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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XII

ORISSA

PART I-A (i)—CHAPTERS I to IX

GENERAL REPORT

M. AHMED, I.A.S.
Superintendent of Census Operations
Orissa

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You have also to lay down those fundamental bases on which our plans would, for the most part, rest in future. Even in the past, as I said, the census operations in our country have been conducted in a very excellent way and earned the appreciation of people from other countries. To conduct an enumeration of millions within a few hours all over the country in every nook and corner is a gigantic and formidable task, but that is small compared with what follows from the collection of this material. * * * Problems will call for much deeper study than the collection of the material or the placing before the public of the statistical data. The statistical information by itself has to be interpreted. In fact, it has grown into a science now and it calls for an all-round study in all aspects that concern man as such.

—Shri Gobind Ballabh Pant, Home Minister of India, addressing the Conference of Census Superintendents in New Delhi on the 27th September 1959

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

Government of India Publications

The Census Report, 1961, Volume XII (Orissa) is published in the following Parts :

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I-C	..	Subsidiary Tables
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PREFACE

THE CENSUS REPORT is of value, to a considerable extent, as the starting point of more detailed studies. In order to facilitate such studies, the Report necessarily embodies an array of comprehensive data collected in course of a countrywide house-to-house enumeration and processed through an elaborate operation of sorting, compilation and tabulation. The statistics available from the Tables thus constructed are eloquent and significant, and are analysed and studied for drawing valuable conclusions. The Census Report contains these Statistical Tables as well as commentaries thereon, and is completed in a series of Parts.

This General Report is one out of such a series relating to the Census of 1961 of the State of Orissa. It is intended to record comments on the results of the operations as could be observed with the help of the data displayed in the statistical Parts of the present series of the Report. A brief attempt has also been made to describe the inter-relationship of population changes and economic developments in the State and their impact on the general population. The principal aim of the present Report, however, is the analysis of the statistics available in the process mentioned above. Conforming to the latest guide-lines, there has been little effort to add to the store of general information about the country, and about the life and activity of the people, such as those that distinguished the Reports of the 19th Century and early decades of the present Century. The statements made and the conclusions drawn are wholly the responsibility of the author, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government.

The scope and the purpose of the Report have been defined by the Registrar General, India. It was designed to cover, in the form of narrative comments, all the Tables of A, C and D Series and the General Economic Tables B-I to B-IX. A detailed synopsis of all the Chapters and subject-headings along with the *pro formae* of inset Tables was provided in the Registrar General's draft Reporting Programme, which was a device adopted to ensure uniformity of treatment of subjects by all States and Union Territories of India. The inter-State comparability of facts and figures was maintained in this manner.

Each State or Union Territory in India has been assigned a particular volume number in the All-India Series of Census Reports. Under this arrangement, Orissa has been serialized as Volume No. XII. This Volume has several Parts. The numbering and naming of each Part within a Volume has been done on a common basis for all the States in India. The different Parts into which the whole Census Report of Orissa has been divided are indicated on a foregoing page of this Volume. They are quite large in number.

All these publications are brought out at the cost of the Central Government. In addition to these many Parts comprising the series, there are some more publications which are compiled at the instance of the Census of India but are printed and published at the cost of the State Government. These publications are known as District Census Hand-books, one for each district of the State. The list of all publications relating to the Census of 1961 is much larger than any such list relating to a past decade. The materials, both in the form of Tables and of narratives, are by far more exhaustive than those of the Census of 1951. The scope of the series has been impressively enlarged by inclusion of many new subjects, each subject covering one or more bulky volume, noteworthy among them being the Reports on Housing and Establishments, Descriptive Notes on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, Monographs on Village Surveys and on Traditional Crafts, Reports on Fairs and Festivals of Orissa and a couple of Atlas Volumes.

An extensive series of publications such as mentioned above could not have materialised without the close co-operation of a team of workers whose loyalty, energy and indefatigable industry cannot be too fully acknowledged. Fresh from schools and initially not amenable to office routine and discipline, they admirably responded to a device of incentive for maximum work with minimum of friction and discontent in a large body of temporary workers, whose number rose to 850 in the peak period. The supervisory function was entrusted to a small band of hardworking and dependable Assistants taken on deputation from different offices, and an equally small number of Officers belonging to the cadres of State and Subordinate Administrative Services, each of whom gave of his best and put me under deep obligation. The names of a few prominent among them are mentioned in the Acknowledgment of Assistance appearing on a separate page. I should, however, make a special mention of two of my Officers, namely, Shri V. Rajeshwar Rao, M.A., O.A.S. (Class I), Deputy Superintendent and Shri Binoy Charan Mohanty, B.Sc., O.A.S., Tabulation Officer, who gave me assistance to an extent which is incalculable, in the drafting of the present Report. Another Officer, Shri Jadumani Mahapatra, B.A., O.A.S. (Class I), enabled me to pay undivided attention necessary for the finalization of various projects and Reports by relieving me from the burden of day-to-day administration of the Main Office.

Before finally laying down pen on the conclusion of an Operation which has had my exclusive attention for a span of over half a decade, I must record my deep sense of gratitude for the most indispensable and valuable guidance received from Shri A. Mitra, I.C.S., Registrar General, India, from the inception of the operations to their close. His sagacious and comprehensive planning of the entire operation with many features introduced for the first time ever and his close guidance in the preparation and publication of the Reports not only made the work pleasant and interesting, but also took away the heavy load of anxiety from all who were in charge of the operations at the State level. Next to him, but equally indispensable for me was Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, who solved not only the technical difficulties arising from time to time, but also attended to various administrative problems which could have easily impaired the progress of work unless

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CUTTACK
December 15, 1964

M. AHMED

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OFFICERS

SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO, M.A., O.A.S. (Class I), Deputy Superintendent of Census	General charge of the compilation work; prepared the first draft on Introduction, Chapters II, IV, V and VIII to XI; supervised the charts and diagrams and final lay-out of the Volume
SHRI BINOY CHARAN MOHANTY, B.Sc., O.A.S., Tabulation Officer	Prepared the first draft on Chapters III and VII and final checking of the figure work in all the Chapters
SHRI NABIN CHANDRA NAIK, B.A., O.A.S., Tabulation Officer	Prepared the first draft on Chapter VI
SHRI NABA KISHORE ROUT, M.A., O.A.S., Tabulation Officer	Prepared the first draft on Chapter XII
SHRI SHIVA KINKAR DAS, Tabulation Officer ..	Collection of non-census data
SHRI NARAYAN PRASAD SATHIA, B.A. (Retired Deputy Superintendent, Orissa Government Press), Printing Officer	In charge of Printing

STAFF

SHRI K. N. PATNAIK, Head Assistant ..	General supervision
SHRI SACHINDRA KUMAR SWAIN, M.Sc., Statistical Assistant ..	Compilation of all the inset tables, lay-out of the charts and diagrams
SHRI JAMESWAR PAL, Statistical Assistant, assisted by SHRI M.A. RAHMAN, B.A., Tabulation Assistant	Final fair-copying (typing), comparing and other miscellaneous duties
SHRI JAYANTA KUMAR BOSE, Steno to Superintendent	In charge of the typing work
SHRI NIRANJAN MOHANTY, Tabulation Assistant, assisted by SHRI AMIYA KUMAR PAUL, Tabulation Supervisor	Final checking of the inset tables
SHRI MIRZA HAROON BEGG SHRI ANANTA CHARAN PANDA SHRI JOGENDRANATH MOHANTY } Draftsmen ..	Charts and diagrams

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS OF 1961

Preliminary Remarks

The tenth decennial Census of India, which eventually was the third for Orissa as a separate State, was conducted between the 10th of February and the 4th of March 1961, the sunrise of the 1st March being specified as the zero hour of the reference day for purpose of all calculations. This Census, like all the previous ones, was held according to the fundamental principle, namely, that the Census should be simultaneous throughout the State and must cover every human being. The enumeration was done on a compromise between *de facto* and *de jure* principles. A true *de facto* concept usually implies that all persons, whether native or alien, would be counted in the local area where they were physically present at the time of enumeration. The *de jure* count, in contrast, includes all persons who usually reside in the area, irrespective of whether they happened to be at the time of enumeration. The present enumeration was done according to the *de jure* principle subject to certain modifications with regard to persons not treated as 'normal residents' of the locality concerned.

2. The burden of organizing and conducting a decennial Census is great indeed. It requires detailed planning in advance, elaborate arrangements for training and enumeration and observance of strict schedule of time on the part of several thousand personnel engaged in the work. This onerous task from the beginning to the end of the operations is accomplished not only by harnessing the vast administrative machinery of the Government but also by seeking extensive co-operation of a large body of voluntary, honorary workers. As the work is substantially an administrative undertaking of a large magnitude, its success and accuracy depend .on the amount of care and supervision exercised during the training period as well as during the actual enumeration. The burden of responsibility on the Census Organization is all the more heavy in the present context of administrative multifariousness as the District Officer could no longer bear the strain of effective and close supervision at the district level to the extent it was possible for his predecessor to do a decade or two earlier.

Legal Basis

3. The legal basis for holding the Census is provided by the Census Act (XXXVII of 1948), which authorizes the Central Government to take Census whenever it may so consider necessary. Census taking has become convenient and systematic on account of the various provisions contained in the Act. While the duties and functions of public servants have been clearly defined, the obligations of the members of the public have also been laid down and penalties indicated for non-compliance.

Pre-test Operations

4. The Census of 1961 has the distinction of introducing some new features in the numbering and listing of houses and in enumeration. It was, therefore, considered necessary that the draft instructions and questionnaire connected with these operations should be put to test before the actual operations started. Two Pre-tests were held accordingly. The first one was done as early as January 1959 by which time the State Census Organization had not come into existence. It was under the circumstances, conducted by the State Bureau of Statistics. On the result of this Pre-test, the questionnaire and the instructions underwent some change. It was conducted in 8 out of 13 districts where the District Statistical Officers were available.

5. The second Pre-test which was conducted in July-August 1959 was intended to find out if the instructions and the schedules were easily understood by the Enumeration Agency and if they were well suited for eliciting prompt and accurate answers from citizens. The Superintendent of Census Operations who undertook the responsibility of this operation, explained the necessity of conducting the Pre-test to the District Officers of the State who met in a conference at Bhubaneswar on the 3rd July 1959. According to the instructions of the Superintendent, each District Officer chose a responsible officer in his district to remain in charge of the Pre-test Operations, to organize training classes and to select urban and rural localities where the test should be held. Each locality was expected to have 100 households in urban and 150 households in rural areas. One Enumerator at the rate of 50 households in the urban and 75 households in the rural locality was selected, mostly from school teachers or subordinate village revenue officers. Supervisors, appointed at the rate of one for working in two separate localities, were selected from amongst Tahsildars or other junior officers. The programme which covered 14 days, namely, first 5 days for study of instructions by the field staff, next 3 days for house-listing and the last 6 days for actual enumeration was strictly followed in all districts. Fifty-two localities were involved containing 6,551 households and 29,949 persons in the Pre-test. The results were tabulated. The Pre-test disclosed *inter alia* the difficulty in filling up House Lists, Household Schedules and Enumeration Slips and emphasized on elaborating the final instructions for filling up these forms. The tabulation work similarly disclosed some interesting features relating to the size of the household and the high increase in literacy figures. In conducting the Pre-test, full co-operation from the State Government and District Officers was available. The State Government were good enough not to disturb the Officers-in-charge of the Pre-test till the operations were concluded. The District Officers readily made available the required number of officers and men for field investigation.

Census Schedules

6. On the result of Pre-tests, the Census Schedules necessary for collection of required data in house-listing and enumeration operations were finalised. Three of the Schedules are important, namely, the House List, the Household Schedule and the Individual (Enumeration) Slip.

(*i*) *House List*—This Schedule was filled up by the Enumerators after completing the house-numbering work in May 1960. The Enumerator was required to ascertain from the head of the household the purpose for which the Census house is used, the number of rooms contained in the household, whether the house is rented or owned and the number of persons residing in the household sex-wise. It was also necessary to make a note of the materials of the wall and the roof, and also if the house belonged to a member of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. Some additional information was required to be collected in case the house was used as a workshop or factory. In such a case the name of the proprietor, the name of the product, average number of persons employed and the kind of fuel used were ascertained and recorded. The Schedule has been quite useful in studying housing conditions. It also gave a preliminary idea about the total population to be dealt with in each village or PS when the final enumeration came. Fixation of the number of Census divisions, such as, Blocks and Circles, and of the number of Census Personnel for various territorial units was rendered easy on the basis of information available from the House Lists.

(*ii*) *Household Schedule*—The Household Schedule underwent extensive change as a result of difficulties experienced in course of the Pre-test. The final form of the Schedule was ultimately made comprehensive but small. This was intended to keep a record of cultivation, household industry and working members of the household concerned. On the reverse, there is another important matter, namely, the Census Population Record which is compiled from the Enumeration Slips and is, broadly speaking, a substitute for the National Register.

of Citizens of 1951 Census. It shows the members of the household by name, together with their relationship to the head of the household and details regarding age, marital status, description of work and sex.

(*iii*) *Individual Slip*—It is otherwise known as Enumeration Slip and is intended to record a large number of details with regard to every individual enumerated. There are 13 broad questions with many sub-items relating to name, relationship to the head of the household, age, marital status, birth place, nationality, religion, literacy and education, mother-tongue, etc. There are also a number of questions with regard to economic activities, and to various categories of workers, non-workers, nature of establishments, etc., in great detail. The special characteristics of the 1961 Census are mostly embodied in the Enumeration Slip. Its size has, with great effort and after repeated experiments, been kept quite small so as to be handy for the sorting operations.

7. The forms of the three above mentioned Schedules in English are given in Appendices as indicated below. The Oriya version of the same may be seen in the first of the series of statistical volumes, namely, Part II-A, General Population Tables of Volume XII (Orissa) of the Census of India, 1961.

Appendix I	..	Individual Slip
Appendix II	..	Part I—Household Schedule
		Part II—Census Population Record
Appendix III	..	House List

Census Programme

8. Broadly speaking, Enumeration, which is the most important aspect of the Census Operations, has two stages, namely, (*i*) House-numbering and preparation of House Lists, and (*ii*) Enumeration of individuals and preparation of Enumeration Slips and Household Schedules. The first stage, namely, house-numbering and house-listing, was conducted in the month of May 1960, while the second, the enumeration work, was done from 10th of February to the sunrise of 1st of March 1961.

9. By splitting up the entire Operation into wo stages, it became easy to train the Personnel who were given necessary instructions at a time for a particular stage. A rough idea was given to them about the overall responsibilities of an Enumerator but no details regarding the second stage were given at the time of house-numbering. The Manual of Instructions was also issued in two parts so that the Personnel might not unnecessarily feel repelled at the sight of a big volume of instructions. Part I of the Manual simply dealt with the aspect of house-numbering and house-listing, while Part II dealt with the enumeration and subsequent stages of work.

10. A programme of operations was planned for completion of successive items of work. In drawing up the programme of the earlier activities, it was borne in mind that the numbering of houses and the preparation of House Lists was desirable to be completed before the monsoon starts. Orissa is subjected to floods. There are many localities which remain cut off during the rains due to rivers and streams being unbridged. With the advent of the monsoon, cultivating operations engage the country folk who will not be inclined to respond to other matters so easily. They will continue to remain pre occupied with cultivation work till the harvest is over in December, which month will be too late to start house-numbering. In view of these considerations the work was planned to be completed before the rains. An approved programme was drawn up and complied with, though there were slight deviations in respect of a few items. The programme for subsequent stages was also drawn up having regard to the practicability of execution, and taking into consideration the date lines fixed by the Registrar General for the more important events in the general calendar of Census Operations.

Census Divisions

11. Census territorial divisions should, as far as possible, correspond closely to the existing administrative divisions, from the level of a district downwards, that is to say, the district, the subdivision, the police station or the taluk and the village or the town. There was no difficulty with regard to the district and the subdivision, but the consideration was what should be the next territorial division for Census work. So many alternatives were open, namely, Grama Panchayats, N. E. S. Blocks, Electoral constituencies and Police stations. A careful examination was made for adopting either the Grama Panchayat or the N. E. S. Block as a territorial unit for display of Census statistics. It, however, appeared that the State had not yet been fully covered by these units. Moreover, in case of at least one of them, namely, Grama Panchayats, change of jurisdiction and reduction of size was under contemplation. It appeared that no useful purpose would be served by adopting such an unstable basis for presentation of Census statistics to the future generation. There was no other choice but to accept the police station as the unit although previous experience showed that the arrangement was not quite advantageous. The State was divided into 393 Charges, each Charge being equivalent to the full jurisdiction of a police station or a part of such police station wherever it was apportioned between different taluks or subdivisions. As a result, no standard size could be obtained in respect of the Charges. Some were quite big and some too small.

12. The Supervisor's Circle was more or less standardized by carving it out so as to comprise 5 Enumerator's Blocks. There were, however, departures here and there in consideration of local convenience. The Enumerator's Block was either a village or a ward or a portion of a village or a ward according to its population. In urban areas a Block had 120 households or 600 inhabitants while in rural areas the number was 150 and 750 respectively. In this manner the State was divided into 22,469 Blocks, 4,570 Circles and 393 Charges.

Urban Classification

13. There were 39 urban areas in 1951. Growth of towns was quite rapid during the decade 1951—61. Since a large portion of Census statistics is shown on the basis of urban/rural classification, it becomes necessary at the outset to prepare a list of towns and to give firm ideas about the boundaries of each, so that the Enumerator of a town ward adjoining a rural Block knows definitely which house to count within the ward and which to leave for count in the rural Block. The District Collectors were requested to recommend suitable cases for drawing up a new list of towns on the basis of criteria indicated, mainly the following:—

(*i*) It should be a Municipality, a Corporation, a Cantonment or a Notified Area with a population of 5,000 or more.

(*ii*) At least 75 per cent of the working population should be dependent on non-agricultural occupations (relaxed in cases otherwise deserving).

(*iii*) There should be distinct urban characteristics, such as, facilities for higher education, public utility services, urban diversions and recreations.

14. It was also brought to the notice of District Collectors that if any of the localities treated as towns in 1951 had lost the above characteristics, they should recommend its declassification. No such case, however, was reported. On the other hand, 23 new localities were recommended for being declared as towns. The criteria were not rigidly applied in all cases. The list of towns in 1961 stood at 62.

15. Census work in urban areas was organized on a slightly different basis than in the rural areas. At the beginning, Town Registers were prepared showing therein the number of houses and approximate population in each ward or village of the town. Each urban area was treated as a Charge howsoever small. Thereafter the usual Census Divisions of a Supervisor's Circle or an Enumerator's Block were formed. But an urban Block was smaller than a rural Block and contained only 120 households or 600

persons as inhabitants on the average. There were, however, variations in many cases according to local conditions. The Code Numbers which were allotted to an urban Charge were indicated by Roman figures, while rural Charges were given Arabic numbers in a continuous serial within each district.

Census Hierarchy

16. The usual tradition of previous Censuses was generally followed in the matter of building up the structure of Census Personnel. Subject to the general control of the District Magistrate, there was at the top a District Census Officer, who invariably happened to be the Additional District Magistrate of the district concerned. Below him was the Subdivisional Census Officer, one for each subdivision of a district. The subdivision was divided into a number of Charges which were generally coterminus with a police station or a town. The nomenclature of all Census Divisions from the level of the district downwards and the designation of Census Personnel-in-charge of each Census Division are given below:

Census Division		Census Personnel-in-charge
District	..	District Census Officer (A.D.M.)
Subdivision	..	Subdivisional Census Officer (S.D.O.)
Charge	..	Charge Officer (Officer-in-charge of Police Station or Chairman or Executive Officer of Municipality)
Circle	..	Supervisor
Block	..	Enumerator

Appointment of Enumeration Agency

17. Covering at the rate of one Enumerator for a population of 120 in towns or 150 in villages, the number required to enumerate the population of the entire State ran to several thousands. To select suitable persons capable of discharging the scheduled duties in every locality of the State, whether accessible or inaccessible, healthy or unhealthy, rural or urban, and to train them and maintain discipline, it was necessary to build up a massive and effective supervisory organization. The time was short and unalterable. It was necessary to make all departments of Government agreeable to spare the services of anybody under their control whom the District Magistrate required for Census work. The State Government, therefore, sent out a circular addressed to all Departments of Government, Heads of Departments and the High Court to issue orders to their subordinate staff to accept whatever assignment might be given in connection with Census work. The Heads of Departments, in turn, issued similar circulars to their subordinate officers. The Inspector-General of Police particularly issued circulars to the effect that the services of police officers should be lent freely for Census work. Similarly the Director of Public Instruction issueda circular with regard to the school teachers. Wherever Government employees were not available or wherever a non-official appeared to be quite willing and suitable for the responsibility, the District and Subdivisional Census Officers took resort to selection of such persons for the discharge of Census work. With all these elaborate arrangements it was possible to appoint Enumerators numbering 22,528, Supervisors numbering 4,586 and Charge Officers numbering 394. The Officers-in-charge of police stations were generally appointed as Charge Officers of their respective jurisdictions. Similarly the Chairman or the Executive Officer of a Municipality was appointed as the Charge Officer of his town. The Supervisors were generally drawn from Naib-Tahsildars, High School Teachers, Patwaris, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Block Extension Officers, Forest Range Officers, and to a large extent from the section of public-spirited non-officials.

18. Enumeration agency was honorary and unpaid in the past. In the present Census us, it

continued to be so, but in view of changing circumstances, it was considered necessary to give to each Enumerator and Supervisor a small amount towards incidental expenses. Each Enumerator was given Rs. 5 for house-numbering with chalk or *gerumati* and finally with coal-tar in his Block. The amount was paid in two instalments of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 to ensure that the work progresses from stage to stage. With regard to the actual enumeration, an Enumerator was paid at the rate of 2 naye paise (subsequently, paise) per head of the population actually enumerated in the Block. The Circle Supervisor was not paid any amount for house-numbering and house-listing specifically, but was given overall at the rate of half a naya paisa per head of population enumerated within his Circle, in order to meet the incidental charges. In difficult areas, however, the arrangement was somewhat different. In wild and inaccessible areas where no local Enumerators were available, outsiders were sent on monthly or daily remuneration.

19. The enumeration work of the rural areas was managed mostly with the help of primary school teachers, and occasionally with that of subordinate Revenue Officers. The Revenue Officers acquitted themselves satisfactorily on the whole. Their work was characterised by adequate sense of responsibility, and the quality was good. A large majority of the school teachers also did good work, but a few were difficult to deal with as they wanted to shirk. This small number of Enumerators gave a good deal of trouble to the supervising agency and finally he work turned out by them was found perfunctory. As a class, however, the school teachers are quite acceptable particularly because of their availability in most of the villages in the State. The Supervisors were more conscientious and dependable though a few were not serious. As a group, their performance was somewhat better than that of Enumerators. The Sub-Inspectors of Police who worked as Charge Officers were the weakest in the whole hierarchy of Census Personnel.

Location Code

20. The Location Code is a device to enable any house in any locality within the State to be identified and located unmistakably. This was achieved by allotting a 'Code number' to every house, such Code number being a combination of 4 different numbers, each indicating a different element.

21. For rural areas, the Location Code was constituted by the first number indicating the district, the second number indicating the police station within the district, the third number indicating the village within the police station and the fourth indicating the serial number of the house within the village. For the urban areas, the first number indicated the district, the second number which was written in Roman figure indicated the serial number of the town within the district, the third number indicated the serial number of the ward within the town and the fourth number indicated the house within the ward. The last element of the Code which was the serial number of a house within the village or ward, as the case may be, was a composite number indicating the building, the Census house and the household.

House-numbering and House-listing

22. The District Census Officers prepared a programme of training of Census Personnel in house-numbering and house-listing within their respective districts between 16th April and 30th April 1960. The training was actually imparted by the District Census Officers themselves and in some cases by the Subdivisional Census Officers, as the Census Organization had no Deputy Superintendent for training purpose appointed by that time. The District Census Officers had received a course of two-days training directly from the Superintendent at Cuttack. Further difficulties were removed in course of the Superintendent's tours. The Manual of Instructions, Part I, printed in Oriya and English

was distributed in sufficient number to all the trainees. House List forms and Abstracts were also supplied. It cannot be said that the course of training given to all the Personnel was exhaustive, but it was just sufficient for them to carry on the work. The level of training should be as elaborate in future as it was organized on the present occasion for enumeration work.

23. The house-numbering operation was spread over 22 days from 1st May to 22nd May 1960. Prior to that the required number of forms of House Lists and House List Abstracts had been supplied to the Enumerators. They were expected to complete the preliminary numbering of houses with chalk or *gerumati* between 1st May and 7th May. After the numbering was checked by the Supervisors or other officers, the numbers were to be written with coal-tar. The house-numbering work was completed throughout the State by 22nd May 1960, excepting in some urban areas, where the operation was delayed by a few days.

24. The number allotted to a Census house was composite in constitution. Its first element indicated the serial number of the 'Building' within the village or ward, the second element indicated the serial number of Census house within that building and the last element related to the serial number of households within the Census house. The triple-elemented number was a source of confusion at times, particularly as the definition of a 'Building' was not clear to many of the Personnel.

Enumeration Work

25. High importance was attached to the organization of training of Census Personnel in connection with the enumeration work. It was realized that a good deal of accuracy in enumeration depended on the intensity and thoroughness of the training. The State Government were requested to issue a detailed circular to District Officers. All the District Officers were strongly impressed about the necessity of arrangements for imparting thorough and intensive training to the Personnel. The centres of training were selected with the assistance of local officers in such a manner that no locality attached to a Training Centre was more than six miles distant. Each centre was to hold the Training Class on a particular day of the week for eight consecutive weeks. Every Census Personnel attached to the centre was bound to attend at least six Trainin Classes. The Training Centres were divided among a number of Training Officers selected by the District Census Officer at the rate of one officer for three centres. The Training Officers who were generally Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars or other Revenue Officers were first of all given intensive training and were taught how they should work out a training programme and what instructions they should give on each day of the training. Forms and Schedules meant to be used in course of the training were distributed in time. A large number of Training Officers were mobilized in the months of November and December 1960 and January 1961 to impart the training. The quality of the training was high and attendance was quite satisfactory. Besides the regular Census Personnel, 5 per cent of reserve Personnel were also trained simultaneously. Many of the Training Classes were conducted personally or watched by the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendents, the District Census Officers and other senior officers. District Magistrates were also present in a few of the Training Classes.

26. As the State Government decided to pay travelling allowance to Government servants for attending Training Classes, there was no reluctance on the part of most of the workers to attend. Non-official workers were paid out of grants placed at the disposal of the District Census Officers by the Superintendent.

27. The period of Census enumeration started from 10th February and ended at the sunrise of 1st March 1961. House-to-house visit by

the Enumerator in his Block began almost everywhere on the first day of this period. According to the instructions, such visit ended on or before the daytime of the 28th February 1961. The night of 28th February was earmarked for enumerating the houseless population. No fresh record was to be prepared after the sunrise of 1st of March, but four days, from 1st March to 4th March 1961 were fixed for revisional round of work. During the period, the Enumerator revisited every household in his Block to prepare additional slips of birth or of newcomers or to cancel slips already filled up in case of death.

28. The whole country was geared up by continuous propaganda for the previous few months to receive the Enumerator when he came and to co-operate with him in filling up of the Schedules. The work was carried on smoothly everywhere, thanks to the zeal and devotion of the Personnel and the excellent response from the citizens. A negligible number of cases was reported against a few Enumerators not turning up for work on the 10th of February. In all such cases the supervising officers pulled up the delinquents; as a result the work was completed according to the approved time schedule.

The Questionnaire

29. There are 13 main questions in the Individual Slip, a few of which are divided into sections, so that the total number of questions and subsidiary questions comes to 24. Questions as to name, age, nationality and religion are basic questions and are included now, much as in the first Census of India in 1872. The questions on marital status, place of birth, mother-tongue and sex were first included in the year 1881. In 1891, the question on a language other than mother-tongue was included for the first time. With regard to economic activity, a broad enquiry was made from 1872 onwards but details with regard to the principal and subsidiary means of subsistence and the status of dependency were taken up from the year 1901 onwards. In 1951 greater details were included with regard to dependency, employment and principal and secondary means of livelihood and finally in 1961, the questions on economic activity received the utmost emphasis. Information was elicited on the basis of work done which embraces a large section of population than an enquiry confined only to the earning category. Investigations were also made into the activities of non-working population.

30. The set of questions finalized for 1961 did not contain some items which used to be included in earlier Censuses. The question, for example on infirmities which featured for over half a century from 1872 to 1931 were at last discarded in 1941 and were not considered practicable since then. Recording the name of the caste was considered important from the very inception of the Census of India, but it was omitted for the first time in 1951 as the Indian Constitution laid stress on the secular character of the State.

31. Out of the 13 main questions appearing in the Individual Slip of 1961, five are demographic, three are social and cultural and the remaining five are economic. The following constitute the demographic questions :

Question No. 1 (*a*) Name,

(*b*) Relationship to Head of household,

No. 2 Age last Birthday,

No. 3 Marital Status,

No. 4 (*a*) Birth-place,

(*b*) Born rural/urban,

(*c*) Duration of residence if born elsewhere, and

No. 13 Sex.

32. There are three questions for collection of social and cultural data. They are mentioned below :

Question No. 5 (*a*) Nationality,

(*b*) Religion,

(*c*) Whether the enumerated person is a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes,

No. 6 Literacy and Education,

No. 7 (*a*) Mother-tongue,

(*b*) Any other language.

33. There are five questions for the collection of economic data. Four of them relate to persons who work and the fifth to persons who are not working. In case of a worker, four questions are put in a series and answers recorded separately to find out whether he or she is working as follows :

Question No. 8 As Cultivator,

No. 9 As Agricultural Labourer,

No. 10 At Household Industry,

No. 11 In activities other than mentioned in questions 8, 9 or 10.

34. Instruction was given so that if a person is engaged in more than one work, this will be indicated against the appropriate column. The principal work will be indicated by drawing a ring round the serial number of the question which relates to it. The secondary work will be indicated by a tick against the appropriate question number. In the case of persons engaged in work other than cultivation, full details as to the actual work he is doing and the nature of industry, profession, trade or service in which he is engaged will be recorded. It was emphasized that full information on the economic activity must be noted so as to enable classification of the activity under the Standard Industrial Classification Scheme. Instruction was also given to record if a working person is an Employer, Employee, Single Worker or Family Worker. In case of a person who is not doing any work, it was necessary to record whether he is engaged in household duties only, or as a full-time student or a pensioner, rentier, beggar, convict unemployed or infant and so on. The questions and the concepts used were simple though vital in importance, and it was hoped that the records will correctly depict the economic condition of the population.

Assessment of Quality of Enumeration

35. Enumeration on the whole was complete and thorough, although cases of indifference or insincerity on the part of a few Personnel were reported. Coverage seems to have been more or less full. Difficult areas which are either inaccessible or problematic due to fluctuating population were satisfactorily tackled with persistent effort. The response in the matter of appointment of Census Personnel, officials and non-officials, as well as in the matter of co-operation from citizens in course of enumeration work was satisfactory. The State Government were always sympathetic in the issue of circulars and orders or in the release of officers required for Census work, whenever so wanted. Difficulty, if any, was not in recruitment of Personnel but in keeping their spirits and interests unflagging in course of months of disciplined training and field work, which gave them no direct personal benefit. The slogan of 'National work' was good, but only good for sometime and not for a long time. In spite of all these difficulties, the response was excellent and the quality of work good. The filling up of Census Schedules, which in the beginning appeared difficult, was achieved with considerable success. The demographic part of the questionnaire was easily handled. The economic questions in the Enumeration Slip and a few details in the Household Schedule presented some amount of difficulty. There was also some difficulty in properly understanding the implications of a few terms and concepts. Just as the words 'Building' and 'Census house'

created difficulties in the house-numbering stage, so also became difficult some of the headings of the Schedule, namely, 'nature of work', 'nature of industry' and 'nature of establishment' which proved to be a source of some amount of confusion. But the course of training anticipated these difficulties and most of the Personnel were got ready for overcoming them. In any case of difficulty felt by an individual, the supervising agency came to his assistance. Of course the position would have been more satisfactory if one link in the chain of Census Personnel, namely, Charge Officers, had proved to be really useful.

Provisional Totals

36. A careful and well-planned system had been built in good time for the calculation and transmission of the 'provisional' population total as described below. The District Magistrates were strongly impressed upon and frequently reminded about their personal responsibility in conveying the district population total to the Registrar General on the scheduled date, namely, 10th March 1961. The District Census Officers built up the relay system according to instructions given in the Manual of Instructions and Circulars, so that the messages would travel with utmost speed from one level to the other on a date fixed unalterably for each stage. As soon as the Enumerator completed the revisional round of the work he appeared before his Supervisor on 5th of March with all Schedules duly filled up. This was carefully checked by the Supervisor who in his turn calculated the totals of his Circle and proceeded on 6th March with all papers to be handed over to the Charge Officer. On the next day, 7th of March, the Charge Officer verified papers received from all the Supervisors in his Charge and prepared the Summary for despatch to the Subdivisional Census Officer. On 8th March the Subdivisional Summary was compiled and transmitted so as to reach the District Census Officer on 9th March. Either on that day or in the morning of 10th March, the District Census Officer submitted the district figures for the approval of the District Collector. The process came to an end when the District Collector sent telegraphic messages to the Registrar General, India and to the Superintendent on 10th March 1961.

37. This vast relay of messages from thousands of Personnel dispersed throughout the State worked like an automatic machine till the responsibility was completely discharged by the topmost officer of the district on due date. But in one case the District Collector was left helpless. Kalahandi was ready with the required figures in the morning of 10th of March for being despatched to Delhi, but the telegraph and trunk telephone lines were out of order. Ultimately he succeeded in sending the message by a special messenger travelling by car to another station from which telegram or telephonic messages were possible to be despatched.

Post-Enumeration Check

38. It was considered necessary that the degree of error, if any, which the enumerated figures might contain, should be ascertained by conducting a special check soon after the enumeration was over. In order that such a check may yield reliable results, a verification staff was appointed which was completely different from the staff which conducted the enumeration work in any particular locality. The independent character of the check was maintained by taking precautions at various stages according to the instructions received from the Registrar General. The check had twofold objects, namely, to find out if any Census house altogether escaped the Enumerator's notice and to find out the percentage of error in the enumeration of population resulting from either omission or duplication in counting. The operation was organized in localities selected on random basis throughout the State in a fixed period, namely, the 21st and the 22nd of March 1961. The check was confined to 10 per cent of houses situated within 1 per cent of Blocks in rural areas and 5 per cent of houses situated in 5 per cent of Blocks in urban areas. Inaccessible areas were excluded because the check intended to be made in other areas would suffice for the general purpose of ascertaining the

average extent of error. The final results indicated that in the State as a whole there were 1,001 persons for every 1,000 persons counted in 1961 Census. In the rural areas the extent of error was found to be less than what it was in the urban. While in the former, there were only 1,001 persons for every 1,000 persons enumerated, in the latter areas there were 1,008 for every 1,000 persons counted. The percentage of error in 1961 Census count is substantially lower than that of 1951. The extent of net error in the Census count of 1951 was 0·54 per cent as against 0·1 per cent in the present Census, the error in both the Censuses being on the side of under-enumeration.

Sorting and Tabulation of Recorded Data

39. On the conclusion of the enumeration work, extensive arrangements are made for sorting and tabulation of whatever information were collected through various Census Schedules. This work is carried on in offices specially established for the purpose at convenient centres within the State. Accordingly, three Tabulation Offices were set up, one each at Cuttack, Berhampur and Sambalpur in the first quarter of the year 1961. Each office was in charge of a Deputy Superintendent and started work by receiving the various enumeration records from the District Census Officers of districts attached to the particular Tabulation Office. The Deputy Superintendent arranges an elaborate check to see if the complete set of Census records has been received from each of several thousand Enumerator's Blocks within the jurisdiction of his office. These records are kept well arranged in separate bundles for each territorial unit, namely, the Blocks, the Circles, the Charges, the Subdivisions and the Districts. It is important to make sure at this stage that no records have been omitted in course of despatch and none have been lost in course of transit.

40. The first operation in a Tabulation Office is the scrutiny of Individual Slips for certain obvious internal consistencies and the correctness of the answers to different questions and for omissions. In the present Census such incorrect answers or omissions were few in view of the fact that the Census Population Record had to be prepared by the Enumerators themselves which gave an additional chance of counter-check by themselves.

41. Thereafter sorting, compilation and tabulation of the data are successively undertaken. There are detailed instructions issued by the office of the Registrar General for the guidance of the officers and staff entrusted with the work. Such instructions covered all stages of work from breaking of the pads, distribution of the slips and coding of the answers wherever necessary to the construction of final tables. In course of the sorting operation, the Enumeration Slips are sorted out into pigeon holes with reference to the answers recorded thereon. The results of sorting are first entered in the prescribed Sorters' tickets and later posted in the Compilers' Posting Statements from which different tables are constructed. The instruction books contain all the procedure of work, and the proforma of various tickets and statements and also the forms of all the statistical tables.

42. As the Census of 1961 aimed at collection of extensive and comprehensive data in various aspects, the tabulation work involved extensive labour and supervision. Great emphasis was laid on accuracy of the work of Sorters and Compiler-Checkers, which was ensured by check at various levels until the Officer-in-charge was satisfied with the result. A certain percentage of the work was also directly scrutinized by the Superintendent visiting the Tabulation Offices in turn and at short intervals. He was also keeping a watch through weekly and monthly progress statements. These statements were reviewed by the Superintendent who prepared consolidated monthly reports for information of the Registrar General.

SPECIAL FEATURE OF 1961 CENSUS

43. The present Census is distinguished by many new features which were not present in the Census of 1951 or of earlier decades. Some of the most important features are indicated below:

Maps and Atlas

44. Maps numbering over 500 were produced for presentation in two volumes. One of them contains maps of Orissa showing features of population against natural background of physiography, geology, rainfall, soils, etc. It also contains maps representing interesting demographic feature of the State, such as, inter-censal changes, ratios relating to sex, age, birth and death, rural and urban, etc. The second volume is mainly devoted to the maps of administrative units of Orissa. Such maps were built with unflinching labour in the collection of basic data and with the greatest possible care and cartographic skill. No source, likely to possess any kind of useful and reliable data, was left untapped. The Land Records, the Survey and Settlement, the local Revenue authorities, the Police, the Development and Planning, the Statistical Bureau and all private sources, such as, ex-Zamindars and ex-Gauntias, who were reported to be in possession of any original record which might be helpful for building up the maps, were contacted. It is hoped that when the maps of the police stations and districts of Orissa will be available to the administrator, the planner, the surveyor, the scholar and the student in one handy volume, it will remove a long-felt want.

45. Besides the maps of larger units as mentioned above, maps of villages drawn on notional basis were also built up and compiled in manuscript form. These maps show the approximate location of important features of the village, such as, the roads, tanks, educational institutions, places of worship, cultivated area, forest and hills, etc. They have been kept in bound volumes in the Map Library of the Registrar General in New Delhi.

Housing and Establishment Tables

46. In earlier Censuses the number of houses were merely counted but now it is possible to study the housing condition in towns and villages with regard to all sections of the people, the rich and the poor. The House List provides a large number of information as mentioned in an earlier paragraph. On the basis of data available in the House List, the Housing and Establishment Tables and finally a Report on the subject have been prepared. These Tables and the Report indicate whether people have got adequate dwelling accommodation in view of the increasing number, whether they have got dependable houses made of suitable materials so as to give them adequate protection from weather and accidents and whether they have got necessary amenities which are characteristics of a good house. The Report is expected to be useful in planning improvements to the existing conditions of housing which are not considered satisfactory.

Household Schedule and Census Population Record

47. In the Census of 1961 every family or household has been treated as an entity for purpose of certain specific information. In the past, the Census enquiry was confined to the individual. The practice was to collect various items of information with regard to the individual and to account for them in the shape of a number of statistical tables. Now for the first time, a family or a household has been taken as one unit of enumeration in addition to an individual being also treated as a similar unit. It was considered that in a country where not all the goods produced in a household entered the money market and where much of the goods produced was consumed by the family itself, collection of information purely on the basis of individuals tended to be slightly misleading unless such information were supplemented by some more concerning the economic activities of the household as an entity. With regard to cultivation, for example, it is possible

to get a more accurate picture by enquiring about the family as one economic unit rather than enquiring separately about each single member of that family. Under local conditions the cultivating operations are generally attended to by many members of a family. Such members lend a helping hand in various cultivating operations beginning from preliminary ploughing of the land to harvesting and disposal of the crop. Similarly with regard to household industries, such as, preparation of fried rice for sale, making of clay toys and other varieties of dolls, manufacture of ornaments made of lac, etc., it is seen that several members of the family from an old woman to a young boy, give assistance to the principal worker. The product of such household industry is really the outcome of the labour of all members of the family who took part in it. Thus a correct picture of the family economy can be built up more satisfactorily by treating the family as one unit. This is expected to give a more reliable account of the economic and social structure of the country than what was obtained in the Censuses of past decades. Cultivation and household industry being the chief economic activities of households in the country, the Household Schedule was designed to collect data on these two aspects in particular.

48. Household cultivation relates to the extent of land under cultivation, either owned or held from Government, or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, or both. The land was classified according to the local name of right of ownership or of cultivation. Household cultivation also included land not actually cultivated by a household, but given to a private person for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share.

49. Under household industry, the nature of the industry and the number of months in the year during which it was conducted was given. A simple definition acceptable to all levels of intelligence and application was adopted for household industry. The emphasis was laid on participation of the head of the household or of one or more members of the household in conducting the industry.

50. At the back of the Household Schedule, there is the 'Census Population Record'. It is a list of the persons as counted at the Census in each household giving essential information for each individual enumerated, viz., name, relationship to the head of the household, age, marital status and description of work, if working. This will serve as a valuable document that can be used as a sampling frame after the 1961 Census in any enquiry based on households.

Household Economic Tables

51. These tables are introduced for the first time during the present Census. The criterion of enquiry relating to economic activities of the people has undergone remarkable change at present. In the last few Censuses, income or economic independence was the criterion for measuring the economy of the country. A count was made of all persons who were economically independent and of those who were not. The intermediate category of economic semi-independence was also introduced from 1931. This category continued under some name or other up to the Census of 1951. The element of income was always the basis of such category. But in the present Census, stress has been laid on actual work and not income, so that all people who work, including family workers who are not in receipt of any income, or working children who cannot earn enough for their maintenance, have been included as workers. In the past such category of persons were missed from the class of economically active persons. It was felt that the strict application of the criterion of income or economic independence suppressed those who participated in economic activities but did not actually earn any income. The departure from income to work as the basis in the present Census is considered an improvement in obtaining the economic characteristics of the country.

52. There are 8 tables classified as the Household Economic Tables which give the gist of answers returned to the questions contained in the Household Schedule relating to the extent of land under cultivation, nature of household industry, period of working in the household industry and the number of persons who were employed therein either as family workers or as hired labourers. All these data were tabulated centrally in the Central Tabulation Unit at New Delhi on 20 per cent samples.

Industrial and Occupational Classification

53. The Indian Economic Classification adopted in the 1951 Census was neither purely industrial nor occupational classification of the population, but was a combination of both. There were only ten divisions and eighty-eight subdivisions of industries and services. In the present Census, the classification as given in the National Classification of Occupations, and the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by Government of India has been followed with the minimum of necessary modifications. According to the former classification there are 11 Divisions consisting of 75 Groups subdivided into 331 Families while according to the latter there are 9 Divisions, 45 Major Groups and 343 Minor Groups, for which figures are given sexwise. This was achieved by pre-coding the slips and the schedules for both the occupational and industrial classifications before they were subjected to manual sorting. A specially selected and trained team of coders was employed in each Tabulation Office. The industrial and occupational divisions were again cross-tabulated by educational standards. In the case of occupational divisions there was a further cross-tabulation by broad age-groups for the urban areas.

Special Migration Tables

54. In 1951, only one table, namely, Table D-IV was prepared, giving the distribution of population enumerated in each district according to the place of birth of the enumerated person. More elaborate data are available in the present Census. In addition to the usual table showing rural-urban migration there is one table particularly relating to the non-Indian Nationals living in different districts. In another table the migrants have been classified not only by place of birth but also by duration of residence. The migrants to cities, furnished in a separate table, are likely to unfold interesting aspects, as they have been classified not only by age-groups but also by educational levels, and in case of workers, by occupational divisions and groups. This table will show the type of persons that were drawn to a city for different reasons.

Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

55. In the previous Census, the information given with regard to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was limited to the total number and their distribution in various livelihood classes. This was considered inadequate for planning ameliorative measures for the uplift of this section of population, for whom special safeguards have been provided in the Constitution. More detailed tabulation was, therefore, undertaken at present. In addition to the usual population figures of each such caste or tribe, there are tables to show their classification by religion, age, marital status, education and the industrial category to which they belong.

Classification by Educational Qualification

56. Tables showing the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by their educational standard make a special feature of the present Census. In rural areas, the educational qualifications are shown in the following three categories, namely, (*a*) literate (without educational standard), (*b*) primary or junior basic and (*c*) matriculation or higher secondary and above. In urban areas, more detailed classification is attempted so as to include technical diploma not equal to degree, non-technical diploma not equal to degree, university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree, technical degree or

diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree in engineering, medicine, agriculture, veterinary and dairying, technology, teaching and other similar subjects.

Classification of Non-workers

57. The non-working population is classified according to eight kinds of activities under which they were enumerated. These activities are—

(*i*) fulltime student or child attending school who does no other work,

(*ii*) a person engaged in unpaid house duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no otherwork nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or profession,

(*iii*) a dependent, including an infant or child not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of old age or illness,

(*iv*) a retired person, a rentier, a 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,

(*v*) a beggar, a vagrant, or an independent woman without indication of source of income or a person of unspecified source of existence,

(*vi*) a convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution,

(*vii*) a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time, and

(*viii*) a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

58. The importance of special features of the Census of 1961 is considerable. This Census coincided with the completion of the Second Five-year Plan, and the State was poised to make another great effort to change the country's economy into one of self-generating type. The special features of the present Census were so designed as to facilitate the laying of foundation of sound constructive policies ensuring increasing progress and prosperity in future years.

CHAPTER I

ORISSA DURING THE DECADE 1951—61

PART A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STATE

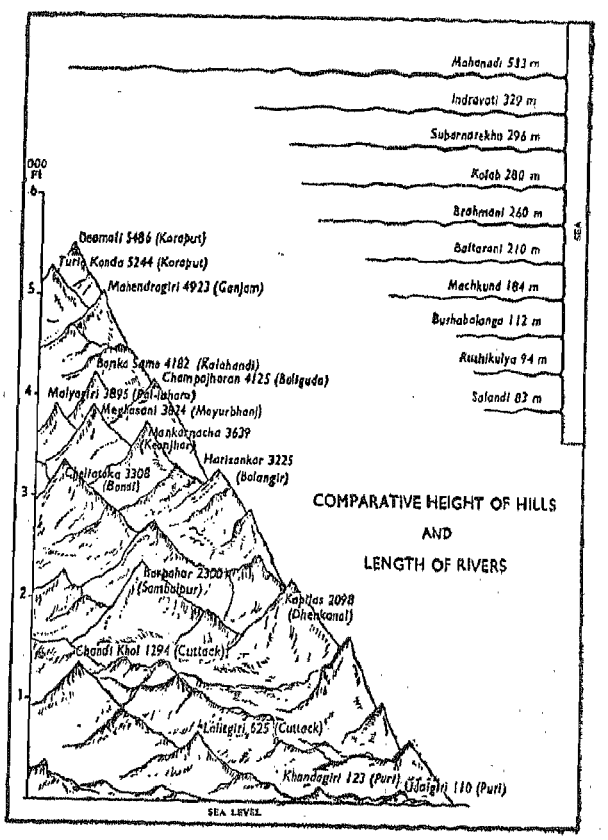
Geographical location

The State of Orissa is located in the east coast of India, and is contained between 17° 48′ and 22° 34′ North latitudes and 81° 24′ and 87° 29′ East longitudes. Orissa is bounded in the north by Bihar, in the west by Madhya Pradesh, in the south by Andhra Pradesh and in the north-east by West Bengal. It has the Bay of Bengal to the south-east, washing the entire coast-line of 482 kilometres or 301 miles, extending from the boundary of Midnapore district in West Bengal at a point nine miles to the east of the river Subarnarekha to the boundary of Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh about fifteen miles south of Gopalpur town. At this point, the territories of Orissa recede from the coast in a widening angle, yielding a long stretch of coastal belt to its southern neighbour, Andhra Pradesh.

Physiography

2. Orissa consists of an extensive plateau in the interior with a foreground of wide coastal plain. The surface of the plateau slopes down gently towards the Bay of Bengal into which the great rivers of Orissa fall. The principal rivers of the central tract, namely, the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani cut wide valleys across the plateau and bring down much sedimentary matter, forming the delta area comprising Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts. The coast-line shows signs of progradation by the development of lagoons and spits. About 16 miles to the south of Puri town, lies the Chilka lake, which is the widest lagoon of India. The inland plateau is formed of an interesting combination of denuded hills, sharp ridges and mature valleys. The territory of the State may be broadly divided into four distinct regions, each with a different characteristic, namely, the Northern Plateau, the Central River Basins, the Eastern Hills and the Coastal Plains.

3. The Northern Plateau covering Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts and Pallahara subdivision of Dhenkanal district is an undulating upland frequently intersected by hill ranges and has a general slope from north to south. It is a continuation of the Chhotnagpur Plateau of Bihar and is drained by channels which flow from hills to rivers. Towards north and east of this tract are found hill ranges in larger numbers, the notable ones being the Malyagiri (3,896 ft.) in Pallahara subdivision, the Mankarnacha (3,664 ft) in Keonjhar district and the



Meghasani (3,824 ft) in Mayurbhanj district. The average elevation in the central section of the plateau is 3,000 ft, forming the most important watershed of the rivers Baitarani and Brahmani.

4. The Central River Basins comprise the watershed areas of the principal rivers of this State and lie between the Northern Plateau and the Eastern Hills. This tract mainly covers the districts of Bolangir, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal and contains some of the fertile parts of the State. Isolated hills rising abruptly from the plains are a frequent sight in this tract. The Mahanadi-Tel Basin which is in north-western part of the State is quite extensive, covering about two-thirds of Sambalpur and Bolangir districts and one-third of Kalahandi district. There are three other river valleys, almost parallel to each other in the central portion of the State, namely, the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani. They are populous and agriculturally prosperous.

