	100·00	.	81·45	18·55	..
		F	20	100·00	..	100·00	..	.
	87	P	6,130	100·00	0·98	53·20	37·49	8·33
		M	6,025	100·00	1·00	53·87	36·65	8·48
		F	105	100 00	..	14·29	85·71	..
	88	P	4,387	100·00	1·03	31 93	46·07	20.97
		M	4,363	100 00	1·03	32·00	46 21	20·76
		F	24	100·00	..	29·83	20 83	58·34
	89	P	5,792	100·00	0·69	22·01	36·17	41·13
		M	4,542	100·00	0·58	24·11	36·68	38 33
		F	1.250	100·00	..	14·40	34·32	51·28
	90	P	3,281	100·00	..	66·29	29·63	4·08
		M	3,223	100·00	..	66·55	29·57	3·88
		F	58	100·00	.	51·72	32·76	15·52
	91	P	430	100·00	3·49	51·16	30·23	15·12
		M	385	100·00	3·90	51·95	28·57	15 58
		F	45	100 00	..	44·45	44 44	11·11
	92	P	7,170	100·00	3·98	79·55	14 59	1·88
		M	7,065	100·00	4·04	79·39	14·63	1·91
		F	105	100·00	..	90·48	9·52	.
	93	P	1,987	100·00	4·78	60·44	26·22	8·56
		M	1,792	100·00	5·30	60·32	24·89	9·49
		F	195	100·00	..	61·54	38·46	..
	94	P	5,950	100·00	2 60	28·86	43·83	24·71
		M	4,515	100·00	3 21	33·47	43·03	20·29
		F	1,435	100·00	0·70	14·35	46·34	38·61
	95	P	25,507	100·00	0·90	40·39	52·10	6·11
		M	23,949	100·00	0·96	41·32	52·30	5·42
		F	1,558	100·00	..	34·21	49·17	16·62
	96	P	12,973	100·00	1·47	76·75	16·62	5·16
		M	12,565	100·00	1·51	78·21	16 05	4·23
		F	408	100·00	.	31·86	34 07	34·07

STATEMENT VI.20 – *Concld.*

Distribution of workers in each occupational Division and Group by employment status

Division/ Group of N. C. O.		P M F	Total workers	Percentage distribution by class of workers				
				Total workers	Employers	Employees	Single workers	Family workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	97	P	18,536	100·00	0·08	67·00	32·92	..
		M	15,634	100·00	0·10	70·22	29·68	..
		F	2,902	100·00	..	49·66	50·34	..
	98	P	47,927	100·00	..	62·04	37·96	..
		M	47,625	100·00	..	61·99	38·01	..
		F	302	100·00	..	70·53	29·47	..
	99	P	119,761	100·00	..	36·58	68·42	..
		M	90,128	100·00	..	39·13	60·87	..
		F	29,633	100·00	..	28·84	71·16	..
Division	X	P	18,499	100 00	0·16	32·97	59·00	7·87
		M	14,908	100·00	0.20	38·13	55·77	5·90
		F	3,591	100 00	.	11·53	72·43	16·04
	XI	P	5,517	100·00	0·36	43·12	54·25	2·27
		M	4,800	100·00	0·42	45·31	52·40	1·87
		F	717	100 00	..	28·45	66 67	4·88
		P	12,982	100·00	0·08	28 65	61 02	10·25
		M	10,108	100·00	6·10	34·71	57·37	7·82
		F	2,874	100·00	..	7·31	73·87	18·82

This statement excludes the workers engaged at household industry. Other categories of non-agricultural workers of this state are presented under 93 occupational groups. The occupational group 40 presents the highest number (115,088) of merchants and shopkeepers who are employed either in wholesale or in retail trade in this state. Of these merchants or shopkeepers, 72 85 per cent are classified as single worker, 19·22 per cent are family workers, 4·38 per cent are employers and 3·55 per cent are employees. There is preponderance of males over females in this occupation.

The second important occupation (N.C.O.-65) of the state absorbs 98,583 other farm workers which include gardeners and nursery workers, farm workers engaged in animal, birds and insects rearing and farm machinery operations. Of these, 42·23 per cent are family workers, 30·19 per cent are single workers and 27·58 per cent are employees. In this case also, male workers constitute larger number than the females.

The third prominent occupation of Orissa embrace as many as 92,898 teachers (NCO-15). Under this occupation, 91·01 per cent are employees and 8·99 per cent are single workers. There are 7,123 female workers in the state as against 85,775 male workers as per the 1971 census.

The occupational group 35 accommodates 82,169 clerical or related workers. 91·33 per cent of which are employees and 8·67 per cent single workers. Here also males (80,826) exceed the females (1,343) in number by a large margin.

The fifth occupation of the state is the work of salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (NCO-43). There are as many as 50,367 workers under this occupational group (43 of NCO). Of these workers, 47.91 per cent are single workers, 28 04 per cent are employees, 22·00 per cent are family workers and 2·05 per cent are employers.

There are 119,761 workers who attend to the work of labourers not elsewhere classified (NCO-99). Majority (63·42 per cent) of these workers are single workers. Besides there are 87 other occupational groups each of which absorbs less than 50,000 workers. Of the 87 occupational groups, 59 have the higher potential of generating the capacity to absorb employees, 26 have the greater scopes for single workers and two have got advantages for family-worker. Those occupational groups are shown in array-1, array-2 and array-3 respectively.

Array—1 :

00,	01,	02,	03,	04,	05,
06,	07,	08,	09,	10,	11,
12,	13,	16,	17,	18,	21,
22,	24,	25,	26,	30,	31,
32,	33,	34,	36,	37,	38,
39,	42,	45,	51,	52,	53,
54,	57,	60,	61,	64,	71,
72,	73,	74,	75,	76,	83,
84,	85,	86,	87,	90,	91
92,	93,	96,	97,	98,	..

Array—2 :

14,	19,	20,
23,	29,	41,
44,	49,	56,
50,	59,	62,
66,	67,	68,
77,	78,	79,
80,	81,	82,
88,	94,	95,
X1,	X9,	..

Array—3 :

55
89

From array-1, sixteen major groups i.e. 00, 01, 03, 11, 12, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 57, 72 have the capacity to absorb more than 90 per cent of employees of the total workers recorded against the respective major group. Similarly major groups 20 and 67 of array-2 have shown more than 90 per cent as single workers. It is seen that in each major group of statement VI. 20 the number of male workers is highly significant although the proportion of employment status of each sex is more or less parallel.

Statement VI. 21 presents data on persons having secondary work in addition to their main activity as per the 1971 Census.

A study of the statement VI 21 reveals that 1,040, 380 persons (592, 372 males and 448,008 females) having secondary work in addition to their main activity as worker or non-worker were recorded at the 1971 Census.

Out of 1,040, 380 persons as many as 607,93(workers have the secondary work in addition tc their main activity as cultivator, agricultura labourer, household industry or other works (non-household industry, trade, business or services).

Of these 607,93(workers, more than 50 pei cent i.e. 351,019 are recorded as cultivators o which 167,636 are recorded to have secondary work as agricultural labourers, 63,757 have the secondary work at household industry and 119, 626 secondary work as other workers (non household industry, trade, business or services)

The next item is "other works" (non household industry, trade, business or services) which provides main activity to as many as 109,81 persons having secondary work in addition to their main activity. Of these 109, 812 workers 60, 534 are shown to have the secondary work

as cultivator, 27, 824 as agricultural labourer and rest at household industry and other works.

The statement further shows that there are 432, 450 basically non-workers who have secondary works as cultivator or Agricultural labourer or at household industry or in other works. The number of females under this category of non-workers comes to 398, 915 as against 33, 535 males. The females thus outnumber the males in each of the secondary works mentioned in the statement both in rural and urban areas of the State. A majority of these female non-workers (having marginal work) are recorded as Agricultural labourer (222,948) and Cultivators (67, 551).

Largest number of persons having secondary or marginal work are found in the districts of Ganjam (179,135), followed by Mayurbhanj (159,742) and Koraput (113,075). The remaining districts of the state have also recorded persons having secondary or marginal work in addition to their main activity but their numerical strength is less than that recorded for these three districts.

Statement VI. 22 A & B presents distribution of 1,000 workers among different educational levels in each of the industrial categories of workers in rural and urban areas separately. Detailed discussions in this regard have been made in Chapter IV of this report.

Statement VI.23 presents data for a study of correlationship between occupational groups and educational levels of persons.

The correlation between occupational groups and educational levels can be studied in statement VI. 23.

Statement VI-23 shows the distribution of literate workers among the different educational levels in each of the occupational groups of each sex in rural areas of the state. This statement records that literate persons (without educational) constitute the highest proportion of 45 per 1,000 of literate persons in this occupational group 21 (Administrative and executive officials Government and local bodies). Female participation at this educational level is absent in this occupational group.

At the end of primary education it is noticed that the highest proportion of person is recorded as 1,000 in the occupational group-51 (House keepers, Marton and Stewards). No female participation is observed in this group of occupation at that educational level. The next highest proportion (759 per 1,000) of persons is located in the occupational group-83 (Blacksmiths, toolmakers and machine tool operators). Female workers also constitute a proportion of 845 per 1,000 literate females in this occupational group.

At the level, "Middle School Standard" maximum proportion of population i.e. 889 persons per 1,000 literate workers would be found in the occupational group-16 (Poets, Authors, Journalists and related workers). All the literate female workers in this occupational group are recorded at this educational level which presents a very unique and interesting feature.

At the educational level "Matriculation or higher secondary" the occupational group-02 (Architects, Engineers, technologists and Surveyors) embraces the highest proportion of 891 per 1,000 literate workers. All the literate female workers of this occupational group are found at this educational level.

The occupational group-11 (Mathematicians, Statisticians and Related workers) presents the highest proportion of literate workers (100 in the educational level "graduate and above)." The female participants are conspicuously absent in this occupational group.

Statement VI.24 provides data for a study of distribution of literate workers of each sex among the educational levels in urban areas of the State.

STATEMENT

Distribution of persons having main activity, as Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry

ORISSA STATE

MAIN ACTIVITY		Secondary					
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business Service, Non-workers	Total Rural Urban	Total			Cultivator		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivator	T	351,019	336,590	14,429	..	..	.
	R	346,710	332,360	14,350	..	.	..
	U	4,309	4,230	79	.	.	..
Agricultural Labourer	T	93,690	75,638	18,052	29,184	23,855	5,329
	R	92,436	74.619	17,817	29,159	23,830	5,329
	U	1,254	1,019	235	25	25	..
Household Industry	T	53,409	46,483	6,926	23,680	22,653	1,027
	R	52,659	45,793	6,866	23,255	22,253	1,002
	U	750	690	60	425	400	25
Non-household Industry	T	109,812	100,126	9,686	60,534	59,350	1,184
Trade, Business or Service	R	104,332	94,911	9,421	57,249	56,080	1,169
	U	5,480	5,215	265	3,285	3,270	15
Non-workers	T	432,450	33,535	398,915	78,761	11,210	67,551
	R	423,320	32,550	390,770	78,291	11,070	67,221
	U	9,130	985	8,145	470	140	330
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT					
Cultivator	T	53,310	50,101	3,209	..	..	..
	R	53,265	50,056	3,209	..	..	.
	U	45	45	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	T	13,814	9,833	3,981	5,569	4,599	970
	R	13,809	9,828	3,981	5,569	4,599	970
	U	5	5	..	..	..	..
Household Industry	T	9,212	7 753	1.459	2,239	2,149	90
	R	9,207	7,748	1,459	2,239	2,149	90
	U	5	5	..	..	..	..
Non-Household Industry	T	6,918	6,130	788	3,470	3,450	20
Trade, Business, Service	R	6,793	6,010	783	3,390	3,370	20
	U	125	120	5	80	80	..
Non-workers	T	76,488	4,080	72,408	10,535	950	9,585
	R	76.388	4,060	72,328	10,530	950	9,580
	U	100	20	80	5	..	5

VI. 21

Non-Household Industry and Non-worker classified by sex and by Secondary work such as Cultivator, and Non-household Industry

(ESTIMATED)

Work								
Agricultural Labourer			Household Industry			Non-Household Industry Trade,Business, Service		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
167,636	157,625	10,011	63,757	61,428	2.329	119,626	117,537	2,089
167,036	157,045	9,991	63,062	60,743	2,319	116,612	114,572	2,040
600	580	20	695	685	10	3,014	2,965	49
..	..	..	22,164	16,854	5,310	42,342	34,929	7,413
..	..	..	21,909	16,709	5,200	41,368	34,080	7,288
..	..	..	255	145	110	974	849	125
23,964	19,005	4,959	20	20	..	5,745	4,805	940
23,784	18,860	4,924	..	..	..	5,620	4,680	940
180	145	35	20	20	..	125	125	..
27,824	22,356	5,468	4,883	3,570	1,313	16,571	14,850	1,721
27,164	21,861	5,303	4,478	3,200	1,278	15,441	13,770	1,671
660	495	165	405	370	35	1,130	1,080	50
234,093	11,145	222,948	63,021	4,530	58,491	56,575	6,650	49,925
232,828	11,100	221,728	59,481	4,430	55,051	52,720	5,950	46,770
1,265	45	1,220	3,540	100	3,440	3,855	700	3,155
ESTIMATED								
40,593	37,774	2,819	6,306	5,966	340	6,411	6,361	50
40,583	37,764	2,819	6,291	5,951	340	6,391	6,341	50
10	10	..	15	15	..	20	20	
..	..	..	5,660	3,619	2,041	2,585	1,615	970
..	..	.	5,660	3,619	2,041	2,580	1,610	970
..	.	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
5,663	4,354	1,309	..	..	..	1,310	1,250	60
5,658	4,349	1,309	..	..	..	1,310	1,250	60
5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,707	2,270	437	300	270	30	441	140	301
2,702	2,270	432	290	260	30	411	110	301
5	..	5	10	10	..	30	30	..
50,668	1,640	40,028	11,630	990	10,640	3,655	500	3,155
50,628	1,640	48,988	11,610	990	10,620	3,620	480	3,140
40	..	40	20	..	20	35	20	15

STATEMENT

Distribution of persons having main activity, as Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry

ORISSA STATE

MAIN ACTIVITY							Secondary
Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer, Household Industry, Non Household Industry, Trade, Business, Service, Non-workers	Total Rural Urban	Total			Cultivator		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							GANJAM DISTRICT
Cultivator	T	35,927	31,599	4,328	..	..	..
	R	35,372	31,069	4,303	..	..	
	U	555	530	25	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	T	14,118	8,178	5,940	4,451	1,791	2,660
	R	13,713	7,923	5,790	4,451	1,791	2,660
	U	405	255	150	..	..	..
Household Industry	T	5,862	4,747	1,115	2,252	2,121	131
	R	5,787	4,672	1,115	2,227	2,096	131
	U	75	75	..	25	25	..
Non-household industry	T	20,464	16,870	3,594	7,005	6,760	245
Trade, Business, Service	R	19,784	16,350	3,434	6,660	6,420	240
	U	680	520	160	345	340	5
Non-workers	T	102,764	4,230	98,534	16,204	1,760	14,444
	R	100,644	4,130	96,514	16,169	1,750	14,419
	U	2,120	100	2,020	35	10	25
							KORAPUT DISTRICT
Cultivator	T	26,435	25,385	1,050	..	..	..
	R	25,970	24,930	1,040	..	..	..
	U	465	455	10	..	..	..
Agricultural labourer	T	5,735	4,750	985	1,070	890	180
	R	5,680	4,700	980	1,070	890	180
	U	55	50	5	..	..	..
Household Industry	T	3,102	2,647	455	1,117	1,056	61
	R	3,087	2,632	455	1,102	1,041	61
	U	15	15	.	15	15	..
Non-Household Industry	T	4,141	3,533	608	1,669	1,579	90
Trade, Business, Service	R	3,766	3,178	588	1,419	1,329	90
	U	375	355	20	250	250	..
Non-workers	T	73,662	4,320	69,342	19,451	1,720	17,731
	R	72,512	4,250	68,262	19,311	1,710	17,601
	U	1,150	70	1,080	140	10	130

VI.21—*Concld.*

Non-Household Industry and Non-worker classified by sex and by Secondary work such as cultivator, and Non-Household Industry

(ESTIMATED)

Work								
Agricultural Labourer			Household Industry			Non-Household Industry Trade, Business, Service		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(ESTIMATED)								
18,727	15,424	3,303	4,505	4,085	420	12,695	12,090	605
18,632	15,339	3,293	4,460	4,040	420	12,280	11,690	590
95	85	10	45	45	..	415	400	15
..	..	..	1,870	945	925	7,797	5,442	2,355
..	..	..	1,800	940	860	7,462	5,192	2,270
..	..	.	70	5	65	335	250	85
2,675	1,922	753	10	10	..	925	694	231
2,660	1,907	753	..	..	..	900	669	231
15	15	..	10	10	..	25	25	..
6,721	4,260	2,461	844	335	509	5,894	5,515	379
6,536	4,200	2,336	789	300	489	5,799	5,430	369
185	60	125	55	35	20	95	85	10
65,541	1,335	64,206	7,755	160	7,595	13,264	975	12,289
65,016	1,310	63,706	6,980	160	6,820	12,479	910	11,569
525	25	500	775	..	775	785	65	720
(ESTIMATED)								
14,045	13,300	745	5,175	5,065	110	7,215	7,020	195
13,990	13,250	740	5,090	4,980	110	6,890	6,700	190
55	50	5	85	85	..	325	320	5
..			1,740	1,445	295	2,925	2,415	510
	..	..	1,720	1,430	290	2,890	2,380	510
..	..	.	20	15	5	35	35	..
1,855	1,481	374	.	..	..	130	110	20
1,855	1,481	374	..	..	..	130	110	20
.	.	..		..	..	..		..
1,692	1,344	348	205	160	45	575	450	125
1,657	1,309	348	190	150	40	500	390	110
35	35	..	15	10	5	75	60	15
41,851	1,575	40,276	5,340	190	5,150	7,020	835	6,185
41,681	1,570	40,111	5,080	180	4,900	6,440	790	5,650
170	5	165	260	10	250	580	45	535

The statement VI.24 presents 480,380 urban workers of which 434,564 are males and 4,816 are females (excluding the workers engaged in cultivation). The distribution of literate workers shows that all the workers in occupational group 67 (Hunters and related workers) are literate having no educational level. In this occupational group, female workers are totally absent. Literate females (without any educational level) of urban areas are more interested in the occupations of hair dressers, barbers beauticians and related workers (NCO.57, Wood workers (NCO 73), Food and beverage processors (NCO 77) and Blacksmiths, Tool makers and machine tool operators (NCO 83).

The statement VI.24 also reveals that there are 115 workers under NCO 61 which cover occupations of cultivators. Workers at the educational level of Primary constitute a proportion of 333 per 1000 literate workers under the NCO Group No.61.Further it may be relevant to mention that female workers are totally absent under this occupational group.

Mail distributors and related workers (NCO 38) constitute the highest proportion of 612 per 1000 literate workers at the educational level of middle school pass.

Female participants are totally absent in this occupational group (NCO 38). Female workers with the middle school standard are greatly interested in the occupation of manufacturers, agents, insurance, real estate, securities and business, service, salesman and auctioneers, hotel and restaurant-keepers, house-keepers, matron and stewares (domestic and institutional) (NCO 41,44,50,51).

All the literate workers employed in the occupations of Tanners, Fellmongers and pelt tressers (NCO 76) are found to be Matriculates or Higher Secondary Certificate holders. The female workers of this category constitutes a proportion of 857 per every 1000 literate female workers. Matriculates constitute a proportion of 778 of every 1000 literate workers in the occupation relating to the worker. Next item of work coming under NCO 32 deals with the occupations of Stenographers, Typist, Card and Tape Punching Operators. Matriculates or Higher Secondary Certificate holders constitute a proportion of 850 per 1000 literate workers under this occupation (NCO 32). Females of this category constitute the proportion of 857 per every 1000 female literate workers. Matriculates constitute a proportion of 778 of every 1000 literate workers in the occupation relating to the work of computing machine operators (NCO 34). Female participants are conspicously absent in this occupational group in the State.

It is further observed that at the level of education "Technical Diploma not equal to Degree" workers constitute the highest proportion of 365 per 1000 in the occupational group 03 (Engineering Technicians). This occupational group does not observe any female worker at this educational level, but the occupation of nursing and other medical and health technicians (NCO 08) observe more of female workers at this educational level.

In the occupational group 00 (physical scientists), literate workers constitute the highest proportion of 683 per 1000 workers at the educational level "Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree". Females are not found at this educational level in this occupational group. Physical Science Technicians (NCO 01) constitute the next highest proportion (600) at this educational level.