5. The Eastern Hills, which constitute the last lap of the great line of the Eastern Ghats of India, lie to the south and the south-west of the Central River Basins, stretching for about 155 miles in NE—SW direction through Koraput, Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals and Ganjam. They comprise wide open upland plateaus fringed by forests and hills which have the highest peaks in the State, outstanding among them being Deomali (5,486 ft), Turia Konda (5,244 ft), Polamakani Parbat (5,201 ft), Meyamali Parbat (4,921 ft), and Karnapadi Konda (4,879 ft). Most part of the Eastern Hills has an elevation of over 3,000 ft, acting as the watershed of two sets of rivers, one set flowing directly to the Bay of Bengal, namely, the Rushikulya, the Nagavali and the Vamsadhara, and the other set feeding the Godavari and the Mahanadi systems. The hill-slopes have thick and valuable forest growth.

6. The Coastal Plains comprise most part of the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri and a portion of Ganjam, with an extensive alluvial tract in between the hills in the west and salt tracts in the east. A littoral zone runs along the shore of the Bay of Bengal and is intersected by many sluggish and brackish streams affected by tidal waters from the sea. The area is generally sandy in Balasore and Puri but is swampy and marshy in Cuttack district. Behind this line is the alluvial plain with many rivers and canals watering extensive fertile paddy lands.

7. The principal rivers are the Mahanadi, the Brahmani and the Baitarani, all running almost parallel from north-west to south-east. There are also some smaller rivers, namely, the Salandi, the Burabalang and the Subarnarekha, flowing over the northern part of the State and the Rushikulya, the Vamsadhara, the Nagavali, the Indravati, the Kolab and the Machkund draining the districts of Ganjam and Koraput in the south. The Mahanadi is the largest among them with a total length of 533 miles, about half of which lies in Madhya Pradesh. It drains a basin of 51,000 square miles and discharges during highest floods 1·6 million cusecs, or nearly as much as the Ganges.

Climate

8. The entire territory of the State lies in the tropical zone, its northernmost point being about 1° below the Tropic of Cancer. It is thus subject to high temperature, and being in the belt of medium pressure has medium rainfall, with moderate variation in different parts due to varying topographical characters. The State has three main seasons, namely, cold weather from December to February, hot weather from March to June and rainy season from June to September. The months of October and November form the autumn season when the weather is clear and cool. The temperature begins to rise early in March and continues till the end of May or early June, when it is round about 38° C all over the State except in stations of high elevations on the Eastern Hills and Northern Plateaus. But there is a steady increase in temperature from

the coastal plains to the inland districts. Sambalpur which is located 180 miles inland has the mean maximum temperature of 42° C while Puri, a sea-side station has 32° C. The mean maximum temperature of the State is 32·8° C which rises to 38·3° C in April and May. The mean minimum temperature is 22·8° C which falls to 15° C in December. May is the hottest month and December the coldest in the State.

Rainfall

9. The State is the convenient point of convergence of monsoon currents of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. A major part of the State receives rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch of the S—W monsoon, while the Eastern Ghat region receives the bulk of rainfall from the Arabian Sea branch, which reaches this part after passing over the Indian Peninsula. The coastal districts lie on the track of storms which frequently cross inland from the Bay of Bengal during the period of S—W monsoon and move in the north-westerly direction. A few squalls of N—E monsoon appear over the Eastern Hills during this period. The normal annual rainfall in the State is 1,482·2 mms., but during the decade 1951—60 the average annual rainfall was slightly lower than normal, namely, 1,412·3 mms. The average number of rainy days per year is 72, most of which occur between middle of June with the advent of monsoon and the end of September. Nearly 77 per cent of annual total rainfall is recorded during this period. July and August receive the highest rainfall, recording nearly 24 per cent of the total annual rainfall each month.

10. The annual rainfall for the decade 1951—60 in each district of the State together with the annual normal rainfall, the average number of rainy days per year and the number of rain-recording stations in each district is given in the Statement I.1 appearing in the following page. The monthly normals of rainfall in each district based on the records for 50 years (1901—1950) is also given in another Statement I.2. The normal rainfall, whether annual or monthly, is the arithmetical mean computed by the usual method of dividing the sums of recorded rainfall amounts by the number of years or months as the case may be to which the data relate. The period on the basis of which the normals are calculated is not fixed, nor is it the same for all the stations or districts. As much of the data as available are utilized for computing the normals.

11. The Statement I.1 shows the average number of rainy days per year in each district. A rainy day is defined as one in which 10 cents or more of rain is recorded. The statement also shows the number of rain-recording stations throughout the State. There are altogether 198 rain-recording stations in Orissa. The quality of record is defective on account of various reasons. The recording stations are not in charge of any whole-time departmental officers. The nearest police officer, medical officer, school teacher or Tahsildar is in charge of recording the daily rainfall and submitting monthly returns to the Director of Agriculture and Food Production. In actual practice, many of the stations default in sending the returns. In the year 1960 there were 124 defaulters out of the total of 198. Such default arises not only from negligence or delay on the part of officers in charge, but also due to a number of recording stations remaining out of order during the year. As a result, only a few stations are able to send correct returns. The averages worked out for a station or a district are thus based on the figures of a few months or of a few stations which are small in number. Some of the recording stations do not send their reports for years. The statistics thus collected may not be fully relied upon. The recorded figures are, however, presented in the statement below for whatever they are worth:

STATEMENT I·1

Rainfall Statistics, 1951—60

State/District		No. of Rain-recording stations	Annual normal rainfall in mms.	Average No. of rainy days per year	Annual rainfall in millimetres									
					1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa	..	**198**	**1,482·2**	**72**	**1,413·5**	**1,487·8**	**1,421·6**	**1,179·0**	**1,540·9**	**1,787·0**	**1,159·5**	**1,609·7**	**1,397·1**	**1,127·0**
Kalahandi	..	10	1,378·2	65	1,902·0	2,084·6	1,543·6	1,270·3	1,570·2	1,731·5	1,438·9	2,182·5	1,420·9	595·9
Koraput	..	9	1,521·8	82	1,708·9	1,575·0	1,827·5	1,553·0	1,611·4	1,937·8	1,524·0	1,678·7	1,925·8	1,179·8
Sambalpur	..	17	1,527·0	70	1,165·4	1,735·8	1,259·3	1,049·0	1,442·7	1,728·2	1,005·3	1,561·9	1,323·0	1,333·5
Bolangir	..	19	1,443·5	67	1,151·4	977·7	1,223·8	855·5	1,302·8	1,420·9	868·2	1,752·3	1,150·7	1,061·5
Baudh-Khondmals	..	17	1,597·1	77	1,304·5	1,306·6	1,665·2	1,275·1	1,712·0	1,638·8	1,357·9	1,774·0	1,619·2	72·4
Ganjam	..	15	1,295·6	65	1,367·3	1,254·8	1,430·5	1,292·1	1,526·3	1,596·6	1,115·6	1,795·6	1,100·3	999·4
Sundargarh	..	16	1,647·6	78	1,288·5	1,161·0	1,349·8	934·0	1,175·5	1,863·9	1,134·4	1,249·9	1,181·9	1,634·1
Dhenkanal	..	14	1,421·1	73	1,269·5	1,355·6	1,248·2	1,123·4	1,572·5	1,925·6	1,135·9	1,469·2	1,232·8	1,338·4
Puri	..	16	1,449·1	70	1,332·2	1,440·9	1,270·8	1,317·5	1,669·3	1,754·4	857·0	1,860·8	1,327·4	1,143·2
Keonjhar	..	12	1,534·5	79	1,218·4	1,559·1	1,290·3	966·2	1,303·8	1,595·4	1,067·6	1,344·2	1,224·6	1,281·9
Cuttack	..	20	1,501·3	71	1,415·0	1,482·1	1,402·8	1,346·7	1,890·3	1,727·2	1,027·9	1,549·4	1,120·4	954·5
Mayurbhanj	..	20	1,648·2	83	1,653·5	1,878·8	1,686·3	1,322·6	1,586·0	2,270·3	1,608·1	1,541·3	1,957·2	1,967·0
Balasore	..	13	1,568·4	73	1,598·2	1,529·1	1,283·2	1,021·8	1,668·5	2,010·7	932·2	1,166·3	1,577·7	1,089·6

Source—Columns 3 and 4 taken from Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department—Vol. XXXI, Part III.
Other columns based on figures received from the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa.

STATEMENT I.2

Monthly Normals of Rainfall in the Districts of Orissa

(Based on records from 1901 to 1950)

(*Figures in millimetres*)

State/District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
Orissa ..	**14·0**	**25·9**	**21·4**	**35·3**	**70·8**	**213·2**	**351·6**	**335·6**	**236·5**	**131·6**	**39·9**	**6·4**	**1,482·2**
Kalahandi ..	11·5	15·4	13·6	23·7	33·7	228·3	343·5	384·6	220·9	81·9	17·9	3·2	1,378·2
Koraput ..	6·7	11·3	16·2	53·4	75·0	205·8	351·1	380·3	262·1	116·5	35·8	7·6	1,521·8
Sambalpur ..	14·3	24·4	16·4	17·6	30·9	218·7	469·6	430·9	224·3	61·6	14·7	3·6	1,527·0
Bolangir ..	13·9	18·2	13·9	18·7	29·1	233·7	391·7	407·1	232·0	65·6	15·9	3·7	1,443·5
Baudh-Khondmals ..	13·0	27·6	25·1	35·5	66·0	239·1	390·8	373·8	260·3	127·2	31·8	6·9	1,597·1
Ganjam ..	10·8	22·2	21·3	42·3	76·8	169·2	221·6	242·4	229·6	179·8	68·6	11·0	1,295·6
Sundargarh ..	19·9	36·7	19·3	20·1	41·1	250·9	480·2	458·2	223·9	75·9	16·1	5·3	1,647·6
Dhenkanal ..	15·5	30·8	18·7	28·8	59·5	208·9	382·0	333·0	220·6	93·6	25·2	4·5	1,421·1
Puri ..	14·2	26·2	19·7	26·8	67·2	207·0	310·8	300·3	244·7	167·0	57·9	7·3	1,449·1
Keonjhar ..	22·2	38·0	23·0	43·3	88·9	209·5	391·8	335·3	233·0	112·7	31·7	5·1	1,534·5
Cuttack ..	13·7	27·5	20·8	34·2	86·5	222·3	351·8	315·8	229·2	147·4	46·7	5·4	1,501·3
Mayurbhanj ..	21·9	35·5	29·8	47·3	96·7	235·2	426·4	375·5	232·3	113·6	27·4	6·6	1,648·2
Balasore ..	17·1	30·6	34·3	53·1	105·1	218·2	332·6	313·8	243·1	171·0	42·3	7·2	1,568·4

Source—Memoirs of the India Meteorological Department—Vol. XXXI, Part III.

PART B

AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Changes in the area of the State

In 1901 Orissa was a Division of Bengal Presidency consisting of three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and one inland district, Angul-*cum*-Khondmals. There were also 17 non-regulation tributary Mahals known as Orissa Feudatory States within the limits of Orissa. In 1905 the district of Sambalpur and 5 Feudatory States from the Central Provinces, namely, Patna, Kalahandi, Sonepur, Bamra and Rairakhol, and two Feudatory States from Chhotnagpur, namely, Gangpur and Bonai were transferred to Orissa Division. Thus in the Census of 1911, Orissa Division had 5 districts and 24 Feudatory States. In 1912 Orissa and Bihar were separated from Bengal to constitute the separate Province of Bihar and Orissa which continued as such till 1936. On the 1st of April that year, Orissa assumed the status of a separate Province, and comprised six districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Koraput. The old district of Angul was split up administratively into two portions and the Collector of Cuttack became the Deputy Commissioner of Angul while the Collector of Ganjam became the Deputy Commissioner of Khondmals. The province comprised an area of 32,198 square miles taken from three different provinces, namely, (*i*) Orissa Division of the Province of Bihar and Orissa as it was constituted in the year 1912, (*ii*) a portion of Ganjam district of Madras Presidency constituted of the entire Ganjam Agency and the taluks of the Ganjam Plains excluding Chicacole, Ichhapur, Somepet and Tekkali. Another portion taken from the Madras Presidency was a considerable area from Vizagapatam Agency which was constituted into the district of Koraput and (*iii*) the Khariar Zamindari and a portion of Padampur tract of the Central Provinces constituted into Nawapara subdivision.

2. No territorial changes in the constitution of the State or districts took place for over ten years. In the year 1948 and 1949, all the princely states of Orissa merged with the rest of Orissa. This administrative change was legalised on the 1st August 1949, when the 24 ex-states were formally merged with the Province under the States Merger (Governor's Provinces) Order, 1949, increasing the area of the State to what it is now. The ex-states which thus merged are Athgarh, Tigiria, Baramba, Narsingpur, Nilgiri, Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandpara, Ranpur, Bamra, Rairakhol, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Pallahara, Athmallik, Hindol, Keonjhar, Baudh, Patna, Sonepur, Gangpur, Bonai, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj.

3. The ex-states of Athgarh, Tigiria, Baramba and Narsingpur were joined with Cuttack district; Nilgiri with Balasore district; Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandpara and Ranpur with Puri district; and Bamra and Rairakhol with Sambalpur district. The Angul subdivision of Cuttack district was separated from that district. This subdivision and the Feudatory States of Dhenkanal, Talcher, Pallahara, Athmallik and Hindol were constituted into one district, namely, Dhenkanal. The Khondmals and Baliguda agency areas of Ganjam district were taken out and together with the ex-state of Baudh formed the district of Baudh-Khondmals. The Nawapara subdivision was separated from Sambalpur district and was put together with the ex-state of Kalahandi to form another district named Kalahandi. The two ex-states of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj formed each a separate district with their names as such. The ex-states of Sonepur and Patna were formed into one district, namely, Bolangir, while the ex-states of Gangpur and Bonai together formed the present Sundargarh district. Thus 13 districts had been formed after the merger of the ex-princely states by the time 1951 Census was taken. No changes have taken place in the State or district boundary during the decade 1951—61.

4. The changes in the area of the State from 1901 to 1961 are shown in square miles in the statement below :

STATEMENT I.3

Changes in the Area of the State

Year	Orissa proper	Orissa State	Total
1901 ..	9,841	14,387	24,228
1911 ..	13,743	28,046	41,789
1921 ..	13,736	28,046	41,782
1931 ..	13,706	28,046	41,752
1941 ..	32,198	25,194	57,392
1951 ..	60,136	..	60,136
1961 ..	**60,164**	..	**60,164**

Area of Districts

5. The areas of districts from decade to decade as obtained from local sources are shown in the statement below:

STATEMENT I.4

Area of Districts

District	1941 (in square miles)	1951 (in square miles)	1961 (in square miles)	1961 (in square Km.)
Orissa ..	**32,198**	**60,127**	**60,171·8**	**155,844·9**
Kalahandi ..	* NA	5,057	5,057·0	13,097·6
Koraput ..	9,875	9,875	9,919·0	25,690·1
Sambalpur ..	5,419	6,765	6,764·6	17,520·3
Bolangir ..	* NA	3,412	3,411·6	8,836·0
Baudh-Khondmals ..	* NA	4,282	4,282·0	11,090·4
Ganjam ..	7,688	4,725	4,725·0	12,237·8
Sundargarh ..	* NA	3,788	3,788·0	9,810·9
Dhenkanal ..	* NA	4,226	4,226 0	10,945·4
Puri ..	2,451	4,043	4,043·3	10,472·3
Keonjhar ..	* NA	3,216	3,216·5	8,330·7
Cuttack ..	4,571	4,210	4,210·0	10,903·9
Mayurbhanj	* NA	4,021	4,021·8	10,416·4
Balasore ..	2,194	2,507	2,507·0	6,493·1

(*The area figures for seven districts which were not in existence in 1941 Census are not available.)

Discrepancy in area figures

6. The area of the State is 60,164 sq. miles according to the figures received from the Surveyor General, India, while the area as furnished by the local authorities is 60,171·8 sq. miles. There is a difference of about 8 sq. miles which is not possible to reconcile as the Surveyor General does not keep a record of areas of administrative units below the district level. The areas of smaller administrative units as ascertained from the local authorities were worked out for each district to get the total area of the district. It differs from the figure of Surveyor General to a small extent in case of each district as given below. The different methods of survey employed by the Surveyor General and by the local authorities may account for the difference in these two sets of figures.

STATEMENT I.5

Discrepancy in Area

State/District	Area in square miles as furnished by: Surveyor General	Area in square miles as furnished by: Local Authorities
Orissa ..	**60,164**	**60,171·8**
Kalahandi ..	5,099	5,057·0
Koraput ..	9,864	9,919·0
Sambalpur ..	6,763	6,764·6
Bolangir ..	3,439	3,411·6
Baudh-Khondmals ..	4,284	4,282·0
Ganjam ..	4,824	4,725·0
Sundargarh ..	3,751	3,788·0
Dhenkanal ..	4,177	4,226·0
Puri ..	3,999	4,043·3
Keonjhar ..	3,206	3,216·5
Cuttack ..	4,236	4,210·0
Mayurbhanj ..	4,022	4,021·8
Balasore ..	2,500	2,507·0

Changes in the jurisdiction of Subdivisions and Police Stations

7. The reorganization of States in 1956 did not affect the State of Orissa and no territorial changes took place in the State or district boundary. A few administrative measures, such as, the abolition of the Zamindari system resulting in the vesting of all the estates in the State Government, direct collection of land revenue by the introduction of Naib-Tahsildari system, problems arising out of the maintenance of law and order and lastly, administrative expediency in certain cases, however necessitated changes in the jurisdiction of some of the subdivisions, taluks and police stations, during the decade 1951—60 which are noted below districtwise :

8. KALAHANDI DISTRICT—The subdivisional boundaries of Sadar and Dharamgarh subdivisions were redrawn after transfer of the areas of Kashipur and Thuamul Rampur police stations and of Borda OP (a portion of Kegaon police station) from Dharamgarh subdivision to Sadar subdivision. A new police station named Jonk PS was created in Nawapara subdivision by taking out a portion of the Nawapara police station around the Khariar Road town due to its rising importance as a trade centre with the establishment of several rice mills.

9. KORAPUT DISTRICT—No changes were made in subdivisional boundaries. But the taluks were constituted or reorganized extensively. Koraput and Nandapur taluks in Koraput Sadar subdivision, Borigumma and Umarkot taluks in Nowrangapur subdivision and Bissam cuttack taluk in Rayagada subdivision were newly constituted to deal with land revenue administration due to the vesting of Jeypore estate in the State Government. The formation of these new taluks necessitated changes in the jurisdiction of the old taluks, namely, Jeypore, Nowrangapur and Rayagada, the details of which are given in the Fly-leaf to Table A-I, appearing in Part II-A of the present series of publications.

10. The construction of Machkund Hydroelectric Project and the development of Machkund town led to the creation of a new police station, Machkund PS by separating the required portion from Padwa police station. As the area of Venkatapalam PS is too unwieldy, Motu police station was newly carved out of it. The Muniguda OP was abolished by merging it with Bissamcuttack PS, Chandrapur OP was merged with Gudari PS, Maidalpur and Dheppiguda police stations of 1951 Census are reconstituted into two new police stations, namely, Pappadahandi and Padmapur respectively.

11. SAMBALPUR DISTRICT—No changes in the boundary of subdivisions have taken place. A few police stations of Sadar subdivision underwent changes on account of the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project. A major portion of Mahadebpali, Mura and Rampella police stations was submerged in the Hirakud Reservoir. Rengali and Lakhanpur police stations were formed after reorganization of the police stations out of the remaining villages of submerged police stations. Hirakud and Burla police stations were created for dealing with security measures and law and order problems at the time of the construction of Hirakud Dam and they continue as such.

12. BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT—The district has changed its name from time to time. In different official records and at different times it has been named as Baudh district, Baudh-Khondmals district or Baudh-Phulbani district. The Subarnagiri police station has changed its name to Kotgarh police station since shifting of the headquarters from Subarnagiri to Kotgarh in Baliguda taluk in June 1952. Subarnagiri is now an outpost under Kotgarh PS. A new police station was created at Raikia in G. Udayagiri taluk out of a portion of G. Udayagiri police station for effective control of law and order. Dahia outpost under Manamunda police station in Baudh subdivision was abolished in 1956.

13. GANJAM DISTRICT—A new subdivision known as Parlakhemundi was created in Government notification No. 1424—XIII-33/56-R., dated the 24th August 1956 comprising the areas in Parlakhemundi taluk, R. Udayagiri taluk and Mohana ex-Agency excluding Jorrow, Merikote and Gourgotha Muthas. Digapahandy and Chikiti taluks are newly formed in Berhampur subdivision in 1953, the former comprising portions of Nuagam, Hinjili and Pattapur PSs and the latter comprising portions of Nuagam, Jarada and Berhampur taluk PSs. One hundred and forty-four villages of Nalaghat OP and 69 villages of Bamunigam police station are merged with Mohana police station.

14. SUNDARGARH DISTRICT—In 1951 Birmitrapur PS had two outlying OPs, namely, Raiboga and Hatibari. These two OPs have already been separated from Birmitrapur PS and constituted into a police station named Raiboga, while Hatibari OP merged with Bisra PS. Rourkela town police station is created after the erection of the Steel Plant and construction of the township.

15. PURI DISTRICT—Balianta and Balipatna police stations of Sadar subdivision together with the Bhubaneswar, Chandka and Jatni police stations of Khurda subdivision have been grouped together to form a new subdivision, namely, Bhubaneswar.

16. KEONJHAR DISTRICT—The headquarters of Kuanr police station was shifted to Kanjipani and it is now called as Kanjipani police station. The headquarters of Jhargaon police station was shifted to Barbil and its name was changed into Barbil police station.

17. CUTTACK DISTRICT—Charbatia police station in Sadar subdivision has been renamed as Chowdwar police station.

18. MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT—Similipal was one of the police stations in the district in 1951. It has been abolished and its area divided among six surrounding police stations, namely, Baripada, Bangriposi, Karanjia, Jashipur, Thakurmunda and Udala. In Bamanghaty subdivision there were four police stations. At present there are six. Rairangpur police station has been reconstituted into two, namely, Rairangpur and Badampahar police stations, while Bahalda has similarly been divided into two, namely, Bahalda and Tiring police stations.

19. BALASORE DISTRICT—Two police stations have been formed in the Sadar subdivision, namely, Shergada and Raibania by taking out portions from Balasore Sadar and Jaleswar police stations respectively. In Bhadrak subdivision, Bansada police station was created by taking out a portion of Chandbali police station for dealing with law and order problems effectively.

20. No changes in the area of any subdivision or police station in the districts of Bolangir and Dhenkanal took place during 1951—60.

Constitution of Administrative Divisions

21. The State of Orissa forms part of the Eastern Zone of India along with the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and the Union territories of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and NEFA.

22. Orissa is divided into three Divisional Commissioner's Divisions. The Central Division with headquarters at Cuttack comprises four districts, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Mayurbhanj; the Southern Division with headquarters at Berhampur comprises four districts, namely, Ganjam, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi and the Northern Division with headquarters at Sambalpur comprises the remaining five districts, namely, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. The names of divisions and districts, their population and the number of subdivisions, police stations, villages and towns contained in each in the year 1961 are indicated in the Statement I.6:

STATEMENT I.6

Number of Administrative Divisions of Orissa

State/Division/District	Population	No. of sub-divisions	No. of police stations	No. of villages	No. of towns
Orissa ..	17,548,846	50	299	52,125	62
Central Division ..	*7,545,725*	*15*	*104*	*19,658*	*19*
Cuttack ..	3,060,320	4	32	6,373	7
Puri ..	1,865,439	4	29	5,037	5
Balasore ..	1,415,923	3	22	4,325	5
Mayurbhanj ..	1,204,043	4	21	3,923	2
Southern Division ..	*4,894,882*	*13*	*86*	*19,269*	*21*
Ganjam ..	1,872,530	4	22	4,264	10
Koraput ..	1,498,271	3	34	6,856	7
Baudh-Khondmals ..	514,427	3	13	4,852	1
Kalahandi ..	1,009,654	3	17	3,297	3
Northern Division ..	*5,108,239*	*22*	*109*	*13,198*	*22*
Sambalpur ..	1,508,686	5	36	3,736	7
Bolangir ..	1,068,686	4	17	2,622	5
Sundargarh ..	758,617	3	19	1,632	4
Dhenkanal ..	1,028,935	7	23	3,140	4
Keonjhar ..	743,315	3	14	2,068	2

Towns

23. Urbanisation in Orissa is a slow process although now it is tending to proceed at a faster pace. Development of towns till the middle of this century resulted not so much from industrial or commercial activities but from administrative and social necessities. It is only during the recent years that some tendency is noticeable of develop„ ment of industry-based towns. There has been comparatively rapid urbanisation during these years, as may be judged from the fact that the number of towns increased from 39 with a population of 594,070 in 1951 to 62 with a population of 1,109,650 in 1961. Most of them are small-sized towns. The towns may be classified according to the size of their population in the following manner :

STATEMENT I.7

Number of Towns according to size class

Class	No. of towns	Total population
Class I (1,00,000 and over)	1	146,308
Class II (50,000 to 99,999)	3	228,033
Class III (20,000 to 49,999)	8	224,943
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999)	22	310,647
Class V (5,000 to 9,999)	25	190,064
Class VI (Less than 5,000)	3	9,655

24. Out of 62 towns at present in the State, the largest number is in Ganjam, namely, 10 and the smallest number is in Baudh-Khondmals, namely, 1. The number, names and population of towns in each district are given below :

STATEMENT I.8

Population of Towns

District	No. of towns	Names and population of towns
Cuttack	7	Cuttack (146,308), Kendrapara (15,830), Jajpur (13,802), Chowdwar (13,478), Athgarh (7,256), Jajpur Road (5,989), Banki (5,934)
Puri	5	Puri (60,815), Bhubaneswar (38,211), Jatni (16,068), Khurda (12,497), Nayagarh (5,815)
Balasore	5	Balasore (33,931), Bhadrak (25,285), Soro (13,081), Jaleswar (10,202), Chandbali (9,406)
Mayurbhanj	2	Baripada (20,301), Rairangpur (8,119)
Ganjam	10	Berhampur (76,931), Parlakhemundi (22,708), Bhanjanagar (9,952), Aska (9,024), Surada (8,703), Hinjili (8,028), Chatrapur (7,835), Bellaguntha (5,762), Gopalpur (3,536), Khallikote (3,365)
Baudh-Khondmals	1	Baudh (6,088)
Koraput	7	Jeypore (25,291), Rayagada (14,537), Nowrangapur (10,380), Gunupur (10,180), Koraput (7,461), Kotpad (6,368), Machkund (2,754)
Kalahandi	3	Bhawanipatna (14,300), Khariar (7,873), Khariar Road (6,400)
Sambalpur	7	Sambalpur (38,915), Jharsuguda (19,227), Brajarajnagar (16,196), Bargarh (15,375), Burla (10,230), Hirakud (8,593), Deogarh (6,839)
Bolangir	5	Bolangir (18,663), Kantabanji (8,863), Patnagarh (7,592), Titlagarh (7,433), Sonepur (7,108)
Sundargarh	4	Rourkela (90,287), Birmitrapur (20,301), Rajgangpur (13,843), Sundargarh (11,329)
Dhenkanal	4	Angul (15,738), Dhenkanal (13,727), Bhuban (9,476), Talcher (8,147)
Keonjhar	2	Barbil (19,340), Keonjhar (12,624)

PART C

GROWTH OF POPULATION

Review of growth since 1901

The population of the State which was 10,302,917 in 1901 increased to 17,548,846 in 1961, recording a growth of 70·3 per cent during the last 60 years. Three decades, namely, 1901—11, 1921—31 and 1931—41 witnessed almost uniform growth ranging between 10 to 12 per cent. This growth rate is moderate. The population could not have grown faster because there were occurrences of natural calamities like flood and drought resulting in failure of crops and shortage of food in some years. In another decade, namely, 1941—51 demographic conditions were not satisfactory because of the effects of war and consequent deterioration in material condition of the people. The growth rate was much lower in this decade than in the previous two decades, being confined to 6·38 per cent. But the most disastrous conditions came into play during 1911—21, which is the only decade during the last 60 years in which Orissa experienced diminution of population. This decade was a period of calamities, of war and epidemics, of scarcity and high prices and finally of high mortality and low birth rates. Epidemics of cholera, dysentery and smallpox took heavy tolls of life from 1915 onwards. The floods of 1917 and the drought of 1918 caused agricultural distress and depleted the stocks of foodgrains which severely affected the health and economic condition of the people. The effects of the world war added to the widespread miseries. The cumulative effect of all these unfavourable circumstances was seen in the reduction of the population of the State by 220,289 souls from the level of the State's population ten years earlier. In other words, the population of Orissa decreased in 1921 by 1·9 per cent from what it was in 1911.

High rate of growth in 1951—61

2. There were thus fluctuations in the growth rate of population of the State during the first half of the present century. There was either diminution of population or increase, and whenever it was a case of increase, the rate was moderate. The last decade (1951—61), however, ushered in a period of unprecedented growth of population, breaking all past trends and records. The population grew from 14,645,946 in 1951 to 17,548,846 in 1961, an addition of 2,902,900 souls in ten years, which marked the decennial variation at 19·82 per cent. The population of the State has increased faster during the last ten years than ever before. The population is increasing in recent years by about 3 lakhs a year; in other words, Orissa is growing by the addition of the population of two cities like Cuttack every year.

3. The annual rate of growth of Orissa which was only 6 per 1,000 in 1941—51 has shot up to nearly 20 per 1,000 in 1951—61. The population is thus multiplying over three times faster than it did in the decade preceding. This tremendous increase in recent years is due to the increasing control over disease and death. The death rate in 1951—61 has perceptibly declined, thanks to the Administration's effort in providing improved sanitation, environmental hygiene, health, education and basic health services. The death rate during the decade was cut by more than a third which is a striking achievement indeed. With a definite decline in the death rate and a high and almost stationary birth rate, the survival rate is high, resulting in large scale net additions to the population year by year.

Comparison with other States

4. Although the high growth rate experienced by Orissa in the last decade (1951—61) is unprecedented, similar growth rates round about 20 per cent were recorded in many other States during the decade as well as in some previous decades. High growth was achieved by Assam and Kerala in 1921—31; by Assam, Gujarat and Rajasthan in 1931—41 and by Assam, Gujarat, Kerala,

Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan in 1941—51. The statement given below shows the population of different States in 1951 and in 1961 together with the percentage of decennial growth during the decade:

STATEMENT I.9

Decennial growth of Population in States of India

States arranged in order of growth rate	Population in millions		Percentage of decennial growth (1951—61)
	1951	1961	
India ..	361·0	439·2	21·51
Assam ..	8·8	11·9	34·45
West Bengal ..	26·3	34·9	32·80
Gujarat	16·3	20·6	26·88
Rajasthan ..	16·0	20·2	26·20
Punjab ..	16·1	20·3	25·86
Kerala ..	13·5	16·9	24·76
Madhya Pradesh ..	26·1	32·4	24·17
Maharashtra ..	32·0	39·6	23·60
Mysore ..	19·4	23·6	21·57
Orissa ..	**14·6**	**17·5**	**19·82**
Bihar ..	38·8	46·5	19·77
Uttar Pradesh ..	63·2	73·7	16·66
Andhra Pradesh ..	31·1	36·0	15·65
Madras ..	30·1	33·7	11·85
Jammu and Kashmir ..	3·2	3·6	9·44

5. It is noticeable that in 1951—61 the rate of growth recorded in most of the States has been higher than that of Orissa even though Orissa's rate itself is unusually high. There are only 4 States in India which have recorded a lower rate of growth than Orissa, namely, Uttar Pradesh (16·66), Andhra Pradesh (15·65), Madras (11·85) and Jammu and Kashmir (9·44). Bihar with its growth rate of 19·77 is almost parallel with Orissa. Among the group of States with high growth rate ranging round 25 per cent may be counted seven States, namely, Assam (34·45), West Bengal (32·80), Gujarat (26·88), Rajasthan (26·20), Punjab (25·86), Kerala (24·76) and Madhya Pradesh (24·17). Thus in 1951—61, a large number of States experienced what was achieved by only a few States in earlier decades. On account of a larger number of States having recorded a higher growth rate than Orissa, the all-India decennial growth rate of 21·5 per cent is higher than the rate of Orissa.

Population totals reported in different stages

6. The total population figures of the State, districts and smaller administrative units were reported in different stages of the operation, as mentioned below :

(*i*) *Population total available from House Lists*—The operation relating to preparing list of houses and allotting house numbers in each village and town was done as a preliminary measure to ensure complete coverage of all the houses during the Census enumeration. The House-listing operation was done in May 1960 by Enumerators visiting each house within their respective jurisdictions. It was also considered opportune to combine with the preparation of the list of houses various other details including the number of persons residing in houses. The house lists thus gave a preliminary idea of the volume of population to be tackled in the final operation. The total population of Orissa in May 1960 according to the house lists came to 17,183,366.

(*ii*) *Provisional total on the basis of Enumeration*—In course of the Census enumeration in February-March 1961, exact population figures were collected. Such figures were totalled up unit by unit until the district population was calculated hurriedly in a provisional manner by the District Collector. There was no opportunity at this stage for the Census organization to check the correctness of the total. The provisional population figures as reported by different District Collectors gave the population of Orissa on the 1st of March 1961 to be 17,565,645.

(*iii*) *Final total on the basis of Enumeration*—The Census enumeration records were scrutinized thoroughly in due course in the Tabulation Offices of the Census organization which calculated the final population totals of each administrative unit.

This becomes the firm population figure for all purposes. According to the final population totals, the population of Orissa stood at 17,548,846.

Final Count very close to Provisional Count

7. The difference between the house list population and the final population is 365,480 which amounts to 2·1 per cent. Considering that there was a time-lag of 9 months from June 1960 to March 1961 between two operations, the difference in the two sets of figures is not considerable, when the average annual growth rate of the State (1·98 per cent) is taken into consideration. Another reason for such difference is that the house list population did not include the houseless persons who were included during enumeration.

8. There is a negligible extent of difference between the provisional population total and the final population total amounting to 16,799. This works out to 0·1 per cent. The districtwise analysis of difference between the two sets of figures, however, reflects greater extent of difference with regard to two districts, Mayurbhanj and Cuttack. The difference with regard to other districts is not noteworthy. The provisional totals were estimated and despatched to the Registrar General within 5 days from the completion of the enumeration work. They were thus compiled in great hurry by a multitude of local authorities and there was no occasion to scrutinize them. The small difference that has ultimately come out confirms the soundness of the operations in different stages.

9. The statement below gives the population totals of each district during the three successive operations :

STATEMENT I.10

Population Totals

State/District	House list Population	Provisional Population	Actual(final) Population
Orissa	**17,183,366**	**17,565,645**	**17,548,846**
Kalahandi	992,628	1,009,490	1,009,654
Koraput	1,398,388	1,498,219	1,498,271
Sambalpur	1,416,255	1,508,721	1,508,686
Bolangir	1,043,310	1,070,016	1,068,686
Baudh-Khondmals	496,142	514,362	514,427
Ganjam	1,869,982	1,873,655	1,872,530
Sundargarh	740,224	759,440	758,617
Dhenkanal	1,008,448	1,030,632	1,028,935
Puri	1,865,702	1,865,834	1,865,439
Keonjhar	713,067	745,893	743,315
Cuttack	3,058,607	3,064,474	3,060,320
Mayurbhanj	1,185,057	1,209,097	1,204,043
Balasore	1,395,556	1,415,812	1,415,923

Rural and Urban Population

10. The population of Orissa which according to the final totals is 17,548,846 comprises urban population of 1,109,650 and rural population of 16,439,196. The urban population reside in 62 towns or urban areas, while the rural population are inhabitants of 46,466 villages. The definitions of 'Town' and 'Village' have been given in appropriate places in the Chapters ahead.

11. The urban population has been growing partly at the cost of the rural, but the process is slow in Orissa. The trend was almost static in the first three decades of the century, then made some perceptible progress by the year 1951, but took a great leap forward thereafter. The following statement gives the urban population and its percentage during the last sixty years :

STATEMENT I.11

Growth of Urban Population

Census year	Total Population	Urban Population	Percentage of urban Population
1961	**17,548,846**	**1,109,650**	**6·32**
1951	14,645,946	594,070	4·06
1941	13,767,988	412,528	3·00
1931	12,491,056	317,254	2·54
1921	11,158,586	281,498	2·52
1911	11,378,875	275,159	2·42
1901	10,302,917	254,684	2·47

12. It will appear from the statement above that the urban population was low in the beginning of the century and constituted 2·47 per cent. In

40 years' time it had grown by not more than 3 per cent in each decade, which indeed is a negligible growth. But between 1941 and 1961 the percentage has been more than double, while in absolute number the population has increased three times. The trend noticeable in the last decade 1951—61 is remarkable. Apart from general improvement in public health conditions, the tendency of industrialization during the last decade is responsible for the faster growth of urban population in Orissa.

PART D

GROWTH OF RESOURCES

Unexploited Resources

The potential resources of Orissa are great. With regard to the resources in forests, rivers, water-falls, minerals and maritime facilities put together, Orissa is perhaps next to none of the major States of India. The rivers of Orissa carry a mean annual flow of nearly 121 million sq.feet or roughly 1/10th of the total run off of the entire river system of India. They are capable of providing large scale opportunities of generation of hydroelectric power, besides irrigation and fishing. An extensive coast-line of about 300 miles in the east offers unique opportunities for ports, harbours and maritime trade, besides marine and estuarine fishing. Nearly a third of the total geographical area of the State is covered with forests of high economic value. The endowment of a large variety of economic minerals, such as, iron-ore, coal, manganese, limestone, dolomite, chromite, bauxite, etc., gives unlimited scope of industrial development. Most of these resources, however, were lying unexplored and unexploited in the first half of the present century. The awakening came towards the closing years of this period, mostly as a result of pressure of population. It was realized that the resources should not be allowed to lie dormant and that they should be harnessed for the welfare of the population by proper utilization under a Plan. This was likely to ensure meeting the fast developing requirements of the growing population.

Development of Resources

2. The resources of a country are not limited to those mentioned above which are natural or physical in character. There are other resources needed for the progress and prosperity of the country. Such resources may be technical, financial or even human. In an under-developed country, these resources are low, but it is possible to uplift and transform them through foresight, austerity and awareness of the need to make planned effort. This achievement, namely, the transformation of resources from a dormant to a dynamic stage is possible through formulation and implementation of what are called national development plans, such as, the Five-Year Plans which started in a series from April 1951.

3. The size and type of development depends upon the nature and extent of available resources. The availability of resources is the most important factor in drawing up a development Plan Secondly, it is necessary to study the magnitude of the requirements of the population in terms of food, clothing, housing, education, health and nutrition, which are the basic facilities to be provided. Thirdly, these requirements have to be considered from the point of view of rapidly growing population, estimated to increase at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, as in the case of Orissa. When the Plans are formulated and implemented accordingly, it will be seen that the resources of the country are no longer lying stagnant, as in the past, but have started growing with the growth and expansion of the productive capacity of the population.

Financial Outlay

4. During the first five-year period of the decade an expenditure of Rs. 18·42 crores was incurred under the State Plan and Rs. 57·70 crores outside the State Plan for the Centrally sponsored schemes implemented in Orissa. It makes a total outlay of Rs. 76·12 crores during the First Plan period. The expenditure in the Second Plan was Rs. 86·59 crores. An amount of Rs. 10·67 crores was

spent outside the State Plan in various schemes of agriculture, rural development, industries, etc. Thus a total amount of Rs. 97·26 crores was spent in the State during the Second Plan. The two Plans implemented during the last decade involved an expenditure of Rs. 173·38 crores in the public sector, creating thereby assets worth about Rs. 136·56 crores meant to further produce goods and services. In addition, some amount of expenditure and investments were made by private entrepreneurs.

Growth of Working Force

5. The working population of Orissa in 1961 numbered 76·61 lakhs comprising 53·28 lakh males and 23·33 lakh females. In 1951 such population numbered 54·71 lakhs of whom 40·80 lakhs were males and 13·91 lakhs were females. In 1961 the working population constituted 43·66 per cent marking an improvement over the percentage of 37·36 in 1951. The rate of participation in Orissa can thus be favourably compared with the all-India rate which was 42·90 per cent.

6. This remarkable growth of working population during the decade is noticeable in all the three economic sectors of activities, namely, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The strength of workers of 1951 may be taken as the base for observing the growth of employment in different sectors during the decade. The non-comparability of the 1951 Census data with those of 1961 on account of the conceptual difference in the Basic Economic Classification may be partly neutralized by re-classification of 1951 population according to the industrial categories of 1961. The following relevant figures then come to notice. While the general population during the decade has grown by 19·82 per cent, the working population in the Primary Sector has grown by 45·21 percent, in the Secondary Sector by 38·24 per cent and in the Tertiary Sector by 20·56 per cent. The number of workers in different sectors in 1951—1961 and the percentage increase are indicated below :

Sector	No. of workers		Percentage increase 1951—61
	1951	1961	
Primary (I+II+III) ..	3,986,337	5,788,519	45·21
Secondary (IV+V+VI) ..	468,650	647,864	38·24
Tertiary (VII+VIII+IX) ..	1,016,192	1,225,146	20·56

7. In all the three Sectors combined, the number of workers grew from 5,471,179 in 1951 to 7,661,529 in 1961, which amounts a growth of 40 per cent. The growth is most remarkable in the Primary Sector. If the workers in agriculture are examined alone out of the workers in the Primary Sector, the growth rate will be still higher, namely 46·9 per cent as the workers in agriculture in 1951 numbered 3,849,490, and they rose to 5,656,523 in 1961. In non-agricultural work the growth was just moderate as the number of workers rose from 1,621,689 in 1951 to 2,005,006 in 1961, which is a growth of 23·64 per cent as against the general population growth of 19·82 per cent.

Shaping of the Plans

8. The growth of working population in different Sectors of economic activities reflects the extent and character of development during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. While increased food production by introduction of important techniques of cultivation was the main objective of the First Plan, the Second Plan attempted to relieve pressure on agriculture by industrialization. Both these Plans were completed by the time the Census of 1961 was taken up. On account of this coincidence, it is possible to study the effects of the working of the Plans through the figures available from the Census of 1961. In spite of the considerable

tress laid on industrialization particularly during the Second Five-Year Plan, agriculture which sustains rural economy continued to cast its influence on the growth of working population. This is why the percentage growth of agricultural workers during the decade was double that of the non-agricultural workers.

9. The moderate growth of workers in the non-agricultural activities shows the inadequate progress made in the field of industry. One is apt to be misled by the impression arising from the establishment of a number of heavy industries in Orissa during the decade, such as, the Steel Plant, the Ferro-Manganese Plants, the Aluminium Industries, the Paper Mills, the Tube Mill, etc. and to feel that a great deal has been done in the sphere of industrialization. The development of village and small industries which constitute the key programmes under the Five-Year Plans for accelerated growth of rural economy, seems to have been achieved to a limited extent. It is true that the establishment of industrial estates, the working of pilot projects in collaboration with private entrepreneurs and the grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act are steps taken in this direction, but the area necessary to be covered is too wide to expect spectacular progress in a short period. Various steps taken to render financial and technical assistance and for marketing the finished products during the decade have resurrected the small industries which were practically fading out before the advent of the planned economic development. The efforts are creditable, even though more could have been done. The poor growth in the number of industrial and other non-agricultural workers shows that much has yet to be done before the pressure on agriculture is substantially relieved by industrialization.

Achievements

10. In spite of whatever may be the extent of short-falls and deficiencies, the amount of progress achieved in various fields is apparent. Such achievement was possible through the expansion of resources. The human element of the resources had considerable growth, as seen in the paragraphs above. Financial resources also increased considerably by tapping many new sources of State income. Deficit financing was resorted to as a means of capital formation. Foreign assistance constituted another variety of resource. Investments of nearly Rs. 137 crores was made by way of development expenditure in public sector alone between 1951 and 1961 in such important aspects as irrigation and power small industries, technical education, etc. As a result, the pattern of land utilization improved; total gross irrigation potential was increased almost three times the pre-plan level; improved seeds, implements and fertilizers were distributed; improved agricultural know-how was widely propagated; co-operative movement was considerably strengthened; panchayats brought about a sense of participation of power by the rural people; the breed of livestock was sought to be improved and curative facilities were extended; pisciculture as a means of livelihood gathered importance; an attempt was made to utilize forest wealth; manifold increase was noticed in installation and generation of power; improvement was also marked in output of minerals; a good number of industries, mostly in private sector, besides a few important ones in the public sector were established; industrial estates and pilot projects were started for small industries; health and education facilities were considerably increased; and finally employment was available to a larger section of agricultural and non-agricultural population.

11. The fuller utilization of all the available resources led to the expansion of the productive capacity and to the availability of greater volume of goods and services for the welfare of the people of the State. The level of production at the end of the Second Plan rose. The improvements in agriculture, health, education, per capita income, etc., greatly ensured the provision of the minimum of basic requisites, but as indicated earlier, a still higher level of performance was called for.

Without more detailed probe, it may not be safe to say if the growth of resources kept pace with the requirements of the growing population during the decade, and created conditions for facing with confidence the apprehended on-rush of greater numbers in coming decades.

PART E

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

PUBLIC HEALTH

Conditions prior to 1951

In the days prior to the working of national development plans, Orissa had poor facilities in the matter of public health, as in so many other apsects. The coastal districts were subject to the ravages of floods and postilence, and the inland districts, mostly covered by princely States, were noted for backwardness in various aspects. Orissa was regarded as the home of diseases like malaria, filaria, cholera and smallpox, whose successive recurrence used to take heavy tolls of life. At times these diseases assumed the form of epidemics and wiped out substantial portions of the State's population. Persistence of these diseases also sapped the vitality of the people, made them still more susceptible to various kinds of ailments and lowered the power of resistance. Expectation of life at birth, therefore, could not have been at par with many other States of India. The death rate in Orissa during the decade 1941—50 was 29·9 per mille which was higher than the all-India rate, viz., 27·1, as estimated by the Census Actuary.

Conditions during 1951—61

2. Improvement of environmental hygiene, control of communicable diseases, and expansion of facilities of medical and public health services were essential to bring about a change in the prevailing conditions. The problems faced were too many. Hospital services served a small fraction of the population and they were concentrated mainly at the district headquarters and a few outlying towns. The main activities of the public health administration had hitherto been limited and were confined to control of epidemics. Medical education facilities were inadequate. Introduction of Five-Year Plans gave scope for tackling these problems in a rational and scientific way. The Health plan put greater emphasis on preventive services and on the control and eradication of communicable diseases. To cater to the needs of the people in the rural areas, medical and public health facilities were made available by establishment of Primary Health Centres. The district and subdivisional hospitals were better equipped. Improvement and expansion of institutional curative facilities of both the general and specialized types were provided for. The deficit in the number of medical personnel was sought to be made up by expanding the training facilities. Urban and rural water supply programmes were initiated. Various flood control measures, the important among them being the construction of Hirakud Dam on the river Mahanadi reduced frequency and intensity of floods. Many roads were built which opened new lines of communication with the remote villages. These all-round developments brought about some improvement in public health conditions during the decade 1951—61. Incidence of malaria, smallpox and cholera was greatly checked through control programmes. The death rate, therefore, began falling satisfactorily year by year and according to the registration rates, it was 16·2 for the decade 1951—61 . But the task was so great that the efforts made to improve the health conditions through various developmental schemes may appear to be modest. Much, therefore, has yet to be done to bring the conditions to a satisfactory level. Various public health programmes during the decade 1951—61 are briefly outlined below.

Control of Malaria

3. Orissa is intensively malarious from an early period on account of the major part of the area being mountainous, forest-clad and flood-affected. The hilly tracts as also the coastal and inland plains have a high degree of endemicity of fever, principal among which is malaria.

In the pre-plan period more than 50 per cent of the total deaths in the State were assigned to fever, the bulk of which was on account of malaria. Malaria causes death directly and also indirectly by lowering the vitality of the victims thus rendering them an easy prey to other fatal diseases. The continuous depletion of population in certain parts of the State till 1951 was attributed to the incidence of malaria. Intensive anti-malaria measures were, therefore, called for. In 1949, a Malaria Demonstration Project was established in the Jeypore hill tracts of Koraput district with the assistance of the World Health Organization. The National Malaria Control Programme sponsored by the Government of India and the T. C. M. was launched at selected places in the coastal area of the State in the year 1953. By the end of the First Plan period six units were established under this Scheme and during the Second Plan period 8·5 units were added so as to bring the entire population of the State under its operation. The National Malaria Control Programme, however, switched on to National Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from the 1st April 1958. The eradication programme envisages intensive spraying for a period of 3 years followed by surveillance for further two years. These two phases were in operation in the State during the decade and the results achieved are heartening.

Control of other decimating diseases

4. Among other diseases prevalent in Orissa which carry away considerable number of victims every year are filaria, cholera and smallpox. Some communicable diseases, such as, leprosy and tuberculosis are also the major public health problems of the State. Extensive measures were adopted to control the recurrence of epidemics during the decade and to check the incidence of other diseases.

Primary Health Centres

5. During the Second Plan period, the scheme of establishment of Primary Health Centres, one in each C. D. Block, was put into operation. A Primary Health Centre is a six-bedded hospital and is required to cater to the needs of the people of the Block area on both curative and preventive treatment. By the end of the Second Plan period the total number of Primary Health Centres started in the State was 111.

Hospital Services

6. With the establishment of Primary Health Centres, the Subdivisional and District Headquarters Hospitals had to render referral services, 'X-ray' facilities and Ambulance services were made available at all District Headquarters Hospitals and the Medical College Hospital, Cuttack. There were large scale expansion programme including extension of beds in all the hospitals.

Other Basic Health Services

7. Due emphasis was also laid on other branches of health services. With regard to school health services, improvement was ensured by increasing the number of school medical officers, providing facilities for medical examination of children in schools and by initiating milk-feeding scheme and so on. Remarkable expansion was made in maternity and child welfare services. A large number of maternity centres were established in addition to maternity homes and hospitals and facilities were provided for child health service in Primary Health Centres. Ante-natal and post-natal clinics gave required assistance to expectant or nursing mothers. Similar attention was paid to activities under family planning scheme which were initiated in 1955. 86 centres of family planning were started in the Second Plan period in addition to a few centres established during the First Plan. The measures taken for improvement of other health services included the modernization and expansion of Ayurvedic system of medicine. The number of Ayurvedic dispensaries was increased and many facilities were added to the existing ones.

Water Supply

8. This proved to be a formidable problem not only in the inland districts because of difficult terrain but also in the populated coastal areas

on account of heavy saline intrusion during the summer months. Some attention was paid in the First Plan period, but in the Second, a Master Plan was drawn up for supply of drinking water for rural areas by pulling together the provisions made under many different programmes. The expenditure incurred during the First and the Second Plan periods is Rs. 129·09 lakhs and Rs. 208·08 lakhs respectively. In the pre-plan period protected water supply was available in five towns, namely, Puri, Berhampur, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Baripada. During the period of two plans, protected water supply was taken up in 14 other towns. The scheme covered many of the important towns where the problem of water supply was acute, but many more towns yet remain to be taken up in the coming years.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

9. The earlier history of Orissa is replete with the catastrophes of large scale floods, famines and pestilence. These calamities were taking tremendous tolls of human life from time to time, besides causing grave economic and agricultural distress. In the earlier decades of the century, the administration was hardly equipped with effective means to fight against the uncertainties of the monsoon or the decimation caused by devastating epidemics. These precarious phenomena continued right through the first half of the present century. In the subsequent decade, 1951--61, which coincided with the implementation of national development plans, notable success was achieved in the fields of flood control and public health measures, though it was not possible to eliminate or substantially curb the occurrence of natural vicissitudes. There were instances of grave distress during the decade, though their frequency and intensity had been generally reduced. A brief account of the natural calamities during the decade 1951--61 is given below:

Drought of 1954 and 1955

10. There was no case of any large scale flood or scarcity during the first three years of the decade. But a large area in the State was affected by failure of crop in the harvest of 1954 on account of scanty rainfall during the months of July, August and September. The rainfall which was limited to 1,179 mms. during the year as against the normal annual of 1,482 mms. was ill-timed and ill-distributed creating acute conditions of drought. This phenomenon continued till August of 1955 with increasing deterioration in the supply of foodgrains. The worst affected areas were located in the districts of Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. Altogether 2,620,000 acres of cultivated land were affected by drought during 1954-55. The yield of crop was generally poor and the recovery was as low as 2 annas of crop in the rupee or even less in Balasore, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts. The outturn in other districts was slightly higher, the maximum yield being to the extent of 8 annas of crops.

Floods of September 1955

11. With drought conditions continuing till the end of August 1955 heavy and incessant rains came in September. The rainfall was unusually heavy in the catchment areas which brought in unprecedented floods in the principal rivers of Orissa, the magnitude and intensity of which surpassed the records of nearly a century. These floods aggravated the distress caused by the drought of 1954-55 in the coastal districts. The rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani and their branches overflowed their banks causing damages to the crops and habitation in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and partially in the districts of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Bolangir and Sambalpur. The water level of Mahanadi at Jobra during this flood rose up to 76·20 feet, the highest gauge-reading recorded during the last one hundred years. The result was seen in one of the greatest damages ever done to the thickly populated areas and the

protected and irrigated regions round about the Dalaighai on the left bank of the river Kathjori in Cuttack district which was breached on the 6th of September 1955. Simultaneously, there were breaches in many other embankments as a result of the sudden appearance, the great magnitude and the terrific velocity of the floods in all the deltaic rivers of Orissa coming at the same time. So vast was the area covered by flood water that when the relief parties flew over the inundated localities, the whole area between the rivers Baitarani and Mahanadi extending up to the Chilka lake looked almost like one sheet of water. Besides casualties, involving loss of human lives and livestock, there was disruption in roads, railways and telegraphic services and communications by water were also paralysed. The breaches caused heavy damage to crops and houses. The total loss is officially estimated at Rs. 12·11 crores. Nearly 20,688 acres of land were sandcast, and crops on nearly 988,570 acres of land were damaged. Loss of 79 human lives was also reported.

Floods of 1956

12. In the year 1956, the monsoon set in much earlier and there was heavy rainfall throughout the first week of June 1956. The rivers Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baitarani, Budhabalanga and Subarnarekha with their branches and tributaries were in spate. There were floods more than once in these rivers. Although the flood level did not reach the previous year's highest level, the havocs and damages due to water-logging caused by heavy rainfall were considerable. Among the south Orissa districts, Koraput experienced heavy rainfall in the 1st week of July 1956. The rivers Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Indrabati and Kolab swelled up to abnormal level and overtopped their banks. The floods of 1956 affected 184,255 acres of cultivated land in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Ganjam and Koraput and a total area of 5,920 acres was sandcast. The approximate value of loss of crop was estimated to be Rs. 57,11,222.

Epidemics of 1958 and 1959

13. Hardly had the districts recovered from the distress caused by drought and floods, came the misfortune of suffering from the epidemics of cholera and smallpox. The district of Kalahandi which had escaped the ravages of the floods had the worst epidemic of cholera in the year 1958 and of smallpox in the year 1959. The districts of Ganjam, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Puri and Cuttack had also virulent epidemic of smallpox during 1958. Bolangir had a still worse type of epidemic and a greater number of deaths in the year 1959.

Floods of August 1960

14. The last year of the decade had the worst of calamities in the form of devastating floods mainly in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Sambalpur. The catchment areas of all the rivers from the Subarnarekha in the north to the Mahanadi in the south had torrential downpour of rains. The position in the Mahanadi valley did not become so alarming due to partial control of the flow of water by the Hirakud Dam. But Brahmani exceeded the maximum water-level ever recorded by 2·5 ft at Jenapur and overtopped the embankment at Talcher, and Baitarani surpassed the previous highest level of 69·20 feet (1927) recorded at Akhuapada by 2·8 feet. Similarly, the river near Bheden in Sambalpur district rose by 7 feet higher than the highest level ever recorded. The Khanda hill stream which passes through Rairakhol (Sambalpur district) was also in high flood and the level, according to the local people, rose at least 10 feet above the highest ever known. In the coastal districts, Kendrapara and Jajpur subdivisions of Cuttack district and Bhadrak of Balasore district were worst affected by the floods in the rivers Brahmani and Baitarani. Over a lakh of houses were damaged and 8,000 families were rendered homeless in these floods. Loss of human lives and livestock reported were 45 and 2,670 respectively. Stocks of 60,000 to 70,000 maunds of grain valued at about Rs. 7 lakhs were washed away or spoiled due to inundation. About 1,437,000 acres of cropped area were partially or fully damaged and 11,000 acres of cultivated land were sandcast.

Level of Production

15. The production of rice, the staple food-crop of Orissa increased from 20 lakh tons in 1950 (*) to 36·69 lakh tons in 1960 (**). Foodgrains other than rice were also grown in 1961 to the extent of 3·85 lakh tons, important among them being ragi, maize, sugarcane, pulses and rabi. Thus the total food production in 1961 is estimated at 40·54 lakh tons. Confining the consideration to rice alone, it is usual to deduct 14 per cent from the net produce towards wastage, animal consumption and seed requirements. This takes away 5·14 lakh tons, leaving 31·55 lakh tons for actual human consumption. Some quantity of rice grown in the State was exported to other States. The official figures indicate that the quantity exported in 1961 was 1·76 lakh tons. This reduces the available quantity for domestic consumption to 29·79 lakh tons if the production figures are correct.

Quantity of Consumption

16. The actual quantity of foodgrains consumed, as against the quantity of stock available for home consumption, may be calculated by reducing the total population to consumption units. One adult male aged 15 years or above may be taken as one consumpion unit. The children and female population may be reduced to consumption units on the basis of a formula described as Lusk's co-efficients (†). The consumption total in 1951 was worked out on the basis of 13·67 oz. per day per consumption unit (equivalent to cosumption of rice by an adult male 15 years of age or above) in the Census Report of 1951. This Report, however, indicated with good reasons that the per capita consumption of food was on the increase. Depending on estimates prepared by other independent sources, it may be reasonable to assume that the consumption unit in the State had risen in 1961 to 16 ozs. Accordingly, the foodgrains requirement (rice only) of the population of Orissa in 1961 was 23·76 lakh tons, which figure is the result of reduction of the population of the State in 1961 into consumption units according to Lusk's co-efficients, multiplied by 16 ozs.

Reported Figures overestimated

17. As the quantity available for internal consumption in orissa in 1961 is estimated at 29·79 lakh tons, the quantity actually consumed, viz., 23·76 lakh tons is short by 6·03 lakh tons of rice. It is difficult to account for such a considerable quantity. The argument that some stocks go underground, may not explain the whole or even a part of the enormous shortage, for the habit of saving for future contingency or storing or hoarding for speculative purposes with regard to a perishable commodity has a limited scope on account of the indispensability of annual replacements of old stock by new. Thus the quantity available for disposal in any year is not seriously affected by stocks going underground, which is at best a rotational operation involving a particular quantity carried over from year to year. The rational explanation for such remarkable difference between production and consumption may be found in the overestimate of production figures. The optimism of the planners indirectly influences the scale of evaluation, and so the existence of some amount of overenthusiasm in estimating the achievements of development projects cannot be ruled out. Apart from this type of weakness in the published figures, there are some cogent reasons why there is a wide gap between production and consumption. The agricultural production figures are mere forecasts.

NOTE—(*) Bulletin on Food Statistics, January, 1951, Ministry of Agriculture P. 3.

(**) Obtained from Director of Agriculture and Food Production.

(†) Vide Census Report of Orissa, Part I, 1951, P. 261.

Sometimes, however, the estimate is made on the basis of yield rate obtained in a crop cutting survey as was done in 1959-60 by the State Bureau of Statistics and Economics. The year of survey happened to be a prosperous agricultural year. The yield rate would not hold good for other years, particularly for such years as 1955, 1957 and 1960 when the production was affected by floods or droughts. Lastly, the sampling technique then but a year old with its inherent faults may also be partly responsible. So the actual production would be less than the reported figures. According to the calculations made above, the quantity required for home consumption in 1961 was 23·76 lakh tons, the quantity of export was 1·76 lakh tons and the quantity of wastage,etc., was of the order of 4 lakh tons approximately. Thus the total production of rice in 1961 may be taken 29·32 lakh tons, as against the production in 1951 of 20 lakh tons. The increase in production by about 9.52 lakh tons in 10 years is a tangible achievement and should be a ground for credit for those who planned and those who executed, but any claim to a much higher production may not be established except through statistical myth. The published figure of 36·69 lakh tons of rice in 1961 is approximately overestimated to the extent of 25 per cent above the acceptable figure.

PRICE SPIRAL

Rise in Prices and its Causes

18. Pressure on prices is generated from three sources, namely, volume of available goods and services, fiscal policies affecting total money supply and circulation, and the pattern of investments. As regards the first point, the total demand acting on the total volume of goods and services available would tend to fix a price level. The pattern of demand, in turn, is influenced by the total money supply. If considerable deficit financing is resorted to and the volume of bank-credit is well expanded, prices would tend to rise. If the investments are on such projects, which have long gestation periods, i. e., long maturing periods before yielding outputs, it would generate inflationary pressures on price level. On the other hand, if the investments are made in quick yielding projects of agriculture and social services rather than on big projects of irrigation and power, industries and mining, and transport and communications, the inflationary pressure on prices is likely to be much less. During the last two Plans, some expenditure was incurred on industries, mining, transport and communications in the State Plans. In this respect, it would be natural to expect some extent of pressure on prices. A substantial amount was also spent on irrigation and power projects, namely, Hirakud Dam Project, Machkund Project and Delta Irrigation. A good number of industria projects were also executed during the decade by private industrialists. Lastly, a considerable part of the Plan expenditure was diverted to schemes of agricultural programmes,co-operation and community development and various social services. It would thus appear that the Plan expenditure was of such type that a part of it produced some amount of pressure on prices, while another part did not equally affect the level of prices. This is quite natural in a developing economy with aims very much diversified. The price rise in fact, experienced in the State during the decade has been partly in keeping with the national background of fiscal policies by which a good dose of deficit financing was injected into the economy. The major part of price rise in the State is due to the short-falls in outputs in relation to demand.

Price Index

19. Only some unweighted data as to prices are available for the State of Orissa, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics According to these, with August 1939 as base the wholesale price of rice rose from 542 in 1950 to 600 in 1958 and back to 550 in 1959. Sugar prices rose from 358 in 1950 to 363 in 1959. The price of pulses rose from 487 in 1950 to 560 in 1959.

The index number of retail prices is also available, which as between the years 1950 and 1958 indicate a rise in price of rice from 491 to 596, of cloth from 485 to 560. The working class consumer price index number for Cuttack with 1949 as base indicates that food prices rose from 112 in 1950 to 116 in 1959 and prices of all items from 111 in 1950 to 118 in 1959. The corresponding index number for Berhampur also exhibits similar rise in prices.

Heavy Burden

20. Finally, it would appear that the price level was seriously disturbed in the decade 1941—51 and that having risen in undue proportions, go itself stabilized and then kept on a milder upward trend in 1951—61. This trend was not as drastic as in the decade 1941—51. But the common man was hit hard and was worse off during 1951—61 because the increase in the price index in this decade though comparatively small, came on the top of the price spiral of the decade preceding, the cumulative effect of which was good enough to break the economic backbone of the middle and lower classes of people.

LEVEL OF LIVING

Implications

21. A certain output of goods and services distributed amongst a people yields them a living. It consists of, say, so many ounces of foodgrains, so much of meat, fish and fat, so many yards of cloth, a quantity of medicines, a certain housing space, so much of a teacher's time for a child, certain time of a doctor for medical care, so many cinema shows, etc., for an individual. Level of living thus implies the level of consumption of the basic requisites of man's existence in terms of food, clothing, housing, health facilities, education' leisure and certain cultural amenities and so on.

22. During ten years from 1951 to 1961, a seemingly big improvement in the level of living of the people inthe State would appear to have occurred. Death rate has appreciably declined; education and health services havebeen widely extended; many towns and villages have been electrified; a big rise in consumption of luxuries has occurred; in rural areas sugar has replaced 'gur' and the numbers of tailored shirts, torch lights, cycles and umbrellas have greatly increased. If these phenomena lead to any conclusion that level of living has well risen, it may be quite deceptive. For the fundamental question is whether the population has been assured of a minimum level of balanced diet, minimum quantities of clothes in keeping with decency and protection from weather, minimum housing space, reasonable levels of education for the children and of medical care for all, etc. Only when these are achieved, can there be any question of rising above a standard of living, for any improvement below this standard may not mean much.

Per Capita Income

23. Per capita income has been a convenient tool of analysis in gauging and planning material well-being of the people. That has been the guideline of the Five-Year Plans in the country. The targets, resources and strategy are all planned with reference to it.

24. There is a large range of goods and services produced, without any common physical standard of measurement of them all. All these, hence, are measured in terms of money. State income for a year thus indicates that year's total volume of goods and services produced and distributed. Calculated in constant prices of 1958-59, State income of Orissa rose from the level of Rs. 318·68 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 422·58 crores in 1960-61. The population figures for various intermediate years having been estimated on the basis of Census figures of 1951 and 1961, the income per capita has also been found out, that has risen from Rs. 217·59p in 1951-52 to Rs. 244·89p. in 1960-61. The

increase is of the order of 12·55 per cent. In other words, the per head per day earning in Orissa increased from 60 paise in 1951-52 to 67 paise in 1960-61.

25. During this period, the per capita income in India rose from the level of Rs. 284 to that of Rs. 330 (*). It meant an increase of nearly 16 per cent in ten years, against Orissa's 12·55 per cent. Thus, not only has Orissa lagged behind—it had not by 1961 achieved the all-India level of 1951, but also has the lag increased. In other words, the people of Orissa have become poorer in a comparative sense by the all-India standard during the ten years under review.

Below the 'Poverty Line'

26. Per capita income, however, though a very useful tool of analysis, has its own limitations. It is after all an average. In a society with wide disparities of income, it would hardly represent the conditions of those at the lowest rungs of the economic ladder. In Orissa, exactly, the statistics of per capita income may not mean much. The State has the largest percentage of population below the 'Poverty Line'. Based on National Sample Survey Consumer expenditure data, it was estimated (†) that in 1961, Orissa had 35·4 per cent of its Census population below the 'Poverty Line'. 'Poverty Line' was fixed with reference to the abnormally low figure of expenditure of Rs. 1·50 paise per day per household, or less than Rs. 10 per month per head. Orissa had the sad role of leading all the States in this respect. The problem of raising Orissa's per capita income to a par with all-India per capita income by 1971 has often been posed. Far more difficult than this would be the problem of raising the level of living of this large chunk of the State's population from the depths of poverty.

NOTE—(*) At 1960-61 prices calculated from Table 4, Third Five-Year Plan, Government of India, Page 35.
(†) Bose, S. K:—Some Aspects of Indian Economic Development, Vol. I.

PART F

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

Unprecedented Growth

The decade 1951—61 has distinguished itself in the demographic history of Orissa by ushering in a period of unprecedented growth of population at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, a rate of increase which was attained never before. During the last half a century, there was no firm trend in the rate of growth of population, but conditions started changing thereafter. The rate of growth during the decade (1951—61) was over three times the rate of the decade preceding (1941—51). There are no indications that the trend is likely to be reversed in coming decades, even though there may be variations in the actual rate.

Increasing Survival Rate

2. Natural increase of population is determined by working out the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. The rates of natural increase have been worked out for the past decades on the basis of recorded Vital Statistics. But on account of the admitted deficiency in these statistics, these rates of natural increase are not completely reliable. They indicate, however, a general trend. The rate of natural increase in 1921—30 was 6·5. It rose to 7·3 in 1931—40 but fell to the low level of 2·2 in 1941—50. Relying on the same basis of recorded Vital Statistics, the increase rate of the decade 1951—60 comes to 9·6.

3. The rates of natural increase may, however, be more reliably determined on the basis of the estimates of birth and death rates prepared by the Census Actuary. According to this estimate, the birth rate of Orissa for the decade 1951—60 was 40·4, and of the death rate was 22·9, giving a rate of natural increase at 17·5. This rate is very high as compared with the rates worked out for the preceding decades.

4. Survival rate of the population is not exactly the same as the rate of natural increase. But both are more or less parallel. The survival rate has remarkably increased during the decade 1951—61, as it has in the case of natural increase. The increasing survival rate is one of the principal factors contributing to the rapid growth of population in the decade 1951—61.

Declining Female Ratio

5. Orissa is one of the States in India having a surplus female population. The surplus, however, in Orissa is nominal, namely, 1,001 females for every 1,000 males. Kerala is the only other State in India, according to the Census of 1961, where the sex ratio is high, namely, 1,022. Besides, there are a few small territorial units, such as, Pondicherry, Manipur, Goa, etc., where the females are surplus over the males. In all other States in India, females are less in number than males, principal among them being Punjab (864), West Bengal (878), Delhi (785) and Assam (876). A notable fact with regard to sex ratio is that there has been a persistent decline in the number of females as compared with the number of males in Orissa since the year 1921. In 1921 there were 1,086 females per 1,000 males, or in other words there were 86 surplus females for every 1,000 males. This surplus was reduced to 67 in 1931, 53 in 1941, 22 in 1951 and finally to 1 in 1961. This remarkable trend in decrease of female ratio raises an interesting population problem deserving close study.

Growth of Literacy

6. The decade has achieved moderate progress in expansion of literacy, which has grown from 15·8 per cent in 1951 to 21·7 per cent in 1961, marking an increase of 5·9 per cent in 10 years. The national average of India has risen from 16·6

per cent to 24·0 per cent which is a gain of 7·4 per cent during the decade. The growth of literacy in Orissa is slower than in India as a whole. But the trend of growth has been faster, for the rate of increase which was 3·4 in 1941—51 has improved to 5·9 in 1951—61. Literacy among females is growing faster than males, though the volume is quite small. Female literacy grew from 2·26 per cent in 1941 to 4·55 per cent in 1951 and ultimately to 10·12 per cent in 1961. The percentage of literacy among males during these three decades is 17·73, 20·62 and 40·26 respectively, as calculated after excluding population of the age-group 0—4 years.

Shift between Agriculture and Industry

7. The attraction of employment offered by agriculture and industry respectively may be assessed with reference to the number of workers attached to each. In 1951 the number of workers in agriculture was 38·49 lakhs which increased to 56·56 lakhs in 1961, marking a growth of 46·9 per cent. Similarly, the number of workers attached to non-agricultural occupations in 1951 was 16·21 lakhs, increasing to 20·05 lakhs, showing an increase of 23·6 per cent. The growth of population during the decade 1951—61 occurred at the rate of 19·82 per cent, but the number of working population rose tremendously to 40·0 per cent. This is a remarkable increase. Divided between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations, the percentage growth during the decade was 46·9 in respect of the former and 23·6 in respect of the latter. The percentage growth of workers in agriculture was nearly double that of workers in non-agriculture. As the Second Plan was intended to lay emphasis on industry with a view to release pressure on agriculture, it was hoped that the growth of working population during the decade will be mostly diverted towards industry. But in fact this has not happened. Firstly, this may be due to considerably large investments made directly or indirectly for the benefit of agriculture during the two Plan periods. Secondly, the high figures relating to agricultural workers are partly the result of the changing concept of economic classification. The Census Economic Classification in 1951 was based on a person's occupation than on his industry, while in 1961 it was based on a person's industry irrespective of his occupation. Lastly, much of the participation is unskilled and a worker can move freely as unskilled labour from one category to another in search of employment. In spite of these cogent reasons, the fact remains that there has been little shift in favour of industry, much against what was expected when the Plans were formulated.

Beginnings of Demographic Transition

8. A country is considered to have completed a phase of demographic transition if it has passed from a high-birth-rate and high-death-rate culture with low living standards to a culture in which low-birth-rate and low-death-rate with relatively high living standards are predominant. Orissa seems to have entered into the early stages of this transition in the decade 1951—61. An examination of the birth and death rates, which will be made in due course, will show that death rate has lowered perceptibly, while birth rate has yet to achieve an equal success. Low birth rate has to wait for educational and economic developments Thus by improving the death rate, Orissa has but won a small part of the battle of transition. It has to carry on the struggle till the death rate further comes down to the appropriate level, the birth rate is substantially cut down, and what is most important, the success in eliminating nutritional deficiency and vulnerability to disease is achieved. Then only, will Orissa be regarded as having traversed the course of demographic transition. With the decade 1951—61, the venture has just begun.

9. The period of transition has a notable draw back. Its main feature, namely, the reduction of the death rate without any corresponding reduction in birth rate is a basic biological factor in large-scale growth of human population. It is improbable that a country could make the

demographic transition without many-fold increase in population. In fact when the western nations completed this transition in the beginning of the 19th century, they increased approximately three-fold in numbers. Such increase, unprecedented in case of Orissa, has just begun in the decade 1951—61 and is not expected to come to end too soon.

Concluding Remarks

10. The race between population growth and expansion of resources is eternal. The inception of the Adam-Eve world was limited to the forbidden fruit. Their progeny on earth started growing in numbers and added fire, stone implements, pot-making, etc., to their resources. Metal was still then outside the knowledge of man. From that stage to the days of nuclear fusion is a long stride, but longer is the measure of population growth. Hence the eternal race, the incessant rivalry and competition between growing humanity and available resources. Any maladjustment between the two may lead to human misery in various forms. If the growth of population is disproportionate to the growth of resources, the agricultural and economic developments will be swamped and out-paced. "The population question is the basic problem of the world today," says Harry Emerson Fosdic, "and unless we can solve it...., no other major problem of our world society can be solved at all".

CHAPTER II

THE GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

PART A

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, SEX RATIO, RANKING IN POPULATION AND AREA

Ranking of Orissa

Orissa occupies a position somewhat above the middle in the list of ranking of States and the Union Territories of India with regard to population and area. The population as recorded in 1961 is 17,548,846 which constitutes 4·0 per cent of India's total population. Orissa holds the twelfth rank in the list containing 27 States and Union Territories. With regard to area, it has a slightly higher position as the area of 60,172 sq. miles forming 4·90 per cent of India's total area gives it the ninth position. Orissa has a larger population than Kerala, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir as well as all the Union Territories but comes below the level of population of 11 other States. It has a larger area than West Bengal, Madras, Punjab, Kerala, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir but is smaller in territorial extent than the remaining States.

2. Compared with foreign countries, Orissa is more or less equal in population to Canada (18·2 millions) and Yugoslavia (18·5 millions) and contains nearly double the population of Ceylon (8·1 millions). In area Orissa may be compared with England and Wales which together are slightly smaller, being 58,340 sq. miles, while Orissa is 60,172 sq. miles.

3. The statements below compare Orissa's demographic particulars with those of some foreign countries and indicate the ranking of States and Union Territories in terms of population and area.

STATEMENT II.1

Comparison of Population particulars with Other Countries

Country	Latest Census (month and year)	Population			Annual rate of increase (1953—60)	Sex ratio	Density (population) per Sq. Km. of area in 1960
		Persons	Males	Females			
Orissa ..	**3·61**	**17,548,846**	**8,770,586**	**8,778,260**	**1·8**	**1,001**	**113**
India ..	3·61	439,234,771	226,293,201	212,941,570	2·0	941	138
*Pakistan ..	2·61	93,831,982	49,308,645[2]	44,411,968[2]	1·9	901	98
Burma ..	2·53	2,940,704	1,499,488	1,441,216	1·0	961	30
Ceylon ..	3·53	8,097,895	4,268,730	3,829,165	2·7	897	151
*China (Main land) ..	6·53	582,603,417[1]	297,553,518	276,652,422	2·3	930	68
*Japan ..	10·60	93,418,501	45,871,194*	47,535,636*	1·0	1,036	252
*U. K. ..	4·61	52,675,556*	25,478,000*	27,198,000*	0·5	1,068	215
France ..	5·54	42,843,520	20,551,100	22,292,420	0·9	1,085	83
*Yugoslavia ..	3·61	18,538,150[3]	9,029,000*	9,510,000*	1·1	1,053	72
Australia ..	6·61	10,508,191	5,312,284	5,195,907	2·2	978	1
Egypt ..	9·60	26,059,000	..	..	2·4	..	26
Canada ..	6·61	18,238,247	..	..	2·6	..	2
U. S. A. ..	4·60	179,323,175	88,331,494	90,991,681	1·7	1,030	19

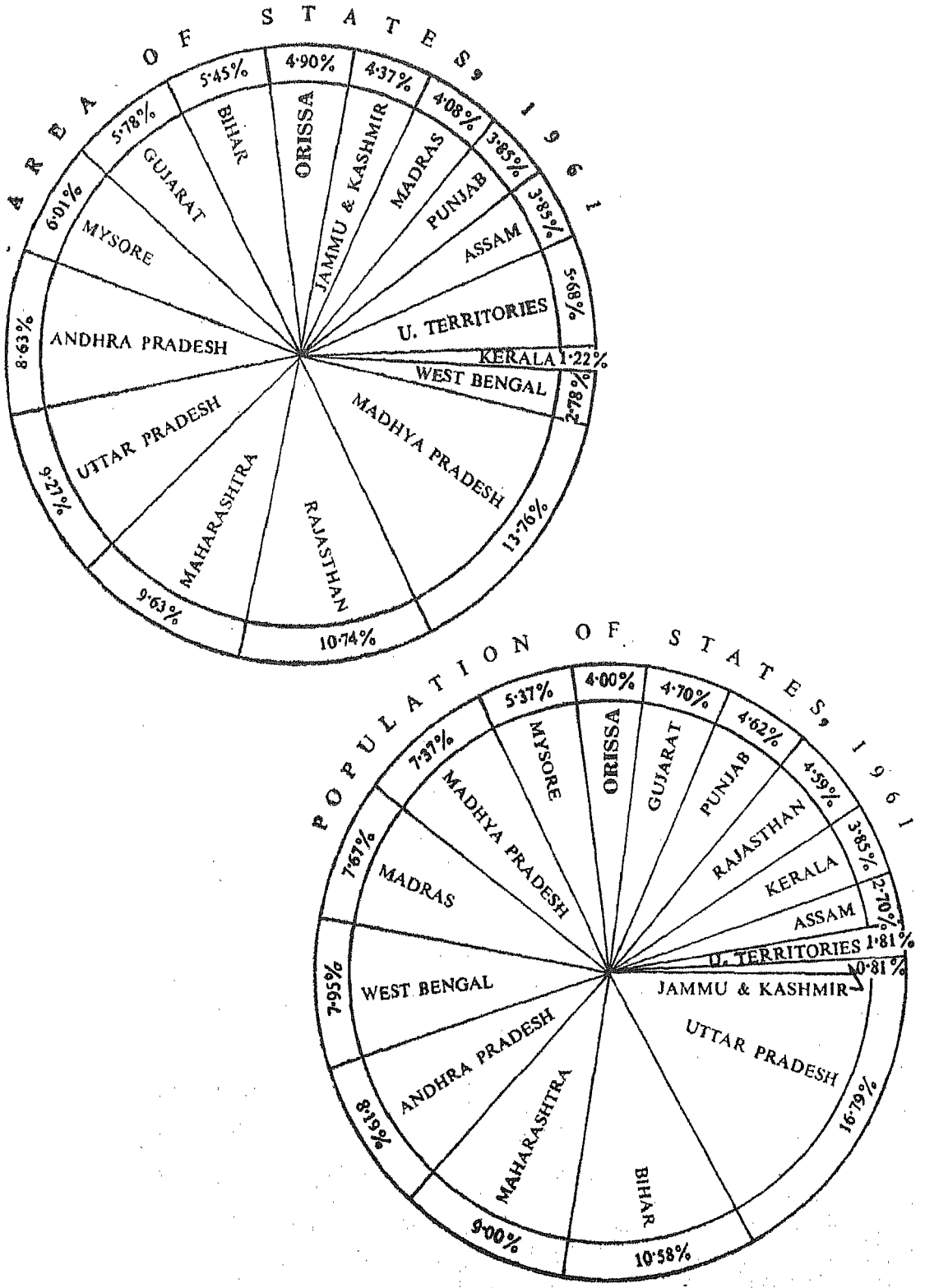
* Provisional

(1) Population registered, plus estimate of 8,397,477 for persons living in outlying areas where local registration offices were not established. Sex break-up of estimate is not available.

(2) Reason for discrepancy between this figure and sum of frequencies for male and female is rounding of figure for the latter.

(3) Excludes the foreigners, numbering 111,369 for both sexes.

II.A—PERCENTAGE OF AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES IN INDIAN UNION

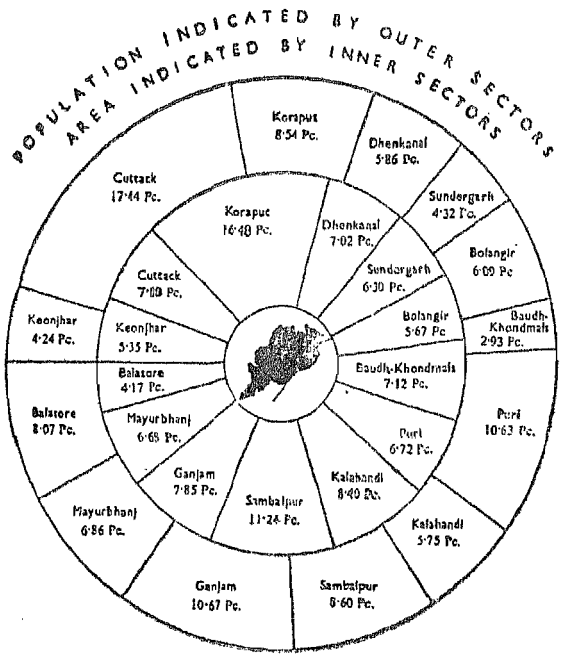


STATEMENT II.2

Ranking of States in Population and Area

State or Union Territory	Population in 1961	Percentage of India's population in 1961	Rank in population		Area in Sq. miles	Percentage of India's area	Rank in area
			1961	1951			
INDIA ..	**439,234,771**	**100**	..	..	**1,228,402**	**100**	..
Uttar Pradesh ..	73,746,401	16·79	1	1	113,879	9·27	4
Bihar ..	*46,455,610*	*10·58*	2	2	*66,936*	*5·45*	*8*
Maharashtra ..	39,553,718	9·00	3	3	118,280	9·63	3
Andhra Pradesh ..	35,983,447	8·19	4	4	106,053	8·63	5
West Bengal ..	34,926,279	7·95	5	6	34,194	2·78	14
Madras ..	33,686,953	7·67	6	5	*50,154*	*4·08*	*11*
Madhya Pradesh ..	32,372,408	7·37	7	7	169,042	13·76	1
Mysore ..	23,586,772	5·37	8	8	73,846	6·01	6
Gujarat ..	20,633,350	4·70	9	9	71,056	5·78	7
Punjab ..	20,306,812	4·62	10	10	47,305	3·85	12
Rajasthan ..	20,155,602	4·59	11	11	131,890	10·74	2
Orissa ..	**17,548,846**	**4·00**	**12**	**12**	**60,172**	**4·90**	**9**
Kerala ..	16,903,715	3·85	13	13	*15,003*	*1·22*	*16*
Assam ..	11,872,772	2·70	14	14	47,257	3·85	13
Jammu & Kashmir ..	3,560,976	0·81	15	15	53,665	4·37	10
Union Territories and other Areas							
Delhi ..	2,658,612	6·61	16	16	573	0·05	24
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,351,144	0·31	17	17	10,702	0·87	17
Tripura ..	1,142,005	0·26	18	18	4,116	0·34	20
Manipur	780,037	0·18	19	20	8,628	0·70	18
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	626,667	0·14	20	19	1,431	0·12	23
Nagaland ..	369,200	0·08	21	22	6,366	0·52	19
Pondicherry ..	*369,079*	*0·08*	22	21	181	0·01	26
N. E. F. A. ..	336,558	0·08	23	..	31,438	2·56	15
Sikkim ..	162,189	0·04	24	23	2,818	0·23	22
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	63,548	0·01	25	25	3,215	0·26	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	*57,963*	*0·01*	*26*	24	*191*	*0·02*	*25*
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	24,108	0·01	27	26	11	N	27

II. B—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND AREA OF DISTRICTS



Ranking of Districts

4. With regard to the quantum of population, the districts vary considerably from one another. The most populous district is Cuttack with a population of 30·6 lakhs and the least populous district is Baudh-Khondmals containing a population of 5·1 lakhs, which is nearly one-sixth of the most populous district. In between these levels lie 11 other districts. Cuttack district alone makes for one-sixth of the total population of the State. Other districts which come within the next group of population around 15 lakhs each are Puri, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Koraput. In the next lower group having a population exceeding 10 lakhs are contained Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Kalahandi. Only 3 districts are below the level of 10 lakhs, namely, Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Baudh-Khondmals.

STATEMENT II.3

Ranking of Districts

District	Population in 1961	Percentage of State's population	Rank in population	Area in Sq. miles	Percentage of State's area	Rank in area
Cuttack ..	3,060,320	17·44	1	4,210·0	7·00	7
Ganjam ..	1,872,530	10·67	2	4,725·0	7·85	4
Puri ..	1,865,439	10·63	3	4,043·3	6·72	8
Sambalpur ..	1,508,686	8·60	4	6,764·6	11·24	2
Koraput ..	1,498,271	8·54	5	9,919·0	16·48	1
Balasore ..	1,415,923	8·07	6	2,507·0	4·17	13
Mayurbhanj ..	1,204,043	6·86	7	4,021·8	6·68	9
Bolangir ..	1,068,686	6·09	8	3,411·6	5·67	11
Dhenkanal ..	1,028,935	5·86	9	4,226·0	7·02	6
Kalahandi ..	1,009,654	5·75	10	5,057·0	8·40	3
Sundargarh ..	758,617	4·32	11	3,788·0	6·30	10
Keonjhar ..	743,315	4·24	12	3,216·5	5·35	12
Baudh-Khondmals	514,427	2·93	13	4,282·0	7·12	5

Most Populous District

5. A comparison of the most populous district of Orissa, namely, Cuttack with its counterparts in other States in India is interesting. Cuttack with a population of 30·6 lakhs is comparable to the most populous district of Andhra Pradesh, namely, Guntur (30·0 lakhs). There are only 4 States in India which have got their respective most populous districts having a population greater than that of Cuttack. These districts are Darbhanga (44·1 lakhs) in Bihar, Salem (38·0 lakhs) in Madras, Greater Bombay (41·5 lakhs) in Maharashtra and the 24 Parganas (62·8 lakhs) in West Bengal. In fact, the most populous district of India is the 24 Parganas in West Bengal which contains more than double the population of Cuttack, the most populous district of Orissa. In the remaining States the population size of the most populous district is smaller than that of Cuttack. These districts are Kamrup (20·6 lakhs) in Assam, Surat (24·5 lakhs) in Gujarat, Anantnag (6·5 lakhs) in Jammu and Kashmir, Kozhikode (26·1 lakhs) in Kerala, Bilaspur (20·2 lakhs) in Madhya Pradesh, Bangalore (25·0 lakhs) in Mysore, Firozepur (16·2 lakhs) in the Punjab, Jaipur (19·0 lakhs) in Rajasthan and Meerut (27·1 lakhs) in Uttar Pradesh.

Least Populous District

6. The least populous district of Orissa, namely, Baudh-Khondmals (5·1 lakhs) is smaller in population size than Darjeeling (6·2 lakhs) which is the least populous district of West Bengal. The least populous districts of other States which contain smaller population than Baudh-Khondmals are Uttar Kashi (1·2 lakhs) in Uttar Pradesh, Jaisalmer (1·4 lakhs) in Rajasthan, Coorg (3·2 lakhs) in Mysore, Datia (2·0 lakhs) in Madhya Pradesh, Mizo Hills (2·6 lakhs) in Assam, Dangs (0·71 lakhs) in Gujarat, Ladakh (0·88 lakhs) in Jammu and Kashmir, Nilgiris (4·09 lakhs) in Madras and Lahaul and Spiti (0·20 lakhs) in the Punjab. There are, however, many districts which contain large population although they happen to be the least populous districts of their respective States. Among such districts are Adilabad (10·0 lakhs) in Andhra Pradesh, Dhanbad (11·6 lakhs) in Bihar, Trichur (16·4 lakhs) in Kerala and Wardha (6·34 lakhs) in Maharashtra. Statement II. 4 contains a complete list of the most populous and the least populous districts of various States in India.

Average Population of Districts

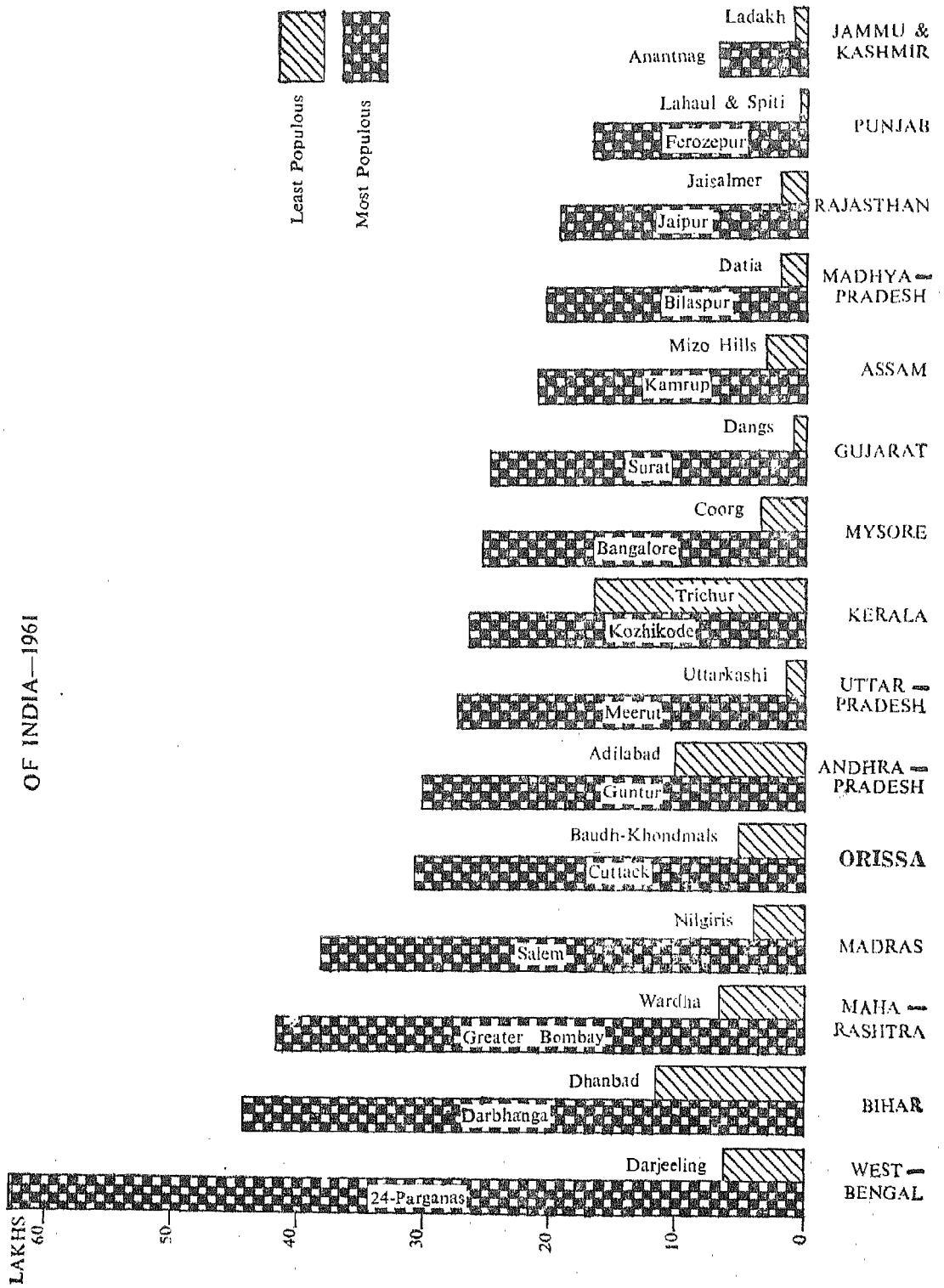
7. The Statement II. 4 also gives the average population of districts in each State. In Orissa the average population of districts comes to 13·5 lakhs which is not much unequal to the average population of districts in Uttar Pradesh (13·6 lakhs). The largest of average population is seen in Bihar (27·3 lakhs) followed by Madras (25·9 lakhs). Jammu and Kashmir with the average population of a district at the level of 3·9 lakhs is at the bottom of the list, with Madhya Pradesh (7·5 lakhs) and Rajasthan (7·7 lakhs) immediately above it.

STATEMENT II. 4

Most Populous, Least Populous Districts and Average Population of Districts

State	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
Andhra Pradesh ..	Guntur ..	3,009,900	Adilabad ..	1,009,292	1,799,172
Assam ..	Kamrup ..	2,062,572	Mizo Hills ..	266,063	1,079,343
Bihar ..	Darbhanga ..	4,413,027	Dhanbad ..	1,158,610	2,732,683
Gujarat ..	Surat ..	2,451,624	Dangs ..	71,567	1,213,726

II.C— MOST POPULOUS AND LEAST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN EACH OF THE STATES OF INDIA—1961



STATEMENT II.4

Most Populous, Least Populous Districts and Average Population of Districts—*Concld.*

State	Most populous district		Least populous district		Average population of district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	654,368	Ladakh	88,651	395,664
Kerala	Kozhikode	2,617,189	Trichur	1,639,862	1,878,191
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	2,021,793	Datia	200,467	752,847
Madras	Salem	3,804,108	Nilgiris	409,308	2,591,304
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	4,152,056	Wardha	634,277	1,521,297
Mysore	Bangalore	2,504,462	Coorg	322,829	1,241,409
Orissa	**Cuttack**	**3,060,320**	**Baudh-Khondmals**	**514,427**	**1,349,911**
Punjab	Ferozepur	1,619,116	Lahaul and Spiti	20,453	1,068,780
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1,901,756	Jaisalmer	140,338	775,215
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2,712,960	Uttar Kashi	122,836	1,365,674
West Bengal	24 Parganas	6,280,915	Darjeeling	624,640	2,182,892

Largest and Smallest Districts

8. As in the matter of population, the districts are subject to considerable disparity with regard to their area. There is no prescribed standard for the size of a district. Administrative convenience is the main criterion, besides political and geographical considerations, in the fixing of jurisdiction and area of a district. Accordingly, the size of a district in Orissa varies from the smallest, namely, Balasore (2,507·0 sq.m.) to the largest, namely, Koraput (9,919·0 sq.m.). The largest district is thus nearly four times the size of the smallest. The average area of a district in Orissa is 4,628·6 sq.miles. There are four districts in the State which are above the average, namely, Koraput (9,919·0 sq. m.), Sambalpur (6,764·6 sq. m.), Kalahandi (5,057·0 sq. m.) and Ganjam (4,725·0 sq.m.). The remaining nine districts are below the average area. These districts are Baudh-Khondmals (4,282·0 sq.m.), Dhenkanal (4,226·0 sq.m.), Cuttack(4,210·0 sq.m.), Puri (4,043·3 sq.m.), Mayurbhanj (4,021·8 sq.m.), Sundargarh (3,788·0 sq.m.), Bolangir (3,411·6 sq.m.), Keonjhar (3,216·5 sq.m.) and lastly Balasore (2,507·0 sq.m.).

9. On comparing the position with other States in India, it appears that the largest district of Orissa, namely, Koraput (9,919·0 sq.m.) is nearly equal to the largest district of Maharashtra, namely, Chanda (10,088·0 sq.m.). Some State have got incomparably large sized districts which are much larger than the largest district of Orissa. Such districts are Jaisalmer (14,995·0 sq.m.) in Rajasthan, Ladakh (37,754·0 sq.m.) in Jammu and Kashmir, Kutch (16,567·0 sq.m.) in Gujarat and Bastar (15,128·0 sq m.) in Madhya Pradesh. The largest district in Kerala, namely, Kozhikode (2,570·0 sq.m.) is the smallest in size in its group of largest districts of States in India. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also got the large-sized districts which are quite small being of the order of 4,000 to 5,000 sq. miles each.

10. As regards the smallest district, Calcutta comes first with an area of 40 sq.miles followed by Madras (49 sq.m.). The smallest district of Orissa namely, Balasore (2,507·0 sq.m.) occupies the second place in the list of small-sized districts of different States. Larger than Balasore is Hyderabad district which is the smallest district of Andhra Pradesh with an area of 2,997·0 sq. miles.

Size of Police Stations

11. The number of police stations existing in Orissa in 1961 was 299 including 4 town police stations, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Berhampur and Rourkela. Excluding these four, the smallest police station in the State is Baideswar PS in Cuttack district with an area of 30 sq. miles,

The largest police station in the State is Malkangiri in Koraput district which is 819 sq. miles in area. The average area of a police station in Orissa is 203·7 sq. miles. In the matter of population, Mahulpada in Sundargarh district is the smallest police station containing a population of 8,720. The largest police station in the State is Jajpur in Cuttack district which has a population of 188,719. The average population of police stations in the State comes to 58,692.

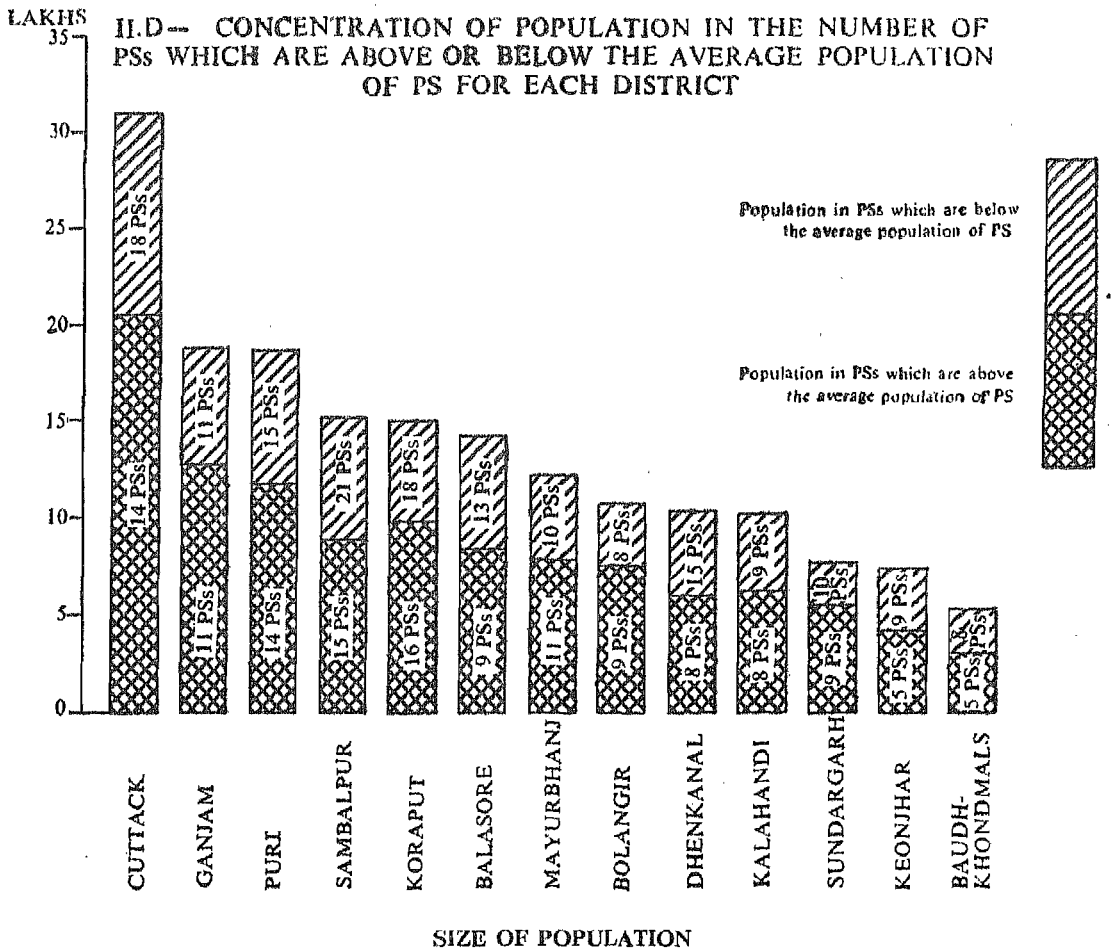
12. The statement below shows the number of police stations and their total population which are above or below the average population of police stations in their respective districts in 1961.

STATEMENT II. 5

Police Stations Above or Below Average Population

Districts	Total No. of PSs	No. of PSs in the district which are above the average population of PS for the district	Total population comprised in PSs mentioned in Col. 3	No. of PSs in the district which are below the average population of PS	Total population comprised in PSs mentioned in Col. 5	No. of PSs which are within ($\frac{1}{5}$) 20 per cent of average population of PSs for the district	Total population comprised in PSs. mentioned in Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kalahandi ..	17	8	618,804	9	390,850	7	409,322
Koraput ..	34	16	972,516	18	525,755	12	543,575
Sambalpur ..	36	15	878,368	21	630,318	12	477,497
Bolangir ..	17	9	745,387	8	323,299	7	448,571
Baudh-Khondmals ..	13	5	296,925	8	217,502	4	145,275
Ganjam ..	22	11	1,266,027	11	606,503	8	692,636
Sundargarh ..	19	9	546,539	10	212,078	5	197,044
Dhenkanal ..	23	8	601,831	15	427,104	5	221,140
Puri ..	29	14	1,174,187	15	691,252	12	757,538
Keonjhar ..	14	5	419,162	9	324,153	4	208,709
Cuttack ..	32	14	2,054,981	18	1,005,339	6	559,985
Mayurbhanj ..	21	11	775,312	10	428,731	11	636,399
Balasore ..	22	9	840,681	13	575,242	5	302,899

13. The districts of Bolangir and Mayurbhanj have a greater number of police stations each containing more than the average population of police stations for the respective district. In the remaining districts the concentration of population is higher in a smaller number of police stations. Wherever forest and hilly areas are considerable in extent, the population has to grow round the valleys and plains or other agriculturally prosperous areas. In this manner a higher concentration of population results in a small number of police stations. The large number of police stations having population below the PS average for the respective district are in most cases covered with areas unfit for cultivation purposes.