STATEMENT VI.22 (A)

Proportion of workers of different educational level in each of categories of workers in rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

Category of Workers	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational Level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or certificate equal to degree	Graduate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Workers	1000	622	59	240	60	15	2	N	2
I Cultivators	1000	562	72	293	63	9	1	N	N
II Agricultural Labourers	1000	791	39	149	20	1	..	..	..
III Livestock, Forestry, fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	1000	715	40	179	39	19	2	2	4
IV Mining and Quarrying	1000	751	29	127	58	28	1	2	4
V (a) Manufacturing, Processing and repairs—Household Industry	1000	655	59	245	34	6	1	N	N
V (b) Manufacturing, Processing and repairs—other than Household Industry	1000	462	67	301	118	40	2	2	8
VI Construction	1000	460	70	298	103	52	2	11	4
VII Trade and Commerce	1000	374	83	356	140	41	1	1	4
VIII Transport, Storage and communications	1000	338	79	298	200	75	4	1	5
IX Other Services	1000	395	48	200	190	120	17	5	25

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of different educational level

Category of workers	Total	Educational					
		Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Non Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total workers	1000	369	169	112	153	133	N
I Cultivators	1000	498	253	106	107	32	N
II Agricultural Labourers	1000	794	146	42	16	2	..
III Livestock, Forestry fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied Activities	1000	477	131	73	109	137	..
IV Mining and Quarrying	1000	640	119	60	96	66	..
V (a) Manufacturing, Processing & repairs—Household Industry	1000	469	269	147	96	17	..
V (b) Manufacturing Processing & repairs—other than Household Industry	1000	282	187	140	199	138	1
VI Construction	1000	296	236	131	139	124	..
VII Trade and Commerce	1000	265	200	144	200	130	N
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	1000	445	128	93	167	146	N
IX Other Services	1000	282	129	107	157	200	N

VI.22 (B)

In each of workers in urban areas

ORISSA STATE (URBAN)

Levels								
Technical Diploma or certificate equal to degree	Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than Technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree	Engineering and Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and dairing	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	30	10	18	5	4	1	8	..
N	3	1	N	..	N	N	N	..
..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
15	26	10	22	8	1	13	..	..
3	10	3	3	3	..	..	N	..
N	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	26	4	14	13	N	N	1	..
37	11	1	25	24	..	1	..	..
2	47	7	5	4	1	N	N	..
4	13	2	2	2	N	..	N	..
8	49	23	45	6	12	2	25	.

STATEMENT VI.23

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Divisions		P	1,064,672	1,000	112	476	244	145	23
		M	906,474	1,000	113	477	242	145	23
		F	158,198	1,000	76	456	314	123	31
Division	0-1	P	126,623	1,000	46	222	385	288	59
		M	118,717	1,000	46	220	381	293	60
		F	7,906	1,000	38	250	453	208	51
Group	00	P	100	1,000	..	..	..	410	590
		M	100	1,000	..	..	..	410	590
		F	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	01	P	70	1,000	..	..	..	571	429
		M	70	1,000	..	..	..	571	429
		F	..	..	..	..		..	..
	02	P	3,589	1,000	..	..		891	109
		M	3,520	1,000	..	..	.	889	111
		F	69	1,000	..			1,000	..
	03	P	5,087	1,000	.	.	..	885	115
		M	5,029	1,000	..	..	..	884	116
		F	58	1,000	..	.	..	1,000	..
	04	P	80	1,000	..	..	..	875	125
		M	80	1,000	..	.	..	875	125
		F		..	..	..		..	..
	05	P	1,458	1,000	.	..	..	793	207
		M	1,428	1,000		.	..	789	211
		F	30	1,000	..		.	1,000	..
	06	P	140	1,000	..		..	714	286
		M	140	1,000	..	..	..	714	286
		F		..	..	.	..	..	.
	07	P	6,070	1,000	118	303	237	250	92
		M	5,870	1,000	121	302	232	251	94
		F	200	1,000	50	320	395	235	..
	08	P	7,356	1,000	28	263	409	275	25
		M	4,490	1,000	23	187	392	363	35
		F	2,866	1,000	35	411	442	10	5

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	09	P	110	1,000	..	364	91	454	91
		M	110	1,000	..	364	91	454	91
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	P	221	1,000	..	..	..	502	498
		M	221	1,000	..	..	..	502	498
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	P	10	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
		M	10	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	P	780	1,000	..	..	..	718	282
		M	780	1,000	..	..	..	718	282
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	P	9,088	1,000	38	257	348	323	34
		M	8,311	1,000	38	262	326	336	38
		F	777	1,000	39	198	585	178	..
	14	P	1,219	1,000	74	270	413	105	138
		M	1,209	1,000	74	272	408	106	140
		F	10	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..
	15	P	75,183	1,000	37	186	484	238	55
		M	71,797	1,000	37	187	485	238	53
		F	3,386	1,000	39	170	457	237	97
	16	P	180	1,000	..	..	889	111	..
		M	160	1,000	..	..	875	125	..
		F	20	1,000	..	..	1,000	...	..
	17	P	310	1,000	113	429	350	108	..
		M	250	1,000	133	393	347	127	..
		F	60	1,000	..	630	370	..	..
	18	P	2,780	1,000	119	540	229	107	5
		M	2,540	1,000	117	541	228	109	5
		F	240	1,000	237	526	237	..	..
	19	P	12,792	1,000	125	585	206	74	10
		M	12,602	1,000	125	585	207	73	10
		F	190	1,000	..	500	..	500	..

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division	2	P	13,855	1,000	316	296	199	153	36
		M	13,463	1,000	320	295	197	152	36
		F	392	1,000	..	371	403	226	.
Group	20	P	1,410	1,000	78	371	208	297	46
		M	1,380	1,000	79	366	209	299	47
		F	30	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	21	P	7,818	1,000	459	209	170	126	36
		M	7,679	1,000	467	206	166	124	37
		F	139	1,000	..	353	388	259	..
	22	P	499	1,000	36	482	223	259	..
		M	390	1,000	36	482	223	259	..
		F	109		..	..	..	..	..
	23	P	560	1,000	143	553	161	125	18
		M	560	1,000	143	553	161	125	18
		F	.		..	..	..	..	..
	24	P	1,828	1,000	128	411	232	182	47
		M	1,786	1,000	128	411	232	182	47
		F	42		..	..	..	..	..
	25	P	492	1,000	252	334	168	221	25
		M	449	1,000	259	343	144	228	26
		F	43	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	
	26	P	439	1,000	61	302	515	122	.
		M	410	1,000	61	302	515	122	..
		F	29	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	29	P	809	1,000	12	556	308	87	37
		M	809	1,000	12	556	308	87	37
		F	..		.	.	.	..	..
Division	3	P	63,721	1,000	59	411	282	225	23
		M	62,602	1,000	58	407	284	228	23
		F	1,119	1,000	109	618	210	54	9
Group	30	P	4,219	1,000	36	179	283	433	69
		M	4,161	1,000	36	170	285	439	70
		F	58	1,000	..	828	172	..	..

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	31	P	2,279	1,000	76	215	402	245	62
		M	2,199	1,000	74	200	412	250	64
		F	80	1,000	125	625	125	125	..
	32	P	1,549	1,000	107	357	122	407	7
		M	1,280	1,000	66	298	136	493	7
		F	269	1,000	305	639	56	..	..
	33	P	1,370	1,000	81	304	306	265	44
		M	1,370	1,000	81	304	306	265	44
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34	P	501	1,000	80	669	151	100	..
		M	491	1,000	81	662	155	102	..
		F	10	1,000	..	1,000	-	..	
	35	P	40,129	1,000	56	442	262	219	21
		M	39,616	1,000	56	440	262	221	21
		F	513	1,000	35	612	255	78	20
	36	P	4,077	1,000	49	277	398	269	7
		M	4,045	1,000	47	276	399	271	7
		F	32	1,000	375	312	313		
	37	P	1,120	1,000	150	198	455	173	24
		M	1,120	1,000	150	198	455	173	24
		F	..	..	..	-	-	-	..
	38	P	7,769	1,000	66	531	309	87	7
		M	7,640	1,000	67	531	307	87	8
		F	129	1,000	..	465	457	78	...
	39	P	708	1,000	42	520	212	226	-
		M	680	1,000	44	500	221	235	..
		F	28	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
Division	4	P	107,214	1,000	143	580	213	58	6
		M	91,887	1,000	143	580	213	58	6
		F	15,327	1,000	59	665	217	20	39
Group	40	P	59,311	1,000	131	630	199	35	5
		M	51,702	1,000	131	629	200	36	4
		F	7,609	1,000	42	797	79	41	41

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation of Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	41	P	1,492	1,000	193	424	267	78	38
		M	1,089	1,000	193	424	267	78	38
		F	403	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	P	290	1,000	103	552	207	69	69
		M	260	1,000	38	615	231	77	39
		F	30	1,000	667	..	..	..	333
	43	P	36,750	1,000	168	490	237	100	5
		M	29,848	1,000	170	488	236	101	5
		F	6,902	1,000	..	732	268	..	..
	44	P	220	1,000	91	409	182	272	46
		M	200	1,000	100	400	150	300	50
		F	20	1,000	..	500	500	..	..
	45	P	1,020	1,000	67	373	409	151	..
		M	960	1,000	68	365	414	153	..
		F	60	1,000	.	1,000	..	..	..
	49	P	8,131	1,000	153	587	201	47	12
		M	7,828	1,000	155	591	194	48	12
		P	303	1,000	..	328	672	..	..
Division	5	P	107,176	1,000	109	564	179	132	16
		M	90,004	1,000	108	564	179	133	16
		F	17,172	1,000	211	597	158	20	14
Group	50	P	6,942	1,000	112	687	166	30	5
		M	6,322	1,000	113	689	163	30	5
		F	620	1,000	..	385	615	..	..
	51	P	348	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
		M	338	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
		F	10	..	.	..	..	..	..
	52	P	6,666	1,000	101	597	182	112	8
		M	5,653	1,000	97	597	184	114	8
		F	1,013	1,000	327	546	127	..	..
	53	P	22,947	1,000	128	461	178	217	16
		M	19,001	1,000	125	461	179	219	16
		F	3,946	1,000	292	504	131	73	..