Population Size of Villages

14. A study of the number of persons per 10,000 of population living in villages and towns of particular population sizes shows that rural people mostly prefer to live in middle-sized villages of the population size of 200—999. With regard to towns, similar preference goes in favour of the smaller towns of Classes VI to III. Out of a population of 10,000 the villages with 200—999 population size attract 56 per cent. In other words, 5,600 persons live in villages of this size alone. The second preference goes to villages with the population size of 1,000—4,999. In this class of village 2,576 persons live, while the villages containing a population of less than 200 provide habitation for 1,141 persons. Large-sized villages containing lation of over 5,000 are small in number and attract a small proportion of 51 persons only out of 10,000. The remaining persons choose to live in towns, namely, 419 in towns of Classes VI to III, 130 in Class II towns and 83 persons in Class I towns.

15. If the position is compared with the conditions existing in other States it will appear that nowhere rural people are so fond of small-sized villages, containing population less than 200, as they are in Orissa. Next to Orissa in this regard is Assam where 878 persons out of a total of 10,000 live in such kind of villages. Madras with 24 persons has the smallest number among all the States in India. Almost similar is the position with regard to middle-sized villages containing population of 200—999. Orissa (5,600) tops the

list followed by Madhya Pradesh (5,431) and Assam (5,150). The smallest figure (9 persons only) in this respect, however, comes from Kerala. The position changes with regard to the next higher group of villages of population 1,000—4,999. Orissa is no more at the top. Andhra Pradesh (5,561) and Madras (5,147) have gone up, while Orissa (2,576) is very much near the bottom. Similarly, Orissa has poor performance to show with regard to villages of population 5,000 and over.

Population Size of Towns

16. In the urban sphere the general pattern shows that the towns of Class II contain the least proportion of population. The majority of the urban folk prefer to live either in towns of Class I or in towns of the smallest group of Classes VI to III, but in Orissa the lowest proportion is in the Class I and the proportion improves as the Class of town goes down to II and finally to VI to III. This departure from the general pattern noticeable in other States has resulted from the fact that Orissa has got the smallest number of Class I town limited to one only, namely, Cuttack. Development of cities has yet to take place in Orissa.

Proportion of Population living in Villages and Towns

17. The following statement gives the number of persons per 10,000 of population in villages and towns of selected population sizes:

STATEMENT II.6

Population Size of Villages and Towns

States	Total population	Villages with population of (a)				Population of (b)	(c)	(d)
		Less than 200	200—999	1,000—4,999	5,000 and over	Towns of Classes VI—III	Towns of Class II	Towns of Class I
Andhra Pradesh ..	10,000	145	1,646	5,561	904	852	148	744
Assam ..	10,000	878	5,150	3,140	63	549	49	171
Bihar ..	10,000	473	3,592	4,353	740	371	108	363
Gujarat ..	10,000	176	2,723	4,052	473	1,155	301	1,120
Jammu and Kashmir ..	10,000	688	4,724	2,827	95	549	..	1,117
Kerala ..	10,000	N	9	926	7,554	744	174	593
Madhya Pradesh ..	10,000	858	5,431	2,231	51	754	117	558
Madras ..	10,000	24	855	5,147	1,306	1,134	431	1,103
Maharashtra ..	10,000	177	2,747	3,657	597	795	194	1,833
Mysore ..	10,000	275	3,150	3,877	465	1,031	281	921
**Orissa ..	**10,000**	**1,141**	**5,600**	**2,576**	**51**	**419**	**130**	**83**
Punjab ..	10,000	226	2,871	4,372	517	979	437	598
Rajasthan ..	10,000	554	4,134	3,386	298	892	120	616
Uttar Pradesh ..	10,000	457	4,151	3,795	311	435	151	700
West Bengal ..	10,000	311	2,870	3,831	542	628	435	1,383

18. The position may be studied from another angle also, namely, by examining the percentage of villages and towns among all the villages and towns of particular population sizes. Taking the total number of villages and towns to be 100 in each case, there are 46 in the group of villages containing less than 200 population, 48 in the group of 200—999 population, and 6 in the group containing 1,000—4,999 persons. The number is negligible with regard to the villages containing population over 5,000. With regard to towns, 93 belong to Classes VI to III, 5 belong to Class II and only 2 to Class I. For the convenience in comparison, the ratio may, therefore, be indicated by the figures 93:5:2. West Bengal presents a very much different pattern as the ratio is 77:16:7. In other States there are small differences from the pattern obtaining in Orissa. With regard to the percentage of villages

in other States in India the general pattern shows the highest figure in the group of villages containing population of 200—999, as it is the case with Orissa. But with regard to other groups of villages, the percentage varies here and there as may be seen in the statement given below:

STATEMENT II.7

Percentage of Villages and Towns of selected population sizes

States	Villages					Towns			
	Total 100	With less than 200	With 200—999	With 1,000 4,999	Over 5,000	Total 100	Classes VI—III	Class II	Class I
Andhra Pradesh ..	100	22	39	37	2	100	91	4	5
Assam ..	100	41	50	9	N	100	95	2	3
Bihar ..	100	31	52	16	1	100	87	6	7
Gujarat ..	100	17	57	25	1	100	91	6	3
Jammu and Kashmir..	100	35	55	10	N	100	95	..	5
Kerala ..	100	N	1	29	70	100	90	5	5
Madhya Pradesh ..	100	37	56	7	N	100	94	2	4
Madras ..	100	5	32	59	4	100	88	8	4
Maharashtra ..	100	19	57	23	1	100	90	5	5
Mysore ..	100	23	57	19	1	100	93	4	3
**Orissa .. **	**100**	**46**	**48**	**6**	**N**	**100**	**93**	**5**	**2**
Punjab ..	100	23	53	23	1	100	90	7	3
Rajasthan ..	100	32	56	12	N	100	93	3	4
Uttar Pradesh ..	100	29	56	15	N	100	86	7	7
West Bengal ..	100	27	53	19	1	100	77	16	7

Note:—N for Negligible and .. for Nil

RATE OF INCREASE

Annual Rate of increase

19. The annual rate of increase varies from State to State and from district to district. The States or the districts have their own distinctive social, cultural and economic pattern within the broad framework of the country as a whole. This explains the differential growth rates. A study of the growth rate in different regions or districts does not suggest any regional pattern of growth. It seems that the factors which are responsible for growth of population operate inequally in different parts of the country. Fertility, mortality and migration which are the chief components of growth are variable factors in different regions subject to conditions of nutrition, climate, public health and economic conditions.

Growth Rate of Other Countries

20. The annual rate of increase of Orissa as worked out on the average figures for the last decade stands at 1·8 per cent. The annual rate of increase for India as a whole is slightly higher, viz., 2·0 per cent. Countries which have higher annual rate of increase are Egypt (2·4), Canada(2·6), China mainland (2·3), Ceylon (2·7) and Australia (2·2). But there are a large number of countries which are distinguished for lower birth rate. Important among them are U. S. A. (1·7), Burma (1·0), Pakistan (1·9), Japan (1·0), France (0·9), Hungary (0·6), U. K. (0·5) and Yugoslavia (1·1).

21. The geographical size of a country has no relation with its rate of increase. Canada which has almost the same population as Orissa has a

much higher annual rate of increase, while Yugoslavia which has also the same population as Orissa is benefited by a much lesser rate.

Growth Rate of States

22. Among the States in India, there are some which belong to the high growth category having 3·0 per cent or more as annual rate of increase. Such States are Assam (3·0), Delhi (4·3), Manipur (3·1), Tripura (6·0), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (3·4) and Andaman and Nicobar (7·5). Below this group of States may be included those which have a growth rate not less than that of Orissa. Such States are Gujarat (2·4), Kerala (2·2), Madhya Pradesh (2·2), Maharashtra (2·1), Mysore (2·0), Punjab (2·3), Rajasthan (2·4), West Bengal (2·9) and Himachal Pradesh (2·0). Bihar has got the same annual rate of increase as Orissa, viz.,1·82 per cent. Among the States which have their annual rate less than that of Orissa are Andhra Pradesh (1·5), Jammu and Kashmir (0·9), Madras (1·1) and Uttar Pradesh (1·6). The annual percentage rate of increase of all States, Union Territories and other areas of India is given in column 6 of Statement II.8. An examination of these rates does not disclose any pattern except that Assam in the north-east has a high growth rate and Jammu and Kashmir in the north-west has a low growth rate.

Percentage Decade Variation of Districts

23. With regard to the growth of population in districts, the figures have been given in the Census statistical volumes in terms of percentage decade variation. This is slightly different from the annual rate of increase which has been indicated above. According to the percentage decade variation, the decennial rate of Orissa comes to 19·82 per cent; in other words the annual variation is 1·98 as against the annual rate of increase shown as 1·82.

24. According to the percentage decade variation, the ranges of growth in different districts may be shown as above the State average or below the State average of 19·8. The districts which are above the State average are Sundargarh (37·4), Dhenkanal (22·6), Keonjhar (26·3), Cuttack (21·0) and Balasore (28·0). The remaining eight districts are below the State average, namely, Kalahandi (17·6), Koraput (18·0), Sambalpur (15·9), Bolangir (16·4), Baudh-Khondmals (12·6), Ganjam (15·2), Puri (18·6) and Mayurbhanj (17·0). The abnormally high growth in Sundargarh is the outcome of the establishment of the new Steel City at Rourkela which alone has added about 1 lakh of population. The lowest increase has taken place in Baudh-Khondmals as it has failed to attract any population from outside for lack of industrial developments in the district and also on account of general public health conditions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

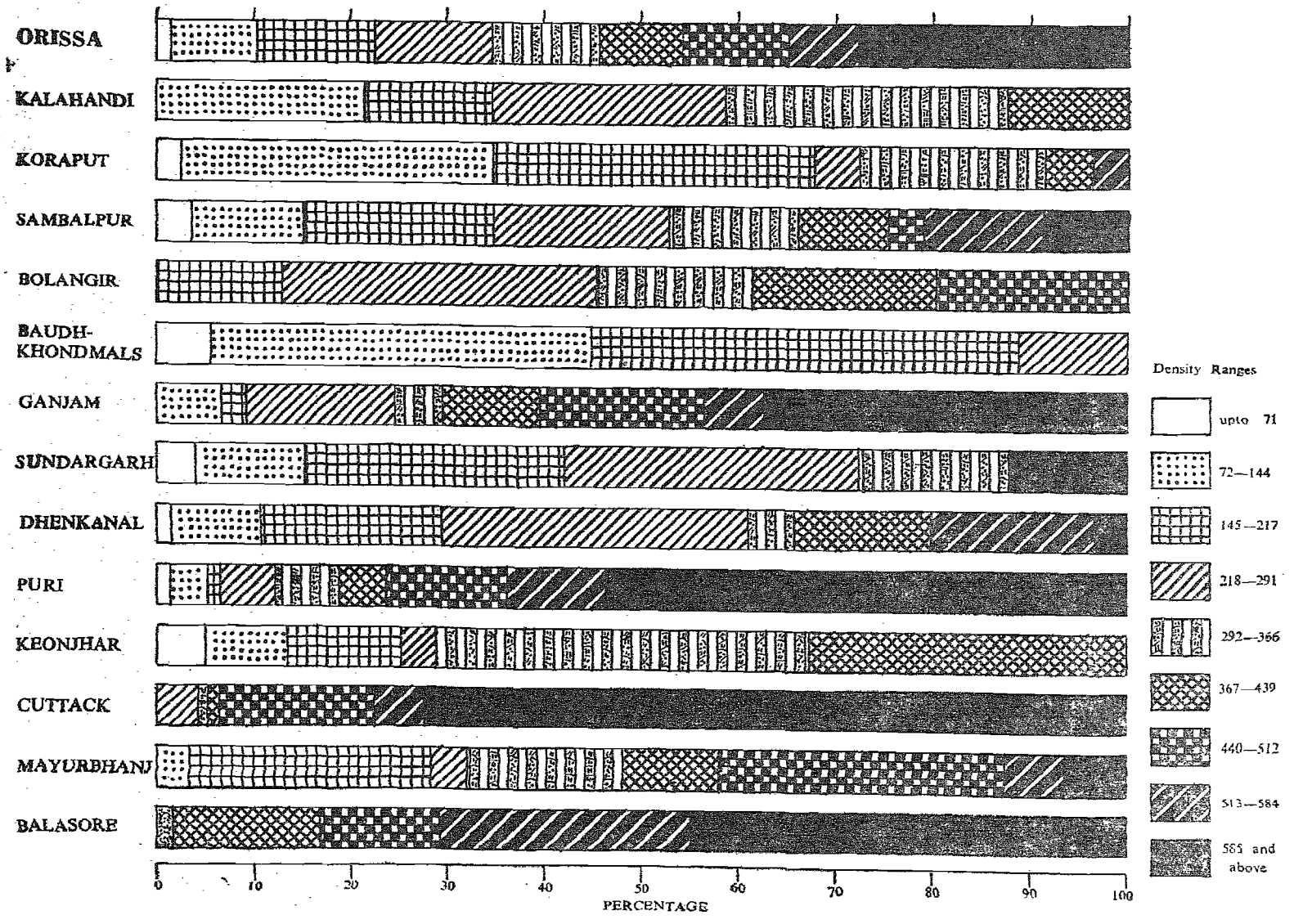
Density of Orissa and States

25. As in many other States, Orissa has areas of high density where a greater proportion of the population is concentrated in a comparatively small proportion of area, as well as of low density where the opposite phenomenon is noticeable. The average density of population in Orissa is 292 persons per sq. mile, as against 358 for India. Among the States in India, Kerala has the highest density, namely, 1,127 followed by West Bengal which has 1,021 and the States which are at the bottom are Rajasthan having 153 and Jammu and Kashmir having 66 persons per square mile. The density of population in Orissa is below the average for India. In terms of square kilometre, the density of the State is 113 persons and of India 138 persons. The density of population of all States in India has been shown in the last two columns of Statement II.8.

Density of Other Countries

26. Compared with foreign countries, Orissa has a density of population exceeding four times that of Egypt (26 per sq. km.) and six times that of U. S. A. (19 per sq. km.). There are certain countries in the world which have extremely low density of population, such as, Australia which has one person only and Canada which has two persons

II.E— PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN DIFFERENT DENSITY RANGES



only per sq. km. Other important countries with lower density are Mexico (18), Burma (30), China mainland (68), Pakistan (98), France (83) and Yugoslavia (72). Countries which have got higher density are also many in number, the important among them being the United Kingdom (215), West Germany (215), Japan (252) and Ceylon (151) per sq. km.

Areas of high density and low density

27. The disparity in high and low density in different localities of the State is striking. Examining the position with regard to rural areas only it appears that Gobindpur PS in Cuttack district has 533 persons as against only 13 persons per sq. km. in Motu PS of Koraput district. The map of Orissa showing police station-wise density of population indicates that areas of varying densities freely cut across the boundary of district, tending to conform to natural features. For example, the region of the highest density cuts across the district boundary of Cuttack and Puri and of medium density at many points between Cuttack and Balasore, Puri and Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar, Sundargarh and Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi and so on.

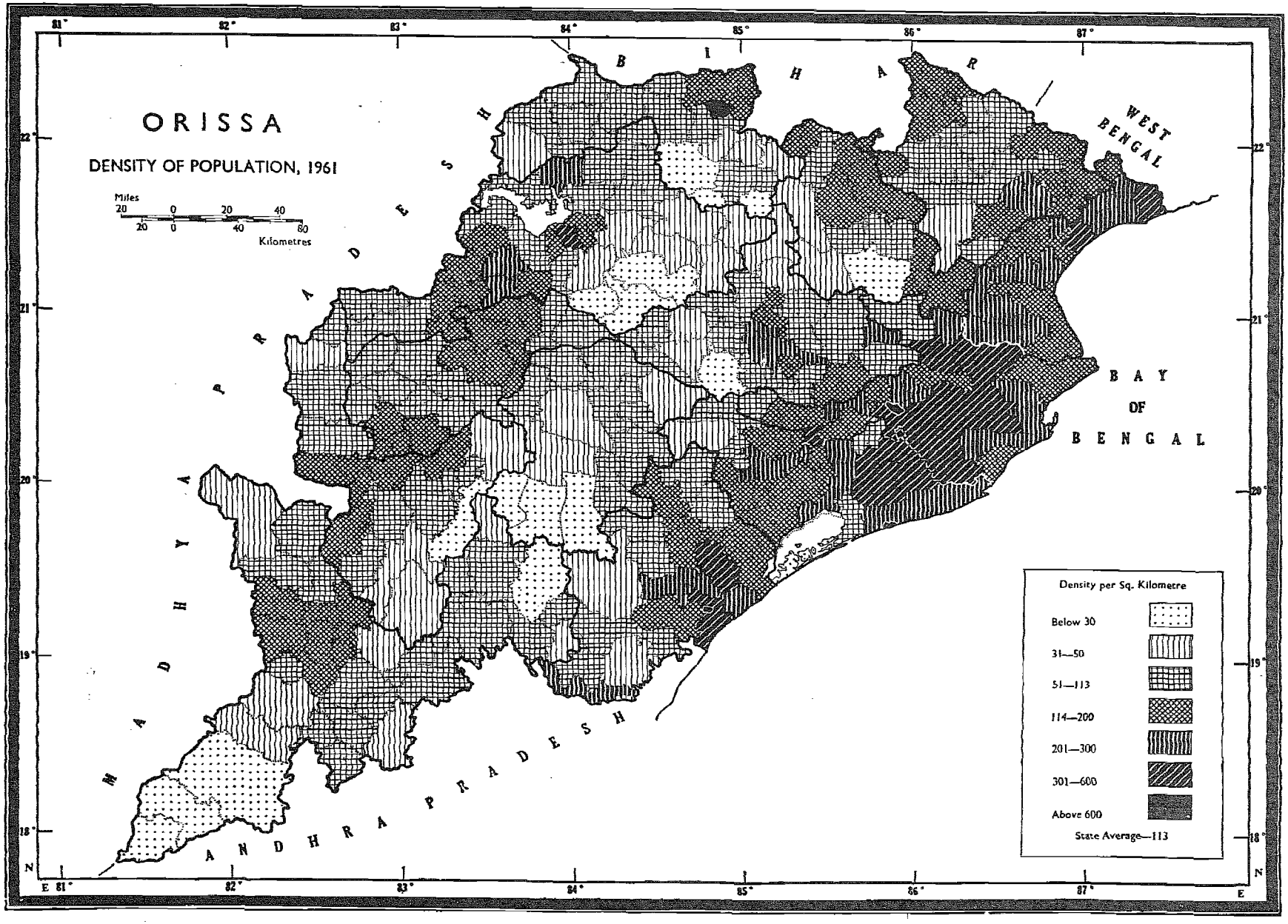
28. The fertile coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam are quite thickly populated in contrast with the sparsely populated areas of Koraput, Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals and portions of Sambalpur districts. Density of population roughly corresponds to the fertility of agricultural lands and facilities for irrigation. Another factor responsible for increasing the density of population in particular regions is the industrial development now taking place in many localities of the northern districts. The industrial towns have high density. Even the areas surrounding such towns have thick population, sometimes extending to 500 persons per sq. km. In short, the density is high in agriculturally prosperous areas of the coastal region and in industrially developed localities in the north, while the density is low in south, west and central parts of the State, particularly, the portion through which runs the Eastern Ghats.

Density of Police Stations

29. The highest concentration of 600 persons per sq. km. occurs in Berhampur, Rourkela, Cuttack, Puri police stations. The lowest which is below 30 persons per sq. km. is noticeable in Lanjigarh PS of Kalahandi district, Malkangiri, Motu, Venkatapalam and Gudari police stations of Koraput district, Rairakhol, Naktideul and Charmal police stations of Sambalpur district, Belghar, Kotgarh and Daringibadi police stations of Baudh-Khondmals district, Gurundia, Sarasara Balang and Mahulpada police stations of Sundargarh district, Purunakote of Dhenkanal district, Krushnaprasad of Puri district, Harichandanpur of Keonjhar district and Badasahi of Mayurbhanj district. There are no such thinly populated tracts in Balasore, Cuttack, Bolangir and Ganjam districts.

Regional Pattern

30. Dividing Orissa roughly into two regions, namely, the coastal region containing Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and the plains portion of the Ganjam district and inland region comprising the remaining districts including what were once known as Agency tracts of Ganjam, the study of pattern of density is interesting. Out of 100 police stations in the coastal region, 88 have densities higher than the State average, while the remaining 12 are not far below such average. The inland region, according to the above delimitation has 199 police stations, out of which only 67 have density higher than the State average. Here the remaining large number of police stations have got lower density. The coastal region comprising 23·3 per cent of the total area of the State has 45·6 per cent of the total population while the inland region having 76·7 per cent of the total area contains 54 per cent of the total population.


ORISSA
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
Density per Sq. Kilometre
Below 30
31—50
51—113
114—200
201—300
301—600
Above 600
State Average—113
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
N
E

Growth of Density

31. With the growth of population in a particular country, it is natural that the density of population increases from decade to decade. In Orissa the geographical area has increased from time to time but the population has undergone a greater amount of increase. Consequently the density has been rising from decade to decade. The relevant figures are indicated below:

Year	Density per sq. mile
1901 ..	171
1911 ..	189
1921 ..	186
1931 ..	208
1941 ..	229
1951 ..	244
1961 ..	292

32. The only Census in which the density went down below the level of an earlier Census during the last 60 years is 1921. This was due to diminution of population on account of unprecedented mortality caused by the deadly influenza pandemic of 1918. In other Censuses, the density has risen, the rate keeping pace with the decennial growth of population. The margin of increase between 1941 and 1951 is small, as the growth of population during the decade was correspondingly small.

SEX RATIO

33. The population of the State as recorded in the Census of 1961 comprises 8,770,586 males and 8,778,260 females, giving a ratio of 1,001 females per 1,000 males. The excess of females is small, namely, 1 in 1,000.

Sex Ratio in States and foreign countries

34. Among the States in India there are only two which have got an excess of female population over the males. These two States are Kerala with 1,022 females and Orissa with 1,001 females per 1,000 males. Apart from a few small Union Territories, such as, Manipur, Pondicherry, Goa etc., all the remaining States in India have a smaller proportion of females than males. The lowest proportion among the important States in India is seen in Delhi with 785 females per 1,000 males. States having less than 900 females per 1,000 males are Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and West Bengal.

35. The Statement II.8 gives the population by males and females and the sex ratio of all the States in India along with some other information. The Statement II.1 gives the sex ratio of some countries of the world. It will appear that the average number of females in India is 941 against 1,000 males. This is a low ratio compared to many countries in the world. Among the countries which have higher sex ratio than India are U.S.A. (1,030), Thailand (1,005), France (1,085), United Kingdom (1,068) and F. D. R. (1,132). The countries which have lower sex ratio than India are Pakistan (901), Ceylon (897), China mainland (930). India belongs to the group of countries with deficit female population.

STATEMENT II.8

Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of States

India/State/ Union Territory and other areas	1961 Census Population			Sex ratio	Annual Per centage rate of increase	Density of population	
	Persons	Males	Females			Per Sq. m.	Per Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
India ..	**439,234,771**	**226,293,201**	**212,941,570**	**941**	**1·98**	**358**	**138**
Andhra Pradesh ..	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	981	1·46	339	131
Assam ..	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	876	3·00	251	97
Bihar ..	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	994	1·82	694	268
Gujarat ..	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	940	2·41	290	112
Jammu and Kashmir ..	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	878	0·91	66	26
Kerala ..	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	1,022	2·24	1,127	435
Madhya Pradesh ..	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	953	2·19	192	74
Madras ..	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	992	1·13	672	259
Maharashtra ..	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	936	2·14	334	129
Mysore ..	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	959	1·97	319	123
Orissa ..	**17,548,846**	**8,770,586**	**8,778,260**	**1,001**	**1·82**	**292**	**113**
Punjab ..	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	864	2·33	429	166
Rajasthan ..	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	908	2·36	153	59
Uttar Pradesh ..	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	909	1·55	648	250
West Bengal ..	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	878	2·88	1,021	394
Union Territories and other Areas							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548	39,304	24,244	617	7·45	20	8
Delhi ..	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	785	4·30	4,640	1,792
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	923	1·99	126	49
L. M. & A. Islands ..	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020	1·38	2,241	831
Manipur ..	780,037	387,058	392,979	1,015	3·05	90	35
Tripura ..	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	932	5·98	277	107
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	57,963	29,524	28,439	963	3·39	303	117
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071	0·50	438	169
Pondicherry ..	369,079	183,347	185,732	1,013	1·50	2,040	787
N. E. F. A. ..	336,558	177,680	158,878	894	NA	11	4
*Nagaland ..	369,200	191,027	178,173	933	1·32	58	22
Sikkim ..	162,189	85,193	76,996	904	1·65	58	22

Sex ratio in Districts

36. On examining the district pattern of sex ratio in Orissa, it appears that some districts are above the equality level while others are below. At the top comes Ganjam with 1,082 females per 1,000 males, as against the State average of 1,001 females This district was also at the top in the year 1951 when the ratio was still higher, namely, 1,113· Other districts which are above par are Kalahandi with 1,021 females, Baudh-Khondmals with 1,012 females and Puri with 1,004 females, while Bolangir stands at par. The remaining 8 districts are below par. At the bottom is Sundargarh district with 915 females. Other districts with lower sex ratio are Cuttack (999), Dhenkanal (991), Sambalpur (995), Mayurbhanj (991), Koraput (989), Balasore (974) and Keonjhar (982).

* The area of Tuensang district in Nagaland is different in 1951 and 1961 Censuses. Thus for the purpose of annual percent rate of increase the populations of 1951 and 1961 of Tuensang have been excluded.

37. The districts which had surplus females in 1951 but now have lesser females than males are Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj. The statement below gives the sex ratio of districts in 1951 and 1961 :

State/District	Sex ratio in 1951	Sex ratio in 1961
Orissa	1,022	1,001
Ganjam	1,113	1,082
Puri	1,029	1,004
Cuttack	1,025	999
Kalahandi	1,019	1,021
Dhenkanal	1,017	991
Baudh-Khondmals	1,015	1,012
Sundargarh	1,012	915
Bolangir	1,010	1,000
Sambalpur	1,009	995
Mayurbhanj	1,001	991
Koraput	990	989
Balasore	989	974
Keonjhar	995	982

Rise in ratio in early decades

38. Sex ratio has an interesting trend in Orissa. It appears that the ratio of females improved remarkably during the first 20 years of the present century. It rose from 1,037 in 1901 to 1,056 in 1911 and finally to 1,086 in 1921. But from the year 1921, a downward curve in the ratio of females to males began, and this has been steadily continuing till the year 1961. It was successively reduced in 1931 to 1,067, in 1941 to 1,053, in 1951 to 1,022 and finally in 1961 to 1,001.

39. The period of the first 20 years of the present century was noted for bad public health, poor harvests and disastrous epidemics. These conditions were responsible for keeping down the rate of growth of population at a low level In fact, between 1911 and 1921 the population of Orissa suffered a decline in number. This was primarily due to the deadly incidence of the influenza epidemic of 1918, which carried away lakhs of victims and which was selective in its incidence on women in particular. It may, therefore, be surprising that in spite of all these unfavourable circumstances and in spite of the decimation caused by the wide-spread epidemic particularly fatal to women, the proportion of females kept on rising till the year 1921. The real explanation is provided by the trend of migration in those years. Emigration from Orissa to Bengal, Assam and Burma was on the increase between 1901 and 1921. A great majority of the emigrants belonged to the male sex so that the inevitable result was to swell the proportion of females in the residual population. Yet another explanation may be found in the selective character of certain natural calamities. It is true that the influenza epidemic of 1918 was most fatal for women. But this unfortunate discrimination was more than off set by the effects of famines and agricultural distress which caused a higher mortality among males. The Census Report of India for the year 1911 (pp.220—222) has mentioned with some amount of evidence that conditions of scarcity and famines always lead to great mortality among males than females and promote a higher female ratio. For about 20 years from the beginning of the present century, Orissa had far more than her due share of acute distress due to floods, famines and pestilence. The combined effect of these conditions may be held responsible, at least to some extent, for raising the female ratio in the general population between the year 1901 and 1921.

Decline in female ratio from 1921

40. The ratio which was improving till the year 1921 started to decline thereafter. The number fell down to 1,067 in 1931, 1,053 in 1941, 1,022 in 1951 and finally to 1,001 in 1961. This decline is more noticeable in the coastal districts than in the inland areas. Three districts, namely, Cuttack, Ganjam (plains portion) and Balasore have a striking decline of female ratio. The proportion of females to 1,000 males has fallen in Cuttack from 1,160 to 999, in Ganjam from 1,223 to 1,082 and in Balasore from 1,098 to 974 between the years 1921 and 1961. Thus the decline during the last 40 years amounts to 161 in Cuttack, 141 in Ganjam and 124 in Balasore. All the districts in Orissa with the solitary exception of Sundargarh suffered from reduction in female ratio during the span of 30 years from 1921 to 1951. Sundargarh,

the only district to gain during this period raised the female ratio from 1,004 in 1921 to 1,012 in 1951. But this district ultimately fell a victim to the general trend in all other districts during the decade 1951—61. In this period, the female ratio came down from 1,012 to 915, a very drastic reduction in course of one single decade.

41. Several factors are responsible for this steady fall in the proportion of females to males that has been going on since 1921. It has been observed above that female ratio was increasing between 1901 and 1921 and that emigration of males in increasing numbers during this period was mainly responsible for swelling the proportion of females in the resident population. This trend was reversed from the year 1921. The nature and extent of migration operated to disturb the sex proportions. The decline in sex ratio from 1921 is due to an extent to the return of a large number of persons, mostly males; who had emigrated during the earlier decades. From the year 1931 onwards the external flow of migration started drying up by and by. Conditions in Burma became unfavourable for emigration from India, which stopped almost completely by the year 1938 when Burma was separated. The tea plantations of Assam were gradually depending on locally available labour which was steadily increasing at the cost of migrants from Orissa and other Provinces. In Bengal, a variety of conditions deemed the usual attraction for Oriyas to emigrate. These were the conditions with regard to migration which resulted in decreasing the flow of outward movement of men from Orissa. Thus, more and more men who in earlier decades had gone out of Orissa stayed at home, automatically reducing the female ratio which has thus shown a steady decline from decade to decade.

42. Although migration has played an effective part in influencing the proportion of sexes in Orissa during the past decades, it does not by any means offer a comprehensive explanation of the ratio variation. There are various other reasons for the decline in female ratio. The old social attitude under which a girl was looked upon as a liability is still at work though partially and unconsciously in most cases. This particular attitude, governing the thought and action of the people through centuries, may result in the survival of those females who are likely to bear a preponderance of male issues. This becomes at once vivid from the vital statistics for the last few decades showing that the birth of female children is less than that of male children in Orissa.

43. Another reason for the decline in the female ratio may be the comparatively greater amount of malnutrition from which the women of Orissa suffer. In poor families whenever food for the day is inadequate for the whole family, it is the woman rather than her husband or children who voluntarily gets a greater amount of cut in her diet. Whenever a small quantity of nutritious or delicious food is available, it is the woman rather than other members of the household who must content herself with the least share out of it, and sometimes with nothing. In times of sickness in the family, while she cannot escape from the usual strain of domestic life, the additional duty of nursing others falls on her, even when herself ill. This results in a perpetual state of undernutrition and low level of health in the woman who is rendered less capable of procreating her own species. The deteriorating sex ratio reflects on our social health, for it indicates that the risk to female lives has not improved over the risk to male lives.

44. Besides the above, there are many theories explaining the decline in female ratio. It is stated, for example, that harder economic struggle and outdoor life is responsible for the downward trend in female population. The caste system favouring inbreeding leads to increased masculinity which becomes a hereditary trait so long as endogamy is maintained. It is also stated that climate, race, environment and local conditions play an important part in determining the sex of the child to be born. None of these theories, however, can be taken as definitely established, for the result of recent investigations do not conclusively support them and sometimes point in the opposite direction.

Pockets of Female Minority

45. With the progressive reduction in femal sex ratio, it is worthwhile examining which particular localities became pockets of female minority in 1961. There are 17 police stations in the State where the ratio has abnormally fallen, going down below the level of 900 females per 1,000 males. A list of these police stations is furnished in the following statement:

District	Police stations with urban area	Police stations without any urban area
Sambalpur	Hirakud	..
	Burla	..
	Brajarajnagar	..
Sundargarh	Rourkela	Raghunathpali
Dhenkanal	..	Colliery
Puri	Puri Town	..
	Bhubaneswar	..
Keonjhar	Barbil	..
Cuttack	Cuttack City	Tangi
	Chowdwar	..
	Athgarh	..
Mayurbhanj	Baripada	..
Balasore	Chandbali	Singla
		Bansada

The reasons for excessive low proportion of females in these areas is, apart from the general reasons indicated in the foregoing paragraphs, are given below. Fall of sex ratio in the urban police stations indicated in the above statement is partly due to rapid growth of urban characteristics and partly due to sudden increase in the industrial activities of the area. The reason for low sex ratio therein can also be attributed to some extent to the category of residents who are engaged in miscellaneous urban trade and commerce and other services which do not permit them to bring down their families to the place of their economic activity in the initial stage. In case of rural police stations which do not contain any urban area, the low sex ratio may be due to marriage migration. The reason for low sex ratio in Bansada PS needs special mention where the number of pahi prajas i.e., non-residential cultivators is increasing. Moreover, it becomes the rendezvous of fishermen coming from Midnapur district of West Bengal during the months of December to March every year. During these months when the cultivation work no more requires their time and attention, and when the sea is calm, they are engaged in the occupation of catching, drying and export of fish. As soon as the roughness of the sea increases with summer winds, they migrate to their homeland particularly to attend to cultivating operations during the late summer and the rainy seasons. They again return after the harvest is over when they have not much of pre-occupation at home. All such persons whether pahi prajas or fishermen live without family. Consequently, the proportion of females in the general population of the police station is small. In Barbil and Colliery police stations there has been considerable increase of mining activities during the last decade. It has attracted male population to a large extent with the result that the female ratio has declined.

PART B

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

DEFINITION

The definition of 'House' has undergone change from Census to Census which has weakened the comparability of figures. In the Census of 1921 and 1931, the portion of Orissa which then formed part of Bihar and Orissa adopted the definition of house as 'the dwelling of a commensal family'. But the ex-Madras areas had a separate definition in 1921, namely, 'the residence of one or more families possessing a common entrance from the public way'. In 1931 the ex-Madras areas changed the definition to 'every dwelling with a separate main entrance'. In the Census of 1941, by which time Orissa had become a separate province, the definition was different for rural and urban areas. In the rural areas of the entire province, the old Bihar definition, namely, the dwelling of a commensal family still continued. But in the urban areas, a house meant 'a dwelling with a separate main entrance'. In 1951 the latter definition was uniformly adopted in rural as well as urban areas of the State.

2. The definition of 1951 had certain difficulties of application. The concept of separate main entrance conflicted with the previous definition of house as a family living and eating together in one mess. Considering these difficulties, the definition of a 'Census House' was redrafted during 1961 Census.

3. With a view to appreciate the implications of the definition of a 'Census House', it is necessary to be acquainted with different categories of housing structures which were recognized in the Census of 1961. There were three such categories, namely, (*i*) Building (*ii*) Census House and (*iii*) Census household. The definitions are given below.

Building

4. A building was defined as an entire structure on the ground. There might be, however, high, large or long buildings along a street or a lane, which have been partitioned or portions of which have been sold, which have distinct separate main exit on the road and which belong to separate owners or occupiers, or alternatively there might be a series of different houses joined each to each by common walls on either side to make the whole look like one continuous building but parts of which have been built at different times and belong to separate owners. Such distinguishable structures, although not separated from each other, were also regarded as separate buildings and given separate numbers. If there were more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound belonging to the same person, e. g., the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage, etc., only one building number was allotted. The size or the material used in the structure is no consideration.

Census House

5. A Census House was defined to mean a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant or a dwelling, a shop-*cum*-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc.,with a separate main entrance. If a building had a number of flats or blocks which had separate entrances of their own and were independent of each other or had a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they were treated as separate Census Houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound were together treated as one building, each structure with a separate entrance was considered a separate Census House. But separate structures used as garage, outhouse, cowshed, latrine, etc., were not treated as separate Census Houses even if they had separate entrances.

Occupied residential house

6. This is a Census House which was partly or wholly used for purpose of residence at the time of Census enumeration.

Census Household

7. A household was constituted of a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. If there was a servants' quarters or an outhouse within the compound of a building and if somebody cooked food and resided in such servants' quarters or outhouse, it was allotted a separate household number.

DISCREPANCY IN NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

8. The count of houses was done twice on this occasion, firstly, at the time of house-numbering and house-listing and secondly, at the time of enumeration. The results of the first operation were embodied in the House List and published in the Housing and Establishment Report, Part IV-A and B, and of the second in the Primary Census Abstract published in Part II-A of the Report. There was a gap of about 9 months between the two counts, during which period a majority of the districts were affected by floods causing widespread damage to houses. Several mud-walled and thatched houses collapsed, not only in the coastal districts, but also in some inland districts. This incident introduced another element of discrepancy. Moreover, Household Schedules for the vacant houses and for houses containing no households (such as an ordinary office building) were not required to be filled up at the time of enumeration, while all such houses were accounted for in the House List. All these circumstances explain the difference between the number of Census Houses shown in the House Lists (Table E-I) and of residential houses given in the Primary Census Abstract. The following statement shows the percentage of Census households and residential houses to the number of the Census Houses in each district:

STATEMENT II. 9

Number of Census Houses, Households and Residential Houses

District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Census Houses	Census Households		Residential Houses	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Orissa ..	**T**	**3,702,725**	**3,579,634**	**97**	**3,316,824**	**90**
	R	**3,437,840**	**3,347,273**	**97**	**3,098,851**	**90**
	U	**264,885**	**232,361**	**88**	**217,973**	**82**
Kalahandi ..	T	205,924	206,042	100	195,623	95
	R	199,641	199,877	100	189,958	95
	U	6,283	6,165	98	5,665	90
Koraput ..	T	341,711	330,294	97	326,477	96
	R	322,046	313,490	97	309,988	96
	U	19,665	16,804	85	16,489	84
Sambalpur ..	T	331,690	346,118	104	299,347	90
	R	302,598	319,733	106	276,232	91
	U	29,092	26,385	91	23,115	79
Bolangir ..	T	209,506	223,004	106	192,950	92
	R	196,614	212,369	108	184,211	94
	U	12,892	10,635	82	8,739	68

STATEMENT II.9

Number of Census Houses, Households and Residential Houses – *concld.*

District	Total Rural Urban	No. of Census Houses	Census Households		Residential Houses	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Baudh-Khondmals ..	T	122,388	119,559	98	110,255	90
	R	120,937	118,172	98	109,004	90
	U	1,451	1,387	96	1,251	86
Ganjam ..	T	511,314	406,513	79	380,178	74
	R	471,044	374,002	79	348,212	74
	U	40,270	32,511	81	31,966	79
Sundargarh ..	T	162,164	153,374	95	145,089	89
	R	123,640	119,064	96	112,340	91
	U	38,524	34,310	89	32,749	85
Dhenkanal ..	T	187,727	196,052	104	178,782	95
	R	178,067	186,672	105	170,604	96
	U	9,660	9,380	97	8,178	85
Puri ..	T	373,081	364,284	98	307,273	82
	R	343,565	337,210	98	281,832	82
	U	29,516	27,074	92	25,441	86
Keonjhar ..	T	142,165	139,558	98	134,382	95
	R	134,135	132,368	99	127,451	95
	U	8,030	7,190	90	6,931	86
Cuttack ..	T	596,110	591,792	99	562,175	94
	R	552,410	554,117	100	526,826	95
	U	43,700	37,675	86	35,349	81
Mayurbhanj ..	T	239,505	230,092	96	219,655	92
	R	233,020	224,717	96	214,308	92
	U	6,485	5,375	83	5,347	82
Balasore ..	T	279,440	272,952	98	264,638	95
	R	260,123	255,482	98	247,885	95
	U	19,317	17,470	90	16,753	87

9. Out of the Census Houses numbering 3,702,725 as recorded during the house-listing operation, 3,579,634 constituting 97 per cent are Census households. The number of residential houses recorded during the enumeration period is still less, viz., 3,316,824 which constitutes 90 per cent of the total number of Census Houses. Thus, the number of Census households are less by 123,091 and the residential houses are less by 385,901 than the number of Census Houses. This is not unusual because all Census Houses are not Census households. It is usual to expect the total number of Census households to be less than the number of Census Houses, even though it is a fact that in some rare cases one Census House may contain more than one Census households. Similarly, it is reasonable to expect that the number of residential houses should be appreciably less than the number of Census Houses because all such Houses are not meant for residential purpose. In the Statement II.9 above, the number of Census Houses, households and residential houses has been split up on rural/urban basis in respect of all the districts and the

State. It will appear that the percentage of Census households and residential houses is generally less in urban areas than the percentage noticeable in rural areas. It discloses the correct state of affairs because in urban areas, the percentage of non-residential houses and houses which are used for non-household purposes is larger than in rural areas.

10. There are some districts where the number of Census households is greater than the number of Census Houses. This feature is seen in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir and Dhenkanal, while the position in Kalahandi district is at par. This indicates that in these districts people prefer to constitute households, more than one in number within one Census House. The village site in these districts is generally small so that when the number of families grow, they accommodate themselves as far as possible in one Census House containing as many kitchens as there are families to live in.

INCREASING NUMBER OF HOUSES

11. The number of Census Houses in Orissa as recorded in 1961 is 3,702,725 and the number of Census households is 3,579,634. In the Census of 1951 and earlier Censuses the number of occupied houses was recorded. An 'occupied house' is slightly different from either the Census House, the Census household or the residential house. There is no strict comparability between the two sets. For broad purposes, however, the number of Census Houses in 1961 may be taken against the number of occupied houses of the previous Censuses.

12. The number of houses has been increasing from decade to decade although the increase is not exactly keeping pace with the rate of growth of population. The number of houses in Orissa was 24·1 lakhs in 1921 and it increased to 26·4 lakhs in 1931, 28·9 lakhs in 1941, 30·1 lakhs in 1951 and finally to 37·0 lakhs in 1961. The increase during the last decade has been high in the same way as the increase in general population of the State. In spite of the increase, congestion and overcrowding in living conditions have not been relieved, but have tended to grow in particular localities.

DENSITY OF CENSUS HOUSES

13. While there has been increase in the number of Census Houses within the State, the area of the State has remained unaltered during the last decade. The number of Census Houses per square mile has thus increased. There is evidence of growing density of Census Houses from decade to decade since the beginning of the century. As the figures of 1921 are not available, the study may be confined to the growth in density since 1931. The number of occupied houses in Orissa during that year was 43 per square mile. The number increased to 47 in 1941, 48 in 1951 and 58 in 1961. The trend was, however, affected in the case of a few districts in the decade 1941—51. In six districts there was a slight decrease in density in the year 1951. The decade 1941—51 saw the calamities of war, abnormal rise in prices, unsatisfactory public health and severe conditions of scarcity. The gain in population during this decade was much lower than during the two earlier decades. It is, therefore, not unexpected that the density of houses was adversely affected in some districts.

14. The following statement gives the number of Census Houses per square mile in the rural areas of different districts during the last four decades:

STATEMENT II.10

Density of Houses

District	1961	1951	1941	1931
Orissa ..	**58**	**48**	47	**43**
Kalahandi ..	40	33	34	28*
Koraput ..	33	27	24	21**
Sambalpur ..	45	45	37	36
Bolangir ..	58	47	48	48
Baudh-Khondmals ..	28	24	26	22
Ganjam ..	100	73	68	61†
Sundargarh ..	33	28	26	22
Dhenkanal ..	42	39	35	32
Puri ..	86	70	71	67
Keonjhar ..	42	31	31	29
Cuttack ..	133	112	117	114
Mayurbhanj ..	58	46	48	40
Balasore ..	106	93	97	96

15. There are three districts in the State, namely, Cuttack, Balasore and Ganjam which have quite a heavy density of houses. Cuttack has got 133 houses, Balasore 106 houses and Ganjam 100 houses per square mile. The density of houses in these districts almost runs parallel with the density of general population, as Cuttack has the highest density of population followed by Balasore, Puri and then by Ganjam. The density of houses in these districts is approximately double the average density of the State. The only other district which has a higher density than the State average is Puri (86 houses), while two other districts, namely, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj are at par with the State average (58 houses). The remaining districts have got lesser density than the State average, the least being Baudh-Khondmals, having 28 houses only per square mile.

UTILIZATION OF OCCUPIED CENSUS HOUSES

16. The total number of Census Houses in the State as recorded in the Housing and Establishment Table E-I is 3,702,725 out of which 128,862 are reported to be vacant. The pattern of utilization of the remaining 3,573,863 occupied Census Houses are indicated below :

STATEMENT II.11

Utilization of Census Houses

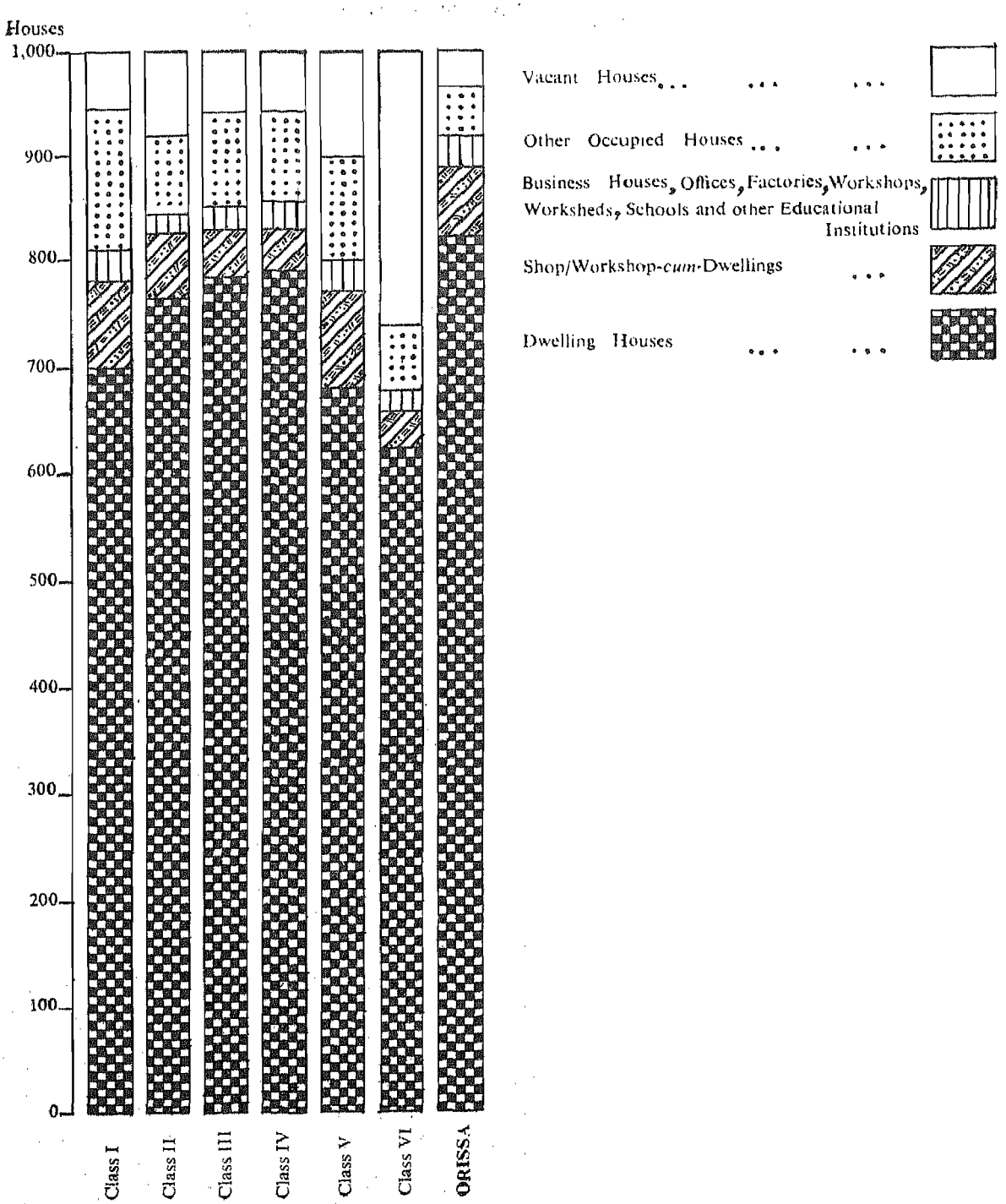
Purpose	No. of occupied Census Houses
Used as dwelling ..	3,059,105
Used as shop-*cum*-dwelling ..	18,865
Used as workshop-*cum*-dwelling ..	215,517
Used as hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, etc. ..	9,227
Used as shops excluding eating houses ..	40,624
Used as business houses and offices ..	10,785
Used as factories, workshops and worksheds ..	11,198
Used as schools and other educational institutions ..	21,748
Used as restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places ..	1,435
Used as places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) ..	11,548
Used as public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, Doctor's clinics, dispensaries, etc. ..	3,738
Used for other purposes not specified ..	170,073

*Excluding Nawapara Subdivision

**Excluding portions of Orissa in Salur and Parbatipur Taluks

†Proportionate occupied houses of urban areas are excluded

II.F— PROPORTION OF UTILISED HOUSES TO 1,000 TOTAL CENSUS HOUSES IN EACH CLASS OF TOWNS AND ENTIRE STATE



17. For every 1,000 Census Houses, 826 are used or residential purposes, 5 for shop-*cum*-dwellings, 58 as workshop-*cum*-dwellings, 3 as hotels and *Dharamshalas*, 11 as shops excluding hotels, 3 as business houses and offices, 3 as factories, workshops, etc., 6 as schools and educational institutions, 3 as places of entertainment, 1 as public health and medical institutions and the remaining 81 houses for unspecified purposes or lying vacant.

DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO USE IN TOWNS

18. The table below shows the distribution of 1,000 Census Houses according to use in towns of all the six classes:

STATEMENT II.12

Utilization of Census Houses in Towns

Class of Towns	Vacant Census Houses	Dwellings	Shop-*cum*-dwellings	Workshop-*cum*-dwellings	Business houses and offices	Factories, workshops and worksheds	Schools and other educational institutions	Others
Class I ..	55	706	22	61	15	8	5	128
Class II ..	82	767	38	22	12	6	3	70
Class III ..	56	791	15	28	9	7	5	89
Class IV ..	55	794	19	21	13	6	5	87
Class V ..	100	687	20	67	14	10	6	96
Class VI ..	255	631	15	21	7	7	5	59

19. It appears that by far the largest number of Census Houses are used for dwelling purposes. The percentage is round about 70, although it differs from class to class of towns. Class IV towns claim the maximum number which is 794 out of 1,000. The lowest demand for dwelling houses comes from Class VI towns. But in fact, there is no pattern of demand with reference to the classes of towns. It is irregular throughout, and is so because of variation in the nature of demand and in the extent of availability of different categories of Census Houses according to the local needs of the towns.

20. The statement above shows what proportion has been utilized for other purposes, namely, shop-*cum*-dwellings, workshop-*cum*-dwellings, etc. The demand of these two categories of houses is satisfactory. There is less demand for business houses and for factories, but much less demand is noticeable in respect of schools and educational institutions.

21. Vacant houses constitute a fair proportion in the lower classes of towns, namely, Class VI and Class V. The proportion is poor in Class I. The remaining classes, viz., II, III and IV show an irregular pattern. On the whole, it appears that there is a small number of vacant houses to be seen in Class I towns while such houses are larger in proportion in the smallest towns of the State.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN TOWNS

22. The distribution of households in cities and towns of all the six types classified by number of rooms occupied is given below :

STATEMENT II.13

Proportion of Households out of 1,000 in Towns classified by number of rooms occupied

Class of City or Town	No defined room	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I ..	2	345	279	141	98	135
Class II ..	7	457	225	99	77	135
Class III ..	1	458	265	126	75	75
Class IV ..	3	443	291	117	70	76
Class V ..	1	402	332	119	71	75
Class VI ..	25	376	336	127	72	64

23. Cities and towns are usually places of large-sized buildings and houses. It will, therefore, be usual to expect that there should be a good percentage of multi-roomed households. But the statement above belies the expectation. It will appear that even the city and town dwellers in Orissa prefer mostly to live in one-roomed houses. This feature is to be seen uniformly in all classes of towns beginning from Class VI to Class I. The next preference goes to two-roomed households. The proportion of households declines as the number of rooms in a household increases so that three-roomed houses are less in proportion than two-roomed and four-roomed houses are less in proportion than three-roomed. In the statement given above, the last column shows a heavy number of households. It is so because households containing five rooms, six rooms and more have all been combined in this column.

24. The classification of cities and towns as indicated in Column 1 above is based on the population size. Class I contains a population of 1 lakh and above, and is usually regarded as a city. The population size of other towns is as follows: Class II from 50 thousands to 1 lakh, Class III from 20 thousands to 50 thousands, Class IV from 10 thousands to 20 thousands, Class V from 5 thousands to 10 thousands and Class VI less than 5 thousands.

25. Orissa has only one city, namely, Cuttack. Its rank is Class I. There is no other Class I town in the State. The distribution of households as shown against Class I in the statement above relates to Cuttack city only. As there are no other cities, any further analysis of distribution of households in cities is not called for.

PART C

GROWTH OF POPULATION

UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH

Half a century of inconsistent growth of population of Orissa, swinging between loss and gain, indicated no firm trend. Whenever gain occurred, it was moderate, ranging between 6 and 12 per cent. These demographic characteristics from 1901 to 1951 were likely to produce a complacent attitude among administrators and scholars. No serious apprehension was felt about the impending high growth, even though an occasional forecast was made, such as, was done by Coale and Hoover with regard to the population of India. It was only on the release of the provisional results of the population Census of 1961 that some amount of stir was created and an inclination to study the seriousness of the problem was noticeable.

Highest Record of Growth in Orissa, 1951—61

2. The population of Orissa has recorded a significant increase during the last decade. Starting from the level of 14·6 millions in 1951, the population increased by nearly 3 millions, reaching the figure of 17·5 millions in 1961. The unprecedented increase, viewed in the context of similar position in other parts of the Indian Union, has caused justifiable anxiety about its future trend and its repercussions on the economic and developmental aspects of the country.

Growth of India's Population

3. A broad discussion on the growth of population of India and of the States may lead to better appreciation of the circumstances under which Orissa underwent a new phase. India's population grew from 238,396,327 in 1901 to 439,234,771 in 1961. In sixty years from 1901 to 1961, India's population has increased by more than 84 per cent. The first twenty years(1901—21) saw a net growth of only 5·4 per cent, the next twenty years (1921—41) of 26·8 per cent, and the last span of twenty (1941—61) of 37·8 while the decade 1951—61 alone has shown an increase of 21·6 per cent. As against the growth rate of 5·4 per cent in 1901—21, the extent of increase in 1921—51 and in 1921—61 was as much as 43·7 and 74·7 per cent respectively of the 1921 population. Thus, while India's population was not far from stationary in 1901—21, increases in subsequent decades were quite substantial, while that for 1951—61 was beyond anything previously experienced. At this rate it seems likely that India will double her population of 1901 before 1971.

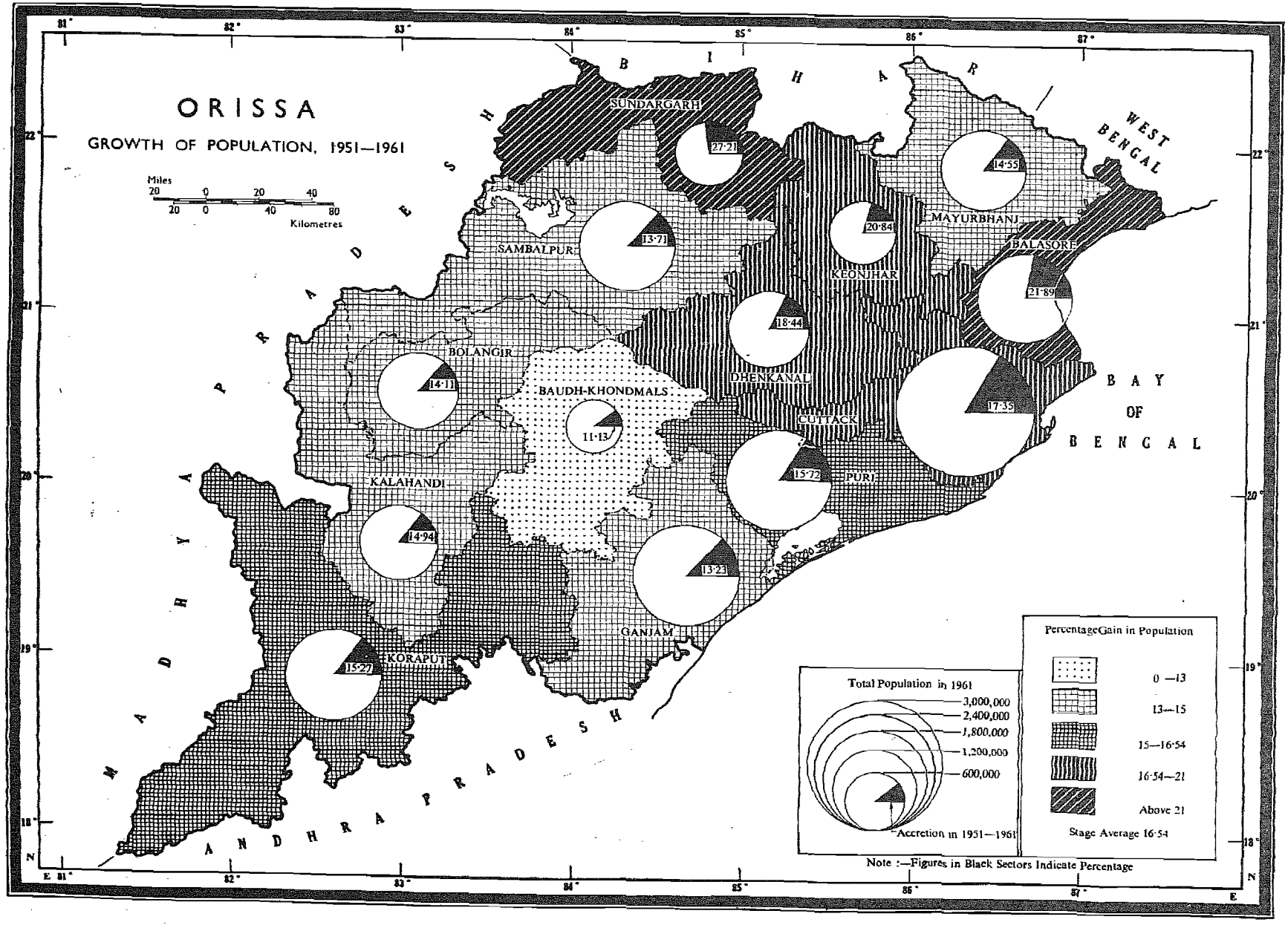
Growth of Population in States

4. Such unprecedented growth of India's population was contributed by very favourable conditions existing in States. The increase in percentage of different States during the last half a century as well as during the last decade is shown in the statement below :

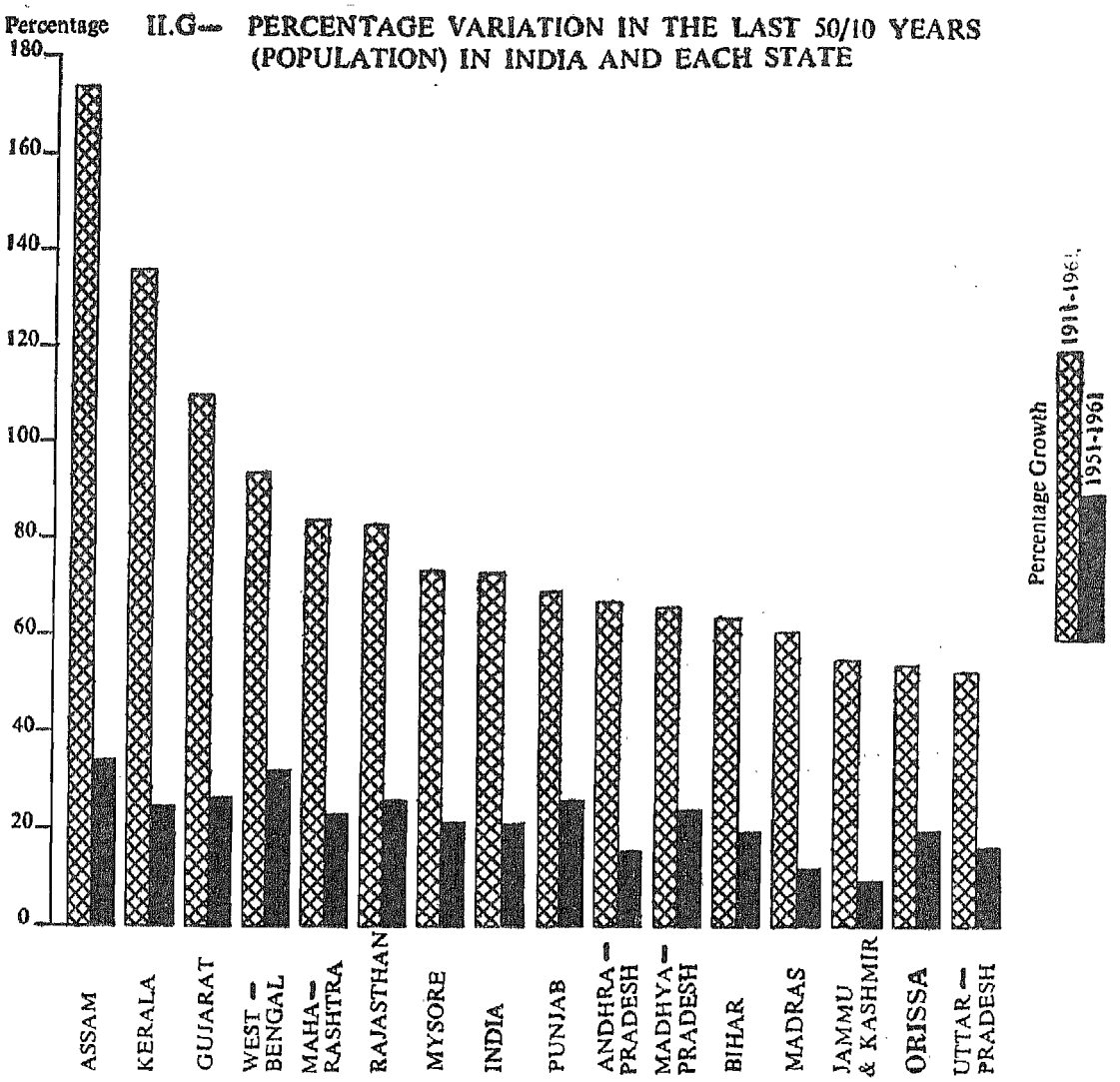
STATEMENT II.14

Percentage variation in the last 50/10 years in States

State	Percentage variation between 1911—1961	Percentage variation between 1951—1961
Orissa ..	**54·2**	**19·8**
Andhra Pradesh ..	67·8	15·6
Assam ..	174·0	34·4
Bihar ..	64·1	19·8
Gujarat ..	110·5	26·9
Jammu &Kashmir ..	55·3	9·4
Kerala ..	136·5	24·8
Madhya Pradesh ..	66·5	24·2
Madras ..	61·2	11·8
Maharashtra ..	84·2	23·6
Mysore ..	74·4	21·6
Punjab ..	70·0	25·9
Rajasthan ..	83·5	26·2
Uttar Pradesh ..	53·2	16 7
West Bengal ..	94·0	32·8


ORISSA
GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951—1961
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
SUNDARGARH
27·21
SAMBALPUR
13·71
KEONJHAR
20·84
MAYURBHANJ
14·55
BALASORE
21·89
18·44
DHENKANAL
BOLANGIR
14·11
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
11·13
CUTTACK
17·35
PURI
15·72
KALAHANDI
14·94
GANJAM
13·23
KORAPUT
15·27
Total Population in 1961
3,000,000
2,400,000
1,800,000
1,200,000
600,000
Accretion in 1951—1961
Percentage Gain in Population
0 —13
13—15
15—16·54
16·54—21
Above 21
Stage Average 16·54
Note :—Figures in Black Sectors Indicate Percentage
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
N
E

II.G— PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN THE LAST 50/10 YEARS (POPULATION) IN INDIA AND EACH STATE



5. During the last 50 years, the highest growth occurred in Assam (174·0 per cent) followed by Kerala (136·5 per cent) and Gujarat (110·5 per cent). Orissa's growth during the period has been rather low, namely, 54·2 per cent. This is nearly half the rate of growth of the States with high growth rate. During the last 10 years from 1951 to 1961, Assam has again occupied the top position, gaining percentage variation amounting to 34·4. West Bengal, Gujarat and Punjab have also high growth rate, being above 25 per cent. At the bottom is Jammu and Kashmir with 9·4 per cent. Orissa, however, has a fairly good position, near about the 20 per cent range, or to be exact, 19·8 per cent which is slightly lower than the all-India decennial growth rate of 21·6 per cent. There are 4 States in India which have registered a lower growth rate than Orissa, namely, Uttar Pradesh (16·7), Andhra Pradesh (15·6), Madras (11·8) and Jammu and Kashmir (9·4), while one State, namely, Bihar is at par with Orissa. The other States are higher than Orissa. On account of a large number of States having achieved a rate of growth higher than that of Orissa, the national average is higher than that of Orissa.

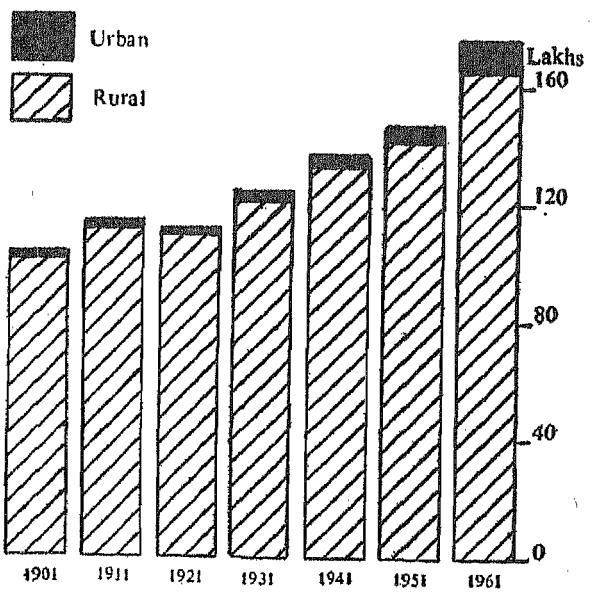
Comparison with other countries

6. In absolute number of population, Orissa (17·5 millions) stands approximately in the same level with Canada (18·2 millions), Yugoslavia (18·5 millions) and Rumania (17·5 millions). While Yugoslavia (1·1 per cent) and Rumania (1·3 per cent) have got smaller annual growth rate than Orissa (1·8 per cent), Canada has a much higher growth rate of 2·6 per cent. There are many foreign countries which have higher annual growth rate than Orissa, namely, Egypt (2·4), Mexico (3·1), Ceylon (2·7), China main land (2.3), Pakistan (1·9) and Australia (2·2). There are, however, some advanced countries which have got agrowth rate lower than that of Orissa, namely, U.S.A. (1·7), Japan (1·0), United Kingdom (0·5) and France (0·9). The annual rate of increase in Orissa may not, therefore, be abnormal as compared with many countries of high growth and low growth regions.

DECENNIAL GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1901

7. Before, however, the set of circumstances leading to the growth of population in Orissa in 1951—61 is examined, it may be worthwhile to review the demographic history of the State in earlier decades. This can best be done by reproducing relevant portions from the Census Report, Part I of Orissa, 1951, with regard to the decades of the present century, namely, from 1901. With regard to the decades prior to 1901, reference may be made, if necessary, to the Report itself.

II.H— GROWTH OF POPULATION OF ORISSA 1901-1961



Decade 1901—11

8. The population of Orissa in 1901, according to the territorial boundaries in those days, stood at 6,290,952. But as the boundaries of Orissa have undergone change from time to time, it is desirable to make adjustments in the population figures according to the present territorial set up, so that comparability of figures may be possible Thus if the territorial jurisdiction of Orissa in 1901 is taken to be what it was in 1961, the population in 1901, after such adjustment is estimated to be 10,302,917.

9. The recorded increase of population of Orissa between 1901 and 1911 is 1,075,958 bringing the total population to 11,378,875, an increase of 10·4 per cent. During this decade, there was a series of floods resulting in failure of crops and outbreaks of cholera and fever. The two opening years of the decade were years of short crop followed by two more when the harvests were fairly good. But from 1905 onwards there was repeated failure of crop due to flood or drought and the effect of shortage of food on vital occurrence became very marked. In some districts, deaths exceeded births between 1906 and 1908. In 1908, particularly, the distress arising out of succession of bad agricultural seasons developed into famine conditions in various areas and the resources of the people were severely tried. In the last two years of the decade, however, the harvests were excellent and general prosperity of the people was revived. But during the major part of the decade, the combined effect of disease and scarcity and the stimulus given to emigration due to bad harvests was responsible for arresting the rapid growth of population. The facilities of communication with

the outside world which the railway now afforded caused increase in the volume of emigration. In spite of these factors, there was satisfactory growth of population in all the districts of Orissa (as constituted at present) except in Balasore where the population diminished by 15,820. The district, therefore, displayed an unusual phenomenon and stood out distinguished from all the other districts of Orissa. This was due to rise in death rates in the first half of the decade and to poor vitality and general health of the people. The railway was administering slow poison by disseminating what was known as Burdwan fever from Bengal to the adjoining areas of Balasore district. There was, however, growth of population in the remaining 12 districts, and Orissa was able to show an increase of 10·4 per cent in 1911 over the population which it had ten years earlier.

Decade 1911—21

10. This was a period of disasters, of epidemics and war, of scarcity and high prices and of high mortality and low birth rates. The first four years of the decade on the whole were healthy and prosperous. A series of unhealthy years started from 1915 when the death rate began rising with the frequency of outbreak of cholera, dysentery and smallpox. The flood of 1917 and the drought of 1918 following a series of years in which the harvest was not good resulted in reduced stocks of foodgrains and rise in the price of agricultural and industrial produce. The price of rice rose to 4½ seers per rupee. The price of imported articles also rose as a result of four years of war. In addition to severe outbreaks of cholera and dysentery here and there, the disastrous epidemic of influenza now visited the country. It was more fatal to females than to males and inflicted heaviest casualties among infants and younger adults (i. e., persons between 20 and 35 years of age). Children and adolescents suffered much less and so also the old people. An extract from the Census Report of India, 1921, Volume I, Part I, is given below in order to illustrate the distress caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918:

The rural areas were most severely infected, the reason probably being that while villages have little advantage over towns in the matter of overcrowding, sanitation and ventilation, the urban areas have the benefit of qualified medical aid and organized effort. Mortality was specially high among adults (20—40), particularly among adult females, the disease being generally fatal to women in pregnancy. It is suggested that the high mortality among women may have been due to the fact that, in addition to the ordinary tasks of the house, on them fell the duty of nursing the others even when themselves ill. The figures show that the excess mortality between the ages 20 and 40 amounted in some cases to nearly four times the mean. It is no exaggeration to say that at the worst period whole villages were absolutely laid desolate by the disease. There was sometimes no means of disposing of the dead, crops were left unharvested and all local official action was largely paralysed, owing to the fact that the majority of the official staff was put out of action by the epidemic. To add to the distress the disease came at a period of widespread crop failure and reached its climax in November when the cold weather had set in; and, as the price of cloth happened at the time to be at its highest, many were unable to provide themselves with the warm clothing that was essential in the case of an illness that so readily attacked the lungs.

11. Although Orissa did not suffer from this calamity as acutely as did Bihar and other parts of India, the infection lingered on for a longer period here. The disease lasted well into the year 1919 and gave a high mortality in that year.

12. The decade thus saw the outbreak of the most decimating epidemic in living memory, and other diseases in virulent form and the country deeply suffered from these diseases and from the effects of war which worsened with the concurrent agricultural distress. The cumulative effects of

all these unhappy circumstances was a decrease rather than any amount of increase of population during the 10 years period. About half the number of districts suffered loss of population which diminished below 1911 level. The districts which did not lose in absolute numbers had only gains to a small extent. The statement below shows the total loss or gain of population in each district, between 1911 and 1921:

STATEMENT II-15

Growth or Decline of Population, 1911—21

District	Increase(+) or decrease(—)	Percentage of variation
Cuttack ..	— 62,390	— 2·8
Balasore ..	— 78,556	— 7·0
Puri ..	— 136,952	— 10·1
Sambalpur ..	+ 41,474	+ 4·5
Ganjam ..	— 41,221	— 3·2
Koraput ..	— 27,745	— 3·3
Dhenkanal ..	— 75,719	— 12·8
Keonjhar ..	+ 14,794	+ 4·1
Baudh-Khondmals ..	— 1,684	— 0·4
Bolangir ..	+ 96,790	+ 15·5
Sundargarh ..	+ 15,311	+ 4·2
Kalahandi ..	+ 10,513	+ 1·8
Mayurbhanj ..	+ 25,096	+ 3·4

13. It will appear that the Orissa Coastal Division suffered heavily where not a single district escaped diminution of population. Inland Natural Division fared much better although there was loss of population in Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal and Koraput. The result of all these prolonged and disastrous natural calamities ultimately brought about a loss of population of Orissa by 220,289 or in other words a decrease of population by 1·9 per cent over the population of 1911.

Decade 1921—31

14. This was on the whole an era of prosperity but the blessings were by no means unmixed. In the first year of the decade, the people were still struggling to get over the decimation caused by the calamities of the previous decade. The number of deaths out-numbered the number of births in most of the districts but by 1922 improvement was noticeable and in the next year, there was further advance towards prosperity except in the district of Balasore where the standard of public health continued to be very low, the number of deaths invariably exceeding the number of births from 1921 to 1927. Elsewhere and particularly in Khurda subdivision of Puri, in Angul and in most of the ex-state areas steady improvement in all directions was noticed. But from 1924 onwards, the recovery was checked as a series of unhealthy years came. Malaria, sometimes in malignant form, became widespread not only in the coastal districts but even in Angul, Sambalpur and some ex-states. Fever and dysentery started taking a good toll of human life during the years 1925 to 1927. These three years and particularly the last one brought devastating floods which resulted in damage to crops extensively over the deltaic area and was responsible for deterioration of public health. In 1927 there was a virulent type of cholera epidemic in Sambalpur and neighbouring areas. The last three years of the decade, however, were healthy and plentiful and although by now malaria had moved from north to south and areas of Cuttack and Puri were affected, the disease had lost its virulence.

15. Excepting in the coastal districts, the decade had good crops in the other parts of the State. Sambalpur and Bolangir, particularly had bumper crops for the entire period. The harvests in the coastal districts also were good in the last three years of the decade.

16. The decade marks the beginning of industrialisation in Orissa. Two new railway lines were opened, one joining the Talcher coal fields with the main railway line connecting Calcutta and Madras and the other, Raipur—Vizianagram railway line, which passed through the western portion of the State was completed in 1929. In addition to opening of railways, road communications were extended and improved

during this decade. Two new iron mines were opened in the Mayurbhanj district while manganese and limestone quarries were developed in Sundargarh district. A large number of rice mills came into existence particularly in the district of Balasore. The timber resources of the forests as well as bamboo and lac were effectively exploited. These and many other smaller industrial developments brought about prosperity to the country. Another special feature of the decade was the increased emigration for Assam Tea Labour. During this decade many of the ex-states relaxed rules prohibiting such emigration and consequently a large exodus of landless class towards Assam took place. Emigration to Burma, particularly from the districts of Puri and Ganjam was on the increase.

17. When the Census of 1931 took place, it was seen that Orissa had gained by 1,332,470 bringing the total population to 12,491,056. This meant an increase of 11·9 per cent, the highest since 1881.

Decade 1931—41

18. This decade is memorable for Orissa as it was constituted into a separate Province on the 1st April 1936. Ganjam and Koraput districts which were hitherto in the Presidency of Madras became a part of Orissa. Some portions of the Central Provinces, namely, Nawapara subdivision and Mahadebpali police station were added to Sambalpur district. The decade was one of general peace and prosperity in all directions as the effect of World War I had completely gone. The condition of crop in most of the years was satisfactory except in 1933, 1937 and 1938 when the harvests yielded inadequate outturn. The position relating to food stock was satisfactory. Occasional floods particularly in 1933 and 1937, which were rather high, visited the coastal districts and deposited sand on agricultural lands in some localities of Cuttack and Puri districts between 1937 and 1940. There was also a flood in October 1938 in the river Vamsadhara affecting the agricultural position of Gunupur taluk. This year, there was a cyclone in October which damaged crops in Puri and Ganjam districts. Thus the closing years of the decade were not as prosperous as the earlier ones. Relief operations and distribution of Taccavi loans were organized in the coastal districts and remission of rent was granted in 1938 in some parts of Ganjam district while in 1939 the Jeypore estate remitted a liberal amount of rent of Rs. 65,000. In the year 1940, there was heavy rain and high flood between June and August damaging crops in the coastal districts though Sambalpur suffered from deficient rain. Employment of agricultural labour was normal throughout the period. Emigration of landless persons continued throughout the decade, particularly on the close of the agricultural season. Such people generally used to seek their livelihood in Calcutta, Jamshedpur and Rangoon, most of them returning before the next agricultural operations began.

19. Considering the general level of public health in Orissa, the decade 1931—41 was comparatively healthy. It may be borne in mind that even in normal times there are a number of sporadic outbreaks of empidemics in different parts of the State. So in this decade, there were epidemics of cholera, smallpox, malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea and dysentery and other endemic diseases. Cholera was prevalent in all the years of the decade more or less but it was most virulent in the years 1932, 1936 and 1939. This epidemic was mostly confined to the three coastal districts of North Orissa. Smallpox, on the other hand was less severe throughout the period probably due to the immunity conferred by more extensive vaccination. There were local outbreaks, however, in Khondmals, Sambalpur and the coastal districts particularly. Fever continued to claim a heavy toll of human life. The foreshore of the Chilka lake and parts of Puri sadar subdivision, Kendrapara subdivision, Khondmals, Angul, Balasore and many other parts of the State suffered heavily. In the year 1936, a severe epidemic of malaria spread over 417 villages in Ganjam. In the year 1938, the incidence was very high, death rates

from this disease rising to the high figure of 30·0 per mille in Khondmals, 22·1 in Balasore and 22·0 in Angul. Ganjam and Cuttack also suffered extensively. Koraput had also some share of this disease. The outbreak of dysentery and diarrhoea in epidemic form was also experienced, particularly in 1932 when out of 15,727 deaths from this disease in Bihar and Orissa, as many as 12,606 occurred in Orissa districts alone. On the whole the first half of the decade was a little healthier than the second. But the decade as a whole was comparatively much better in public health than the decade which preceded or succeeded it.

Decade 1941—51

20. It seems, the days of normal prosperity through which Orissa had passed during the previous two decades had come to an end in 1941. The country was in the midst of war which brought high prices and resultant distress. The decade also saw memorable historical events, such as, the political freedom of India from British rule and the merging of the feudatory states with Orissa proper. The opening year of the decade brought moderate floods in the rivers of Balasore district, but there was insufficient rain and poor harvest in portions of Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts. In the following year, namely, 1942, the position deteriorated in all directions. The economic repercussion of the war was effectively felt by the man in the street due to sharp rise in the price of commodities. The events of war were taking uncertain turns so that people started feeling the apprehension of invasion by a foreign power. There were at least two events of incendiary bombs being thrown by the enemy in the coastal districts of Orissa. The position became worse with the severe cyclone which visited parts of Bengal and the northern portion of Balasore district. A month later, namely, in November 1942, another cyclone passed over Puri and Ganjam districts not altogether Sparing areas of Sadar subdivision of Cuttack. Extensive relief operations in these districts were undertaken by Governmental and non-official agencies. Ring bunds in Parikud in Puri district were constructed at a heavy cost to offer employment to the people and to prevent the spread of salt water from Chilka. The relief operations were continued right up to 1943. In 1944, there was again a high flood and in the year 1945 the rainfall was inadequate at the sowing time but there was flood when the crops had fairly grown up. In 1946, again abnormal rainfall and high flood caused damage in Balasore and Cuttack and a sum of Rs. 62,312 was advanced as Taccavi loans in Balasore alone. There was heavy and unequal distribution of rainfall in 1947 causing loss to crop in Sambalpur and in the coastal districts. The last three years of the decade also had moderate floods in the three principal rivers of Orissa. There was unfavourable weather in the year 1948 when storms damaged crops in Sambalpur and untimely rains were detrimental to the agricultural position in parts of Ganjam.

21. There was marked deterioration in public health during the decade. Outbreaks of cholera which came almost every year during the decade carried away large number of victims in Balasore Cuttack and Puri, particularly during the years 1943 and 1944 when the virulence reached its peak. Small pox was less severe in attack but incidence was high in 1944 and it reached its peak in the year following. Fever simultaneously took a heavy toll of life in the year 1941 and then showing an upward curve for three years from 1943 to 1945 declined in 1946 but again caused the highest percentage of death in 1947. The areas affected most notoriously were Khondmals, Balasore, Kendrapara and Jajpur and parts of Puri and Ganjam districts. Meanwhile, dysentery and diarrhoea were very active in Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri and to some extent in Ganjam and Koraput districts between the years 1941 to 1944. In the year 1943, there was a small surplus of births over deaths but in 1944, 1945 and 1947 deaths exceeded births. A description of the unusual mortality during a portion of the period has

been graphically given in the Report on Bengal of the Famine Enquiry Commission, an extract from which is given below :*

> *The total recorded number of deaths in Orissa in 1943 was 233,584 an increase of 17·9 per cent over the quinquennial average of 198,150. In the district of Balasore, bordering on Bengal, the increase in mortality was 40·7 per cent. In this district 1,105 deaths from starvation were recorded, but many of the victims were destitutes from Bengal. The rise in the death rate in the province as a whole was due largely to epidemics of cholera and malaria but there was also an increase in the number of deaths reported under the head 'dysentery and diarrhoea'. During the months August to December, 11,194 deaths were recorded as against a quinquennial average of 7,563. The Director of Public Health, Orissa, in giving evidence before the Commission, expressed the opinion that the increased mortality in Orissa in 1943 was due to food shortage, migration within the province, and the influx of destitutes from Bengal. Some of the latter died in Orissa and moreover they carried with them epidemic diseases which spread among the Oriyas.*

22. Marked improvement came in the second half of the decade except for the year 1947 which was very unhealthy as stated above. The surplus of births over deaths began to rise from the year 1948 onwards and was maintained till the last year of the decade.

23. The position of food stocks during the decade was rather unusual for Orissa. Local shortage occurred in the years 1942 and 1943 and to some extent in later years when the surplus areas had to send out foodgrains. Till the middle of 1943, the annual carry-over of food stock used to be high but with the introduction of free trade that year and with the export of rice to other provinces of India under a central basic plan, there was quick depletion of the old stock. The condition of agriculturists generally was fair due to rise in price of crops notwithstanding the fact that other necessaries of life became costlier as a result of the war. Administrative measures were taken extensively to check unfair high price of commodities on account of the activities of black marketeers and profiteers. High powers under the Defence of India Rules were delegated to the District Officers to check the profiteering and hoarding activities. The rise in price of agricultural produce brought some relief to bigger cultivators who had surplus stock to spare but it did not materially improve the condition of petty cultivators and agricultural labourers. Such people and the people belonging to non-agricultural category were relieved to some extent by price control measures which were now introduced. Although free trade in 1943 depleted the resources of reserve food stocks, legal restrictions came towardsthe end of the year against export of foodgrains, which had the effect of maintaining the remaining stock in the districts and keeping the priceof rice within a reasonable level and within the purchasing power of the people. Grow More Food Operations were started in 1943 for grant of loans to agriculturists for reclaiming the waste lands, renovation of tanks, digging of wells and purchase of ploughs and bullocks and seeds. Ammonium sulphate was made available to agriculturists at cheap rate to manure the crops. Vigorous propaganda was undertaken to instruct cultivators and land owners to make the best use of fallow or uncultivated lands to grow food crops. A scheme of killing monkeys in the interest of protection of food crops was also launched. In spite of all these multi-pronged measures, there was no tendency in the prices of commodities to fall. On the other hand, further steady rise in prices from 1946 onwards was felt.

24. The climax, however, came with the outbreak of the Second World War, which made itself seriously felt by the man in the street towards the

* Famine Enquiry Commission, 1945, Report on Bengal, page 144. An excellent review of this Report has been given in the Discovery of India by Jawaharlal Nehru, Page 606.

close of 1941. The war preparations on huge scale on behalf of India and of the Allies led to considerable inflation of money in the country with its usual evil consequences. Abnormal rise in the cost of living was experienced which rapidly outpaced all pre-1939 base. Increased circulation of money quickly deteriorated into maldistribution, even though a series of anti-inflationary measures were adopted from the middle of 1943. Legal and executive action in introducing control of commodities was partially successful due to the apathy and at times hostility of the public and of the powerful business community towards the control machinery. By the time the war coming to an end in 1945, there was a widespread belief that the cessation of hostilities would be followed by economic depression, mostly, due to withdrawal of unprecedented war-time expenditure. It was thus thought necessary that the war expenditure should be replaced by other expenditure to keep away unemployment and depression. This idea was implemented by the Central Government asking the States to go ahead with projects of capital expenditure mainly based on a Five-year plan, for which the Government of India promised substantial financial support. But the expectation was not realized. The enhanced purchasing power arising from war and post-war inflation was diverted to the stock market where speculation was rampant, rather than to productive enterprise. The attempt to reduce the black-marketing by demonetisation of one thousand rupee notes did not prove successful. The decision to execute large schemes of capital expenditure led, under the circumstances, to still higher prices. The index number of cost of living rose almost by four times over that of 1939 base during a period of ten years till 1948.

25. The decade 1941—51 was thus less favourable than the two previous decades in the matter of weather, natural conditions, vital occurrences and the material condition of the people which deteriorated due to the war and political unrest. All these circumstances had the effect in lowering the rate of growth of population during the decade which fell down to 6·4 per cent from 10·2 in 1931—41 and 11·9 in 1921—31. During the period of ten years up to March 1951, the population of Orissa grew by 877,958 bringing the total population of the State to 14,645,946.

The last decade (1951—61)

26. The decade 1951—61 synchronised with the first two periods of development plans, devoted to the economic reconstruction of the country. Improved techniques of agriculture for higher yield, multipurpose projects for irrigation and power, public health measures including supply of drinking water in rural areas and control of epidemics, expansion of education and social welfare activities and lastly development of industries, transport and communicatons are a few among the blessings of the Five-Year Plans.

Five-Year Plans

27. The First Five-Year Plan covering the period 1951—56 was a modest beginning, considering what was extensively planned to be achieved in the subsequent ones. Moreover, the duration of the First Five-Year Plan was utilized for gathering necessary resources and making preparation for implementation of sustained development programme in course of the future plans. The noteworthy schemes of this Plan are the construction or the Hirakud multipurpose dam, the Machkund hydroelectric project and a number of important industries in the private sector. Introduction of National Extension Services and Community Development Schemes, abolition of intermediaries on land and extension of tribal and rural welfare activities were contributary to the cause of systematic regional progress.

28. The Second Five-Year Plan covering the period 1956—61 aimed at securing more rapid growth of national economy by increasing the country's productive potentiality. While agriculture still demanded adequate attention, the emphasis was shifted to industry. Favourable conditions existed for setting up heavy industries in the public and private sectors. The Steel Mill

at Rourkela in the Central sector, an Aluminium Factory, Paper Mill and a few other industries established in the private sector increased the employment potential during the period. The growth of small industries was aided by establishment of industrial estates and by floating companies with limited liabilities in collaboration with private enterpreneurs. Development of scheduled areas and welfare of scheduled classes of people was a notable achievement during the preriod. In the field of public health, there was expansion of facilities for treatment of diseases, control of communicable diseases, execution of sanitation programmes and protected water supply. Facilities for technical education and special drive for the spread of primary education were provided on high priority basis.

Calamities

29. The decade was not, however, completely free from adversities. Though the frequency of distress was tending to decrease, there were instances of natural vicissitudes affecting the general prosperity of the people. The drought of 1954-55 affected several lakh acres of cultivated lands in the district of Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. The yield of crop was poor in these localities and the people were hit by agrarian distress. There were heavy floods in the years 1955, 1956 and 1960, not only in the deltaic districts but also in many inland districts which were severely affected. The floods of 1955 resulted in loss of human lives, livestocks and properties extensively in many districts including Baudh-Khondmals, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and the coastal districts. The floods of 1956 caused loss of crops of the value of rupees six lakhs and affected Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Balasore districts. In 1960 one of the worst floods during the last few decades came. About 14 lakh acres of cropped area were fully or partially damaged in addition to loss of lives and properties. The decade was also not free from mortality due to cholera and smallpox. Ganjam, Sambalpur Bolangir, Puri and Cuttack had virulent epidemics of smallpox in 1958. Cholera was also widespread in 1958 and 1959.

30. These adversities, however, did not cause noticeable set back in the overall progress and prosperity of the people. So great were the effects of developments in various fields that the country was able to stand the destructive and decimating effects of these calamities. There was a notable spurt in the growth of population which took the intercensal growth rate to the unprecedented level of 19·82 per cent. The population grew during the decade from the level of 14,645,946 in 1951 to 17,548,846 by the end of the decade. This amounted to an absolute increase of over 29 lakhs in the population of the State. In other words, the gain in one decade to the population of the State was as much as the total population of the district of Cuttack.

Pattern of Growth in Districts

31. Within the broad framework of Orissa as a State, various districts bear their distinctive topographical, social, cultural and economic pattern. This may explain their differential growth rates. The statement below gives the growth of population during the decade 1951—61 in the districts of Orissa:

District	Population		Decennial growth (in per centage)
	1951	1961	
Sundargarh ..	552,203	758,617	37·4
Balasore ..	1,106,012	1,415,923	28·0
Keonjhar ..	588,441	743,315	26·3
Dhenkanal ..	839,241	1,028,935	22·6
Cuttack ..	2,529,244	3,060,320	21·0
State Average ..	..	..	19·8
Puri ..	1,572,262	1,865,439	18·6
Koraput ..	1,269,534	1,498,271	18·0
Kalahandi ..	858,781	1,009,654	17·6
Mayurbhanj ..	1,028,825	1,204,043	17·0
Bolangir ..	917,875	1,068,686	16·4
Sambalpur ..	1,301,804	1,508,686	15·9
Ganjam ..	1,624,829	1,872,530	15·2
Baudh-Khondmals	456,895	514,427	12·6

32. There are 5 districts in the State which have a rate of decennial growth of population higher than that of the State average. The remaining 8 districts have a lower rate. On arranging the

districts in order of the rate of growth, the top-most position goes to Sundargarh which has experienced an abnormally high rate of 37·4 per cent during the last decade. The district thus belongs to the high growth range having undergone increase of population by more than one-third or 33⅓ per cent of its population ten years back. In the second group of districts benefiting by a growth rate of above 25 per cent or one-fourth of their own population in the previous decade are Balasore, recording a growth of 28·0 per cent and Keonjhar achieving 26·3 per cent. None of these districts had ever gained to such an extent in any previous decade excepting the decade 1901—11 when Keonjhar had a gain of 27·6 per cent. In the third group of districts undergoing growth between 20 per cent and 25 per cent are Dhenkanal with 22·6 per cent and Cuttack with 21·0 per cent. Considering the level of growth in the State, these two districts are close to the average growth rate. The districts which are below the average are Puri (18·6 per cent), Koraput (18·0 per cent), Kalahandi (17·6 per cent), Mayurbhanj 17·0 per cent), Bolanigir (16·4 per cent), Sambalpur (15·9 per cent), Ganjam (15·2per cent) and Baudh-Khondmals (12·6 per cent). The last mentioned district has thus the poorest growth rate in the State. It is a district situated in the central part of the State surrounded by wild inaccessible areas where much of the benefit of expansion of industries and other development activities could not reach during this initial decade of planned development. The various reasons explaining the pattern of growth in different districts will be examined in due course.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN POLICE STATIONS

33. Even as there are districts of high growth rate and of low growth rate, there are areas of smaller administrative units, namely, police stations, which are noted for varying rates of decennial increase. The area or areas subject to a particular rate of increase are not confined to the limits of an administrative unit, but appear in patches or compact blocks which freely cut across the boundaries of districts and generally conform to economic and social pattern obtaining in particular localities. The statement below gives the classification of police stations grouped according to the range of increase or decrease of population in 1961. It is not that the police stations falling under one range of increase or decrease are contiguous. Contiguity or non-contiguity has no relation with the range of increase. The statement II. 16 given below relates to the percentage increase or decrease of population in police stations during 1951—61 and when read in reference with the Map of Intercensal Change in PS-wise Population, 1961*, will illustrate the point discussed above:

STATEMENT II. 16

Percentage increase or decrease of population in Police Stations (1951—61)

District and Number of PSs	Increase in Police Stations in percentage						Decrease in Police Stations in percentage (—)
	Up to 9·9 per cent		10 to 19·9 per cent		20 to 29·9 per cent		30 per cent and above
Orissa ..			**State**	**19·8**			
Kalahandi (17 PSs)			**District**	**17·6**			
	Nawapara	5·7	Sadar	15·5	Kesinga	22·7	
			Madanpur-Rampur	15·0	Komna	29·5	
					Narla	20·8	
					Sinapali	26·8	
			Lanjigarh	19·5	Jonk	28·5	
			Kashipur	18·2			

* Vide Map No. 18 (Intercensal change in Population, 1951—61, Police Station wise) which is provided in the Census Atlas of Orissa Vol. XII, Part IX-A of Census of India, 1961.

STATEMENT II. 16

Percentage increase or decrease of population in Police Stations (1951—61)—*contd.*

District and Number of PSs	Increase in Police Stations in percentage								Decrease in Police Stations in percentage (—
	Up to 9·9 per cent		10 to 19·9 per cent		20 to 29·9 per cent		30 per cent and above		
Kalahandi (17 PSs)—*concld.*									
			Dharamgarh	14·8					
			Kegaon	17·6					
			Junagarh	17·1					
			Koksara	13·0					
			Jaipatna	12·9					
			Khariar	19·2					
			Thuamul-Rampur	10·9					
Koraput (34 PSs)			**District**	**18·0**					
	Borigumma	9·5	Koraput	13·8	Kotpad	21·1	Dabugam	35·1	Dasamanta-pur (—5·2)
	Gudari	2·0	Lakshmipur	15·4	Bhairava-singpur	24·1	Ambodala	37·3	Pottangi (—2·2)
	Padmapur	8·1	Narayanapatna	14·4	Jorigam	24·7	Umarkot	49·5	
			Semiliguda	13·6	Venkatapalam	20·0	Malkangiri	55·4	
			Pappadahandi	11·6	Rayagada	24·9	Motu	48·3	Nandapur (—N)
					Bissamcuttack	24·3			Padwa (—13·0)
			Tentulikhunti	16·4	Nowrangapur	29·9			Machkund (—4·5)
			Jeypore	16·5	Kundra	26·1			
			Boipariguda	14·2					
			Kodinga	15·6					
			Mathili	13·0					
			Kalyansingpur	11·2					
			Gunupur	14·8					
			Puttasingi	16·8					
Sambalpur (36 PSs)			**District**	**15·9**					
	Rengali	2·3	Sambalpur	18·3	Riamal	24·6	Gourpali	47·2	Lakhanpur (-21·8)
	Hirakud	5·5	Katarbaga	11·3	Barkote	23·7	Burla	46·6	
	Dhama	9·8	Bargarh	16·7	Naikul	20·9	Brajarajnagar	72·0	
	Attabira	4·3	Paikmal	12·8	Naktideul	23·8			
	Ambabhona	8·8	Jagdalpur	17·1	Deogarh	26·9			
	Laikera	6·5	Padampur	13·2	Kuchinda	26·7			
			Gaisilat	13·0	Govindpur	27·5			
			Melchhamunda	16·7	Mahulpali	28·1			
					Rairakhol	25·6			
			Sohela	12·7					
			Bijepur	14·9					
			Barpali	17·4					
			Bheden	11·0					
			Bhatli	14·5					
			Charmal	19·2					
			Sason	18·0					
			Jujomura	17·8					
			Jharsuguda	16·6					

STATEMENT II. 16

Percentage increase or decrease of population in Police Stations (1951—61)—*contd.*

District and Number of PSs	Increase in Police Stations in per centage								Decrease in Police Stations in percentage(—)	
	Up to 9·9 per cent		10 to 19·9 percent		20 to 29·9 per cent		30 per cent and above			
Bolangir (17 PSs)			**District**	**16·4**						
	Sonepur	6·7	Bolangir	18·1	Patnagarh	20·8				
			Loisingha	13·6	Titlagarh	23·4				
			Tusra	17·5						
			Belpara	17·3	Turekela	20·3				
			Khaprakhol	19·1						
			Tarbha	14·8						
			Binka	13·7						
			Dungripali	18·6						
			Birmaharajpur	10·8						
			Sindhol	15·0						
			Saintala	17·3						
			Kantabanji	12·0						
			Sindhekela	13·5						
Baudh-Khondmals (13 PSs)			**District**	**12·6**						
	Phiringia	8·2	Baudh	13·9	Phulbani	22·1				
	Khajuripada	9·2	Ghantapada	12·3						
	Belghar	9·3	Manamunda	11·7						
	Daringibadi	6·1	Harbhanga	17·1						
			Baliguda	16·3						
			Kotgarh	10·2						
			G. Udayagiri	13·2						
			Raikia	10·0						
Ganjam (22 PSs)			**District**	**15·2**						
	Jarada	9·8	Chatrapur	13·2	Kodala	23·7				
	Serango	9·9	Rambha	17·3	Bodogodo	22·1				
	R. Udayagiri	5·1	Purushottampur	14·3	Berhampur town	23·4				
			Hinjili	17·3						
			Berhampur-taluk	14·3						
			Ramagiri	11·0						
			Nuagam	14·7						
			Pattapur	16·0						
			Bhanjanagar	14·2						
			Tarasingi	14·0						
			Gangapur	13·0						
			Buguda	16·8						
			Surada	15·7						
			Mohana	13·1						
			Aska	19·3						
			Parlakhemundi	10·0						
Sundargarh (19 PSs)									**District**	**37·4**
	Raiboga	3·9	Bhasma	17·5	Talsara	23·7			Birmitrapur	36·9
			Bargaon	17·2	Bisra	20·1				
					S. Balang	23·8			Bonaigarh	32·0
					Koira	23·3				
					Raghunathpali	22·8			Banki	30·7
									Gurundia	37·5

STATEMENT II. 16

Percentage increase or decrease of population in Police Stations (1951—61)—*contd.*

District and Number of PSs	Increase in Police Stations in percentage						Decrease in Police Stations in percentage (—)
	Up to 9·9 per cent	10 to 19·9 per cent	20 to 29.9 per cent		30 per cent and above		
Sundargarh (19 PSs) (*concld.*)			Sundargarh	25·2	K. Balang	38·2	
			Lephripara	25·5	Rourkela town	480·2	
			Hemgir	26·1			
			Rajgangpur	27·7			
			Mahulpada	27·0			
Dhenkanal (23 PSs)			**District**	**22·6**			
		Motanga 17·1	Sadar	23·1	Hindol	31·0	
		Parjang 18·8	Gondia	22·7	Khamar	30·5	
		Angul 18·2	Bhuban	21·3			
		Athmallik 13·8	Purunakote	21·6			
		Balimi 17·5	Jarapada	21·7			
			Chhendipada	24·8			
			Bantala	23·6			
			Talcher	24·4			
			Kishorenagar	20·6			
			Thakurgarh	24·0			
			Handapa	23·7			
			Kamakhyanagar	26·1			
			Colliery	25·5			
			Kaniha	26·9			
			Rasol	28·4			
			Pallahara	28·1			
Puri (29 PSs)	**District**	**18·6**					
	Sadar	17·5	Brahmagiri	20·7	Bhubaneswar	54·2	
	Satyabadi	13·9	Kakatpur	21·8			
	Delang	10·3	Tangi	21·5			
	Pipli	17·9	Khandpara	21·7			
	Nimapara	19·2	Gania	24·2			
	Gop	16·9	Nuagaon	24·7			
	Balipatna	14·1	Odagaon	20·6			
	Balianta	11·9	Sarankul	22·5			
	Chandaka	11·7	Puri town	24·0			
	Jatni	16·8	Krushnaprasad	27·7			
	Khurda	12·7					
	Banpur	14·5					
	Begunia	12·3					
	Bolgarh	13·8					
	Nayagarh	18·5					
	Fategarh	18·7					
	Daspalla	19·6					
	Ranpur	16·7					
Keonjhar (14 PSs)			**District**	**26·3**			
	Patna	14·5	Sadar	24·4	Ghatgaon	38·3	
	Pandapara	19·5	Anandapur	22·9	Telkoi	36·8	
	Kanjipani	16·6	Ramchandra-pur	21·0	Chamakpur	35·1	
	Soso	19·8			Barbil	122·1	
	Champua	17·9	Harichandanpur	28·6			
	Baria	19·8					

STATEMENT II. 16

Percentage increase or decrease of population in Police Stations (1951 61)—*concld.*

District and Number of PSs	Increase in Police Station percentage				Decrease in Police Stations in percentage(—)
	Up to 9·9 per cent	10 to 19·9 per cent	20 to 29·9 per cent	30 per cent and above	
Cuttack (32 PSs)			**District 21·0**		
		Sadar 16·5	Jajpur 21·6	Sukinda 31·5	
		Salepur 16·8	Korai 24·8	Rajnagar 39·0	
		Mahanga 18·0	Binjharpur 20·5	Mahakalpara 47·0	
		Gobindpur 13·8	Kendrapara 21·5	Cuttack City 42·7	
		Jagatsingpur 13·7	Aul 24·3		
		Balikuda 15·9	Athgarh 22·5		
		Tirtol 17·2	Gurudijhatia 22·5		
		Banki 14·3	Kanpur 21·5		
		Baideswar 15·2	Narsingpur 23·4		
		Barchana 18·1	Kissennagar 25·1		
		Dharamsala 18·9	Ersama 28·1		
		Patamundai 19·4	Tangi 25·5		
		Patkura 17·0	Chowdwar 27·0		
		Tigiria 19·3			
		Baramba 18·9			
Mayurbhanj (21 PSs)			**District 17·0**		
	Muruda 6·4	Baripada 18·3	Karanjia 20·7	Badampahar 32·3	
	Rairangpur 7·0	Badasahi 16·6	Baisinga 26·1	Gorumahisani 31·4	
	Tiring 5·4	Suliapada 18·1	Betnoti 26·9	Sarat 38·0	
			Thakurmunda 27·7		
		Kuliana 12·3	Udala 25·3		
		Bangriposi 15·9			
		Bisoi 12·3			
		Bahalda 11·6			
		Jashipur 15·6			
		Raruan 13·0			
		Khunta 18·1			
Balasore (22 PSs)			**District 28·0**		
		Bhandaripokhari 18·6	Simulia 22·8	Basta 32·9	
			Khaira 20·9	Bonth 30·4	
			Remuna 24·4	Tihiri 32·1	
			Nilgiri 23·3	Singla 37·3	
			Berhampur 22·8	Raibania 30·6	
			Dhamnagar 25·9	Bansada 45·5	
			Balasore 29·6		
			Soro 28·0		
			Jaleswar 26·6		
			Bhograi 28·8		
			Baliapal 26·7		
			Bhadrak 27·0		
			Basudebpur 29·8		
			Shergada 25·4		
			Chandbali 27·2		

Contrast between Coastal and Inland Regions

34. The pattern of population growth as indicated in the above statement brings out the contrast between two physiographical regions of Orissa, namely, the coastal region and the inland region. The coastal region may be taken to comprise only the plains portion of Ganjam district and the districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The remaining portion of the State may be treated as inland region.