STATEMENT VI.23— *Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	54	P	5,644	1,000	112	632	180	67	9
		M	4,020	1,000	111	633	179	71	6
		F	1,624	1,000	126	598	195	..	81
	55	P	25,491	1,000	93	546	144	182	35
		M	15,902	1,000	91	542	145	186	36
		F	9,589	1,000	207	738	55	..	..
	56	P	16,682	1,000	123	614	156	94	13
		M	16,532	1,000	123	614	156	94	13
		F	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	P	21,446	1,000	99	550	210	128	13
		M	21,316	1,000	99	550	210	128	13
		F	130	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	59	P	1,010	1,000	102	409	382	79	28
		M	920	1,000	104	420	366	81	29
		F	90	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..
Division	6	P	160,825	1,000	131	596	167	90	16
		M	143,688	1,000	131	594	168	91	16
		F	17,137	1,000	187	720	93	..	..
Group	60	P	1,811	1,000	83	245	506	138	28
		M	1,390	1,000	83	245	506	138	28
		F	421	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	P	2,383	1,000	96	434	242	152	76
		M	2,131	1,000	90	425	249	157	79
		F	252	1,000	286	714	..	..	..
	62	P	4,100	1,000	120	619	178	69	14
		M	3,777	1,000	120	619	178	69	14
		F	323	..	..	..	..	..	..
	64	P	5,809	1,000	119	389	310	159	23
		M	5,140	1,000	116	385	311	164	24
		F	669	1,000	196	510	294	..	..
	65	P	93,593	1,000	121	597	152	110	20
		M	85,779	1,000	120	595	153	111	21
		F	7,814	1,000	131	817	52	..	..

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matricula-tion or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	66	P	18,153	1,000	66	489	293	141	11
		M	12,477	1,000	66	485	295	142	12
		F	5,676	1,000	..	841	159	..	
	67	P	419	1,000	239	238	308	215	..
		M	330	1,000	239	238	308	215	..
		F	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	P	34,557	1,000	189	718	71	16	6
		M	32,664	1,000	188	718	71	17	6
		F	1,893	1.000	483	517	..	..	..
Division	7-8-9	P	468,797	1,000	149	599	184	61	7
		M	373,305	1,000	150	597	185	62	6
		F	95,492	1,000	101	747	128	17	7
Group	71	P	33,188	1,000	103	403	355	128	11
		M	23,581	1,000	103	401	354	130	12
		F	9,607	1,000	103	495	402	..	..
	72	P	850	1,000	348	396	118	138	..
		M	820	1,000	348	396	118	138	..
		F	30	..	..	..	.	..	..
	73	P	1,906	1,000	107	370	286	155	82
		M	1,697	1,000	107	370	286	155	82
		F	209	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	P	1,366	1,000	125	651	224	..	..
		M	1,254	1,000	125	651	224	.	..
		F	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75	P	53,526	1,000	142	724	114	19	1
		M	43,122	1,000	144	722	114	19	1
		F	10,404	1,000	65	825	110	..	..
	76	P	30	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
		M	30	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	P	42,980	1,000	140	642	161	52	5
		M	23,084	1,000	140	635	166	54	5
		F	19,896	1,000	130	772	70	14	14

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation of Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	78	P	10,145	1,000	84	747	127	42	..
		M	6,916	1,000	82	741	133	44	..
		F	3,229	1,000	120	848	32	..	..
	79	P	8,306	1,000	117	593	256	31	3
		M	7,885	1,000	117	593	257	31	2
		F	421	1,000	143	571	143		143
	80	P	2,750	1,000	74	710	198	18	..
		M	2,540	1,000	74	710	198	18	..
		F	210	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	81	P	20,711	1,000	186	668	125	21	..
		M	20,110	1,000	185	669	125	21	..
		F	601	1,000	444	556	..	..	..
	82	P	1,262	1,000	177	612	168	23	20
		M	1,043	1,000	167	631	157	25	20
		F	219	1,000	357	286	357	..	..
	83	P	29,659	1,000	134	759	91	12	4
		M	27,080	1,000	133	758	93	12	4
		F	2,579	1,000	155	845	..	..	..
	84	P	8,129	1,000	97	488	295	113	7
		M	8,009	1,000	97	488	295	113	7
		F	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	P	6,439	1,000	149	390	320	132	9
		M	6,439	1,000	149	390	320	132	9
		F	..	..		..	..	..	..
	86	P	310	1,000	..	516	161	291	32
		M	290	1,000	..	483	172	310	35
		F	20	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	87	P	6,755	1,000	238	516	164	80	2
		M	6,485	1,000	239	513	165	80	3
		F	270	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	88	P	14,125	1,000	191	648	136	25	..
		M	13,896	1,000	192	646	137	25	..
		F	229	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..

STATEMENT VI.23—*Contd.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C. O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Group	89	P	31,451	1,000	199	688	97	16	..
		M	27,294	1,000	201	685	97	17	..
		F	4,157	1,000	..	926	74	..	..
	90	P	2,906	1,000	118	433	208	207	34
		M	2,848	1,000	118	433	208	207	34
		F	58	.	..	..	..	..	..
	91	P	500	1,000	..	388	535	77	..
		M	370	1,000	..	388	535	77	..
		F	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92	P	3,982	1,000	138	206	398	207	51
		M	3,882	1,000	138	207	398	205	52
		F	100	1,000	..	..	526	474	..
	93	P	1,212	1,000	80	434	262	197	27
		M	992	1,000	89	439	251	191	30
		F	220	1,000	..	389	364	247	..
	94	P	44,515	1,000	216	638	119	24	3
		M	27,117	1,000	220	630	122	25	3
		F	17,398	1,000	144	796	60	..	..
	95	P	15,454	1,000	130	605	187	74	4
		M	14,290	1,000	131	604	187	74	4
		F	1,164	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	96	P	9,017	1,000	146	481	255	113	5
		M	8,619	1,000	148	479	253	115	5
		F	398	1,000	..	571	429	..	..
	97	P	4,475	1,000	91	502	257	143	7
		M	4,344	1,000	91	502	257	143	7
		F	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98	P	16,955	1,000	132	531	262	70	5
		M	16,730	1,000	132	530	263	70	5
		F	225	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..
	99	P	95,893	1,000	149	545	205	87	14
		M	72,538	1,000	150	542	205	89	14
		F	23,355	1,000	102	639	229	28	2

STATEMENT VI.23-- *Concld.*

Distribution of Literate workers at different Educational level in each of the Occupational group in Rural areas

ORISSA STATE (RURAL)

N. C O. Group		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate (without educational levels)	Educational Levels			
						Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher secondary	Graduate and above
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division	X	P	16,461	1,000	98	530	220	136	16
		M	12,808	1,000	90	52	225	142	17
		F	3,653	1,000	288	603	109	.	
Group	X 1	P	3,008	1,000	72	485	310	112	21
		M	2,450	1,000	66	473	320	119	22
		F	558	1,000	114	672	164		
	X 9	P	13,453	1,000	104	539	201	141	15
		M	10,358	1,000	95	537	205	147	16
		F	3,095	1,000	328	581	91		

Persons with post graduate degree (other than Technica Degree) constitute the highest proportion (200) per every 1,000 literate workers in the occupation of professional workers (NCO 19). But under this category female workers are responsible for a proportion of 400 for every 1,000 female literate workers.

The statement VI 24 further indicates that in the occupation (NCO 02..architects, engineering, technologists and surveyors constitute a proportion of 609 per 1,000 literate workers at the educational level of Engineering & Technology in Orissa female workers are absent in this occupation. Further at this educational level female workers are not found in any occupation excepting that of teachers (NCO 15).

In Orissa Physicians and Surgeons (including Dental and Veterinary Surgeons) constitute a proportion of 501 per 1,000 in the occupation group No. 07 Females constitute higher proportion (935) under this occupational group at this educational level although their absolute number (399) is much less than that of the males (3,165) in the State.

The proportional figures of workers at other educational levels and different occupations are very much insignificant. Hence they do not deserve any detail discussion. However for detail study with regard to the pattern of the distribution, readers may well be advised to refer to the tables contained in the publication, namely, Part I B (ii) of Orissa.

Total population of the state have been divided broadly into two streams one is working population and the other is non-working population. Data pertaining to working population only have been analysed earlier in this report. Now data on non-working population as presented in the statement 25 and 23 need discussions. Question 16 (a) of the individual slip of the 1971 census was meant for the division of the entire population into two groups— workers and non-workers. Question 16(a) (ii) categorised those whose main activity is not concerned any economically productive work, as basically non-workers. Those non-workers are again divided under seven broad heads, such as persons doing Household duties (HH), Student (ST); Retired person or a rentier (R);

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Educational: Literates (without educational levels) *	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Divisions		P	480,380	1,000	241	175	248	225
		M	434,564	1,000	243	178	248	225
		F	45,816	1,000	175	99	238	230
Division	0-1	P	49,756	1,000	49	50	199	272
		M	43,004	1,000	51	51	186	275
		F	6,752	1,000	30	43	286	247
Group	00	P	395	1,000	..	..	..	89
		M	385	1,000	..	..	..	91
		F	10	1,000	..	..	..	.
	01	P	650	1,000	..	..	..	308
		M	640	1,000	..	..	..	312
		F	10	1,000	..	..	..	.
	02	P	2,467	1,000	..	..	..	81
		M	2,467	1,000	..	..	..	81
		F	..	..	.	..	..	..
	03	P	4,976	1,000	15	25	229	304
		M	4,956	1,000	15	25	228	303
		F	20	1,000	..	..	500	500
	04	P	20	1,000	..	..	..	250
		M	20	1,000	..	..	..	250
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	05	P	355	1,000	..	..	..	155
		M	355	1,000	..	..	..	155
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	06	P	20	1,000	..	..	..	250
		M	20	1,000	..	..	..	250
		F	..		..	..	..	..
	07	P	3,564	1,000	22	37	113	210
		M	3,165	1,000	24	40	123	237
		F	399	1,000	13	12	28	..

VI. 24

In each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	10	52	16	9	7	2	14	..
1	10	52	15	10	5	2	11	..
2	5	51	46	1	45	..	117	..
2	50	124	73	43	42	10	86	..
1	57	133	74	50	38	12	72	..
2	8	65	66	1	70	..	182	..
..	13	683	177	25	13	..	..	..
..	13	701	169	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	500	..	500	..	..	..
..	..	600	84	..	..	8	..	..
..	..	602	78	..	..	8	..	..
..	..	500	500	..	..	..	..	..
..	99	99	18	699	2	..	2	..
..	99	99	18	699	2	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	365	32	1	26	..	..	1	..
2	367	32	1	26	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	250	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
..	250	..	..	500	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	141	197	..	28	479	..	..
..	..	141	197	..	28	479	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	250	250	..	..	250	..	..	..
..	250	250	..	..	250	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	42	18	6	..	501	50	1	..
..	47	19	5	..	447	56	2	..
..	..	12	..	..	935	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	08	P	4,311	1,000	92	114	426	330
		M	2,300	1,000	107	119	383	350
		F	2,011	1,000	74	107	477	305
	09	P	20	1,000	250	..	500	..
		M	20	1,000	250	..	500	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	P	380	1,000	..	..	..	369
		M	370	1,000	..	..	..	378
		F	10	1,000	..	..	..	..
	12	P	3,560	1,000	1	..	..	539
		M	3,550	1,000	1	..	..	540
		F	10	1,000	..	..	..	500
	13	P	1,495	1,000	20	37	301	408
		M	1,260	1,000	20	43	246	445
		F	235	1,000	21	..	596	213
	14	P	3,764	1,000	27	57	287	170
		M	3,729	1,000	27	58	287	170
		F	35	1,000	..	..	286	143
	15	P	17,715	1,000	9	11	199	287
		M	13,978	1,000	10	12	199	294
		F	3,737	1,000	5	8	200	257
	16	P	245	1,000	..	..	125	469
		M	235	1,000	..	..	108	489
		F	10	1,000	..	..	500	..
	17	P	480	1,000	132	132	373	306
		M	480	1,000	132	132	373	306
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	P	700	1,000	182	294	327	118
		M	580	1,000	190	296	305	134
		F	120	1,000	143	286	428	48

VI.24—*Contd.*

in each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4	10	16	..	..	5	3	..	..
5	..	26	..	..	3	7	..	..
3	23	4	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	408	184	..	..	..	13	..
..	27	419	162	..	.	..	14	..
..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	381	72	..	..	..	4	..
..	3	380	72	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	151	74	3	..	3	3	.
..	..	159	75	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	106	64	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	396	62	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	394	63	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	571	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	7	78	145	12	12	6	232	..
2	8	75	156	14	11	8	211	..
3	2	91	103	3	16	..	312	..
..	..	286	83	..	..	..	37	..
..	..	299	87	..	..	..	17	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..
..	44	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	44	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	43	36	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	42	33	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	48	47	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	19	P	4,639	1,000	345	261	250	111
		M	4,494	1,000	347	261	249	111
		F	145	1,000	241	253	313	133
Division	2	P	7,657	1,000	49	54	142	286
		M	7,582	1,000	50	54	143	287
		F	75	1,000	..	67	..	200
Group	20	P	65	1,000	80	80	222	381
		M	65	1,000	80	80	222	381
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	P	3,665	1,000	10	10	31	220
		M	3,615	1,000	10	10	32	220
		F	50	1,000	..	..	..	200
	22	P	550	1,000	46	46	275	338
		M	545	1,000	46	46	278	341
		F	5	1,000	..	..	..	..
	23	P	270	1,000	..	..	37	370
		M	265	1,000	..	..	38	377
		F	5	1,000	..	..	..	..
	24	P	1,642	1,000	91	120	250	352
		M	1,637	1,000	92	117	251	353
		F	5	1,000	..	1,000	..	..
	25	P	550	1,000	100	78	267	365
		M	550	1,000	100	78	267	365
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	P	840	1,000	130	135	296	319
		M	830	1,000	132	137	300	316
		F	10	1,000	..	..	..	500
	29	P	75	1,000	67	..	133	533
		M	75	1,000	67	..	133	533
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..

VI.24—*Contd.*

in each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	1	19	6	..	..	..	7	..
..	1	18	6	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	297	114	31	5	9	5	..
..	8	296	112	31	5	9	5	..
..	..	333	333	..	..	..	67	..
..	79	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	79	158	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	441	200	40	10	19	11	..
..	8	443	198	40	10	19	10	..
..	..	300	400	..	..	..	100	..
..	..	209	38	48	..	..	..	..
..	..	202	39	48	..	..	..	..
..	..	1,000	..	..	..		..	..
..	..	500	93	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	509	76	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
..	13	120	31	23	..	..	..	..
..	13	120	31	23	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	150	20	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	150	20	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	93	12	7	..	..	..	..
..	7	88	13	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	133	67	67	..	..	..	..
..	..	133	67	67	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	3	P	64,971	1,000	89	97	215	500
		M	63,826	1,000	89	98	216	498
		F	1,145	1,000	86	61	199	565
Group	30	P	9,010	1,000	7	7	50	635
		M	8,905	1,000	7	7	50	636
		F	105	1,000	..	..	38	524
	31	P	70	1,000	..	72	571	286
		M	65	1,000	..	77	615	231
		F	5	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	32	P	3,240	1,000	5	2	34	850
		M	3,100	1,000	3	2	32	850
		F	140	1,000	36	..	71	857
	33	P	4,245	1,000	48	48	189	567
		M	4,215	1,000	49	48	190	568
		F	30	1,000	..	-	..	500
	34	P	45	1,000	..	..	.	778
		M	45	1,000	.		.	778
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	P	42,050	1,000	124	134	246	440
		M	41,220	1,000	124	135	246	439
		F	830	1,000	112	84	257	505
	36	P	1,900	1,000	29	53	184	637
		M	1,900	1,000	29	53	184	637
		F	..	..	..	-	..	..
	37	P	1,581	1,000	22	45	445	443
		M	1,576	1,000	22	45	445	443
		F	5	..	..	-	..	..
	38	P	1,690	1,000	92	122	612	171
		M	1,690	1,000	92	122	612	171
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	P	1,140	1,000	22	22	162	728
		M	1,110	1,000	23	23	167	721
		F	30	1,000	..	..	..	1,000

VI.24—*Contd.*

In each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N	1	86	7	1	N	N	4	..
N	2	86	6	1	N	N	4	..
4	..	44	18	..	4	..	19	..
..	1	251	20	3	N	N	26	..
.	1	252	20	3	..	N	24	..
..	..	143	48	..	47	..	200	..
..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	100	6	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	105	6	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	133	11	..	..	..	1	..
..	4	131	9	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	333	167	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	111	111	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	111	111	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	51	4	N	..	N	N	..
..	1	51	4	N	..	N	N	..
..	..	30	12	..	..	..	..	..
.	3	89	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	89	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	32	3	..	3	..	..	..
.	7	32	3	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	44	5	4	..	..	4	..
..	9	45	4	4	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	4	P	76,496	1,000	310	220	290	149
		M	70,868	1,000	309	220	292	149
		F	5,628	1,000	497	224	162	58
Group	40	P	56,927	1,000	315	219	294	145
		M	52,275	1,000	313	218	296	146
		F	4,652	1,000	525	259	140	42
	41	P	525	1,000	68	88	274	380
		M	520	1,000	69	89	267	384
		F	5	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
	42	P	120	1,000	..	42	125	292
		M	120	1,000	..	42	125	292
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43	P	15,819	1,000	303	226	289	153
		M	15,050	1,000	303	227	290	153
		F	769	1,000	349	...	116	163
	44	P	520	1,000	202	125	298	308
		M	505	1,000	208	129	277	317
		F	15	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
	45	P	281	1,000	147	303	342	208
		M	265	1,000	127	318	359	196
		F	16	1,000	545	..	..	455
	49	P	2,304	1,000	413	298	199	67
		M	2,133	1,000	407	297	203	69
		F	171	1,000	667	333	..	..
Division	5	P	68,207	1,000	372	282	247	91
		M	57,112	1,000	365	284	250	93
		F	11,095	1,000	664	200	125	11
Group	50	P	1,850	1,000	328	262	258	137
		M	1,830	1,000	330	264	253	138
		F	20	1,000	..	..	1,000	..

VI.24—*Contd.*

In each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
N	2	21	4	3	1	N	N	..
N	2	21	4	2	1	N	N	..
..	..	37	..	10	12	..	..	..
N	1	20	3	2	1	..	N	..
N	1	20	3	2	1	..	N	..
..	..	18	..	..	16	..	..	..
..	10	130	40	..	..	10	..	..
..	10	131	40	..	..	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	41	417	83	..	..	..	..	..
..	41	417	83	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	14	3	6	1	N	N	..
..	5	13	3	5	1	N	N	..
..	..	256	..	116	..	..	..	..
..	..	58	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	59	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	8	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	11	9	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	N	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	N	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	51	P	845	1,000	165	205	439	178
		M	840	1,000	166	207	436	178
		F	5	1,000	..	..	1,000	..
	52	P	10,810	1,000	462	294	230	13
		M	9,821	1,000	460	295	231	13
		F	989	1,000	539	240	197	24
	53	P	10,058	1,000	494	288	190	28
		M	6,721	1,000	486	290	196	28
		F	3,337	1,000	624	261	94	21
	54	P	13,825	1,000	631	247	109	12
		M	8,722	1,000	615	252	118	13
		F	5,103	1,000	772	200	28	..
	55	P	5,151	1,000	551	254	148	47
		M	3,660	1,000	537	265	149	49
		F	1,491	1,000	792	65	143	..
	56	P	3,205	1,000	513	303	159	25
		M	3,190	1,000	512	303	160	25
		F	15	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	57	P	21,808	1,000	252	288	297	150
		M	21,673	1,000	251	289	297	150
		F	135	1,000	625	..	375	..
	59	P	655	1,000	411	286	276	27
		M	655	1,000	411	286	276	27
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	P	14,229	1,000	401	175	220	118
		M	13,521	1,000	399	175	222	118
		F	708	1,000	612	204	102	82
Group	60	P	803	1,000	39	62	432	288
		M	799	1,000	39	63	433	285
		F	4	1,000	..	..	..	1,000

VI.24—*Contd.*

in each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	N	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	N	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	38	19	7	..	20	..	..
..	2	38	19	7	..	20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	17	69	18	..	..	75	..	..
..	17	69	18	..	..	76	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	61	P	115	1,000	583	333	84	..
		M	115	1,000	583	333	84	..
		F	..	.	..	..	..	..
	62	P	1,458	1,000	277	114	170	88
		M	1,379	1,000	269	109	174	90
		F	79	1,000	667	333	..	..
	64	P	299	1,000	506	299	195	..
		M	285	1,000	506	299	195	..
		F	14	..	..	..	..	..
	65	P	4,990	1,000	619	202	151	24
		M	4,753	1,000	617	201	153	25
		F	237	1,000	750	250	..	..
	66	P	1,338	1,000	256	210	291	243
		M	1,267	1,000	256	210	291	243
		F	71	..	..	..	..	..
	67	P	25	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
		M	25	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	68	P	5,201	1,000	584	221	139	35
		M	4,898	1,000	584	224	135	35
		F	303	1,000	500	..	500	..
Division	7-8-9	P	196,495	1,000	347	229	275	123
		M	176,286	1,000	345	229	276	124
		F	20,209	1,000	554	239	153	40
Group	71	P	7,642	1,000	331	137	302	197
		M	5,379	1,000	318	135	307	205
		F	2,263	1,000	663	174	163	..
	72	P	7,826	1,000	117	128	237	347
		M	7,706	1,000	117	127	238	347
		F	120	1,000	375	625	..	..