35. Examining on the basis of how many of the police stations are above or below the level of the State average growth rate, namely, 19·82 per cent, it appears that out of 100 police stations in the coastal region, 52 have recorded higher percentages than the State average, by ranging between 20 per cent and 30 per cent and above, while the growth in the remaining police stations, excepting Jarada PS in Ganjam district, varies between 10 to 20 per cent. In the coastal region, Jarada PS alone is in the low growth category. Out of 199 police stations in the inland region, 84 have shown increase above the State average, 88 are within the range of 10 to 20 per cent increase, 21 are below 10 per cent increase and 6 police stations have actually suffered from loss of population. The police stations with low percentage of increase are thus found in large number in the inland region. The position is reverse in the coastal region.

Areas of Declining Population

36. All the six police stations which have undergone decline below the 1951 level of population are located in the districts of Koraput and Sambalpur. In Koraput district, four police stations, namely, Pottangi, Padwa, Nandapur and Machkund which are in a compact block have recorded loss to the extent of 2·2, 13·0, 0·0 and 4·5 per cent respectively below the recorded population of 1951 Census. One more police station in Koraput district, namely, Dasamantapur which is isolated from the other four police stations, has a decline of 5·2 per cent. The downward trend in the population of these police stations may be due to migration to other police stations, namely, Umarkot and Malkangiri, where the development schemes undertaken by the Dandakaranya Development Authority are in full swing, giving higher wages and some special amenities. Apart from migration to other areas, these police stations which are situated on high altitudes are noted for paucity of arable lands and absence of secondary means of livelihood. These factors contribute to the decrease in population. The sixth PS in the State suffering from loss of population is Lakhanpur PS situated in Sambalpur district. This PS was newly created during the decade by carving it out of a few old ones, portions of which were submerged by the Hirakud reservoir. There were thus special circumstances under which its population in the present Census was reduced considerably to the extent of 21·8 per cent.

Low Growth Areas

37. Police stations numbering 21 have low growth of population i.e., below 10 per cent during the last decade. All of them except Jarada PS in Ganjam district are located in the inland region. Gudari and Padmapur police stations in Koraput district which are contiguous to R. Udayagiri and Serango PSs of Ganjam district are in a compact area, all having identical geographical features and poor communications. Agricultural advancement which is of recent origin consequent to the introduction of National Extension Service has not made much headway. Borigumma PS in Koraput district, Nawapara in Kalahandi district, and Jarada PS in Ganjam district have no contiguity with similar areas in the respective districts. The poor growth in these areas is explained partly by agricultural backwardness and partly by migration. Such reasons apply to most of the police stations including those of Baudh-Khondmals district where the villages are inhabited by tribal communities, many of whom prefer living and cultivating on hill slopes. In such localities the benefits of the decade's development projects have at best been partially extended. The areas have, therefore, failed to attract population from outside. On the other hand, they have themselves lost a portion of their previous population by emigration. Falling under this group of low growth rate are a few police stations in Sambalpur district which were affected by the formation of the Hirakud reservoir. Hirakud PS itself has undergone a poor growth. This may be due to the fact that after completion of the project, a large number of men and women engaged in construction work

left the place, considerably influencing the growth rate. Even though Hirakud PS has the advantage of a few industries established there, the completion of the main project has left it with no incentive for growth of population. In the neighbouring regions, a number of police stations were affected by transfer of villages from one to the other on account of submersion by the Hirakud reservoir, resulting in distortion of population figures of the police stations concerned.

Pockets of Low Growth Area surrounded by High Growth Area

38. There are certain pockets of low growth areas surrounded by high growth areas. Such areas are mostly found in compact groups, such as, the group of police stations, namely, Gurundia, Sarasara Balang and Mahulpada in Sundargarh district, the group, namely, Rairakhol, Naktideul and Charmal in Sambalpur district and Purunakote in Dhenkanal district, and the group, namely, Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district, Belghar, Kotgarh, Daringibadi in Baudh-Khondmals district and Gudari in Koraput district. Lack of communication and inadequate development work in the areas are the principal reasons why the growth of population has been low in these areas.

Medium Growth Area

39. There are 135 police stations in the medium growth range, namely, between 10 per cent to 19·9 per cent, out of which 47 police stations occur in the coastal region. This region being one of high growth has a smaller proportion of area with medium range growth than the inland region. Out of 47 such police stations, there are 13 in Ganjam district, 18 in Puri district, 15 in Cuttack district and only one in Balasore district. Similarly there are 88 police stations belonging to this range of growth in the inland region which are dispersed over 9 districts of the State. The percentage increase of some of these police stations is close to the State average of 19·8 per cent, while others are somewhat lower. They do not present any particular abnormal feature calling for attention.

High Growth Area

40. There are 136 police stations out of the total of 299 police stations in the State which are in the growth range of 20 per cent and above. 34 police stations out of them belong to very high growth range which have above 30 per cent of growth. The remaining 102 police stations have recorded growth between 20 and 30 per cent. Most of the high growth area exists in the coastal region and in Koraput and Sundargarh districts. There are some police stations belonging to this range of growth in Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Sambalpur districts also.

41. The highest growth has taken place in Rourkela town PS (480·2 per cent), Barbil PS (122·1 per cent), Brajarajnagar PS (72·0 per cent) and Bhubaneswar PS (54·2 per cent). The first three police stations grew enormously on account of the establishment of large industries, such as, Steel Plant, Paper Mills, etc., while Bhubaneswar PS has grown on account of establishment of the State Capital there.

Rural/Urban Components of Growth in PS Population

42. The police stations which have recorded growth of population above the State average have grown either on account of the increase in the rural population or in the urban population contained in the PS or in both. Statement No. II. 17 gives the names of such police stations showing the percentage increase of the rural as well as the urban population.

STATEMENT II. 17

Rural/Urban components of increase in population of PSs showing increase above State Average

District	Police Stations	Percent increase of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of rural population of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of urban population of PS in 1951—61
Kalahandi ..	Jonk ..	28·5	34·0	7·1
	Kesinga ..	22·7	22·7	
	Narla ..	20·8	20·8	
	Komna ..	29·5	29·5	
	Sinapali ..	26·8	26·8	
Koraput ..	Nowrangapur ..	29·9	27·3	42·2
	Kundra ..	26·1	26·1	
	Kotpad ..	21·1	24·2	—7·1
	Bhairavasingpur ..	24·1	24·1	
	Jorigam ..	24·7	24·7	
	Umarkot ..	49·5	49·5	
	Dabugam ..	35·1	35·1	
	Malkangiri ..	55·4	55·4	
	Motu ..	48·3	48·3	
	Venkatapalam ..	20·0	20·0	
	Rayagada ..	24·9	20·8	54·9
	Bissamcuttack ..	24·3	24·3	
	Ambodala ..	37·3	37·3	
Sambalpur ..	Brajarajnagar ..	72·0	68·9	77·5
	Burla ..	46·6	24·8	136·9
	Deogarh ..	26·9	28·7	19·8
	Riamal ..	24·6	24·6	
	Barkote ..	23·7	23·7	
	Naikul ..	20·9	20·9	
	Kuchinda ..	26·7	26·7	
	Govindpur ..	27·5	27·5	
	Mahulpali ..	28·1	28·1	
	Gourpali ..	47·2	47·2	
	Rairakhol ..	25·6	25·6	
	Naktideul ..	23·8	23·8	
Bolangir ..	Patnagarh ..	20·8	20·0	28·7
	Titlagarh ..	23·4	23·4	22·9
	Turekela ..	20·3	20·3	
Baudh-Khondmals ..	Phulbani ..	22·1	22·1	
Ganjam ..	Kodala ..	23·7	23·7	
	Bodogodo ..	22·1	22·1	
	Berhampur Town ..	23·4		23·4
Sundargarh ..	Sundargarh ..	25·2	14·4	90·1
	Lephripara ..	25·5	25·5	
	Hemgir ..	26·1	26·1	
	Talsara ..	23·7	23·7	
	Rajgangpur ..	27·7	22·7	54·8
	Birmitrapur ..	36·9	2·6	115·8
	Bisra ..	20·1	20·1	
	Raghunathpali ..	22·8	22·8	
	Bonaigarh ..	32·0	32·0	
	Banki ..	30·7	30·7	
	Gurundia ..	37·5	37·5	
	Sarasara Balang ..	23·8	23·8	
	Mahulpada ..	27·0	27·0	
	Koira ..	23·3	23·3	
	Kamarposh Balang ..	38·2	38·2	
	Rourkela Town ..	480·2		480·2

STATEMENT II. 17

Rural/Urban components of increase in population of PSs showing increase above State Average—*contd.*

District	Police Stations	Percent increase of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of rural population of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of urban population of PS in 1951—61
Dhenkanal ..	Sadar ..	23·1	21·9	32·6
	Gondia ..	22·7	22·7	
	Kamakhyanagar ..	26·1	26·1	
	Bhuban ..	21·3	21·7	19·7
	Purunakote ..	21·6	21·6	
	Jarapada ..	21·7	21·7	
	Chhendipada ..	24·8	24·8	
	Bantala ..	23·6	23·6	
	Talcher ..	24·4	36·2	—11·3
	Colliery ..	25·5	25·5	
	Kaniha ..	26·9	26·9	
	Kishorenagar ..	20·6	20·6	
	Thakurgarh ..	24·0	24·0	
	Handapa ..	23·7	23·7	
	Hindol ..	31·0	31·0	
	Rasol ..	28·4	28·4	
	Pallahara ..	28·1	28·1	
	Khamar ..	30·5	30·5	
Puri ..	Krushnaprasad ..	27·7	27·7	
	Brahmagiri ..	20·7	20·7	
	Kakatpur ..	21·8	21·8	
	Bhubaneswar ..	54·2	13·7	131·4
	Tangi ..	21·5	21·5	
	Khandpara ..	21·7	21·7	
	Gania ..	24·2	24·2	
	Nuagaon ..	24·7	24·7	
	Odagaon ..	20·6	20·6	
	Sarankul ..	22·5	22·5	
	Puri Town ..	24·0		24·0
Keonjhar ..	Sadar ..	24·4	22·9	35·1
	Ghatgaon ..	38·3	38·3	
	Harichandanpur ..	28·6	28·6	
	Telkoi ..	36·8	36·8	
	Anandapur ..	22·9	22·9	
	Ramchandrapur ..	21·0	21·0	
	Chamakpur ..	35·1	35·1	
	Barbil ..	122·1	139·7	104·3
Cuttack ..	Chowdwar ..	27·0	7·5	126·3
	Kissennagar ..	25·1	25·1	
	Jajpur ..	21·6	21·3	25·2
	Sukinda ..	31·5	31·5	
	Korai ..	24·8	21·9	68·3
	Binjharpur ..	20·5	20·5	
	Kendrapara ..	21·5	20·6	29·2
	Mahakalpara ..	47·0	47·0	
	Aul ..	24·3	24·3	
	Rajnagar ..	39·0	39·0	
	Athgarh ..	22·5	22·4	23·2
	Gurudijhatia ..	22·5	22·5	
	Ersama ..	28·1	28·1	
	Kanpur ..	21·5	21·5	
	Narsingpur ..	23·4	23·4	
	Cuttack City ..	42·7		42·7
	Tangi ..	25·5	25·5	

STATEMENT II. 17

Rural/Urban components of increase in population of PSs showing increase above State Average—*concld.*

District	Police Stations	Percent increase of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of rural population of PS in 1951—61	Percent increase of urban population of PS in 1951—61
Mayurbhanj ..	Baisinga ..	26·1	26·1	
	Betnoti ..	26·9	26·9	
	Gorumahisani ..	31·4	31·4	
	Thakurmunda ..	27·7	27·7	
	Udala ..	25·3	25·3	
	Sarat ..	38·0	38·0	
	Karanjia ..	20·7	20·7	
	Badampahar ..	32·3	32·3	
Balasore ..	Balasore ..	29·6	19·8	48·5
	Simulia ..	22·8	22·8	
	Khaira ..	20·9	20·9	
	Soro ..	28·0	28·5	23·6
	Shergada ..	25·4	25·4	
	Remuna ..	24·4	24·4	
	Basta ..	32·9	32·9	
	Jaleswar ..	26·6	19·1	64·4
	Bhograi ..	28·8	28·8	
	Baliapal ..	26·7	26·7	
	Singla ..	37·3	37·3	
	Raibania ..	30·6	30·6	
	Bhadrak ..	27·0	25·1	34·5
	Bonth ..	30·4	30·4	
	Dhamnagar ..	25·9	25·9	
	Tihiri ..	32·1	32·1	
	Chandbali ..	27·2	23·0	45·3
	Bansada ..	45·5	45·5	
	Basudebpur ..	29·8	29·8	
	Nilgiri ..	23·3	23·3	
	Berhampur ..	22·8	22·8	

43. There are 136 police stations which are within the growth range of above 20 per cent of increase or approximately above the State average. Some of these police stations have got urban areas within their limits. The number of police stations which have urban areas within their limits is 32 out of which 30 have undergone an increase of population and 2 have undergone decrease of population during the last decade. The towns which have lost population as such are Kotpad in Koraput district suffering from a loss of population to the extent of 7 per cent and Talcher in Dhenkanal district with loss of 11 per cent. The decrease of population in Talcher town might be due to the integration of the State of Talcher resulting in the loss of importance of the Ruling Chief's Headquarters at Talcher. In Kotpad the loss might be due to industrial or marriage migrations. The highest gains have been made by Rourkela Town PS (480 per cent), Burla (137 per cent), Bhubaneswar (131 per cent) and Chowdwar (126 per cent). All of them excepting Bhubaneswar contain industrial towns which have grown during the last decade on account of establishment of new industries.

Growth due to Migration

44. The growth of population in a police station may also be the result of migration. The statement below gives the percentage of immigrants which have lived for not more than a decade in the rural areas of police stations and contributed to the increase of population. There are 72 such police stations in the State.

STATEMENT II. 18

Percentage of Migrants to Total Population of Police Stations

Police Stations	Percent increase 1951—61	Percent of migrants to total population of PS who were born			
		(a) Within same district	(b) Outside district but within State	(c) Outside State	Percent of rural Immigrants to rural Population
KALAHANDI					
Komna ..	29·5	14·2	4·8	0·5	19·4
Jonk ..	28·5	9·5	2·0	4·4	19·1
Sinapali ..	26·8	8·6	0·8	1·7	11·1
KORAPUT					
Malkangiri ..	55·4	24·6	0·7	0·4	25·8
Umarkot ..	49·5	9·4	1·5	10·9	21·9
Motu ..	48·3	7·7	0·3	2·8	10·8
Ambodala ..	37·3	9·1	3·9	1·3	14·4
Dabugam ..	35·1	13·4	4·5	N	17·9
Nowrangapur ..	29·9	9·8	0·5	0·1	12·8
Kundra ..	26·1	15·7	0·2	0·1	16·0
SAMBALPUR					
Brajarajnagar ..	72·0	11·1	1·9	5·4	29·2
Gourpali ..	47·2	16·2	2·0	0·9	19·1
Burla ..	46·6	10·7	5·8	2·8	28·2
Mahulpali ..	28·1	13·3	3·7	1·4	18·4
Govindpur ..	27·5	8·4	7·9	2·3	18·6
Deogarh ..	26·9	9·1	2·3	0·7	15·0
Kuchinda ..	26·7	17·0	1·8	0·5	19·3
Rairakhol ..	25·6	9·9	8·2	0·2	18·3
SUNDARGARH					
K. Balang ..	38·2	10·6	1·1	8·6	20·4
Gurundia ..	37·5	13·0	1·9	1·2	16·2
Birmitrapur ..	36·9	11·0	0·5	1·0	24·0
Bonaigarh ..	32·0	9·9	1·6	2·5	14·0
Banki ..	30·7	13·4	2·0	3·8	19·2
Rajgangpur ..	27·7	11·6	0·4	0·8	15·8
Mahulpada ..	27·0	6·9	2·1	1·9	10·9
Hemgir ..	26·1	10·6	3·7	2·4	16·8
Lephripara ..	25·5	10·8	1·2	2·2	14·2
Sundargarh ..	25·2	8·6	1·1	0·4	12·8
DHENKANAL					
Hindol ..	31·0	16·3	0·9	0·1	17·4
Khamar ..	30·5	10·5	1·7	1·1	13·4
Rasol ..	28·4	17·3	0·6	0·1	17·9
Pallahara ..	28·1	10·5	5·6	1·5	17·6
Kaniha ..	26·9	8·8	1·1	..	9·9
Kamakhyanagar ..	26·1	14·6	1·5	0·2	16·3
Colliery ..	25·5	13·1	0·8	3·0	16·9

STATEMENT II.18

Percentage of Migrants to Total Population of Police Stations—*concld.*

Police Stations	Percent increase 1951—61	Percent of migrants to total population of PS who were born			
		(*a*) Within same district	(*b*) Outside district but within State	(*c*) Outside State	Percent of rural Immigrants to rural Population
PURI					
Bhubaneswar ..	54·2	7·6	0·4	N	16·7
Krushnaprasad ..	27·7	9·3	1·7	N	11·1
KEONJHAR					
Barbil ..	122·1	15·8	2·3	4·0	40·7
Ghatgaon ..	38·3	6·0	0·9	0·5	7·4
Telkoi ..	36·8	9·7	4·7	0·6	15·0
Chamakpur ..	35·1	15·7	1·7	2·6	20·0
Harichandanpur ..	28·6	12·1	0·9	1·9	15·0
CUTTACK					
Mahakalpara ..	47·0	19·8	0·7	11·2	31·7
Rajnagar ..	39·0	16·9	0·2	6·2	23·3
Chowdwar ..	27·0	6·8	0·7	0·5	11·5
Sukinda ..	31·5	5·7	5·6	0·6	11·9
Ersama ..	28·1	8·8	0·2	4·1	13·1
Kissennagar ..	25·1	10·9	0·5	0·3	11·7
Tangi ..	25·5	9·2	4·1	1·1	14·4
MAYURBHANJ					
Sarat ..	38·0	11·6	1·3	1·6	14·5
Badampahar ..	32·3	11·7	0·5	2·1	14·2
Gorumahisani ..	31·4	14·6	0·3	2·8	17·8
Thakurmunda ..	27·7	10·5	4·2	0·5	15·3
Betnoti ..	26·9	7·7	0·4	0·5	8·6
Baisinga ..	26·1	11·3	2·0	0·4	13·8
Udala ..	25·3	11·0	1·4	0·3	12·6
BALASORE					
Bansada ..	45·5	7·2	0·3	6·4	13·9
Singla ..	37·3	8·2	0·8	1·5	10·4
Basta ..	32·9	12·9	4·0	1·6	18·5
Tihiri ..	32·1	8·4	0·3	0·3	9·1
Raibania ..	30·6	4·6	1·8	3·5	9·9
Bonth ..	30·4	5·3	2·4	0·2	7·9
Basudebpur ..	29·8	8·1	0·1	0·8	9·0
Balasore ..	29·6	4·5	1·2	1·4	11·7
Bhograi ..	28·8	10·9	0·1	2·0	12·9
Soro ..	28·0	12·9	1·3	1·1	17·3
Chandbali ..	27·2	4·4	0·9	..	6·7
Bhadrak ..	27·0	9·2	1·9	0·8	15·2
Baliapal ..	26·7	14·9	0·8	1·2	16·9
Jaleswar ..	26·6	7·5	0·9	1·5	12·7
Dhamnagar ..	25·9	8·8	1·2	0·1	10·2
Shergada ..	25·4	3·3	1·2	0·9	5·3

45. On examining the table it will appear that the movement of population takes place to a great extent within the same district, that is to say, from one police station to another. Migrants from outside the district but within the State as well as the migrants from outside the State have influenced the rate of growth but to a small extent in most of the cases. There are exceptions to show that the immigrants from outside the State have exceeded the immigrants within the State or within the district. Out of the total number of 1,657 immigrants from outside the State to Jonk PS in Kalahandi district, 1,632 have come from the adjoining State of Madhya Pradesh. In Umarkot PS of Koraput district which is included within the jurisdiction of the Dandakaranya Project, migrants from outside the State constitute a large percentage. Motu PS has also benefited by migration from outside the State. 4,389 persons from Pakistan, 998 from West Bengal and 3,343 from Madhya Pradesh are found in Umarkot PS while 257 persons from Andhra Pradesh and 116 from Madhya Pradesh are found in Motu PS. Brajarajnagar PS in Sambalpur district being an industrial area, has a good number of immigrants from Uttar Pradesh (931 persons), Bihar (556 persons) and Madhya Pradesh (437 persons). Kamarposh Balang, Banki, Bonaigarh and Lephripara police stations in Sundargarh district have the largest number of migrants from Bihar (2,880 persons) while a small number of 432 persons from Madhya Pradesh are also found in Lephripara PS. Barbil and Chamakpur police stations in Keonjhar district and Badampahar and Gorumahisani police stations in Mayurbhanj district have the highest number of migrants from Bihar State, the respective figures being 2,461 and 1,119 persons. A majority of the migrants in the three police stations of Cuttack district, namely, Mahakalpara, Rajnagar and Ersama and two police stations of Balasore district, namely, Bansada and Raibania have come from West Bengal. In addition over 2,000 persons from Pakistan have migrated to Mahakalpara and Rajnagar police stations. In this manner migrants from outside the State in the above mentioned 17 police stations have exceeded the number of migrants from within the State. In the remaining 55 police stations, migration from outside the State is practically negligible.

GROWTH OF POPULATION IN DISTRICTS 1901—61

46. The growth of population in the State during the last 60 years raised the figure from 103·02 lakhs in 1901 to 175·48 lakhs in 1961, an increase of 72·46 lakhs, which amounted to 70·3 per cent. This growth is the result of very unequal progress made by different districts during the period. Sundargarh district grew by 173·7 per cent while Balasore grew to the meagre extent of 24·2 per cent in six decades. Such uneven growth has resulted from regional, climatic, nutritional and public health factors differing from one district to the other. Under the circumstances the districts vary in the rate of growth of population at different periods resulting in inter-change of position in ranking according to strength of population. The statement below gives the rank in population as obtaining in 1961 along with the magnitude of increase in population between 1901 and 1961:

STATEMENT II.19

Growth of Population in Districts (1901—61)

District	Population	Rank in Population	Increase 1901—1961	
			Population	Percentage
Cuttack ..	3,060,320	1	853,280	38·7
Ganjam ..	1,872,530	2	730,567	64·0
Puri ..	1,865,439	3	539,864	40·7
Sambalpur ..	1,508,686	4	719,428	91·2

STATEMENT II.19

Growth of Population in Districts (1901—61)—*concld.*

District	Population	Rank in Population	Increase 1901—1961	
			Population	Percentage
Koraput ..	1,498,271	5	805,084	116·1
Balasore ..	1,415,923	6	275,821	24·2
Mayurbhanj ..	1,204,043	7	593,660	97·3
Bolangir ..	1,068,686	8	621,061	138·7
Dhenkanal ..	1,028,935	9	456,860	79·9
Kalahandi ..	1,009,654	10	530,912	110·9
Sundargarh ..	758,617	11	481,444	173·7
Keonjhar ..	743,315	12	457,557	160·1
Baudh-Khondmals ..	514,427	13	180,391	54·0

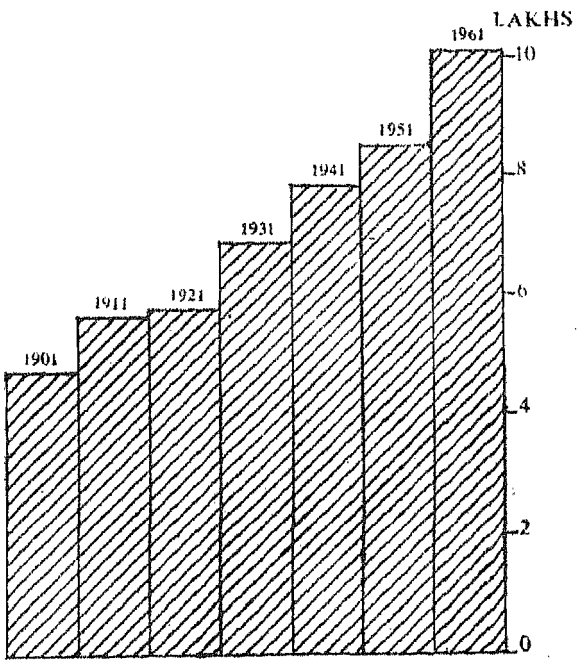
47. In the paragraphs to follow, the growth of population in different districts of Orissa is discussed. The review is confined to the last 60 years as the Census population figures have been adjusted from 1901 onwards according to the territorial limits of the district as they existed in 1961.

Kalahandi

48. The district ranks third in size and tenth in population according to 1961 Census. During the last 60 years, the population rose from 478,742 in 1901 to 1,009,654, an increase of 530,912 which works out to 110·9 per cent. This district has recorded growth from decade to decade, although in the decades 1911—21 and 1941—51, the rate was low, as is evident from the following statement:

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901 ..	478,742	..
1911 ..	576,122	+20·3
1921 ..	586,635	+ 1·8
1931 ..	698,381	+19·0
1941 ..	794,440	+13·8
1951 ..	858,781	+ 8·1
1961 ..	1,009,654	+17·6

II.1— GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



KALAHANDI

49. The spectacular growth of 20·3 per cent during the first decade of the present century may be attributed to the general prosperity, good harvests, low rents and availability of vast culturable waste lands which provided incentive for the influx of cultivators from the neighbouring areas of Madras and Central Provinces. The next decade (1911—21) which brought virulent types of influenza, cholera and other forms of miseries and sufferings left this district with a small increase of

1·8 per cent. The district had a bad start during the first year of the decade 1921—31 when the death rate exceeded the birth rate. Although the subsequent years witnessed occasional distress caused by epidemics, the good harvests, construction of Raipur—Vizianagram Railway passing through this area and the abolition of 'Begari' and "Bahabandha" improved the material condition of the people as manifested in the growth of population which stood at 698,381 in 1931 Census showing an increase of 19·0 per cent. The decade 1931—41 was free from natural calamities except for the sporadic outbreaks of epidemics which did not materially impair the population growth. The harvests were comparatively good and the population increased by 96,059 or 13·8 per cent. The decade 1941 to 1951 witnessed partial failure of crops on account of insufficient rainfall. Kalahandi is usually a surplus district, so far as food production is concerned ; so the rising prices on account of war conditions and the low agricultural yields due to vagaries of monsoon had the effect of reducing the population growth to 8·1 per cent which is low when compared with the two previous prosperous decades.

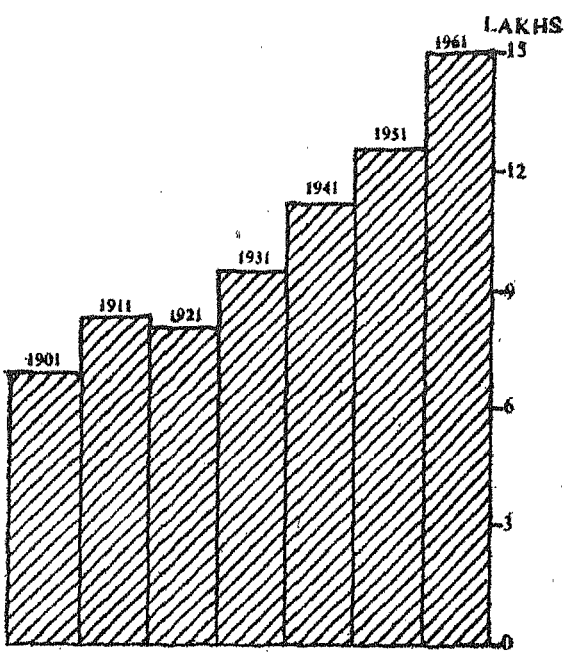
50. The last decade 1951—61 is significant for planned development of rural economy through the introduction of Community Development and National Extension Services. Minor irrigation works with a view to provide irrigation facilities, adoption of improved methods of agriculture, public health schemes, like opening of new dispensaries, supply of drinking water in rural areas and other measures to prevent epidemic diseases, construction and development of road communications and spread of education are some of the most important activities during the decade which has contributed to the overall prosperity. The growth of population in all the police stations except Nawapara police station is above 10 per cent. Moreover eight police stations have exceeded the district average of 17·6 per cent. Nawapara is the only police station which recorded a small growth of 5·7 per cent. The density of all the police stations excepting Thuamul Rampur, Nawapara, Jonk and Jaipatna police stations whose territorial jurisdictions underwent changes has improved considerably during the decade. All the police stations are connected by road communications to ensure quick movement of people and goods. Thus the last decade marks an era of prosperity reflected in the growth of population which stood at 1,009,654 in 1961, an increase of 17·6 per cent.

Koraput

51. This is the biggest district of the State in area. It stands fifth in population according to the latest figures. The population which was 693,187 in 1901 increased to 1,498,271 in 1961, a very satisfactory rise of 116·1 per cent during the last six decades. The growth from decade to decade is indicated below :

Year		Population	Percentage variation
1901	..	693,187	..
1911	..	833,328	+20·2
1921	..	805,583	— 3·3
1931	..	949,652	+17·9
1941	..	1,127,862	+18·8
1951	..	1,269,534	+12·6
1961	..	1,498,271	+18·0

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



KORAPUT

52. The decade 1901—11 was a period of peace and prosperity except for the solitary occurrence of a localised famine in Bissamcuttack in the year 1910. The general health was good and harvests plenty. The Census of 1911 showed an increase of 140,141 which comes to 20·2 per cent. The situation changed for the worse in the next decade 1911—21 when widespread and destructive diseases took heavy toll of human lives causing a reduction of population below the level of 1911 to the extent of 3·3 per cent when the Census was taken in 1921. From 1921, however, there is steady improvement. The year 1929 saw the extension of the Parlakhemundi Light Railways to Gunupur. The decade 1921—31 was prosperous on the whole with good harvests and satisfactory public health. The population according to 1931 Census rose to 949,652, an increase of 17·9 per cent. The decade 1931—41 almost maintained the same rate of growth. This decade brought economic prosperity to the district with the opening of another railway line passing within the district, connecting Vizianagram and Raipur. New roads were laid, the important one being the Koraput—Rayagada road opened in 1938. When all-round progress was noticeable, the high flood in the Vamsadhara damaged the crops of Gunupur taluk in 1938. In spite of this brief set back, the population in 1941 rose to 1,127,862, an increase of 18·8 per cent. The decade 1941 to 1951 was generally prosperous and comparatively free from bad health and failure of crops. There was extension of cultivation on account of the Intensive Cultivation Scheme and the Grow More Food Campaign. The severe outbreak of cholera in 1945, 1949 and 1950 caused temporary set back in public health. However, the population recorded during 1951 Census stood at 1,269,534, showing an increase of 12·6 per cent.

53. The last decade 1951—61 is a vigorous period of multi-sided development and economic reconstruction. The completion of the Machkund Hydroelectric Project is the most noteworthy among schemes of Power development. Koraput became the Headquarters of the Dandakaranya Development Authority under whose auspices large scale development works for the rehabilitation of refugees were taken up. Besides these major development schemes, the entire district was covered by National Extension Service Blocks. Most of the police stations and important places were connected by net work of all weather roads. The district continued to be a surplus district so far as food production is concerned. Notable achievement in the field of education took place by the establishment of a college at Jeypore during the decade, besides, the opening of a number of other educational institutions. Social Welfare Schemes for the uplift of the tribal people were also executed extensively. Industrialization slowly started to gain ground. While economic prosperity was noticeable in the district as a whole, five police stations, namely, Dasamantapur, Pottangi, Nandapur, Padwa and Machkund were adversely affected by recording decrease in population varying between 0·03 per cent to 13·0 per cent. Only 13 out of 34 police stations had growth higher than the district average, while the remaining 16 police stations had lower per cent of growth, the lowest being 2·0 per cent in Gudari police station. The growth of population in the police stations is lop-sided as the police stations, like Malkangiri and Umarkot where development activities on large scale are concentrated, attracted workers from neighbouring police stations. The high growth in some police stations is to some extent responsible for corresponding decrease in the adjoining areas. But on the whole, the decade 1951—61 which coincides with the Five-Year Plans has shown considerable progress in many social and economic levels. The general prosperity was repeated in the Census of 1961, showing growth of population, which rose to 1,498,271. This amounts to 18·0 per cent. Although this growth is satisfactory compared to previous decades, it is below the State average.

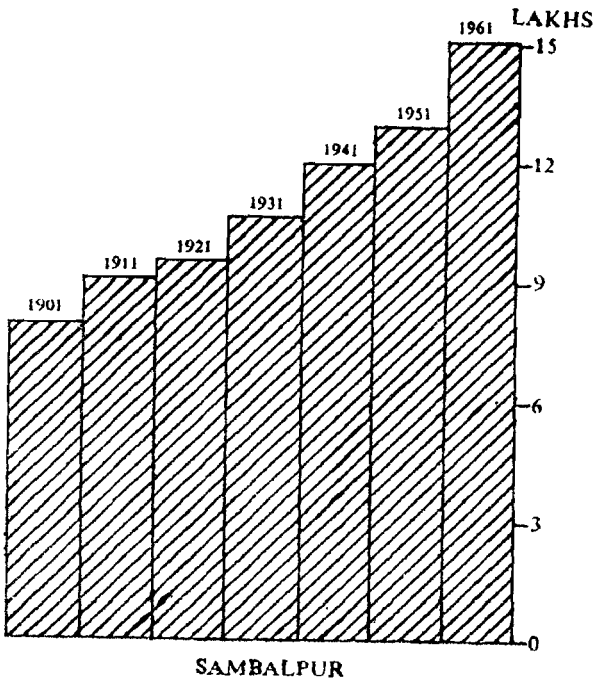
Sambalpur

54. The district stands second in area and ranks fourth in population. During the last sixty years the population which was 789,258 in 1901 increasee

to 1,508,686 in 1961 which works out to 91·2 per cent. The growth from decade to decade is given below :

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901 ..	789,258	..
1911 ..	913,938	+15·8
1921 ..	955,412	+ 4·5
1931 ..	1,067,702	+11·8
1941 ..	1,202,584	+12·6
1951 ..	1,301,804	+ 8·3
1961 ..	1,508,686	+15·9

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



SAMBALPUR

55. The district suffered from famine during the closing year of the 19th century, but recovered rapidly with abrupt rise in the birth rate from 30·0 in 1901 to 46·6 per thousand in 1902. The birth rate at high level continued throughout the decade. The effect of high birth rate and low death rate combined with successive good harvests resulted in satisfactory growth of population which stood at 913,938 in 1911 Census, an increase of 15·8 per cent. Although the next decade began with prosperity, the epidemic diseases, like cholera and influenza which broke out in 1918 pushed the death rate to 56·6 per thousand. This increase in death rate continued in 1919 while the floods in the closing year of the decade brought distress to 60 villages. All these calamities contributed to lower the population growth which showed a small increase 4·5 per cent in the Census of 1921. The decade 1921—31 was a period of struggle for recovery from the bad effects of the previous decade. The crop condition was uniformly good throughout the decade. Although the epidemics were not completely eradicated, the loss of human lives was not much. The birth rate regained its normal level and the population increased to 1,067,702 during 1931 Census, an increase of 11·8 per cent. Public health improved considerably during the decade 1931—41. The outbreak of cholera in 1932 and 1936 and smallpox in 1935 which caused some deaths did not have much effect on the per cent increase of population. Development of coal mines and the establishment of Paper Mills at Brajarajnagar marked the beginning of industrialization in this district. There was no shortage of food as the harvests were excellent. All these factors contributed to the satisfactory growth of population by 12·6 per cent during the decade. The decade 1941 to 1951 began with a virulent epidemic of cholera and the death rate had again gone up. Public health was better in the later half of the decade. The district was surplus in foodgrains and sufficient quantity of paddy was exported every year. Although general rise in the price of commodities and war economy affected the material condition of the people, the commencement of the execution of the Hirakud Dam in 1946 gave hopes of better days. This large scale construction work attracted waves of immigrants, which was also partly responsible for increased population in 1951 Census to the extent of 8·3 per cent.

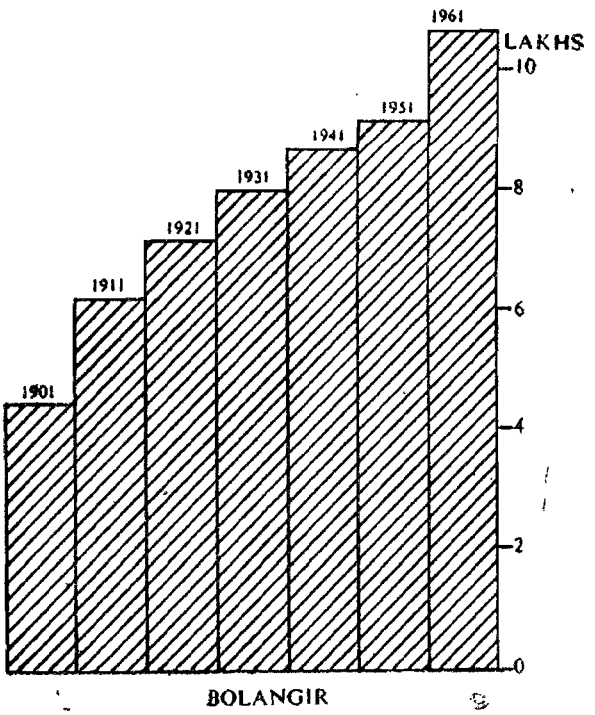
56. The last decade (1951 -61) was a period of economic prosperity. The completion of the Hirakud Dam created a gross irrigation potential of 3·80 lakh acres. Intensive cultivation in the irrigated area for raising double or triple crops was introduced. The installed capacity of electric power generated by Hirakud Power House is estimated to be about 1,60,500 K. W. This enabled electrification of all the urban areas and some of the rural areas to be taken up during the decade. The products of the reputed handloom industry of the district found their way into foreign markets, particularly in the United States of America. The establishment of Indian Aluminium Factory and some ancillary industries at Hirakud marked th emergence of modern industrialization. The establishment of Engineering and Medical Colleges at Burla achieved good progress in the field of technical education. Another college for general education in addition to the existing one at Sambalpur was also started at Bargarh. A railway line was under construction connecting Sambalpur and Bargarh with Bolangir and Titlagarh. Thus there were multisided development in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, power, industry, education and communications during the decade. The temporary set-back caused by the floods of 1960 did not affect the satisfactory growth of population to the extent of 15·9 per cent, the highest increase during the last six decades. This increase, however, is below the State average.

Bolangir

57. This district which is eleventh in size and area is ranked eighth in population. The population which was 447,625 in 1901 rose to 1,068,686 in 1961, a growth of 138·7 per cent during the last sixty years. The growth from decade to decade is shown below :

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	447,625	..
1911	624,417	+39·5
1921	721,207	+15·5
1931	804,844	+11·6
1941	871,804	+ 8·3
1951	917,875	+ 5·3
1961	1,068,686	+16·4

11.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



8. The effects of the disastrous famine of 1899-1900 disappeared from the beginning of the decade 1901—11. The persons who deserted the district during the famine returned to their villages. The revival of agricultural prosperity and the development of road communications improved the material conditions of the people. The population during 1911 Census showed phenomenal increase of 39·5 per cent, the highest of all Censuses. The decade 1911—21 which proved disastrous for most of the districts left this district unaffected. The sporadic outbreak of cholera in 1912, smallpox in 1916 and influenza in 1918 which caused more deaths than in a normal year did not affect the overall growth of population during the decade. The Census of 1921 recorded the population of 721,207, an increase of 15·5 per cent. The decade

1921—31 witnessed agricultural prosperity and good public health. The textile products of Sonepur handloom industry caught the attention of outside world. All these factors contributed to the growth of population to the extent of 11·6 per cent in 1931. The decade 1931—41 was also a period of general progress and prosperity with good harvests. Public health was good except for occasional occurrences of epidemic diseases which had no noticeable adverse effect on the growth of population. An increase of 8·3 per cent was recorded in 1941 Census. During the decade 1941 -51 the prosperity of the district was somewhat affected by war conditions and merger of the State. The general rise in prices affected the poorer section of the people. Public health deteriorated due to frequent outbreak of epidemics. At the end of the decade this district made a moderate gain of 5·3 per cent only.

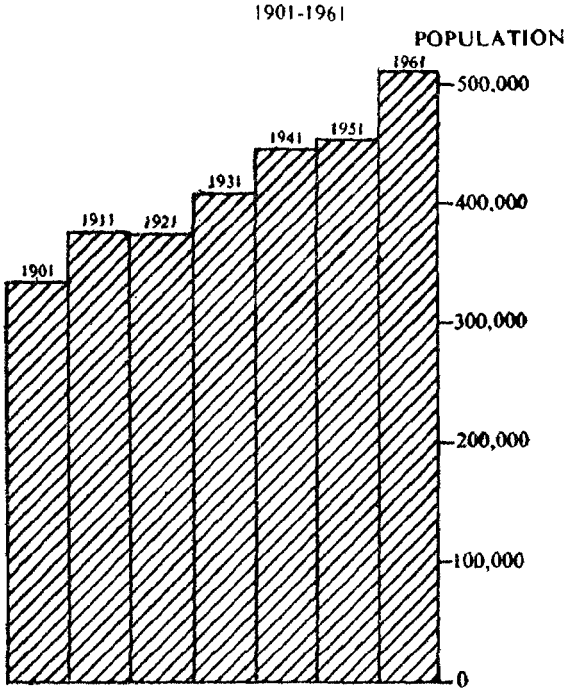
59. The last decade 1951 -61 revived the agricultural prosperity and raised the general standard of public health. The benefits of the Hirakud irrigation system were extended to Dungripali and Binka police stations of Sonepur subdivision. The entire district was covered with National Extension Service Blocks. A number of minor irrigation works were executed in all the subdivisions. Besides the development of road communications, a railway line connecting Titlagarh with Sambalpur was under construction. All these developmental activities and good harvests contributed to the growth of population which was recorded at 1,068,686, an increase of 16·4 per cent in 1961. Except Sonepur police station where the growth was as low as 6·7 per cent, all police stations registered increase between 10 and 24 per cent.

Baudh-Khondmals

60. This district which stands fifth in area is ranked last in population. During the last sixty years the population grew from 334,036 in 1901 to 514,427 in 1961, an increase of 54 per cent which is much below the State average growth during the same period. The growth from decade to decade is given below :

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	334,036	..
1911	378,039	+ 13·2
1921	376,355	− 0·5
1931	411,669	+ 9·4
1941	450,059	+ 9·3
1951	456,805	+ 1·5
1961	514,427	+12·6

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



61. The decade 1901 to 1911 was favourable on the whole than the previous decade. Although the failure of mango and mohua crops in 1907 and 1908 caused distress to the Scheduled Tribes, it was a temporary phase. The Census of 1911 showed an increase of 13·2 per cent. The decade 1911 -21 was a miserable period as the death rate on account of epidemics enormously increased. Repeated failure of crops led to

famine in 1919 in the southern part of the district. There was a moderate increase of population by 9·7 per cent in Baudh while the population of Khondmals was practically steady. Baliguda lost heavily so that the district as a whole suffered loss of population to the extent of 0·5 per cent. In the following decade 1921—31 there was speedy recovery as public health had improved. There was gain of 9·4 per cent in the growth of population. The same growth of population was maintained during the decade 1931—41 in spite of the set-back caused by epidemic diseases. The population rose to 450,059 in 1941 Census an increase of 9·3 per cent. The decade 1941—51 was worse than the previous decade on account of shortage of foodstuffs. There was marked deterioration of public health. Death rate on account of fever had increased considerably At the end of the decade, there was a nominal increase of 1·5 per cent in population.

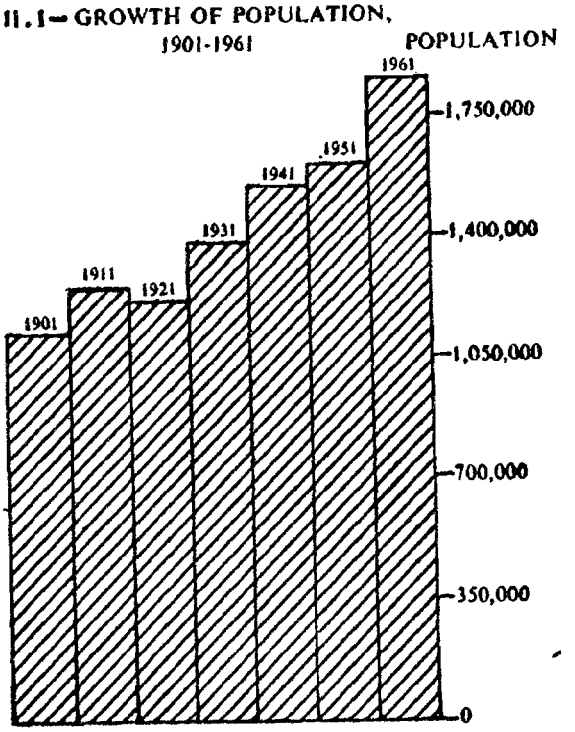
62. The last decade (1951—61) was more favourable than the previous decade and there were signs of recovery. Special schemes for the tribal people were introduced through National Extension Service Blocks. As irrigation facilities were not extensive, much progress in agriculture has not been achieved although the food problem was far better than in the previous decade. General improvement in public health was noticed as the death rate on account of Agency fevers has come down. In the Census of 1961, population rose to 514,427, marking an increase of 12·6 per cent. None of the police stations had diminution of population although the increase in Phiringia, Khajuripada, Belghar and Daringibadi PSs was below 10 per cent. The remaining nine police stations had growth of population above 10 per cent. Although the increase of 12·6 per cent during the last decade is higher than in the previous decade, it is far behind the average growth of population in the State.

Ganjam

63. The district ranks fourth in area and second in population. The growth of population during the last sixty years is 64 per cent which is much below the average growth of the State. The population, which was 1,141,963 in 1901 increased to 1,872,530 in 1961. The growth from decade to decade is given below :

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	1,141,963	..
1911	1,269,686	+ 11·2
1921	1,228,465	— 3·3
1931	1,391,069	+ 13·2
1941	1,561,669	+ 12·2
1951	1,624,829	+ 4·1
1961	1,872,530	+ 15·2

II.1—GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



GANJAM

64. The decade 1901—11 which was preceded by a calamitous period, recovered fast in spite of occasional reverses. The Agency portion of the district had unfavourable crop condition in 1905, 1906 and 1907 due to inadequate rainfall. The Agency tract of Parlakhemundi and Berhampur taluks were in the grip of famine in 1908-09 which was controlled by gratuitous and test relief works The famine did not extend to other areas. Growth

of population by the close of the decade was satisfactory as it gained 127,723, an increase of 11·2 per cent. The decade 1911 -21 was a period of devastating public health. The excessive or inadequate rainfall was equally detrimental to crop conditions. The epidemic of influenza which broke out in 1918 spread rapidly increasing the death rate. Ghumusur, Kodala and Chatrapur taluks were affected by famine in 1919 necessitating test relief works. The increased death rate and bad public health encouraged emigration to Burma. The result was decrease in population by 3·3 per cent in 1921. In the next decade (1921—31), the district recovered quickly and the general health improved except for sporadic outbreak of epidemics. The harvests were good. People started the return journey from Burma. All these contributed to the growth in population during 1931 Census, which showed an increase of 13·2 per cent This satisfactory growth of population was also maintained in the following decade 1931- -41 There was general peace and prosperity although the decade was not completely free from natural calamities. The cyclones in 1933 and 1938 severely damaged the food crops Malaria was gaining ground in villages around the Chilka lake causing higher mortality. In spite of these adversities, increase in population was noticed in 1941 Census as general health and economic condition did not deteriorate largely The population rose to 1 560,669 in 1941, with an increase of 12·2 per cent. The decade 1941 -51 was not favourable for growth of population. Crops were affected due to failure of rains. The first half of the decade witnessed total failure of crops either due to cyclone or heavy rains or irregular rains alternatively. Simultaneously public health broke down resulting in increased deaths from malaria and cholera. Some improvement in public health was noticeable in the later half of the decade. In the result, the growth of population was in the level of 4·1 per cent in 1951 Census.