VI.24—*Contd.*

In each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	144	105	45	..	57	..	..
..	..	147	107	46	..	58	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	14	1	4	..	N	N	..
1	6	14	1	4	..	N	N	..
..	..	10	2	..	..	..	2	..
..	4	13	6	7	..	..	3	..
..	4	14	7	7	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	31	97	4	38	..	..	..	..
1	31	97	4	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	73	P	4,027	1,000	385	179	267	131
		M	3,942	1,000	384	179	267	131
		F	85	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
	74	P	1,310	1,000	128	109	296	320
		M	1,285	1,000	125	110	301	320
		F	25	1,000	313	..	..	312
	75	P	7,885	1,000	566	224	173	30
		M	6,647	1,000	561	222	178	31
		F	1,238	1,000	702	268	30	..
	76	P	20	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
		M	5	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
		F	15	..	..	..	..	..
	77	P	9,960	1,000	455	251	212	73
		M	8,132	1,000	444	255	217	75
		F	1,828	1,000	917	83	..	..
	78	P	3,313	1,000	469	264	207	56
		M	2,505	1,000	453	267	217	59
		F	808	1,000	804	196	..	..
	79	P	8,150	1,000	378	332	263	26
		M	7,931	1,000	383	330	262	24
		F	219	1,000	205	404	322	69
	80	P	1,534	1,000	441	234	264	50
		M	1,474	1,000	441	234	264	50
		F	60	..	..	..	..	..
	81	P	6,649	1,000	503	286	178	29
		M	6,609	1,000	504	285	178	29
		F	40	1,000	..	667	333	..
	82	P	223	1,000	679	173	74	..
		M	208	1,000	679	173	74	..
		F	15	..	..	..	..	..

VI.24—*Contd.*

In each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	33	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	33	4	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	37	89	6	10	..	..	..	..
5	38	85	6	10		..	.	..
..	..	375	..	..	..	..		..
..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	3	3	1	..	..		..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..		..	.	..		..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	83	P	2,035	1,000	290	212	282	203
		M	1,959	1,000	287	213	283	204
		F	76	1,000	1,000	..	..	
	84	P	15,845	1,000	203	184	377	212
		M	15,810	1,000	203	184	377	212
		F	35	1,000	..	455	..	545
	85	P	7,710	1,000	168	187	366	233
		M	7,705	1,000	169	187	366	233
		F	5	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	86	P	330	1,000	30	212	546	167
		M	330	1,000	30	212	546	167
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	P	3,487	1,000	346	266	278	102
		M	3,442	1,000	344	268	278	102
		F	45	1,000	667	..	333	
	88	P	5,522	1,000	427	314	222	35
		M	5,488	1,000	427	315	222	34
		F	34	1,000	417	208	208	167
	89	P	3,366	1,000	509	258	154	74
		M	2,845	1.000	502	260	158	75
		F	521	1,000	828	172	..	..
	90	P	445	1,000	283	220	296	201
		M	445	1,000	283	220	296	201
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..
	91	P	315	1,000	506	213	212	70
		M	245	1,000	524	200	200	76
		F	70	1,000	334	333	333	..
	92	P	3,283	1,000	168	198	487	135
		M	3,273	1,000	167	198	488	134
		F	10	1,000	500	..	..	500

VI.24—*Contd.*

in each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	11	1	3	..	..	N	..
1	8	11	1	3	..	..	N	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	17	14	1	8	..	..	1	..
4	17	14	1	8	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..
4	..	2	..	2	..	..	-	..
4	..	2	..	2	..	..	.	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	.	..	.	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	7	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	7	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT

Distribution of literate workers at different educational level

ORISSA STATE

Occupational Division and Groups		P M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literates (without educational levels) *	Educational: Primary	Educational: Middle	Educational: Matriculation or Higher Secondary
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Group	93	P	945	1,000	372	209	353	59
		M	920	1,000	372	209	353	59
		F	25	..	..	..	..	..
	94	P	4,266	1,000	388	224	167	95
		M	2,657	1,000	387	201	173	103
		F	1,609	1,000	398	495	107	..
	95	P	10,765	1,000	492	216	225	57
		M	10,088	1,000	492	215	226	57
		F	677	1,000	667	333	..	..
	96	P	4,356	1,000	285	288	311	107
		M	4,346	1,000	285	288	311	107
		F	10	..	..	..	..	..
	97	P	14,061	1,000	373	249	252	118
		M	11,290	1,000	371	251	249	120
		F	2,771	1,000	515	73	412	..
	98	P	30,972	1,000	340	273	289	93
		M	30,895	1,000	340	273	289	93
		F	77	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	99	P	30,253	1,000	622	190	166	16
		M	22,725	1,000	625	191	163	16
		F	7,528	1,000	546	155	247	..
Division—X		P	2,569	1,000	210	135	426	148
		M	2,365	1,000	218	138	431	127
		F	204	1,000	81	81	338	500
Group—XI		P	2,569	1,000	210	135	426	148
		M	2,365	1,000	218	138	431	127
		F	204	1,000	81	81	338	500

* Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable.

VI.24—*Concld.*

in each of the occupational group in urban areas

(URBAN)

Levels								
Non-Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree				
				Engineering & Technology	Medicine	Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	Teaching	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	82	25	11	..	4	..	..
..	4	89	27	12	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	2	..	4	..	1	..	..
..	3	2	..	4	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N	2	3	..	N	..	..	..	..
N	2	3	..	N	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	3	1	1	..	..	N	..
1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	26	10	..	..	..	16	..
..	4	52	8	17	..	..	..	..
..	5	55	8	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	52	8	17	..	..	..	..
..	5	55	8	18	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..

Dependent (D); Beggars, etc., (B); Institutions (I) and Other non-workers (O). The concept of non-worker as adopted in the 1971 census is reproduced categorywise.

Household duties (H)

This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop, etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recorded against 16 (a) (i).

Student (St)

This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

Retired person or a Rentier (R)

A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work, i.e., not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

Dependent (D)

This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

Beggars etc. (B)

This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

Institutions (I)

This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

Other non-workers (O)

This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work, they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16(a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16(a) (i), then question 16(a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16 (a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Statement VI.25 presents data on non-workers as netted at the 1971 census with their sex-break up in rural and urban areas of each district of the state along with their percentage values.

A study of the statement VI-25 reveals that as many as 15,093,964 persons constituting 68·78 per cent of total population of the state are categorised as non-workers at the 1971 census. Of these persons (15,093,964) as many 4,933,090 are males and 10,160,874 females are recorded as non-workers. The percentage of male non-workers to total male population is 44·68 while female non-workers constitute 93·19 per cent of the total female population.

It may be further seen from the statement that non-working population constitute more than 70 per cent of the total population of each of the three districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. Highest percentage (73·02) of non-workers are found in the district of Balasore followed by Cuttack (72·51 per cent) and Puri (70·93 per cent). These three districts are the coastal districts of the state. Each of the remaining districts of the state presents non-workers ranging between 64 and 70 per cent of its population.

There are as many as six districts, namely, Sambalpur (90·44), Mayurbhanj (88·40), Baudh-Khondmals (89·00), Kalahandi (91·41), Koraput (90·54) and Ganjam (86·71) where female non-workers constitute percentages below the state average (93·19). In the remaining seven districts, the percentage figures of female non-workers are higher than that of the state average.

Male non-workers constitute less than 50 per cent of the total male population in each of the districts of the state. The state average in this regard is 44·68 per cent non-workers to total male population. There are only five districts, namely, Sambalpur (39·49), Baudh-Khondmals (40 32), Bolangir (39·21), Kalahandi (39·84) and Koraput (39·79) where male non-workers account for below 40 per cent. Each of the remaining eight districts contributes over 40·00 per cent and below 50·00 per cent of the male non-workers.

Statement VI·26 shows the percentage distribution of non-workers among different categories of main activity of each sex in rural areas of each district.

Statement VI·26 shows that the majority of non-workers are enumerated in rural areas. Their number is 13,810,389 and they constitute 91·50 per cent of the total non-workers (15,093,964) of the state. Male non-workers (4;439,393) in rural areas constitute 29·41 per cent while female non-workers (9,370,996) in rural areas account for 62·09 per cent of total non-workers of the state. A study of the distribution of non-workers among seven categories of activities reveals that as many as 6,168,385 persons or 44·67 per cent of rural non-workers are dependents or infants, 5,675,196 persons or 41·09 per cent are engaged in household duties while 1,806,578 persons or

13·08 per cent are recorded as students. Thus it is evident that 98·84 per cent of the rural non-workers are either housewives, students or dependents. The remaining 1·16 per cent of the rural non-workers are distributed among other four categories, viz; retired, rentier and persons of independent means; beggars, vagrants, etc.; inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others.

The statement further shows that 449,126 students in rural areas of Cuttack district constitute 17·51 per cent of rural non-worker of the district. Students of none of the remaining districts are able to constitute such a high percentage in the state.

Persons who are fully engaged in household duties constitute 48·78 per cent of non-workers in Kalahandi district. Such persons account for less than 48·78 per cent of non-workers in other districts of the state. The housewives of such category of non-workers in Kalahandi district also form the highest percentage (64·40). The dependents and infants constitute the highest percentage (51·15) of non-workers in the district of Ganjam followed by Mayurbhanj (49·88), Keonjhar (49·58) and Koraput (49·45).

Percentage distribution of urban non-workers among different categories of main activity of each sex in each district is presented in statement VI.27.

Statement VI. 27 indicates that 1,283,575 persons or 8·50 per cent of total non-workers (15,093,964) of the state are enumerated in urban areas of Orissa at the 1971 census. Of the urban non-workers, 518,526 dependents and Infants constitute the highest percentage (40·40) in the state. As in the case of rural areas, persons who are fully engaged in household duties constitute the highest percentage (31·57) of non-workers in urban areas, while students account for the next highest percentage (25·60) of non-workers. The remaining 2·43 per cent of non-workers in urban areas are distributed among the categories—retired, rentier and persons of independent means; beggars, vagrant,etc; inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and others. The statement provides for a detailed study of districtwise distribution of non-workers in urban areas of the state.

Statement VI. 28 presents interesting data on male and female non-workers categories in each of the different age-groups of the state.

Statement VI. 28 shows both absolute and percentage value of non-workers of different categories of each sex in each of the age-groups 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60 +.

The statement reveals that percentage of female non-workers to total females in each of the above age-groups of Orissa is above 85. But the percentage of male non-workers of the state varies from 3·51 (in age-group 30-39) to 96·36 (in age-group 0-14). Any increase in the percentage value of non-workers, especially in the case of males (excepting the students and persons engaged in households duties) in the working age-groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 would indicate that the progress of economic development of the country is retarding.

The percentage value and absolute figures under each age-group as stated under the category 'Others' indicate the extent of unemployment situation of the state by the time of 1971 census.

A study of the percentage value of non-workers belonging to different age-groups would reveal that the percentage of males shown under the category, "Others" (unemployment) is the highest (29·40) in the age-group 25-29. Again in terms of absolute figures larger number of males under the category "Others" are found in the age-groups "20-24" and "15-19".

Similarly any percentage value of non-workers under the category "Beggars, vagrants, etc. " would indicate the backward trend of the economic improvement of the state.

Thus it is hoped that the statement VI. 28 would provide the most useful date for the planners, administrators, research scholars and politicians and other intellectuals of the state.

STATEMENT VI.25

Percentage of Non-workers to total Population by districts

State / District	T R U	Non-workers					
		Number			Percentage to total population		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	T	15,093,964	4,933,090	10,160,874	68·78	44·68	93·19
	R	13,810,389	4,439,393	9,370,996	68·71	44·21	93·17
	U	1,283,575	493,697	789,878	69·56	49·37	93·44
Sambalpur	T	1,193,021	368,561	824,460	64·67	39·49	90·44
	R	1,041,054	311,678	729,376	64·14	38·32	90·08
	U	151,967	56,883	95,084	68·52	47·43	93·36
Sundargarh	T	706,636	237,783	468,853	68·55	44·79	93·79
	R	546,100	175,344	370,756	69·03	44·18	94·07
	U	160,536	62,439	98,097	66·98	46·63	92·74
Keonjhar	T	663,101	221,645	441,456	69.40	45·86	93·49
	R	618,865	204,361	414,504	69·68	45·75	93·90
	U	44,236	17,284	26,952	65·68	47·21	87·70
Mayurbhanj	T	955,961	326,287	629,674	66·65	45·20	88·40
	R	926,891	314,456	612,435	66·48	44·91	88·24
	U	29,070	11,831	17,239	72·76	54·48	94·54
Balasore	T	1,336,687	457,959	878,728	73·02	49·33	97·40
	R	1,264,968	429,830	835,138	73·10	49·17	97·54
	U	71,719	28,129	43,590	71·61	51·91	94·83
Cuttack	T	2,775,603	934,119	1,841,484	72·51	48·47	96·89
	R	2,564,680	850,822	1,713,858	72·82	48·49	96·97
	U	210,923	83.297	127,626	69·01	48·30	95 83
Dhenkanal	T	904,688	294,834	609,854	69·92	45·06	95·35
	R	867,574	279,927	587,647	69·85	44·75	95·30
	U	37,114	14,907	22,207	71·63	51·70	96·64
Baudh-Khondmals	T	402,283	125,094	277,189	64·71	40·32	89·00
	R	389,284	120,106	269,178	64·65	40·07	89·02
	U	12,999	4,988	8,011	66·43	47·55	88·26
Bolangir	T	839,189	248,571	590,618	66·41	39·21	93·79
	R	777,454	225,823	551,631	66·05	38·35	93·80
	U	61,735	22,748	38,987	71·24	57·47	93·73
Kalahandi	T	782,891	230,656	552,235	67·27	39·84	91·41
	R	743,443	216,480	526,963	67·14	39·38	94·51
	U	39,448	14,176	25,272	69·75	48·59	92·30
Koraput	T	1,326,284	410,544	915,740	64·91	39·79	90·54
	R	1,209,674	369,004	840,670	64·48	39·04	90·31
	U	116,610	41,540	75,070	69·72	47·95	93·11
Ganjam	T	1,547,358	532,291	1,015,067	67·46	47·39	86·71
	R	1,359,683	460,523	899,160	66·95	46·51	86·15
	U	187,675	71,768	115,907	72·22	54·00	91·29
Puri	T	1,660,262	544,746	1,115,516	70·93	46·02	96·41
	R	1,500,719	481,039	1,019,680	71·07	45·57	96·56
	U	159,543	63,707	95,836	69·62	49·71	94·91

STATEMENT

Distribution of Rural

State/District	P/M/F	Total non-workers		Students		Household duties	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		Percentage distribution of					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	P	13,810,389	100·00	1,806,578	13·08	5,675,196	41·09
	M	4,439,393	100·00	1,235,904	27·84	266,624	6·01
	F	9,370,996	100·00	570,674	6·09	5,408,572	57·72
Sambalpur	P	1,041,054	100·00	150,043	14·41	443,128	42·57
	M	311,678	100·00	104,949	33·67	13,562	4·35
	F	729,376	100·00	45,094	6·18	429,566	58·90
Sundargarh	P	546,100	100·00	66,426	12·17	227,688	41·69
	M	175,344	100·00	41,540	23·69	18,074	10·31
	F	370,756	100·00	24,886	6·71	209,614	56·54
Keonjhar	P	618,865	100·00	63,979	10·34	245,146	39 61
	M	204,361	100·00	47,868	23·42	10,046	4·92
	F	414,504	100·00	16,111	3·89	235,100	56·72
Mayurbhanj	P	926,891	100·00	90,601	9·77	367,401	39·64
	M	314,456	100·00	66,552	21·16	14,270	4·54
	F	612,435	100·00	24,049	3·93	353,131	57·66
Balasore	P	1,264,968	100·00	207,979	16·44	477,357	37·74
	M	429,830	100·00	149,341	34·75	10,492	2·44
	F	835,138	100·00	58,638	7·02	466,865	55·90
Cuttack	P	2,564,680	100·00	449,126	17·51	1,045,072	40·75
	M	850,822	100·00	296,274	34·82	63,550	7·47
	F	1,713,858	100·00	152,852	8·92	981,522	57·27
Dhenkanal	P	867,574	100·00	141,584	16·32	343,074	39·54
	M	279,927	100·00	74,978	26·78	40,079	14·32
	F	587,647	100·00	66,606	11·33	302,995	51·56
Baudh-Khondmals	P	389,284	100·00	36,385	9·35	161,780	41·56
	M	120,106	100·00	28,145	23·43	4,903	4·08
	F	269,178	100·00	8,240	3·06	156,877	58·28

N — Negligible percentage.

VI.26.

Non-workers by main activity

Non-workers by main activity									
Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6,168,385	44·67	20,849	0·15	41,465	0·30	4,091	0·03	93,825	0·68
2,825,530	63·65	10,892	0·24	22,496	0·51	2,241	0·05	75,706	1·70
3,342,855	35·67	9,957	0·11	18,969	0·20	1,850	0·02	18,119	0·19
433,943	41·69	1,889	0·18	5,027	0·48	30	N	6,994	0·67
186,157	59·73	709	0·23	2,108	0·68	30	0·01	4,163	1·33
247,786	33·97	1,180	0·16	2,919	0·40	..	..	2,831	0·39
245,748	45·00	500	0·09	2,449	0·45	380	0·07	2,909	0·53
112,280	54·03	292	0·17	989	0·66	250	0·14	1,919	1·10
183,468	36·00	208	0·06	1,460	0·39	130	0·03	990	0·27
306,856	49·58	211	0·04	639	0 10	10	N	2,024	0·33
144,033	70·48	171	0·08	389	0·19	10	0·01	1,844	0·90
162,823	39·28	40	0·01	250	0·06	..	..	180	0·04
462,322	49·88	369	0·04	1,596	0·17	479	0·05	4,123	0·45
227,977	72·50	329	0·11	906	0·29	479	0·15	3,943	1·25
234,345	38·26	40	0·01	690	4·11	..	..	180	0·03
568,442	44·94	680	0·05	4,329	0·34	20	N	6,161	0·49
261,347	60·80	660	0·15	2,119	0·49	20	0·01	5,851	1·36
307,095	36·77	20	N	2,210	0·27	..	..	310	0·04
1,012,279	39·47	5,093	0·20	9,467	0·37	280	0·01	43,363	1·69
447,084	52·55	2,633	0·31	6,057	0·71	120	0·01	35.104	4·13
565,195	32·98	2,460	0·14	3,410	0·20	160	0·01	8,259	0·48
362,592	41·79	7,512	0·87	2,629	0·30	2,143	0·25	8,040	0·93
155,156	55·43	3,233	1·15	999	0·36	903	0·32	4,579	1·64
207,436	35·30	4,279	0·73	1,630	0·28	1,240	0·21	3,461	0·59
189,419	48·66	240	0·06	445	0·11	60	0·02	955	0·24
85,658	71·32	220	0·18	255	0·21	30	0.03	895	0·75
103,761	38·55	20	0.01	190	0·07	30	0·01	60	0·02

STATEMENT

Distribution of Rural

State/District	P M F	Total non-workers		Percentage distribution of Students		Household duties	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bolangir	P	777,454	100·00	80,876	10·40	349,536	44·96
	M	225,823	100·00	64,025	28·35	9,865	4·37
	F	551,631	100·00	16,851	3·05	339,671	61·58
Kalahandi	P	743,443	100·00	75,081	10·10	362,658	48·78
	M	216,480	100·00	54,462	25·16	23,298	10·76
	F	526,963	100·00	20,619	3·91	339,360	64·40
Koraput	P	1,209,674	100·00	68,682	5·68	537,568	44·44
	M	369,004	100·00	46,801	12·68	25,512	6·91
	F	840,670	100·00	21,881	2·60	512,056	60·91
Ganjam	P	1,359,683	100·00	150,960	11·10	505,529	37·18
	M	460,523	100·00	111,363	24·18	18,254	3·96
	F	899,160	100·00	39,597	4·41	487,275	54·19
Puri	P	1,500,719	100·00	224,856	14·98	609·259	40·60
	M	481,039	100·00	149,606	31·10	14,719	3·06
	F	1,019,680	100·00	75,250	7·38	594,540	58·31