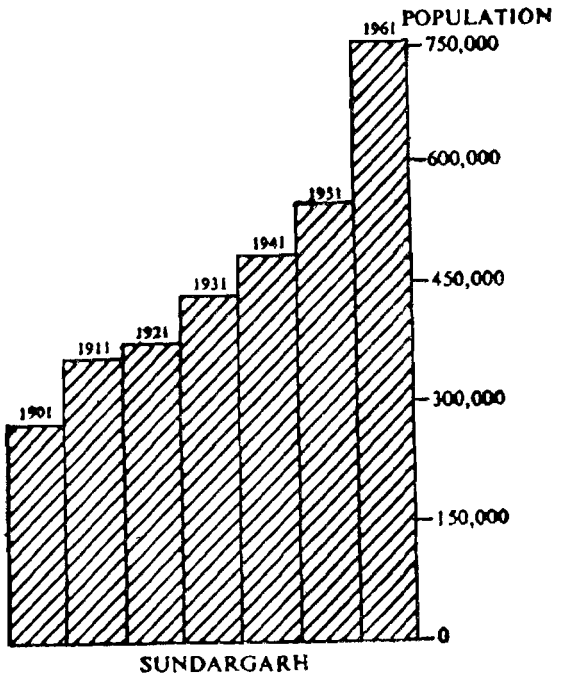
65. The last decade (1951—61) is a period of economic prosperity and planned development The entire district was covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Improved techniques were adopted for higher yields in agriculture. Minor irrigation works on large scale were implemented. Public health had improved considerably. Social welfare schemes sponsored by the National Extension Service Blocks received good response. And finally trade and commerce expanded. Thus the results of the multi-sided developmental activities and improved agricultural practices were noticeable in the growth of population which was recorded as 1,872,530 according to 1961 Census, giving an increase of 15·2 per cent, which is the highest growth in any decade so far. The growth of population in all the police stations is more or less uniform While none of the police stations were subjected to diminution, three police stations of Jarada, Serango and R. Udayagiri had low increase of population below 10 per cent. On the other hand, three other police stations of Kodala, Bodogodo and Berhampur town had high growth of population varying between 20 to 24 per cent All the remaining police stations had moderate growth ranging between 10 to 20 per cent

Sundargarh

66. Ranking eleventh in population, the district occupies tenth position in area among the districts of Orissa. The population which was 277,173 in 1901 increased to 758,617 in 1961, marking a rise of 173·7 per cent during the last sixty years. This is the highest growth recorded in any of the districts during the same period. There was no diminution of population in any of the decades as indicated below:

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	277,173	..
1911	362,138	+30·7
1921	377,449	+ 4·2
1931	436,860	+15·7
1941	490,708	+12·3
1951	552,203	+12·5
1961	758,617	+37·4

II.1—GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



67. The material condition of the people during the decade 1901—11 was good. The district offered adequate stimulus for immigration from the neighbouring areas as there was ample scope for agricultural expansion. The construction of railway line passing through the district established contacts with outside markets which gave better prices for the local agricultural produce. This resulted in influx of settlers from Chhotnagpur in large numbers. The population gain during 1911 Census amounted to 30·7 per cent. The decade 1911—21 which was disastrous for many districts did not cast its shadow on this district. The first seven years were very good but the last three years saw bad harvests and loss of population due to epidemic diseases. In the result, the rate of growth of population was reduced to 4·2 per cent in 1921 Census. In the decade 1921—31, the loss suffered earlier was quickly recouped. Public health continued to be good and material prosperity increased owing to the extension of railway line to Birmitrapur in 1922 and the development of limestone and manganese mines. Crop condition was excellent. All these factors resulted in increase of population by 15·7 per cent in 1931 Census. The decade 1931—41 was a period of general peace and prosperity for the district. The standard of public health was good throughout. Crop conditions were good except for low yield in Panposh subdivision. The population grew steadily by 12·3 per cent during this decade. During 1941—51, the growth recorded during the previous decade was maintained as it was free from natural calamities. The harvests were good. The high flood in 1943 which caused some amount of damages gave a set back but this was the solitary instance of adversity in the decade. Material condition of the people was, however, affected due to war conditions and rising prices. The Census of 1951 recorded a moderate increase of 12·5 per cent.

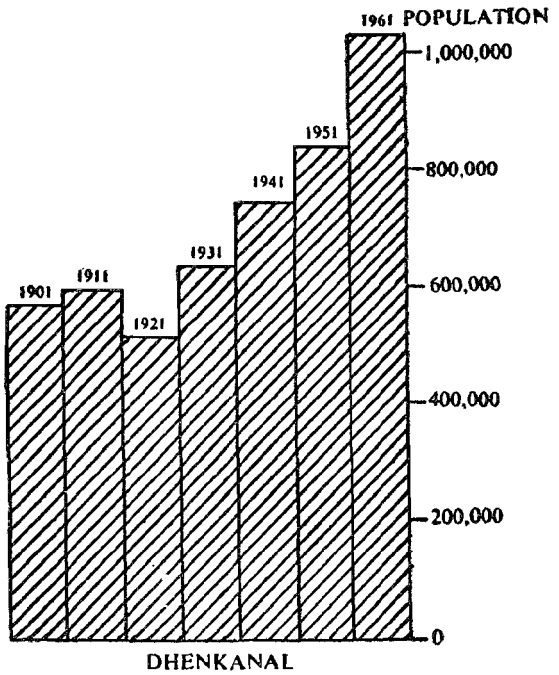
68. The last decade (1951—61) is memorable in the history of this district. Industrial advancement has outpaced agriculture. A cement factory and allied industries were set up at Rajgangpur while a modern large scale steel plant was commissioned into production at Rourkela. The construction of fertiliser plant, and the mining industry in Birmitrapur and other areas of the district were the additional cause of prosperity. A college for general education at Sundargarh and an Engineering College at Rourkela for technical education were opened. The entire district was covered by National Extension Service Blocks. Agricultural prosperity combined with large scale industrialization resulted in the highest growth of population in the district amounting to 37·4 per cent in 1961 Census. It is nearly double the average growth of the State during the decade. This high increase is partly due on account of immigration from other States. Except Raiboga PS whose growth is only 3·9 per cent, all the police stations showed considerable growth varying between 17 to 38 per cent. Rourkela town has tremendous growth with no parallel in the past. This has contributed to the unprecedented increase of population of the district.

Dhenkanal

69. This district which is sixth in area among the districts of the State is ranked ninth in population. During the last sixty years the population rose from 572,075 in 1901 to 1,028,935 in 1961, an increase of 79·9 per cent. The growth from decade to decade is given below:

Year		Population	Percentage variation
1901	..	572,075	..
1911	..	590,895	+ 3·3
1921	..	515,176	−12·8
1931	..	635,628	+23·4
1941	..	741,900	+16·7
1951	..	839,241	+13·1
1961	..	1,028,935	+22·6

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



70. During the decade 1901—11, the population showed moderate increase in all areas except in Dhenkanal subdivision, where the population diminished by 1·3 per cent on account of "Khuda" famine of 1908 and of epidemic cholera. Angul subdivision also lost population by 1·9 per cent due to short harvests and scarcity of food. Other subdivisions contributed to a satisfactory growth, particularly Athmallik showing 31·9 per cent increase over the previous decade's population. Loss of population in some areas was counter-balanced with increase in other areas and by the end of the decade, the district showed a poor increase of 3·3 per cent. The decade 1911—21 was a bad period when the district was hit hard with natural calamities. Failure of rains affected the food crops. Epidemic diseases like cholera and smallpox and more particularly the devastating epidemic of influenza of 1918 took heavy toll of human lives. During the 1921 Census, the population decreased by 12·8 per cent which was highest in the State during the decade. During the net decade 1921- -31, the district recuperated from the sufferings and distress to a great extent Talcher coal fields were opened and the Railway connecting this locality with Cuttack was laid. Crop condition was satisfactory and road communications were improved. The change in the material condition of the people brought about an increase of 23·4 per cent in the population of the district in 1931 Census. The decade 1931—41 was a period of general progress and prosperity. The first half of the decade boomed with agricultural prosperity although inadequate rains reduced the output during the later half Malaria spread in an epidemic form and was responsible for high mortality. All these adversities had the effect of somewhat lowering the rate of growth of population to 16·7 per cent in 1941 Census. The decade 1941—51 continued to show good progress. Although the rainfall was below normal, the weather was not unfavourable to cultivation. In spite of the occasional incidence of fever and cholera in Angul subdivision, general health of the people was not bad. The population grew by 13·1 per cent in 1951 Census.

71. The last decade (1951 -61) is a period of prosperity. The entire district was covered with Community Development and National Extension

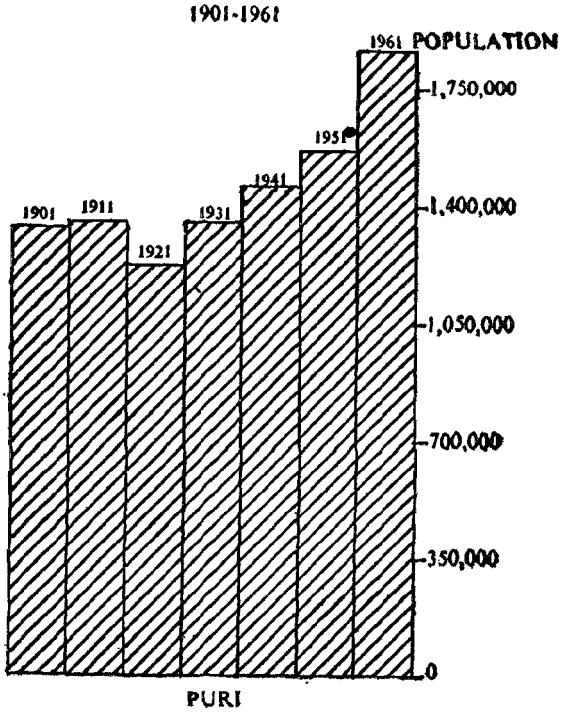
Service Blocks. Improved methods of agriculture were adopted. A number of minor irrigation works were completed and schemes of drinking water supply in rural areas were executed. One college at Angul and another at Dhenkanal were opened for higher education besides a number of other educational institutions. The standard of public health considerably improved. These all-round developmental activities contributed to the substantial growth of population during the 1961 Census, which amounts to 22·6 per cent. Excepting the five police stations of Motanga, Parjang, Angul, Athmallik and Balimi where population growth varied between 10 to 20 per cent, all the remaining 18 police stations showed good growth of above 20 per cent. However, this increase in the population has not helped the density to exceed the State average except in the case of some seven police stations. Compared to the previous decades, the growth of 22·6 per cent during the last decade is high, and this can be attributed to the general improvement in the health and economic conditons.

Puri

72. In order of population size, Puri is the third district and in order of area, it is the eighth district in the State. The growth of population during the last sixty years amounts to 40·7 per cent which is much behind the State average. The population which was 1,325,575 in 1901 increased to 1,865,439 in 1961. The growth from decade to decade is given below:

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	1,325,575	..
1911 ..	1,351,525	+2·0
1921 ..	1,214,573	—10·1
1931 ..	1,346,602	+10·9
1941 ..	1,455,888	+ 8·1
1951 ..	1,572,262	+ 8·0
1961 ..	1,865,439	+18·6

II.1— GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



73. The percentage of growth in the decade 1901—11 was not satisfactory. Although the years 1902 and 1904 were comparatively better, the next four years brought unhappiness in the shape of failure of crops and distress in various forms. Mortality on account of cholera was very high in 1908. In the last two years of the decade the health conditions improved and the harvests were also good resulting in a small increase of about 2 per cent in the population during 1911. This small growth was wiped out soon. Except for the period 1913 to 1916, all the remaining years of the decade 1911—21 plunged this district into misery and distress. Partial failure of crops in 1917 followed by the deadly outbreak of influenza in 1918 mounted the death rate to 47·7 per mille which continued to rise in 1919 when it touched the unprecedented height of 70·3 per mille. The declining birth rate and the heavy mortality decreased the population by 10·1 per cent in 1921 Census. Although the first year of the decade 1921—31, had the lingering effects of the previous decade, recovery started from 1922 when improvement in public health

as well as crop conditions were noticed. But the years 1925 to 1927 were again a period of successive bad years when floods and epidemic diseases caused much distress and devastation. The last years of the decade gave bumper crops and good health due to the absence of natural calamities resulting in increase of population by 10·9 per cent in 1931 Census. The decade 1931—41 was a period of general progress and prosperity. Public health was much better, except for occasional disturbance by epidemic diseases. Failure of rains or excessive floods alternately became the common feature of the district. Apart from sporadic attacks of smallpox and cholera, malaria fever proved more dangerous as it spread rapidly taking heavy tolls of human life. In spite of all these adverse conditions, prosperity of the people was noticeable during the decade, so that an increase of population to the extent of 109,286 or 8·1 per cent over the population of 1931 was the result in 1941 Census. The decade 1941—51 was not free from natural calamities. In the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 cyclones and floods visited successively damaging the crops. Malaria and smallpox caused deaths in increased scale. In spite of these circumstances, the growth of population marked an increase of population to the extent of 8·0 per cent during the Census of 1951.

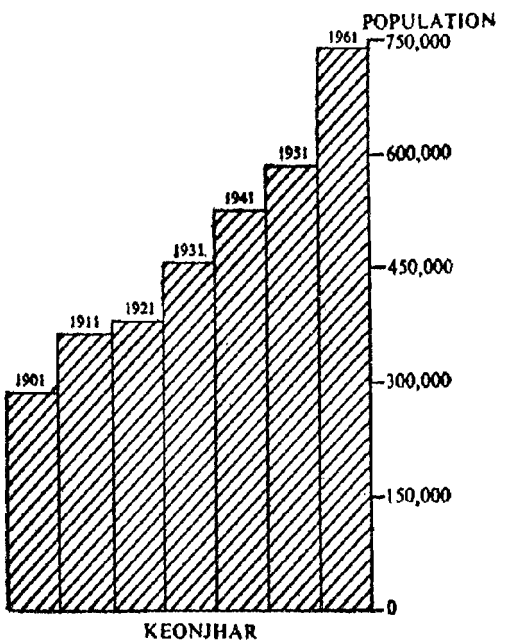
74. The last decade (1951—61) is definitely a period of prosperity. Occasional floods as in the years 1955, 1958 and 1960 did not affect the material condition of the people. Agricultural development reached new heights and the yield was very good. Public health underwent marked improvement. Malaria and smallpox appeared no longer in an epidemic form. The entire district was covered by the National Extension Service Blocks and developmental work was intensified. Apart from diversified activities in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, education, public health and social welfare under the two Five-Year Plans, the costly delta irrigation works were taken up as a flood protection measure in full swing. Trade and commerce also expanded. Thus this decade was a period of economic prosperity and the growth of population reached the highest pitch ever known in the district. The population rose to 1,865,439 in 1961 Census with an increase of 18·6 per cent. All the 29 police stations had good increase of 10 per cent and above. Excepting the six police stations of Brahmagiri, Krushnaprasad, Gania, Chandka, Daspalla and Nuagaon, all the remaining police stations have high density of population above the State average.

Keonjhar

75. The district is the last but one among 13 districts of the State, both in size of population and in area. It made good progress in the growth of population during the last 60 years. The population which was 285,758 in 1901 rose to 743,315 in 1961, an increase of 160·1 per cent. The growth from decade to decade is given below:

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901	285,758	..
1911	364,702	+27·6
1921	379,496	+ 4·1
1931	460,609	+21·4
1941	529,786	+15·0
1951	588,441	+11·1
1961	743,315	+26·3

II.1 – GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



76. The district made a steady progress in the growth of population. As the birth rate was liberal, the increase in the population was not affected by the distress caused by bad health occasionally. The increase of 27·6 per cent during the decade 1901 to 1911 was the highest record of all the Censuses. The decade 1911 to 1921 which was a bad period for the State as a whole on account of the devastating epidemic disease of influenza, did not diminish the population as in other districts, but contributed only a small increase. Champua subdivision made a beginning in developing the mining and timber industries. The crop condition was satisfactory. Thus, the combined effects of tolerable economic conditions and bad health restricted the growth of population to a meagre increase of 4·1 per cent in 1921 Census. The decade 1921 1931 was a period of quick recovery. The crop condition was satisfactory and the public health improved beyond expectation. The heavy flood in Baitarani in 1927 which affected certain areas was a temporary feature which did not affect the population growth during the decade, which rose to 460,609 showing an increase of 21·4 per cent. The decade 1931 –41 was a period of ups and downs but the population growth was not very much affected. The bumper crops of 1936 and 1937 were accompanied by smallpox and cholera. Scarcity of foodgrains was felt which might be due to smuggling across the border to Bihar. There was also partial drought in the years 1938 and 1939. Thus the agricultural prosperity noticed earlier disappeared later. In spite of these reverses, the population in 1941 Census showed an increase of 15·0 per cent during the decade. In the years 1941 to 1951, the harvests were moderate. There was deficient rainfall in 1942 and from 1947 to 1950. Smallpox and cholera broke out in 1947 in 89 villages causing many deaths. The Census of 1951 showed a moderate increase of 11·1 per cent which was considered satisfactory.

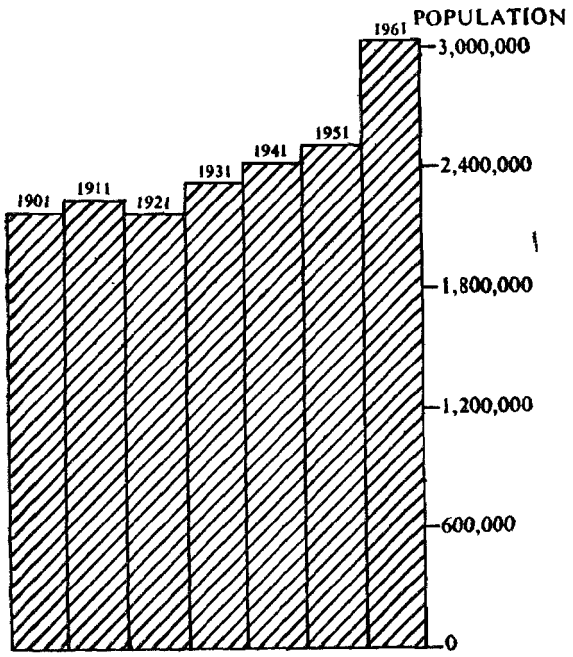
77. The last decade (1951—61) is a prosperous period when agriculture and industry advanced considerably. The whole district was covered by National Extension Service Blocks through which agency multisided development activities took place. A number of minor irrigation works were executed and improved techniques in agriculture were adopted. The mining industry at Barbil was developed and a Mining School for the training of technical personnel was established, besides, a college at Keonjhar for higher general education. Large number of educational institutions were opened for the spread of literacy. The road communications were developed extensively for the transport of manganese ores. All these developments contributed to the material prosperity of the people and the population in 1961 grew to the level of 743,315 showing an increase of 26·3 per cent. The growth of population in the police stations of Harichandanpur, Ghatgaon, Telkoi, Chamakpur and Barbi-exceeded the district average growth, while in the remaining police stations it varied between 14 to 25 per cent. The density of the police stations Patna, Soso, Champua, Baria, Pandapara, Sadar, Anandapur, Ramchandrapur and Barbil is higher than the State average.

Cuttack

78. Cuttack is the most populous district of the State with over 3 million population. Although in population size it is No. 1, its rank in area is 7th. The growth of population in this district was low till the last decade. The population which was 2,207,040 in 1901 rose to 3,060,320 after 60 years, showing an increase of 38·7 per cent only. The growth from decade to decade is given below:

Year		Population	Percentage variation
1901	..	2,207,040	..
1911	..	2,260,585	+ 2·4
1921	..	2,198,195	– 2·8
1931	..	2,339,243	+ 6·4
1941	..	2,448,772	+ 4·7
1951	..	2,529,244	+ 3·3
1961	..	3,060,320	+21·0

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



CUTTACK

79. The decade 1901 to 1911 was not at all prosperous. A series of floods, failure of crops and outbreak of epidemics occurred, forcing large scale migration of men out of the district in search of work elsewhere. In 1907 Kendrapara subdivision was severely affected by flood and in the following year the coastal area was flooded by salt water, and later Cuttack Sadar subdivision experienced shortage of food. The effect of all these adverse conditions resulted in a small increase of population of 2·4 per cent during the decade. The first half of the decade1911—21 was a period of steady prosperity in spite of seasonal floods but thereafter not only the country was in the midst of war conditions but natural calamities visited the district in succession. Influenza fever took a heavy toll of lives in 1918 followed by failure of monsoon and drought conditions. The last two years brought severe floods accompanied by epidemics like cholera, dysentery and fever. The birth rate was severely affected with the result that the population of the district in 1921 was reduced by 2·8 per cent. The distress of the previous decade partially persisted in the decade 1921—31, particularly due to the aftermath of the war. The natural calamities, floods and epidemics, continued to keep the birth rate at a low level. Although this was a decade of floods and epidemics, there was slight improvement in the growth of population which reached the level of 2,339,243 in 1931 Census, an increase of 6·4 per cent. The decade 1931—41 was one of general peace and prosperity, and the people were engaged in agricultural pursuits, industry and other avocations. Although there was perceptible recovery from the effects of the war, the district was not free from flood havocs in 1933, 1934, 1937, 1939 and 1940, causing large scale damage to crops. The epidemic diseases, cholera and smallpox, were active in increasing the death rate. Kendrapara subdivision was badly affected from fever and dysentery. All these circumstances resulted in the lowering of the percentage of growth from the previous decade. The population which grew up to 2,448,772 in 1941 Census, was subject to an increase of 4·7 per cent. In the decade 1941—51, the district also passed through unfavourable times, as a series of high floods in 1941, 1943, 1947, 1949 and 1950 marred the agricultural prosperity of the people. The standing crops were damaged and public health deteriorated. Cholera and smallpox played their part in causing heavy mortality. A number of police stations in Sadar, Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions suffered loss of population. All these adverse circumstances were responsible in checking the rate of growth of population during the decade which was limited to 3·3 per cent in spite of the considerable increase in the City of Cuttack.

80. The last decade (1951—61) is a period of general prosperity. Special measures were taken for the improvement of public health and eradication of malaria. Improved methods of agriculture were adopted and marketing of agricultural produce through co-operatives has gained momentum. In the meanwhile Chowdwar

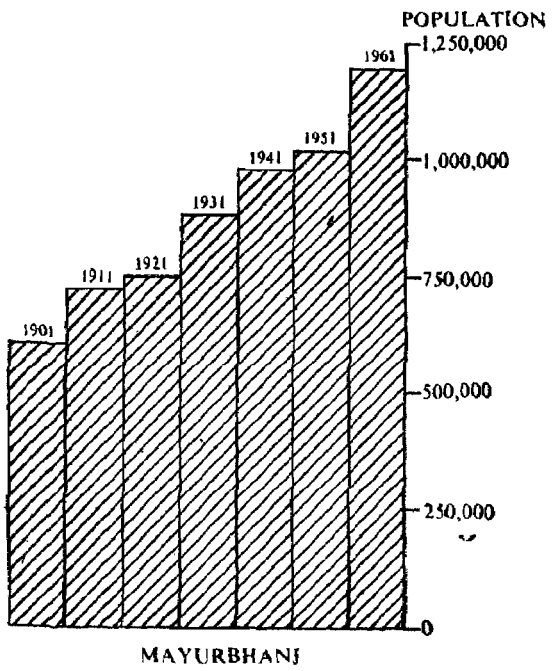
emerged as an industrial town with the establishment of large scale industries, such as, Paper Mills, Textile Mills and Tube Mills. Small Industries developed considerably throughout the district. A number of industrial estates were established where pilot projects with limited liability concerns were started by the State Government in co-operation with private entreprenuers. Medical facilities were extended to rural areas, besides the expansion of Medical College Hospital at Cuttack. There were, however, instances of adversities. When the development schemes of the First Plan period were in full swing, the devastating floods of 1955 brought misery in various forms to the people due to the bursting of the embankment locally known as 'Dalai Ghai'. Extensive relief measures had to be organized including the air dropping of food for the marooned people. The spread of epidemics was effectively controlled. The distress caused by the floods was soon forgotten in the following years when agricultural prosperity revived. The development activities were resumed in full swing. The construction of the road bridges on the Mahanadi and the Birupa also began. An Express High way connecting Sukinda mining areas with Paradip Port was under construction, leading to the prosperity of the mining areas. The construction of Paradip Port for the export of minerals was also undertaken. The flood havocs once again came in 1960. Although some damage was done to the crops and other properties, it did not upset the rural economy to the detriment of population growth. The agricultural and industrial developments improved the material condtion of the people, which in turn resulted in the growth of population to the level of 3,060,320, as a result of increase at the rate of 21·0 per cent, the highest of all the Censuses conducted so far. This accelerated growth of population during the last decade is phenomenal and marks the turning point in the history of population growth in this district. All the police stations recorded satisfactory growth of population and none of them were below 13 per cent. Excepting the police stations of Narsingpur and Sukinda all other police stations have high density to match with the high rate of population growth. Cuttack city has shown an increase of 42·7 per cent. With such high rate of increase during the decade, added to the previous large bulk of population of the district, it came to occupy the top position among all the districts of the State in regard to population size.

Mayurbhanj

81. This is the seventh district of the State in population size and the ninth one in area. The population which was 610,383 in 1901 rose to 1,204,043 in 1961, an increase of 97·3 per cent in six decades. The growth from decade to decade is given below:

Year		Population	Percentage variation
1901	..	610,383	
1911	..	729,218	+19·5
1921	..	754,314	+ 3·4
1931	..	889,603	+17·9
1941	..	984,741	+10·7
1951	..	1,028,825	+ 4·5
1961	..	1,204,043	+17·0

II.1 — GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



82. During the decade 1901—11, a narrow gauge railway line was built connecting Baripada town with Rupsa railway station on the South Eastern Railway and another line on the north of the district connecting the mines at Gorumahisani with the work site of Tata Iron and Steel Company. These new constructions provided some amount of labour necessary for the improvement of the material condition of the people. The population in 1911 Census increased by 19·5 per cent, the highest growth of all the decades. The next decade (1911—21) was less favourable. Poor harvests from 1913 to 1915, and the influenza epidemic in 1918 which caused large mortality, upset the progress achieved during the previous decade. New roads were built and the railway line was extended by a few more miles. The iron mines in Bamanghaty subdivision were opened. These developments contributed to the small growth of population during this calamitous decade. The population in 1921 Census stood at 754,314 with an increase of 3·4 per cent. The decade 1921 -31 was a period of general progress and prosperity. Public health was good except for an outbreak of smallpox in 1926. The floods of 1927 caused heavy damages. These temporary adversities did not retard the overall development and expansion of communications. It was a period of remarkable prosperity and the increase in population amounted to 17·9 per cent in 1931. Thed ecade 1931—41 was equally good. Public health was satisfactory except for sporadic epidemic attacks. The vagaries of monsoon and heavy rainfall in 1938 affected the harvests to some extent but there was no scarcity of food. Low price of agricultural produce caused economic depression from 1937—39. However, the development of industry and irrigation brought prosperity to the district. The population in 1941 Census rose to 984,741 after an increase of 10·7 per cent. The decade 1941—51 could not maintain the population growth of the two previous decades on account of economic depression among the agriculturists due to low prices. Food shortage was reported from several parts of the district from 1943 to 1946. There was excessive rainfall in 1943 and drought in the years 1947 and 1949. The remaining years gave good harvests. The result was a low increase in the population amounting to 44,084 during the decade which makes 4·5 per cent.

83. The last decade (1951 -61) is a period of economic prosperity. The entire district was covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. A number of minor irrigation schemes were executed. Development of mining industry continued. Welfare schemes for the tribal people were undertaken and a number of educational institutions were set up for spreading literacy. The standard of public health improved to a great extent. Most of the police stations were connected by road communications. Although the floods of 1955 and 1960 caused heavy damages, the material prosperity was not impaired and the growth of population during the decade was highly satisfactory. The population according to 1961 Census is 1,204,043, showing an increase of 17·0 per cent. The police stations of Badampahar and Gorumahisani which are important for the mining industry showed very high growth of 32·3 and 31·4 per cent respectively, while Sarat PS adjoining Balasore district had the highest growth of 38·0 per cent. Excepting Muruda, Rairangpur and Tiring PSs which had a growth of less than 10 per cent, all the remaining police stations had an increase of above 10 per cent.

Balasore

84. The district has a poor record of population growth since the beginning of the present century. It is the smallest district of the State in geographical area, but in size of population it ranks sixth in a State of 13 districts.

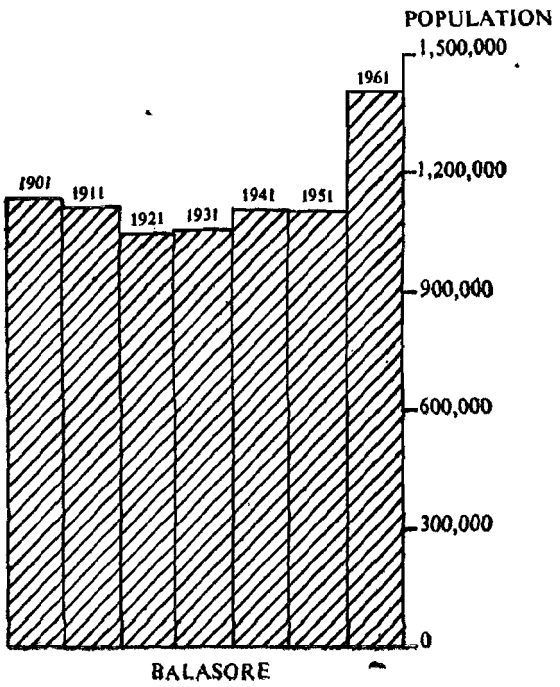
85. During the first half of the present century, the district lost population in 3 decades out of 5, while in the 19th century, at least two major catastrophes brought utter desolation to the population. One such catastrophe was the '*na-anka*' famine of 1866 which brought unparalleled misery and sufferings and reduced

the population of the district, according to one estimate, from 7·3 lakhs to 4·8 lakhs. In the beginning of the century, namely, 1901, the district had a population of 1,140,102 (calculated after making territorial adjustments according to 1961 set up), but after lapse of half a century, in 1951 its population was less than what it was in 1901, as it had reduced to 1,106,012. In this manner the district had a deficit population to the extent of —3·0 per cent in the first 50 years of the century. The last decade (1951—61) was, however, so prosperous that a high gain was made so that the deficit was wiped out and the overall increase in population amounted to 24·2 per cent over the population of 1901.

86. The growth of population from decade to decade is shown below:

Year	Population	Percentage variation
1901 ..	1,140,102	.
1911 ..	1,124,282	— 1·4
1921 ..	1,045,726	— 7·0
1931 ..	1,059,194	+ 1·3
1941 ..	1,108,775	+ 4·7
1951 ..	1,106,012	— 0·2
1961 ..	1,415,923	+28·0

II.1—GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1901-1961



87. The decade 1901—11 was a period of agricultural distress and of epidemic diseases. Scarcity of food and malnutrition led to the increase in death in unprecedented numbers. While the natural increase in population was thus checked, emigration was resorted to which had the effect of further reducing the population growth by 1·4 per cent in 1911 Census. Although the decade (1911—21) began well with good harvests during the first four years, the remainder of the decade was a period of bad health and poor harvests. Except in the year 1917, when the number of births was a little in excess of the number of deaths, the entire period was one of deaths exceeding births. Inadequate rainfall in 1915 and 1916 brought about scarcity of food as well as outbreak of cholera. Failure of crops in 1918 followed by the decimating influenza epidemic shot up the death rate. The result of 1921 Census showed that the population of the district decreased to the extent of —7·0 per cent. The pernicious effects of the devastations of the period 1915—1920 continued in the next decade, 1921—31. Recovery from influenza and malaria fever was not seen fully till the close of the decade. During the first seven years, the deaths outnumbered the births, but some improvement in public health was noticed during the last three years. The death rate came down and the Census of 1931 showed a small increase of 1·3 per cent in the population. The decade 1931—41 was a comparatively prosperous period, even though inadequate rainfall in 1934, 1935 and 1939 and the floods in 1933 and 1940 damaged the crops. But in the remaining years the harvests were good. Outbreaks of epidemics, like cholera and fever in the years 1935, 1936 and 1939 caused some distress. The Census of 1941 recorded a moderate increase of population to the extent of 4·7 per cent over the population of 1931. The period 1941—51 was again a calamitous decade. Insufficient rains and failure of crops in 1941 was followed by a severe cyclone in 1942 which devastated extensive areas. Roofs were blown off and houses collapsed. Animal and bird life almost completely perished. Boats capsized and a large number of cattle and about 291 persons

lost their lives. In the year 1943 damage to crops was repeated while a strong easterly wind caused saline inundation of crops in 1944. Thereafter floods became a common feature almost every year. Public health deteriorated badly and rigours of fever reappeared. Fever, cholera and smallpox increased the death rate between 1941 to 1947. Some improvement in the health condition was noticeable after 1948. The Census of 1951 showed a decline in population growth by 0·2 per cent.

88. The decade 1951—61 is an era of peace and prosperity. This is the first decade in the century which brought remarkable economic prosperity and happiness to the district, as reflected in the phenomenal growth of population. The entire district was covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Intensive drive for the restoration of public health has yielded good results and the death rate was cut short considerably. Geometric decennial birth rate during the decade is 23·7 per cent while the death rate is 13·1 per cent. Agricultural extension programme enhanced the exportable capacity of paddy, which used to be sent outside the State. Rice mills grew in number throughout the district. Further development was achieved in various fields, such as, lift irrigation, spread of education, extension of medical facilities in towns and rural areas and improvement of road communications. When the district was passing through the decade of multisided developmental activities, the floods of 1955 and 1960 reminded the people of the past devastations. Except for these temporary distress, the decade is a period of agricultural and general economic prosperity. The Census of 1961 booked the first ever high growth of population which stood at 1,415,923, with an increase of 28·0 per cent. It has crossed the population level of 1901 for the first time after six decades, an impressive event in the history of its population growth. All the police stations without exception showed remarkable recovery, the lowest population growth in a police station being 18·6 per cent in Bhandaripokhari PS. All other police stations recorded growth varying between 20 to 46 per cent. The spectacular population growth has produced very high densities exceeding the State average. This is the only district where the density as well as the population growth have crossed the State average in all the police stations with the sole exception of Bhandaripokhari police station.

PART D

NATURAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

VITAL STATISTICS

With migration playing insignificant part, population growth in Orissa has to be determined mainly on the basis of natural increase. The crude rate of natural increase is obtained by working out the excess of birth rate over death rate. A study of birth rate and death rate is, therefore, important. But a satisfactory examination of these rates is handicapped by incompleteness and insufficiency of the data available. The records of vital statistics of the State constitute the sources from which birth and death rates are obtained. Collection of vital statistics is done within the defined registration areas of the State in accordance with the procedure laid down under law.

System of collection of Vital Statistics

2. With a view to assess the extent and nature of defects in the records of vital statistics, it is necessary to know the legal provisions and the actual practice involved in the preparation of these records. Legal sanction for the registration of births and deaths was obtained as early as the nineteenth century, when the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act (Act IV of 1873) and the Madras Births and Deaths Registration Act (Act III of 1899) became operative in the territoties now covered by North and South Orissa respectively. Excepting Ganjam and Koraput districts where the Madras Act III of 1899 is still in force, all other districts follow the provisions of the Bengal Act IV of 1873. The regional differences in the agencies of collection, compilation and reporting of the data arise from the respective law in force. According to the Madras Act, the village officer in the rural areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts collects the information of births and deaths and submits a monthly report to the Taluk Officer who consolidates all such reports received in respect of his taluk and sends it to the Director of Health Services. In the urban areas the municipal staff collect and transmit such data. Under the Bengal Act which is in force in the rest of the State, the village chowkidar reports the vital events at the police station during the weekly parades, where a literate constable or an Assistant Sub-Inspector records the information and forwards a monthly statement to the District Health Officer. In the urban areas, the municipai staff or the staff of the Notified Area Counci are charged with this responsibility. While the procedure followed under the Bengal Act makes it obligatory for the District Health Officer to scrutinize these figures at the district level, the Madras Act fixes no such responsibility on the intermediate agency with the result that the Taluk Officer does not carry out any scrutiny. In both the legislations there are cumbersome procedure prescribed for imposition of inadequate penalties in case of neglect or wrong reporting.

3. The quality of the statistics depends on the quality of the primary report. In this regard, the procedure followed in Ganjam and Koraput is comparatively more systematic, as the village officers who are specially trained in village administration work are conversant with the submission of monthly reports. The respect and influence commanded by them in the villages help to bring the report of vital occurrences to their doors. The magnitude of omissions and errors is greater in areas where this task is left to illiterate Chowkidars as in North Orissa districts, who have to find out a literate person to make the entries in their note books for production at the police station. As there is no occasion for anybody to test the veracity of these entries, these mistakes are transferred to the published statistics. The absence of supervising agency and periodical verifications contribute to the deficiency in the vital statistics.

4. The recent administrative reforms like the abolition of village officers in South Orissa and the transfer of chowkidars from the control of the Police to the Grama Panchayats have already been looked upon with disfavour by a section of the intelligentsia and are not likely to improve the quality of recorded vital statistics. In spite of the defects in the present registration system, the available statistics cannot be altogether discarded as they are the only source to throw some light on the changing pattern of the birth and death rates during the decade.

Registration area

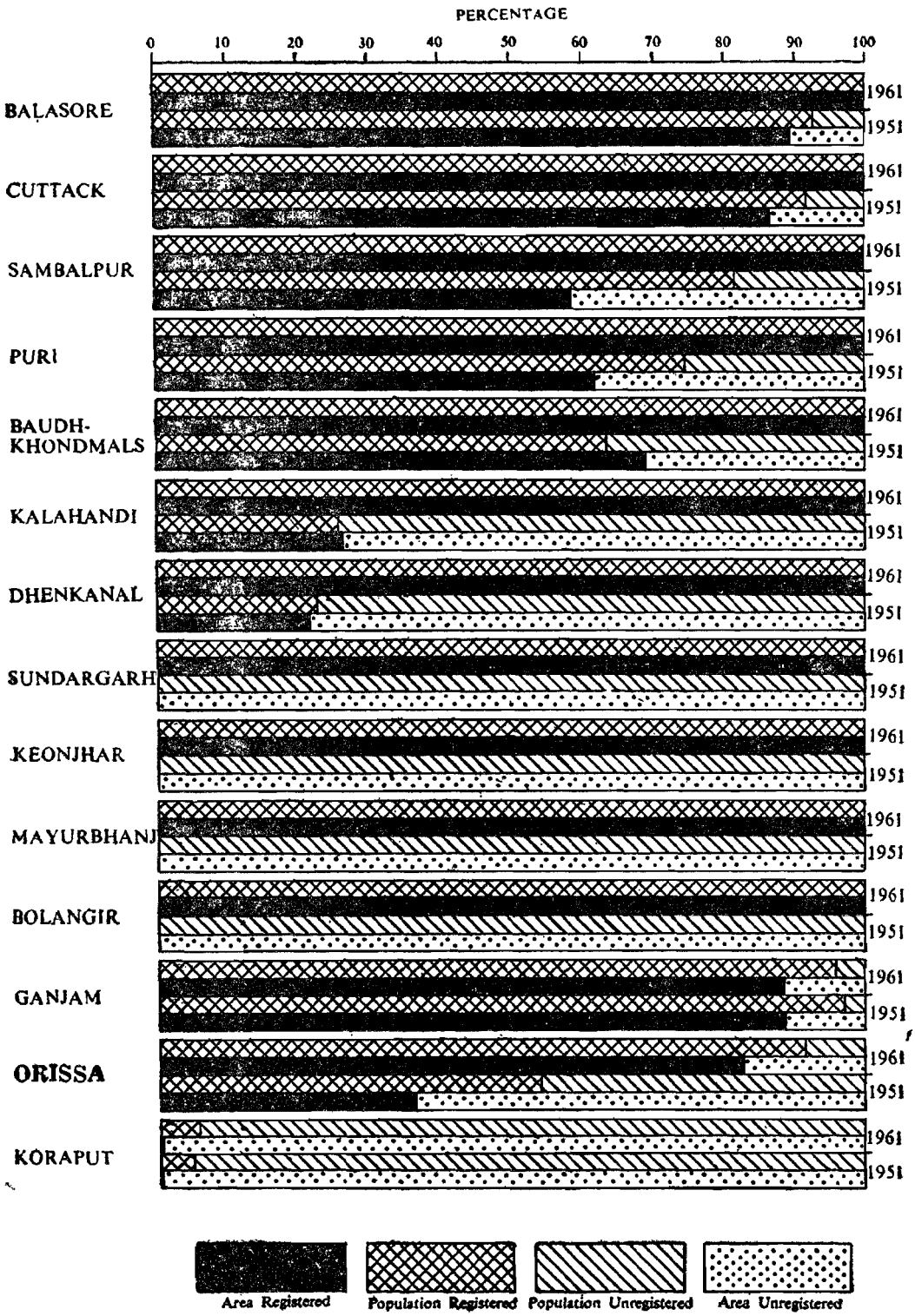
5. The registration system does not cover the entire area or population of the State. In 1951, it was limited to 36·1 per cent of the area of the State comprising 54·1 per cent of the total population. By the end of 1960, the area of registration was considerably extended so as to cover the entire State except portions of Koraput and Ganjam agency. At present 82·32 per cent of the State's area comprising 91·47 per cent of total population is covered. A comparative statement of the area under registration and its population in 1951 and 1961 is given below:

STATEMENT II.20

Population and Area of Districts and of Registration Areas

District		Population		Area in sq. miles	
		Total	Covered by Registration System	Total	Covered by Registration System
Kalahandi	1961 ..	1,009,654	1,009,654	5,057	5,057
	1951 ..	858,781	219,850	5,057	1,312
Koraput	1961 ..	1,498,271	78,161	9,919	31
	1951 ..	1,269,534	60,262	9,875	20
Sambalpur	1961 ..	1,508,686	1,508,686	6,765	6,765
	1951 ..	1,301,804	1,060,858	6,765	3,944
Bolangir	1961 ..	1,068,686	1,068,686	3,412	3,412
	1951 ..	917,875	..	3,412	..
Baudh-Khondmals	1961 ..	514,427	514,427	4,282	4,282
	1951 ..	456,895	289,182	4,282	2,952
Ganjam	1961 ..	1,872,530	1,795,234	4,725	3,974
	1951 ..	1,624,829	1,575,814	4,725	4,174
Sundargarh	1961 ..	758,617	758,617	3,788	3,788
	1951 ..	552,203	..	3,788	.
Dhenkanal	1961 ..	1,028,935	1,028,935	4,226	4,226
	1951 ..	839,241	190,432	4,226	902
Puri	1961 ..	1,865,439	1,865,439	4,043	4,043
	1951 ..	1,572,262	1,171,153	4,043	2,492
Keonjhar	1961 ..	743,315	743,315	3,216	3,216
	1951 ..	588,441	..	3,216	..
Cuttack	1961 ..	3,060,320	3,060,320	4,210	4,210
	1951 ..	2,529,244	2,324,761	4,210	3,654
Mayurbhanj	1961 ..	1,204,043	1,204,043	4,022	4,022
	1951 ..	1,028,825	..	4,021	..
Balasore	1961 ..	1,415,923	1,415,923	2,507	2,507
	1951 ..	1,106,012	1,027,282	2,507	2,244
ORISSA	**1961 ..**	**17,548,846**	**16,051,440**	**60,172**	**49,533**
	1951 ..	**14,645,946**	**7,919,594**	**60,127**	**21,694**

II.J— PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED AREA AND POPULATION TO TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION IN THE STATE AND EACH DISTRICT, 1961, 1951



Registration Rates of States

6. The rates of births and deaths as obtained through the existing system of Registration are not wholly dependable. The registered births and deaths are admittedly deficient and incomplete ; all the same they have to be taken note of and discussed for whatever they are worth. The Registrar General has examined the position· After obtaining the vital statistics for each district for four years from 1957 to 1960, an attempt was made to weed out the districts with indifferent system of registration or with persistently low level of registration by using the 1961 Census population of each district as the base for calculating a reliable estimate of the rates. The reported rates and the revised rates covering only those districts which have comparatively better registration are given in respect of some States in the statement below:*

STATEMENT II.21

Birth rates and Death rates of States

State	Birth rate/ Death rate	Reported rates covering all districts				Revised rates covering districts left after weeding			
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1957	1958	1959	1960
Orissa ..	**B·R.**	**23·8**	**23·2**	**28·1**	**24·6**	**24·0**	**24·2**	**29·4**	**25·4**
	D·R.	**17·4**	**16·7**	**13·6**	**13·5**	**18·7**	**18·0**	**14·8**	**14·2**
Andhra Pradesh ..	B·R.	19·1	18·6	17·9	21·2	22·4	20·9	21·9	25·2
	D·R.	10·4	10·3	8·0	9·3	11·5	10·6	9·5	11·2
Madras ..	B·R.	28·3	27·2	29·9	28·0	31·4	30·4	32·8	30·2
	D·R.	15·1	13·2	12·5	12·7	16·9	17·2	14·1	14·5
Mysore ..	B·R.	22·3	22·7	33·0	27·9	35·6	35·8	35·3	30·2
	D·R.	10·8	10·1	14·2	10·7	16·9	15·3	16·1	11·7
Punjab ..	B·R.	36·6	37·0	35·8	35·7	39·1	39·6	38·2	37·8
	D·R.	12·1	13·8	11·1	12·5	13·4	15·0	11·7	13·4
West Bengal ..	B·R.	20·1	19·9	22·4	19·2	24·4	24·6	25·2	23·5
	D·R.	8·9	8·3	7·3	7·6	10·6	9·9	7·9	9·0

7. It is not implied that the revised rates as given above represent the true levels of birth and death rates in the State. There are varying degrees of under registration in practically all districts and this fact does not allow the deficiencies in the registered birth and death rates to be removed satisfactorily by the method adopted. The revised rates are also clearly deficient. But two useful points are evident. Firstly, wide gaps are absent between the reported and the revised rates of Orissa as compared with other States. In the year 1960, Orissa's reported rates were 24·6 (birth) and 13·5(death) while the revised rates were slightly different, namely, 25·4(birth) and 14·2(death).The gaps are insignificant being less than 1 point in each rate. But in case of other States, the gaps range from 2 to 4 points. Another feature worth notice in the reported and the revised rates relates to the trend. There is a notable decline in the death rate between the years 1957 and 1960, although the birth rate has been inconsistent with tendency to increase during these four years.

Recorded Rates of Births and Deaths in Districts

8. Although gross deficiency is a known feature of the recorded vital statistics of districts, they have to be taken into consideration particularly because there is no other source to

*Source—Vital Statistics of India, 1959 and 1960

indicate the number and rates of births and deaths occurring in each district of the State. The Actuarial estimate of vital rates which will be examined in a subsequent paragraph, has no district break-up. The table below gives the recorded figures from the Vital Statistics for 1960 publishe5 by the Registrar General for 4 years from 1957 to 1960. It also gives the decennial birth and death rates of the State and districts for the period 1951—60.

STATEMENT II.22

Birth Rates and Death Rates

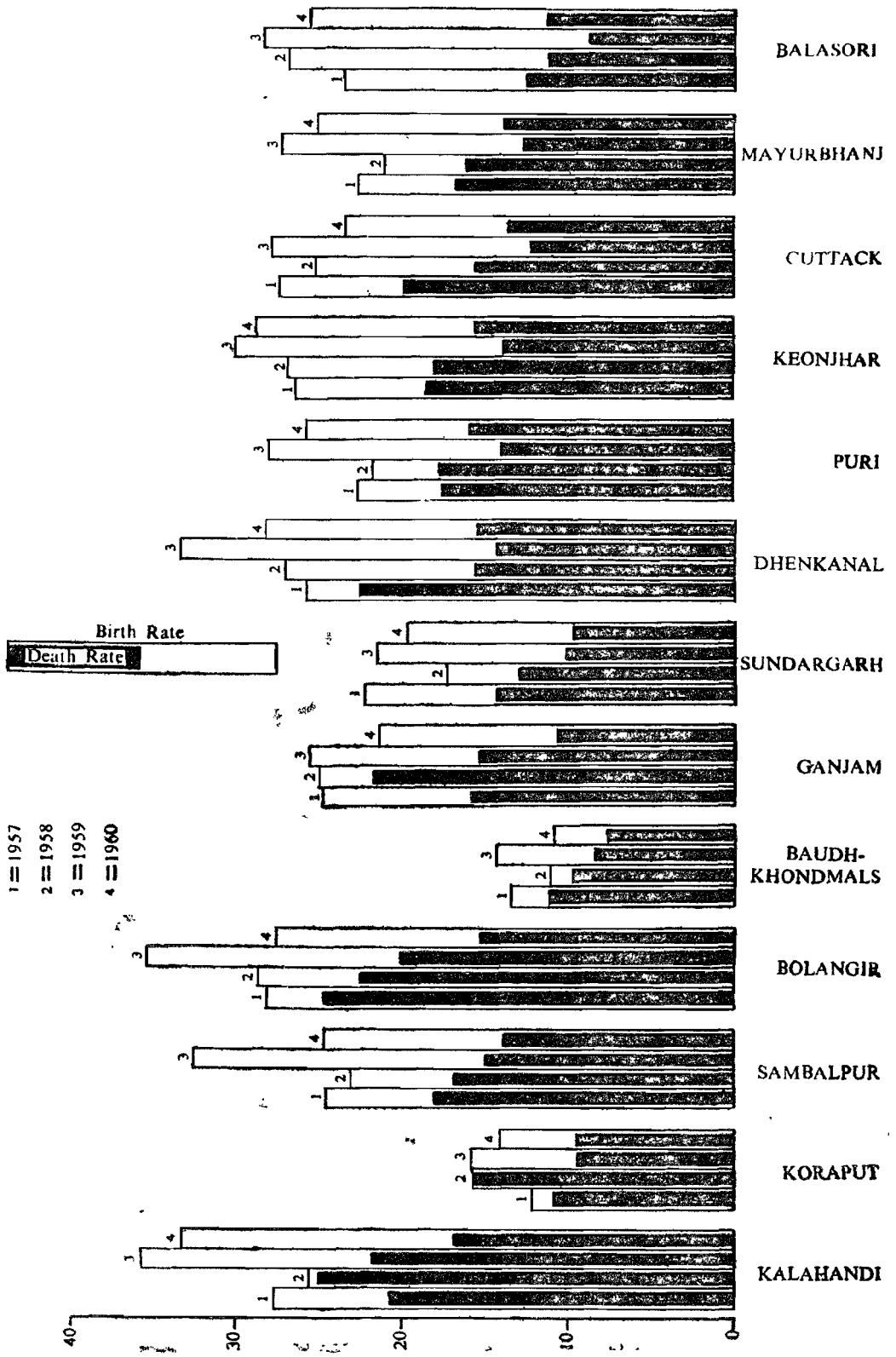
DECENNIAL AND ANNUAL

State/District	Decennial Birth rate 1951—60	Annual Birth rate				Decennial Death rate 1951—60	Annual Death rate			
		1957	1958	1959	1960		1957	1958	1959	1960
Orissa ..	**25·8**	..	..	..	..	**16·2**	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi ..	30·2	27·6	25·5	35·8	33·2	19·6	20·8	25·0	21·8	16·4
Koraput ..	11·3	12·1	15·7	15·9	14·1	7·9	10·8	15·8	9·4	9·9
Sambalpur ..	26·2	24·4	23·0	32·6	24·7	17·0	18·1	16·9	15·0	13·9
Bolangir ..	34·1	28·0	28·6	35·3	27·5	21·8	24·6	22·4	20·1	15·3
Baudh-Khondmals ..	13·1	13·3	11·0	14·3	11·8	9·8	11.1	9·7	8·5	7·6
Ganjam ..	24·6	24·7	24·9	25·6	21·3	16·3	15·9	21·7	15·4	10 7
Sundargarh ..	23·3	22·2	17·4	21·5	19·7	13.7	14·3	13·0	10·2	9·7
Dhenkanal ..	27·9	25·7	26·9	33·2	28·0	16·0	22·4	15·7	14·3	15·5
Puri ..	24·4	22·3	21·6	27·8	25·5	16·2	17·5	17·8	14·0	15·9
Keonjhar ..	28·0	26·1	26·7	29·8	28·5	15·9	18·5	18·0	13·9	15·4
Cuttack ..	27·0	27·1	25·0	27·6	23·2	17·1	19·8	15·4	12·1	13·5
Mayurbhanj ..	23·0	22·5	20·9	27·0	24·9	13·6	16·8	16·1	12·6	13·8
Balasore ..	23·3	23·3	26·5	28·0	25·3	12·9	12·5	11·0	8·8	11·2

9. As birth rate is governed by various environmental conditions and natural factors, consistency in the incidence of births cannot be expected between different years or between different districts. There are 6 districts which are above the State decennial birth rate (25·8), namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Cuttack. The highest decennial birth rate is noticeable in Bolangir district where in the year 1959 the birth rate reached the level of 35·3 although a neighbouring district, Kalahandi reached slightly higher level in this year. The lowest birth rates during the decade have been reported from Koraput (11·3) and Baudh-Khondmals (13·1). The rates are so abnormally low that responsibility can be fixed to the quality of registration.