VI.26—*Concld.*

Non-workers by main activity

Non-workers by main activity									
Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and persons of Independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
342,888	44·10	601	0·08	2,607	0·34	89	0·01	857	0·11
149,199	66·07	201	0·09	1,737	0·77	59	0·02	737	0·33
193,689	35·11	400	0·07	870	0·16	30	0·01	120	0·02
296,455	39·87	888	0·12	4,819	0·65	500	0·07	3,042	0·41
134,089	61·94	488	0·22	1,949	0·90	250	0·12	1,944	0·90
162,366	30·81	400	0·08	2,870	0·54	250	0·05	1,098	0·21
598,145	49·45	620	0·05	2,413	0·20	60	N	2,186	0·18
292,972	79·40	310	0·08	1,493	0·41	60	0·02	1,856	0·50
305,173	36·30	310	0·04	920	0·11	..	..	330	0·04
695,391	51·15	1,191	0·09	2,485	0·18	30	N	4,097	0·30
324,563	70·48	731	0·16	1,605	0·35	20	N	3,987	0·87
370,828	41·24	460	0·05	880	0·10	10	N	110	0·01
653,905	43·57	1,055	0·07	2,560	0·17	10	N	9,074	0·61
305,015	63·41	915	0·19	1,890	0·39	10	N	8,884	1·85
348,890	34·21	140	0·01	670	0·07	..	..	190	0·02

STATEMENT

Distribution of Urban

State/District	P M F	Total Non-workers		Percentage distribution of Students		Household duties	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA	P	1,283,575	100·00	328,650	25·60	405,272	31·57
	M	493,697	100·00	208,536	42·24	8,641	1·75
	F	789,878	100·00	120,114	15·21	396,631	50·21
Sambalpur	P	151,967	100·00	40,245	26·48	50,800	33·43
	M	56,883	100·00	26,138	45·95	819	1·44
	F	95,084	100·00	14,107	14·84	49,981	52·56
Sundargarh	P	160,536	100·00	38,698	24·11	47,952	29·87
	M	62,439	100·00	23,369	37·43	1,368	2·19
	F	98,097	100·00	15,329	15·62	46,584	47·49
Keonjhar	P	44,236	100·00	8,078	18·26	13,126	29·67
	M	17,284	100·00	5,219	30·19	726	4·20
	F	26,952	100·00	2,859	10·61	12,400	46·01
Mayurbhanj	P	29,070	100·00	9,354	32·18	8,034	27·64
	M	11,831	100·00	5,816	49·16	166	1·40
	F	17,239	100·00	3,538	20·52	7,868	45·64
Balasore	P	71,719	100·00	18,041	25·16	22,331	31·14
	M	28,129	100·00	11,618	41·30	505	1·80
	F	43,590	100·00	6,423	14·73	21,826	50·07
Cuttack	P	210,923	100·00	59,950	28·42	64,637	30·65
	M	83,297	100·00	37,088	44·52	1,404	1·69
	F	127,626	100·00	22,862	17·91	63,233	49·55
Dhenkanal	P	37,114	100·00	10,084	27·17	10,757	28·99
	M	14,907	100·00	6,639	44·54	79	0·53
	F	22,207	100·00	3,445	15·51	10,678	48·08
Baudh-Khondmals	P	12,999	100·00	3,250	25·00	4,204	32·34
	M	4,988	100·00	2,157	43·24	80	1·60
	F	8,011	100·00	1,093	13·64	4,124	51·48

VI. 27

Non-workers by main activity

Non-workers by main activity									
Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
518,526	40·40	7,385	0·58	5,162	0·40	2,979	0·23	15,601	1·22
249,674	50·57	6,540	1·32	2,891	0·59	2,869	0·58	14,546	2·95
268,852	34·04	845	0·11	2,271	0·29	110	0·01	1,055	0·13
58,248	38·33	820	0·54	458	0·30	210	0·14	1,186	0·78
27,667	48·64	660	1·16	238	0·42	210	0·37	1,151	2·02
30,581	32·16	160	0·17	220	0·23	..	..	35	0·04
71,206	44·35	365	0·23	528	0·33	205	0·13	1,582	0·98
35,462	56·80	295	0·47	283	0·45	205	0·33	1,457	2·33
35,744	36·44	70	0·07	245	0·25	..	..	125	0·13
22,265	50·33	109	0·25	90	0·21	5	0·01	563	1·27
10,642	61·57	104	0·60	65	0·38	5	0·03	523	3·03
11,623	43·12	5	0·02	25	0·09	..	..	40	0·15
10,839	37·29	273	0·94	91	0·31	71	0·24	408	1·40
5,091	43·03	268	2·27	46	0·39	56	0·47	388	3·28
5,748	33·34	5	0·03	45	0·26	15	0·09	20	0·12
29,163	40·66	417	0·58	481	0·67	245	0·34	1,041	1·45
14,207	50·51	352	1·25	256	0·91	245	0·87	946	3·36
14,956	34·31	65	0·15	225	0·52	..	..	95	0·22
79,874	37·87	1,695	0·80	1,138	0·54	485	0·23	3,144	1·49
39,128	46·97	1,570	1·88	663	0·80	430	0·52	3,014	3·62
40,746	31·93	125	0·10	475	0·37	55	0·04	130	0·10
15,333	41·31	219	0·59	25	0·07	220	0·59	476	1·28
7,299	48·96	209	1·40	20	0·13	220	1·48	441	2·96
8,034	36·18	10	0·05	5	0·02	..	..	35	0·16
5,113	39·33	95	0·73	25	0·19	85	0·66	227	1·75
2,334	46·79	95	1·91	15	0·30	85	1·71	222	4·45
2,779	34·69	..	..	10	0·13	..	..	5	0·06

STATEMENT

Distribution of Urban

State/District	P M F	Total Non-workers		Students		Household duties	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		Percentage distribution of					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bolangir	P	61,735	100·00	15,179	24·59	20,660	33·47
	M	22,748	100·00	9,924	43·63	299	1·31
	F	38,987	100·00	5,255	13·48	20,361	52·22
Kalahandi	P	39,448	100·00	8,344	21·15	14,068	35·66
	M	14,176	100·00	5,579	39·35	327	2·31
	F	25,272	100·00	2,765	10·94	13,741	54·37
Koraput	P	116,610	100·00	22,752	19·51	40,400	34·64
	M	41,540	100·00	14,630	35·22	715	1·72
	F	75,070	100·00	8,122	10·82	39,685	52·86
Ganjam	P	187,675	100·00	46,624	24·84	59,998	31·97
	M	71,768	100·00	30,494	42·49	1,065	1·49
	F	115,907	100·00	16,130	13·92	58,933	50·85
Puri	P	159,543	100·00	48,051	30·12	48,305	30·28
	M	63,707	100·00	29,865	46·88	1,088	1·71
	F	95,836	100·00	18,186	18·98	47,217	49·27

VI.27—*Concld.*

Non-workers by main activity

Non-workers by main activity									
Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
24,314	39·38	287	0·46	165	0·27	255	0·41	875	1·42
11,173	49·12	252	1·11	115	0·50	255	1·12	730	3·21
13,141	33·71	35	0·09	50	0·13	..	..	145	0·37
16,352	41·45	58	0·15	174	0·44	137	0·35	315	0·80
7,791	54·96	53	0·37	49	0·35	112	0·79	265	1·87
8,561	33·88	5	0·02	125	0·49	25	0·10	50	0·20
51,479	44·15	429	0·37	417	0·36	256	0·22	877	0·75
24,611	59·25	354	0·85	177	0·43	251	0·60	802	1·93
26,868	35·79	75	0·10	240	0·32	5	0·01	75	0·10
76,071	40·53	1,346	0·72	699	0·37	481	0·26	2,456	1·31
35,857	49·96	1,271	1·63	399	0·56	476	0·66	2,306	3·21
40,214	34·69	175	0·15	300	0·26	5	N	150	0·13
58,269	36·52	1,272	0·80	871	0·54	324	0·20	2,451	1·54
28,412	44·60	1,157	1·81	565	0·89	319	0·50	2,301	3·61
29,857	31·15	115	0·12	306	0·32	5	N	150	0·16

STATEMENT

Distribution of Urban Non-workers by

Age-groups	M F	Total Non-workers		Students		Household Duties		Dependents and Infants	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-14	M	364,266	100·00	140,253	38·50	2,375	0·65	220,333	60·49
	F	354,091	100·00	100,758	28·46	25,028	7·07	227,145	64·37
15-19	M	59,361	100·00	45,668	76·93	1,451	2·44	7,828	13·19
	F	70,516	100·00	16,640	23·60	47,511	67·38	6,010	8·52
20-24	M	31,286	100·00	20,504	65·54	1,106	3·54	4,188	13·39
	F	69,048	100·00	2,510	3·63	64,683	93·68	1,485	2·15
25-29	M	6,449	100·00	1,850	28·69	619	9·60	1,490	23·10
	F	67,126	100·00	160	0·24	66,086	98·45	590	0·88
30-39	M	5,373	100·00	230	4·28	801	14·91	1,395	25·96
	F	95,902	100·00	15	0·02	94,067	98·09	1,085	1·13
40-49	M	4,240	100·00	15	0·35	750	17·69	1,322	31·18
	F	55,952	100·00	15	0·03	52,886	94·52	2,446	4·37
50-59	M	5,975	100·00	5	0·08	584	9·77	2,571	43·03
	F	36,891	100·00	5	0·01	28,804	78·08	7,517	20·38
60 +	M	16,547	100·00	..	..	955	5·77	10,390	62·79
	F	40,056	100·00	..	..	17,461	43·59	21,604	53·93
Age not stated	M	200	100·00	11	5·50	..	..	157	78·50
	F	296	100·00	11	3·72	105	35·47	170	57·43

N — Negligible percentage.

VI. 28

age-groups and main activities

Retired, rentier and persons of independent means		Beggars, Vagrants, etc.		Inmates of Penal, mental and charitable institutions		Others		Percentage of Non-workers to total Population of each Sex in the age-groups
No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
..	..	165	0·04	25	0·01	1,115	0·31	96·36
..	..	130	0·04	5	N	225	0·06	99·05
10	0·02	55	0·09	130	0·22	4,219	7·11	64·31
5	0·01	80	0·11	10	0·01	260	0·37	93·95
15	0·05	70	0·22	571	1·82	4,832	15·44	33·87
5	0·01	110	0·16	..	..	255	0·37	91·70
40	0·62	164	2·54	390	6·05	1,896	29·40	7·18
25	0·04	190	0·28	5	0·01	70	0·10	89·27
165	3·07	610	11·35	787	14·65	1,385	25·78	3 51
60	0·06	550	0·57	35	0·04	90	0·09	87·06
385	9·08	722	17·03	512	12·08	534	12·59	4·28
110	0·20	420	0·75	30	0·05	45	0·08	85·02
1,733	29·01	573	9·59	214	3·58	295	4·94	11·18
185	0·50	300	0·81	10	0·03	70	0·19	86·39
4,192	25·34	525	3·17	235	1·42	250	1·51	39·72
455	1·14	486	1·21	15	0·04	35	0·09	92·51
..	..	7	3·50	5	2·50	20	10·00	53·05
..	..	5	1·69	..	..	5	1·69	91·08