10. The mortality rate is higher than the State average of 16·2 in 5 districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam and Cuttack. Another district, namely, Puri is at par with the State average rate. The rest of the districts have got lower death rate, the lowest occurring in Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals, even though these districts are noted for ill-health particularly in the interior. As in the case of birth rate, the failure in the system of registration is responsible for the low reported rate of death. Bolangir presents the highest death rate during the years under consideration by recording 24·6 in 1957. The rate reported in other years also is fairly high, as a result of which the district has got the highest recorded death rate in the State. Figures for individual years, however, cannot be taken too seriously because of persistent failure in recording the vital events. The figures as a whole may be useful to find out the trend in a broad manner.

II.K— ANNUAL BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES OF EACH DISTRICT



Estimates of Birth and Death rates by Census Actuary

11. In an effort to estimate the real rates, further processing of the recorded data must be made. As was done in 1951, calculations were made in 1961 by the Census Actuary from the age and sex structure of the population by different methods and a tally made between such methods. This gave the birth rate of India varying between 40·6 and 41·8 per 1,000 of population during 1951 -60. The agreement between different estimates came quite close. While such estimates represented the limits between which the Indian birth rate lies, the Census Actuary is of the opinion that the birth rate during 1951 -60 may be taken to be 41·7 and the death rate 22·8 per thousand of population. These figures happily corresponded with the observed rate of natural increase at 1·9 per cent per annum, as against the overall decadal increase of 21·5 per cent during 1951 -61. The Actuary has, in a similar manner worked out the rates for various States in India (vide Appendix IV).

Revised Vital Rates of States

12. In view of the fact that the rates of births and deaths as obtained from the vital statistics records did not appear to be acceptable, the Actuarial estimate is adopted for purpose of study of the birth and death rates. It may be useful to compare the rates of Orissa with those of other States in India. The following table gives such rates for the decade 1951 -60:

STATEMENT II.23

Actuarial Estimate of Birth and Death rates of States

	Birth rate	Death rate	Rate of Natural Increase
India ..	**41·7**	**22·8**	**18·9**
Eastern Zone			
Orissa ..	**40·4**	**22·9**	**17·5**
Assam ..	49·3	26·9	22·4
Bihar ..	43·4	26·1	17·3
West Bengal ..	42·9	20.5	22·4
Zonal (aggregated) ..	43·3	23·9	19·4
Northern Zone			
Punjab ..	44·7	18·9	25·8
Rajasthan ..	42·7	19·4	23·3
Zonal (aggregated) ..	43·6	19·0	24·6
Central Zone ..			
Uttar Pradesh ..	41·5	24·9	16·6
Madhya Pradesh ..	43·2	23·2	20·0
Zonal (aggregated) ..	42·0	24·4	17·6
Southern Zone			
Andhra Pradesh ..	39·7	25·2	14·5
Kerala ..	38·9	16·1	22·8
Madras ..	34·9	22·5	12·4
Mysore ..	41·6	22·2	19·4
Zonal (aggregated) ..	38·5	22·3	16·2
Western Zone			
Gujarat ..	45·7	23·5	22·2
Maharashtra .	41·2	19·8	21·4
Zonal (aggregated) ..	42·8	21·4	21·4

13. Out of 14 States listed above, only 3 have got a lower birth rate than that of Orissa, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Madras. All these three States are located in the Southern Zone. The table indicates a pattern that the Southern Zone has got a much lower birth rate than any of the remaining four zones of India. The highest birth rate is recorded in Assam (49·3) followed by Gujarat (45·7) and Punjab (44·7).

14. With regard to death rate, Orissa's rate of 22·9 is more than the rate of 7 other States, namely, Punjab (18·9), Rajasthan (19·4), West Bengal (20·5), Kerala (16·1), Madras (22·5) Mysore (22·2) and Maharashtra (19·8). The lowest death rate among Indian States is seen in Kerala, while the highest death rate exists in Assam (26·9).

Revised Rates of Orissa

15. The birth rate of Orissa, being above 40 per mille (or to be exact, 40·4) is very high, even though it is lower than the birth rates of most of the States and is also lower than the national

average, 41·7 per mille. The death rate of 22·9 in Orissa is higher than that of many States as mentioned above, and is slightly higher than the all-India rate of 22·8. These rates are based on the estimate of the Census Actuary and are higher than the recorded rates of vital statistics for Orissa, which give 25·8 as birth rate and 16·2 as death rate of Orissa for the decade 1951—60. The recorded rates when compared with the Actuarial rates appear to be deficient to the extent of 36 per cent with regard to birth rate and 29 per cent with regard to death rate.

EXTENT OF RELIABILITY OF VITAL STATISTICS

16. From the figures examined above, it will appear that the vital statistics are grossly vitiated. Putting in absolute figures, for every 1,000 of population, the vital statistics of Orissa record 25 births and omit 15, when the total number of births is 40. Similarly, the records show only 16 deaths and omit 7, when the total number of deaths is 23 per year in a population of 1,000. This margin is enough to make the records unreliable to a considerable extent. The reliability may be stated in terms of percentage as follows. Birth records contain omissions to an extent of 36 per cent and are reliable to the extent of 64 per cent. Similarly, Death records are vitiated by omissions to the extent of 29 per cent and are reliable up to 71 per cent. In actual practice, births escape registration more frequently than deaths. It is thus seen that the reliability of birth records is less than the reliability of death records.

FERTILITY SURVEY

17. A fertility survey was conducted in Orissa early in 1962 in order to find out the rate of fertility among ever married women. The result of the survey reveals that the rate of fertility per 1,000 women in Orissa was 21·0. On examination of a comparative statement relating to other States in India, it appears that most of the States have got higher fertility rate than Orissa. In fact, a few States like Assam, Rajasthan and Punjab have got nearly double the rate of Orissa. The birth rate of Orissa, according to vital statistics for the decade 1951—60, is 25·8. The rate given by the fertility survey is, therefore, deficient by 4·8 per cent. The recorded rate of vital statistics is itself highly deficient as observed earlier. If the real birth rate of Orissa as computed by the Census Actuary is taken into consideration, the gap between this rate and the result of fertility survey will be considerably great. The Actuarial birth rate is 40·4 per mille while the fertility survey result is 21·0, which is nearly half the real rate. The fertility survey has thus given a restricted picture of the position obtaining in the country, even more deficiently than the vital statistics. The result of this survey is not helpful in ascertaining the correct birth rate, although it throws some light on a few other important aspects dealt with in Part I-B.

TRENDS

Trend of Birth rates

18. On examining the birth rate recorded for the last few decades, it may be possible to find out the trend. The quality of vital statistics of the past decades being poor it serves no useful purpose to go far back. The birth rate for the decade 1941—50 is reported to be 28·0 per mille (or 28·2 according to geometric estimate) as given in the Census Report of 1951, Part I. The birth rate for the decade 1951—60, according to the accepted figures, is 25·8 per mille. All these rates have, however, been considered grossly deficient by the Census Actuary who after systematic examination fixed the birth rate of Orissa at 40·4 per mille for the decade 1951—60. The corresponding Actuarial figure for the earlier decade is not known. On the whole, there are indications to suppose that

there is no perceptible decline in the rate of birth since 1941. Since the present level exceeds 40 births per 1,000 it is sufficiently high. This high rate seems to have persisted for sometime past, although there were temporary oscillations between higher and lower limits. Taking all these facts into consideration, it seems reasonable to suppose that the birth rate has remained stationary all these years. The stagnancy in the rate of birth in Orissa may be a part of the general phenomenon experienced elsewhere in India. Moreover, there has been no perceptible change since 1941 in the proportion of women belonging to the effective child bearing age-group, namely, between ages 15 and 34. The number of women in this age-group in 1941 was 618 per 1,000 married females. It fell down to 552 in 1951, but rose again to 616 in 1961. Thus the decline in 1951 was temporary. The trend is almost stationary. This is responsible for maintaining the birth rate at the level of 1941. There is no likelihood of the rate going down fast in the coming decade in view of the age structure of the present population, the lack of quick change in social habits of the people, and their general apathy to modern methods of Family Planning. Although the female ratio has been declining from decade to decade and although urbanization is spreading, there are other forces at work which may counter-act the consequences of these two factors, keeping the birth rate at the same level for sometime more.

Trend of Death rates

19. The decade 1941—50 had the death rate of 25·8 per mille according to the Census Report of 1951. The rate has sharply gone down during the decade 1951—60 to 16·2 per mille. The death rate, according to the reported figures, registered a fall from 27·8 in 1936 to 20·5 in 1950—a decline of 7·3 per mille in 15 years. During the years 1943 to 1945 and in 1947, the death rate was subjected to severe disturbance due to unfavourable conditions. There were fluctuations in other years too, but in spite of these ups and downs, the general tendency is to decline. In the year 1960, it came down to 13·5, although the decennial average is 16·2 per mille. The reduction in death rate in Orissa seems to have come as a part of the all-India phenomenon.

20. The rate of death, however, is not as low as the reported figures indicate. It is much higher. The Census Actuary, after detailed estimates, certifies that the death rate in Orissa for the decade 1951—60 is 22·9. The Actuary's estimated rates which are high, cannot be compared with the rates reported in the vital statistics returns. Nevertheless, it appears that there has been a real decline in the death rate during the last decade. In all likelihood, the declining trend may be kept up for sometime to come as the present rate is still high.

GROWTH RATES

Decennial Census Growth rate

21. The decennial percentage variation in the growth of population from 1921 to 1961 in respect of Orissa and some neighbouring States is given below:

STATEMENT II.24

Variation of Population since 1921

States	Decennial percentage variation			
	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
Orissa	+11·94	+10·22	+ 6·38	+19·82
Andhra Pradesh ..	+12·99	+12·75	+14·02	+15·65
Bihar ..	+11·45	+12·20	+10·27	+19·78
Madhya Pradesh ..	+11·39	+12·34	+ 8·67	+24·17
West Bengal ..	+ 8·14	+13·67	+22·44	+32·79

22. The neighbouring State of Andhra Pradesh has maintained a uniform growth rate in the first two decades and slightly higher rate in the last two. West Bengal has consistently kept up a rate growing very fast from decade to decade. Bihar and

Madhya Pradesh are in a position similar to Orissa, namely, inconsistent growth in earlier decades and very high growth in the last decade. This is due to reasons of health and material conditions discussed elsewhere.

23. The percentage variation in the growth of population from 1921 to 1961 with regard to different districts is given below:

STATEMENT II.25

Percentage Variation of Population of Districts, 1921-61

State/ District	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
Orissa ..	**11·94**	**10·22**	**6·38**	**19·82**
Kalahandi ..	19·05	13·75	8.10	17·57
Koraput ..	17·88	18·77	12·56	18·02
Sambalpur ..	11·75	12·63	8·25	15·89
Bolangir ..	11·60	8·32	5·28	16·43
Baudh-Khondmals	9·38	9·33	1·52	12·59
Ganjam ..	13·24	12·19	4·11	15·24
Sundargarh..	15·74	12·33	12·53	37·38
Dhenkanal ..	23·38	16·72	13·12	22·60
Puri ..	10·87	8·12	7·99	18·65
Keonjhar ..	21·37	15·0	11·07	26·32
Cuttack ..	6·42	4·68	3·29	21·00
Mayurbhanj	17·94	10·69	4·48	17·03
Balasore ..	1·29	4·68	—0·25	28·02

24. The districts of Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar have maintained a higher percentage than the State average in all the decades, while the districts of Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals have lower percentage than the State average in these decades. The remaining districts have no consistency, as in some decades they have recorded higher percentage than the State average, and in other decades they have gone down. The percentage growth of the three districts, namely, Sundargarh, Balasore and Keonjhar during the last decade is phenomenal compared with the previous decades. Baudh-Khondmals, however presents a sad picture throughout.

Annual Growth Rate

25. The annual growth rate for a few years during the last decade has been worked out by the Registrar General separately (*). The estimates of population at the beginning of each of the years from 1957 to 1960 were worked out taking 1951 as the origin. The annual growth rate for each of these years was then estimated from the ratio of the year's increase to the total population at the beginning of the year. The annual growth rate of Orissa and adjoining States is given below :

STATEMENT II.26

Annual Growth rate of India and States

	Annual Rate of Growth					
Year	India	Orissa	West Bengal	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
1957	**2·1**	**2·1**	3·0	2·0	2·5	1·5
1958	**2·2**	**2·3**	3·1	2·1	2·7	1·5
1959	**2·2**	**2·4**	3·1	2·2	2·8	1·5
1960	**2·3**	**2·6**	3·2	2·4	3·1	1·5

26. On comparison, the growth rate of Orissa starts on the same level as the all-India rate in 1957 but increases from year to year by slightly greater margin till 1960. The annual rate of Andhra Pradesh is static and is low, but that of West Bengal is much higher than that of Orissa. It also appears that Orissa's growth is mid-way between West Bengal on one side and Andhra Pradesh on the other. The rates of growth given above are based on the assumption that population grew steadily from its level of 1951 to that in 1961. Actually, population does not grow with such regularity. There may be fluctuations round the rates shown by the hypothetical assumption of steady growth. The rates given above merely give a dimentional idea of the rate of growth, combining the rate of natural increase with the net migration rate. If allowance is made for the element of migration, the above figures can give the difference between the birth rate and the death rate in the particular year.

* Vital Statistics of India for 1960—Page XIX.

MIGRATION-*CUM*-REGISTRATION ERROR

27. The decennial growth of population cannot be accounted for by natural increase (births minus deaths) alone. There is a gap between the two. The difference between the rate of natural increase and the rate of decennial population growth arises partly on account of the migration factor and partly on account of the error in the registration records. It is difficult to assess the real extent of each of the factors separately. But the two factors combined together, which is expressed as Migration-*cum*-Registration error, can be determined by finding the deficit between the decennial growth rate and the natural increase rate. The magnitude of such error is indicated in the table below in respect of different districts :

STATEMENT II.27

Migration-*cum*-Registration Error in Growth rates

State/ District	Decennial growth rate	Rate of natural increase	Migration-*cum*-Registration error
Orissa ..	**19·8**	**9·6**	**10·2**
Kalahandi ..	17·6	10·6	7·0
Koraput ..	18·0	3·4	14·6
Sambalpur ..	15·9	9·2	6·7
Bolangir ..	16·4	12·3	4·1
Baudh-Khondmals	12·6	3·3	9·3
Ganjam ..	15·2	8·3	6·9
Sundargarh ..	37·4	9·6	27·8
Dhenkanal ..	22·6	11·9	10·7
Puri ..	18·6	8·2	10·4
Keonjhar ..	26·3	12·1	14·2
Cuttack ..	21·0	9·9	11·1
Mayurbhanj ..	17·0	9·4	7·6
Balasore ..	28·0	10·4	17·6

28. The extent of error as mentioned in the last column above is unduly heavy. It is particularly so in the districts of Koraput, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore, where it has exceeded 10 per cent mark. Migration usually plays a small part, except with regard to industrial district, such as, Sundargarh. So a major part of the error may be ascribed to the system of registration. While the decennial growth rate is an established fact, the rate of natural increase may be taken to be grossly deficient, so that the error has been transmitted in a corresponding scale to the Migration-*cum*-Registration factor. The overall magnitude has been so great that with regard to the State as a whole, Migration-*cum*-Registration error amounting to 10·2 per cent has become higher than the rate of natural increase which is 9·6 per cent only.

NATURAL INCREASE

29. Natural increase is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. Accordingly, the rate of natural increase is determined by working out the deficit or excess between the birth rate and the death rate.

Natural increase in Orissa

30. The decennial birth rate for 1951—60 is 25·8 and the death rate is 16·2. This gives a decennial rate of natural increase at 9·6 which is not even half the intercensal population growth (19·8). The considerable gap between the rates of natural increase and of intercensal population growth cannot be explained by migration alone, which is quite small in volume. The difference between the two rates, therefore, has arisen mostly on account of error in the rate of registration. It has been observed elsewhere that the reliability of the birth records is limited to 64 per cent and of death records to 71 per cent. In view of such

low reliability of vital statistics, it is not useful to ascertain the natural increase on the basis of deaths and births. Some other method may be adopted. (*i*) Advantage may be taken of the Actuarial calculation of birth and death rates in ascertaining natural increase. According to this estimate the birth rate of Orissa for the decade 1951—60 is 40·4 and the death rate is 22·9, giving a rate of natural increase at 17·5. This is not very far from the intercensal population growth rate which is 19·8, the gap being 2·3. The gap will be further reduced when the element of migration is taken into consideration. (*ii*) The natural increase of population may also be worked out by finding the excess or deficit between intercensal growth of population and net migration. On this basis, the natural increase of population is worked out as follows :

A. Population enumerated in 1961	17,548,846
Add Emigrants in 1961 .	+471,891
	18,020,737
Deduct Immigrants in 1961 ..	—381,869
Natural Population of 1961 ..	17,638,868
B. *Natural Population of 1951 ..	-14,865,673
C. Natural increase of Population	2,773,195
Per cent natural increase in 1951—61 $(C \times \frac{100}{B})$ =	18·66

31. Method (*i*) gives the rate of natural increase at 17·5. Method (*ii*) gives 18·7, while the real intercensal population growth is 19·8. The differences are not substantial and can be explained by the fact that the migration figures are not firm Apart from the possibility of internal errors, howsoever small may be the extent, there are no records of emigrants to Pakistan, Nepal and other foreign countries of the world.

Natural increase in States of India

32. The crude rate of natural increase of population of important States of India has been indicated in the Statement II.23. This rate has been worked out on the basis of difference between the death rate and the birth rate for different States as estimated by the Census Actuary. The all-India rate of natural increase during the decade 1951 -60 is 18·9, while the rate of Orissa is 17·5. Most of the States in India have higher rate of natural increase than the national rate. Such States are 9 in number, namely, Assam (22·4), West Bengal (22·4), Punjab (25·8), Rajasthan (23·3), Madhya Pradesh (20·0), Kerala (22·8), Mysore (19·4), Gujarat (22·2) and Maharashtra (21·4). The States which have lower rate of natural increase than the national rate or the rate of Orissa, are Bihar (17·3), Uttar Pradesh (16·6), Andhra Pradesh (14·5) and Madras (12·4). It will, thus, appear that there is no regular pattern of the rate of natural increase. It is irregular with a high rate here and a low rate there. But considering zone-wise, it appears that all the States in the Western and Northern Zones have got rates of natural increase which are higher than the all-India rate. In the remaining zones, namely, the Southern Zone, the Central Zone and the Eastern Zone, there are States with higher rate as well as lower rate than the all-India rate of natural increase

* Natural Population of 1951 is worked out as follows:—
Enumerated population 14,645,946—196,788 (Immigration)+416,515 (Emigration)=14,865,673.

CHAPTER III

THE URBAN POPULATION

URBANIZATION

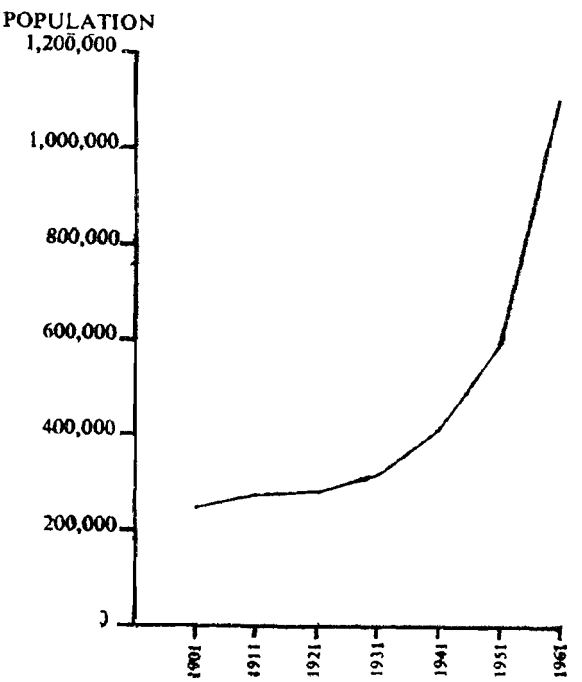
The Process

Urbanization in Orissa is a slow process although it is now tending to proceed at a faster pace than before. Development of towns in the past resulted not so much from industrial or commercial activities but from political and religious necessities. In those days the establishment of headquarters of Rulers and Chiefs led to the development of populous localities which served as nucleus of what ultimately grew into towns in many cases. Some towns like Puri and Bhubaneswar emerged because of their religious importance. The tendency for urbanization on account of industrial or commercial activities is noticeable only since the last decade. Emergence of this new type of towns is a safe augury for urbanization which can now proceed much further than it did under old conditions.

Increasing Urban Population

2. The total urban population of Orissa in 1961 is 1,109,650 living in 62 towns. The population of towns in 1951 was much less, viz., 594,070 living in 39 towns. The average population per town in 1951 was 15,233, rising to 17,898 in 1961. In the beginning of the century, namely, in 1901, the urban population constituted 2·47 per cent of the total population. The percentage, calculated after excluding the population of Binka town which was subsequently declassified, rose gradually from decade to decade reaching 2·38 in 1911, 2·49 in 1921, 2·51 in 1931, 2·97 in 1941, 4·06 in 1951 and finally 6·32 in 1961.

III.A— GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION OF ORISSA, 1901—1961



DEFINITION

Town

3. A town is a continuous group of houses inhabited by usually not less than 5,000 persons which, having regard to the character of the population, the relative density of population or dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, administration and human associations, the Census authorities decide to treat as a town for Census purposes. The following tests were required to be applied in order to determine if a particular locality should be treated as a town in 1961. The locality qualifies for being classed as a town, if—

(*i*) it is a duly constituted Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment or a Notified Area Council,

(*ii*) it has a population not less than 5,000,

(*iii*) it is a locality in which at least 75 per cent of the working population is dependent on non-agricultural occupations for their livelihood,

(*iv*) it has a density greater than 1,000 persons per square mile, and

(*v*) it possesses some of the distinct urban characteristics, such as, facility for higher education, public utility services, urban diversions and recreations.

Relaxation of Definition

4. The definition, however, was relaxed in some cases where the existence of one or more characteristics was so strong as to out-weigh the absence of others. To qualify for a town, three-fourths of the working population of a particular place were to be outside agriculture. Although this test was sought to be more strictly applied in 1961 than in any previous Census, it could not be done for other rational considerations. In fact the content of agricultural work in towns of Orissa is of such magnitude that it would be impracticable to eliminate all towns which have a pronounced agriculture bias. In practical working, the non-agricultural working population was reduced from 75 per cent to a lower level, not going below 50 per cent in any case. One clause of the definition was thus liberalized.

5. Moreover, some localities were given the status, because of special conditions obtaining in Orissa, where the distinction between a 'town' and a 'village' becomes difficult to make. It is sometimes hard to decide if a particular conglomeration of dwellings should be more correctly treated as an overgrown village or a small town. The contrast between urban and rural life has not yet become very sharp. Many of the towns of Orissa are small ones. In agricultural character, in relative degree of literacy and sex ratio, in housing conditions, density and in age structure these small towns display little difference from large sized populous villages. There is plenty of rural tinge in the way of life followed by the people residing in these small towns. It is a common sight, for example, to see herds of cattle passing through the streets of these towns at dusk and dawn, which is a typical village scene. Side by side with these characteristics are others which are different in type. Electricity has been extended, institutions for higher education, namely, High Schools and sometimes Colleges have been established, factories and workshops have grown up, transport and communications have developed, in short, so many urban facilities are available that it becomes difficult to deny the status of a town to the locality concerned, even if it fails in some of the tests prescribed above. In view of these considerations, a few localities were included in the list of towns in 1961 on special grounds as mentioned below:

Localities Treated as Towns on Special Grounds

6. The number of towns in Orissa has increased from 39 in 1951 to 62 in 1961. All these towns satisfy the definition given above, except four. Three of these towns have got a population of less than 5,000 each, while the fourth has got a majority of population dependent on agricultural occupations. Other details are given below:

(*i*) *Machkund town*—This is a town in Koraput district having a population of 8,591 in 1951. During that year a large Hydroelectric Project was under construction in this place. In later years much of the population left the town when the project was completed. The population of the town in 1961 was reduced to 2,754. It is, however, the seat of generation of considerable bulk of Hydroelectric power and may turn out to be an industrial town any day. Hence it was decided to retain its urban status which had been given in the Census of 1951.

(*ii*) *Khallikote town*—This town is situated in Ganjam district having a population of 3,365. It is the headquarters of one of the big ex-Zamindars of South Orissa, namely, the Raja of Khallikote. There are many public institutions including the Orissa School of Arts and Crafts. The population is non-agricultural to a very large extent (nearly 92 per cent). It was, therefore, treated as a town.

(*iii*) *Gopalpur town*—This is a locality in the district of Ganjam with a population of 3,536. It is a sea-port and an important health resort with hotels run according to European standards, attracting a large number of tourists. The population is largely non-agricultural.

(*iv*) *Soro town*—This town is situated in Balasore district, and has a population of 13,081. The town is served with electricity and has a college and a number of schools and some factories and workshops, but it has got a small percentage of non-agricultural population. The proportion of agriculturists to non-agriculturists is 5:4. In view of the large size of population and the number of public institutions and urban facilities, it was decided to include this locality in the list of towns.

City

7. A city is a town according to the definition given above, but having a population ordinarily not less than 100,000.

CLASSIFICATION AND NUMBER

Classification of Towns

8. In the Census of 1961, the towns have been divided into six different classes as given below:

Class I town—Containing population of 100,000 or more

Class II town—Containing population of 50,000 to 99,999

Class III town—Containing population of 20,000 to 49,999

Class IV town—Containing population of 10,000 to 19,999

Class V town—Containing population of 5,000 to 9,999

Class VI town—Containing population below 5,000

Number of Towns in Different Censuses

9. The following table will indicate the total number of towns in each size range in the State of Orissa during the period 1901 to 1961.

Number of towns in each class, 1901—61

Class of town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Class I	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Class II	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Class III	8	5	3	3	2	3	3
Class IV	22	8	8	6	6	5	5
Class V	25	23	16	10	9	6	4
Class VI	3	1	1	1	2	3	1
Total of all classes	62	39	29	21	20	18	14

10. There were 14 towns in Orissa in 1901, 18 in 1911, 20 in 1921, 21 in 1931, 29 in 1941 and 39 in 1951. In 1961 this number rose as high as 62. Thus the growth in number of towns is remarkable during the decade 1951—61. The towns which existed towards the close of the 19th century were 14 in number, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Berhampur, Bhadrak, Parlakhemundi, Baripada, Kendrapara, Bhawanipatna, Jajpur, Dhenkanal, Bhuban and Sonepur.

New Towns in 1961 Census

11. A number of new localities were given the status of towns during the Census of 1961. Such localities were 23 in number and were distributed in 11 districts of the State. The only two districts which missed growth of new towns in 1961 are Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals. Out of 23 new towns, only 1 belongs to class II, 9 to class IV, 11 to class V and 2 to class VI. The statement given below contains a list of the new towns:

STATEMENT III.1

New Towns of 1961

Class of town	District	Name of new town	1961 population
Class II	Sundargarh	Rourkela	90,287
Class IV	Sambalpur	Brajarajnagar	16,196
		Burla	10,230
	Sundargarh	Rajgangpur	13,843
	Dhenkanal	Angul	15,738

STATEMENT III.1
New Towns of 1961—*concld.*

Class of town	District	Name of new town	1961 population
Class IV—*concld.*	Puri	Khurda	12,497
	Keonjhar	Barbil	19,340
	Cuttack	Chowdwar	13,478
	Balasore	Soro	13,081
		Jaleswar	10,202
Class V	Kalahandi	Khariar	7,873
		Khariar Road	6,400
	Koraput	Koraput	7,461
		Kotpad	6,368
	Sambalpur	Hirakud	8,593
	Ganjam	Hinjili	8,028
		Bellaguntha	5,762
	Puri	Nayagarh	5,815
	Cuttack	Jajpur Road	5,989
	Mayurbhanj	Rairangpur	8,119
	Balasore	Chandbali	9,406
Class VI	Ganjam	Gopalpur	3,536
		Khallikote	3,365

12. The status of towns was provisionally given to these new localities at the time of house-numbering and enumeration work, in anticipation of the fact that ultimately they will qualify as towns according to the prescribed standard. After the results of enumeration were known, there was no necessity to downgrade any locality from the provisional list. All of them fulfilled the required qualification except 4 towns in respect of which special conditions justified the confirmation of the provisional status. Finally, all the 23 localities were included in the list of towns, raising the total number of towns in Orissa from 39 in 1951 to 62 in 1961.

De-classification of Towns

13. No locality treated as town in the Census of 1951 was de-classified in 1961 on account of loss of necessary qualification. But in 1951 there was one such case. Binka in Sonepur subdivision of Bolangir district was first declared as a town in the Census of 1911, when it had a population of 4,130. Its population in subsequent decades showed fluctuation, declining to 3,597 in 1921 and further to 3,326 in 1931, rising again to 3,825 in 1941. Ultimately, in the Census of 1951, the enumerated population of the locality was 3,151. With the gradual loss of population there was also the decline in proportion of population depending on non-agricultural occupation. Under these circumstances, Binka was removed from the list of towns in 1951.

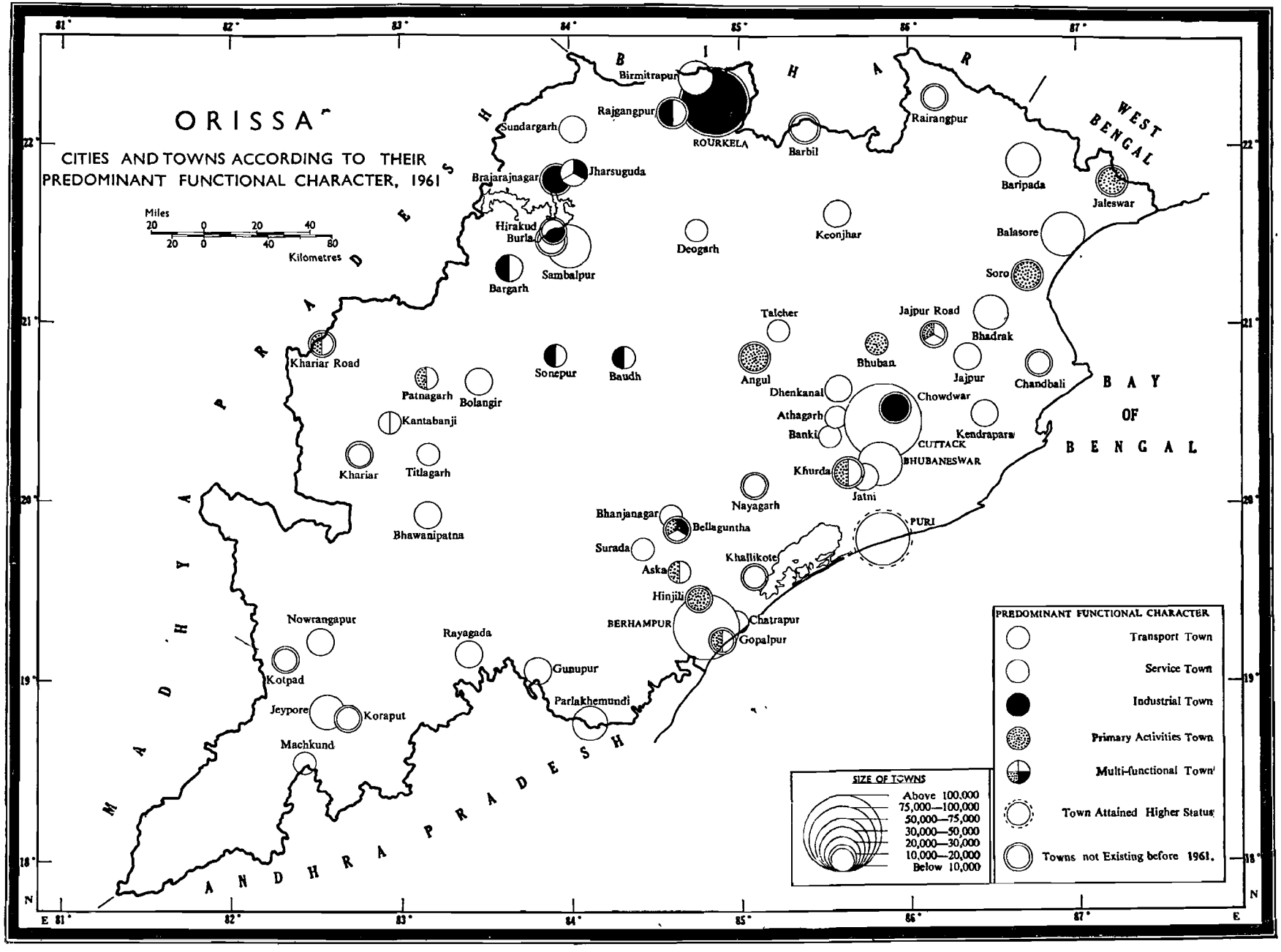
Classification of Towns According to Predominant Functional Characteristics

14. It was usual in the past to classify towns according to the size of population. But the developing economy of the country demanded that the functions of towns should be investigated into and the towns classified accordingly. Industrial classification of all workers into 9 categories as adopted in the Census of 1961 provided a basis for the functional classification of towns. The agricultural categories I and II were excluded from consideration of the structure of population of a particular town, as it was intended to study the *inter se* relationships of only the non-agricultural categories.

15. Ultimately the functional characteristics of towns were divided into 6 categories, namely,

I Port
II Trade and Commercial
III Industrial and Manufacturing
IV Transport and Communications
V Administrative
VI Residential and Educational

16. The structure of population was examined according to the above categorization. It then appeared that out of 62 towns in Orissa, 7 belong to the category of Industrial and Manufacturing, 3 to Transport and Communication, 9 to Residential and Educational, and the remaining 43 to Administrative category. There is no town in Orissa belonging to the category of either Port or of Trade and Commercial.


ORISSA
CITIES AND TOWNS ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
Birmitrapur
Rajgangpur
ROURKELA
Sundargarh
Barbil
Rairangpur
Baripada
Jaleswar
Brajarajnagar
Jharsuguda
Hirakud
Burla
Sambalpur
Bargarh
Deogarh
Keonjhar
Balasore
Soro
Talcher
Jajpur Road
Bhadrak
Angul
Bhuban
Jajpur
Chandbali
Dhenkanal
Chowdwar
Athagarh
Banki
CUTTACK
BHUBANESWAR
Kendrapara
Khurda
Jatni
Kharian Road
Sonepur
Baudh
Patnagarh
Bolangir
Kantabanji
Kharian
Titlagarh
Nayagarh
Bhanjanagar
Bellaguntha
PURI
Surada
Aska
Khallikote
Bhawanipatna
Hinjili
BERHAMPUR
Chatrapur
Gopalpur
Nowrangapur
Rayagada
Kotpad
Gunupur
Jeypore
Koraput
Parlakhemundi
Machkund
PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER
Transport Town
Service Town
Industrial Town
Primary Activities Town
Multi-functional Town
Town Attained Higher Status
Towns not Existing before 1961.
SIZE OF TOWNS
Above 100,000
75,000—100,000
50,000—75,000
30,000—50,000
20,000—30,000
10,000—20,000
Below 10,000

17. The considerable numerical preponderance of Administrative towns is significant. It emphasizes the deficiency of growth of labour in Orissa and suggests that there is weakness in the factor, which is associated with the expansion of industries. The shortage of labour force in the Administrative towns has a negative effect on the industrial development of the regions where these towns are situated.

18. The names, population and size-class of towns of the above categories are given below:

STATEMENT III.2

List of Towns by Functional Characteristics

Administrative Towns—There are 43 such towns in the State, with a population of 830,183 constituting 74·8 per cent of the total urban population. The names of these towns are given below with population indicated within brackets.

CLASS I—One city only, namely, Cuttack (146, 308)

CLASS II—2 towns, namely, Berhampur (76, 931) and Puri (60, 815)

CLASS III—8 towns, namely, Sambalpur (38, 915), Bhubaneswar (38, 211), Balasore (33, 931), Jeypore (25, 291), Bhadrak (25, 285), Parlakhemundi (22, 708), Birmitrapur (20, 301) and Baripada (20, 301)

CLASS IV—14 towns, namely, Barbil (19, 340), Bolangir (18, 663), Kendrapara (15, 830), Bargarh (15, 375), Rayagada (14,537), Bhawanipatna (14, 300), Jajpur(13, 802), Dhenkanal (13, 727), Keonjhar (12, 624), Khurda (12, 497), Sundargarh (11, 329), Nowrangapur (10, 380), Burla (10, 230) and Gunupur (10, 180)

CLASS V—16 towns, namely, Bhanjanagar (9, 952), Chandbali (9, 406), Aska (9, 024), Surada (8, 703), Talcher (8, 147), Rairangpur (8, 119), Khariar (7, 873), Chatrapur (7, 835), Koraput (7, 461), Titlagarh (7, 433), Athgarh (7, 256), Deogarh (6, 839), Kotpad (6, 368), Baudh (6, 088), Banki (5, 934) and Nayagarh (5, 815)

CLASS VI—2 towns, namely, Khallikote (3, 365) and Machkund (2, 754)

Residential and Educational Towns—There are 9 towns of this group with a population of 80,042 constituting 7·2 per cent of the total urban population of the State. The names of these towns are given below:

CLASS IV—3 towns, namely, Angul (15, 738), Soro (13, 081) and Jaleswar (10, 202)

CLASS V—5 towns, namely, Bhuban (9,476), Hinjili (8, 028), Patnagarh (7, 592), Khariar Road (6, 400) and Jajpur Road (5, 989)

CLASS VI—One only, namely, Gopalpur(3,536)

Industrial and Manufacturing Towns—There are 7 towns of this category as given below. The population is 155,267 constituting 14·0 per cent of the total urban population of Orissa.

CLASS II—One only, namely, Rourkela (90, 287)

CLASS IV—3 towns, namely, Brajarajnagar (16, 196), Rajgangpur (13, 843) and Chowdwar (13, 478)

CLASS V—3 towns, namely, Hirakud (8,593), Sonepur (7, 108) and Bellaguntha (5, 762)

Transport and Communications Towns—There are 3 such towns as named below. The population is 44,158 constituting 4·0 per cent of the total urban population of the State.

CLASS IV—2 towns, namely, Jharsuguda (19, 227) and Jatni (16, 068)

CLASS V—One only, namely, Kantabanji (8, 863)

Inter-change in Classification of Towns

19. Cities and towns have been divided into six different classes according to their population size, as mentioned earlier. As the population of a town decreases or increases from decade to decade, the classification is liable to change according to the range of population recorded. In this manner the towns have changed their classification in different decades. Cuttack, for example, was a Class II town from 1901 and continued to be so till 1941, but in the next Census, when its population crossed the level of one lakh, it was raised to Class I town. Similarly, Berhampur and Puri have raised their status from Class III to Class II towns. There are exceptional cases when a locality with no urban status in one Census suddenly springs into a high class of town in the next Census. Rourkela was merely a village in 1951 but assumed the status of a Class II town abruptly in 1961. There are towns which have undergone fluctuation in their classification due to rise or fall of their population. Balasore, for example, was a Class III town in the first two Censuses of the century, namely, in 1901 and 1911 but became a Class IV town in the next three Censuses in 1921, 1931 and 1941 and ultimately regained its status of Class III town from 1951. There are also towns which have remained stagnant in classification throughout. Kendrapara and Jajpur are towns which belonged to Class IV in 1901 and continued their status throughout till 1961. Similarly, Bhuban and Sonepur have been continuing as Class V towns since 1901. Lastly, there are towns which suffered ultimately from decimation and their urban status was lost. Binka town is an example of this category which continued to be a Class VI town from 1911 to 1941 but reverted to rural status from 1951.

20. Thus there is no uniformity in the level of the status of towns. The classification may change as a consequence of decline or growth of population from decade to decade. A complete statement regarding the classification of all the towns of the State during each of the decades from 1901 to 1961 is given in the fly-leaf to Table A-IV published in another Part of the present series of Census publications, namely, Part II-A, General Population Tables of Orissa, 1961.

ZONES, AREA AND DENSITY

Zones of Conurbation

21. On examination of the map of Orissa showing the location of towns, it may be possible to delineate distinct clusters of towns of different size classes. Such towns when encircled by a ring will give a conglomeration of a number of towns clustering together at particular places. Sometimes a cluster may extend into and merge with another cluster. Such town-clusters are said to form Zones of Conurbation.

22. There are four discernible Zones of Conurbation in the State. One of such Zones is centered round the City of Cuttack. The cluster has developed on account of close proximity of one city and seven towns, namely, Cuttack city and the towns of Chowdwar, Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khurda, Banki, Athgarh and Dhenkanal. The total population of this cluster of towns comes to 2·53 lakhs. Among the towns in this group, the important ones besides the City of Cuttack are Bhubaneswar, the State headquarters, Chowdwar noted for large-scale industrial establishments and Jatni, a regional centre of Railway transport. From the bulk of population as well as the number of towns within the cluster, this is the most important Zone in the State. Its importance in commercial and industrial aspects is likely to grow fast, as it is expected to serve as the hub of import and export activities around the developing port of Paradeep.

23. The second Zone is in the region of Rourkela consisting of a small number of towns, namely, Rourkela , Birmitrapur and Rajgangpur. It has a population of 1·24 lakhs. The Zone

has high importance on account of the industrial character of the towns. Rourkela has many large-scale and small scale industries, the most important being the steel plant with a daily production capacity of 3,000 tons of cast iron per day. Birmitrapur is noted for mining industries and Rajgangpur for cement and refractory industries. The Zone is close to areas of a large number of mineral occurrences of commercial importance and, as such, is likely to grow in future.

24. The Berhampur Zone has got six towns, namely, Berhampur, Gopalpur, Chatrapur, Khallikote, Hinjili and Aska. The total population of this zone is 1·09 lakhs. Its importance lies in the extensive commercial activities around Berhampur town which has a large hinterland in the districts of Ganjam and Baudh-Khondmals. The Zone consists of towns of commercial importance, such as, Aska and Hinjili, besides an important, though small town, namely, Gopalpur, which is a sea-side health resort and a tourists' centre.

25. Another urban Zone has developed round Sambalpur town in conjunction with Hirakud and Burla towns. The population of this Zone is 57·7 thousand only and as such it is the smallest of Zones in the State. Its importance, however, lies in the location of the Hirakud Dam Project which produces a great bulk of hydroelectricity.

Area of Towns

26. The area of each town was determined in consultation with the District Collectors. In some cases the Collectors reported figures which showed discrepancy with the areas recorded in 1951. Such cases were examined in order to find out if the area of the town had decreased or increased since the last Census. After necessary enquiries the discrepancy was settled and the area was finally fixed.

27. Statement III.3 gives the area, population and density of towns in 1961.

STATEMENT III.3

Area, Population and Density of Towns, 1961

District	Town	Population	Area in sq. miles	Density per sq. mile
Kalahandi	.. Bhawanipatna ..	14,300	5·10	2,804
	Khariar ..	7,873	9·20	856
	Khariar Road ..	6,400	4·40	1,455
Koraput	.. Jeypore ..	25,291	9·00	2,810
	Rayagada ..	14,537	5·00	2,907
	Nowrangapur ..	10,380	3·06	3,392
	Gunupur ..	10,180	4·50	2,262
	Koraput ..	7,461	3·00	2,487
	Kotpad ..	6,368	4·00	1,592
	Machkund ..	2,754	2·42	1,138
Sambalpur	.. Sambalpur ..	38,915	8·00	4,864
	Jharsuguda ..	19,227	10·00	1,923
	Brajarajnagar ..	16,196	3·00	5,399
	Bargarh ..	15,375	5·10	3,015
	Burla ..	10,230	5·90	1,734
	Hirakud ..	8,593	3·40	2,527
	Deogarh ..	6,839	7·00	977
Bolangir	.. Bolangir ..	18,663	6·00	3,111
	Kantabanji ..	8,863	3·00	2,954
	Patnagarh ..	7,592	8·00	949
	Titlagarh ..	7,433	4·00	1,858
	Sonepur ..	7,108	3·00	2,369

STATEMENT III.3

Area, Population and Density of Towns, 1961—*concld.*

District	Town	Population	Area in sq. miles	Density per sq. mile
Baudh-Khondmals ..	Baudh ..	6,088	3·00	2,029
Ganjam ..	Berhampur ..	76,931	8·60	8,945
	Parlakhemundi ..	22,708	1·40	16,220
	Bhanjanagar ..	9,952	4·10	2,427
	Aska ..	9,024	2·00	4,512
	Surada ..	8,703	1·90	4,581
	Hinjili ..	8,028	0·70	11,469
	Chatrapur ..	7,835	1·70	4,609
	Bellaguntha ..	5,762	1·80	3,201
	Gopalpur ..	3,536	1·10	3,215
	Khallikote ..	3,365	0·10	33,650
Sundargarh ..	Rourkela ..	90,287	36·80	2,453
	Birmitrapur ..	20,301	13·60	1,493
	Rajgangpur ..	13,843	10·10	1,371
	Sundargarh ..	11,329	9·20	1,231
Dhenkanal ..	Angul ..	15,738	7·32	2,150
	Dhenkanal ..	13,727	1·76	7,799
	Bhuban ..	9,476	0·61	15,534
	Talcher ..	8,147	6·82	1,195
Puri ..	Puri ..	60,815	6·50	9,356
	Bhubaneswar ..	38,211	19·40	1,970
	Jatni ..	16,068	5·00	3,214
	Khurda ..	12,497	9·80	1,275
	Nayagarh ..	5,815	6·00	969
Keonjhar ..	Barbil ..	19,340	17·30	1,118
	Keonjhar ..	12,624	4·00	3,156
Cuttack ..	Cuttack city ..	146,308	23·00	6,361
	Kendrapara ..	15,830	3·90	4,059
	Jajpur ..	13,802	4·50	3,067
	Chowdwar ..	13,478	3·60	3,744
	Athgarh ..	7,256	4·00	1,814
	Jajpur Road ..	5,989	4·90	1,222
	Banki ..	5,934	1·80	3,297
Mayurbhanj ..	Baripada ..	20,301	3·09	6,570
	Rairangpur ..	8,119	5·55	1,463
Balasore ..	Balasore ..	33,931	6·80	4,990
	Bhadrak ..	25,285	9·80	2,580
	Soro ..	13,081	12·40	1,055
	Jaleswar ..	10,202	9·10	1,121
	Chandbali ..	9,406	8·30	1,133

Density of Population

28. The density of population in the towns of Orissa does not indicate any consistent feature. As it will appear from the statement given above the highest densities among 62 towns of Orissa are to be found in some of the small and unimportant towns. Khallikote town which acquired the urban status only in 1961 tops the list with 33,650 persons per sq. mile. The second highest density in the State is seen in Parlakhemundi town in Ganjam district which has 16,220 persons residing per sq. mile. The towns next in order of density are Bhuban in Dhenkanal district with 15,534 persons per sq. mile and Hinjili in Ganjam district with 11,469 persons per square mile. Thus, three of the top-most towns with highest density are all small ones. This group is immediately followed by the largest towns of Orissa. The town ranking fifth in order of high density is Puri with 9,356 followed by Berhampur with 8,945, Dhenkanal with 7,799, Baripada with 6,570 and Cuttack with 6,361 persons per sq. mile.

29. The lowest density in the State occurs in Khariar town of Kalahandi district which has 856 persons per sq. mile. Higher than this town is Patnagarh with 949 persons. Other towns in rising order of density are Nayagarh with 969, Deogarh with 977, Soro with 1,055 and Barbil with 1,118 persons per sq. mile.

30. In between these towns of high density and low density groups lie the remaining towns of Orissa. Rourkela town has a density of 2,453 which is not high compared to its status. In a similar manner, the density of many other modern industrial towns is not high because they have been laid on planned basis. The erratic pattern of density of towns is primarily due to the arbitrary manner of area fixed for a town. The reason why Khallikote tops the list in density of population although it emerged as a town in the very last year of the decennial Census series is that the total area of the town is exceedingly small, viz., 0·10 sq. mile which is much less than even the area of a small village. Towns like Rourkela have not shown high density because the area extends to several square miles, viz., 36·8 in this particular case. There is no uniformity in principle or practice in fixing the limits of towns. The result is either unnecessary congestion or lack of land utilization within the limits of a town. The statement of density of population given above is likely to be helpful to study the question of congestion in towns and to remove the difficulty by extension of area. It may be reasonable to consider extension of the limits of towns wherever the density has the level of 3,000 persons per sq. mile. In the alternative, systematic town planning, particularly with regard to new constructions of roads, buildings, etc., is indispensable if growth of slums is to be eliminated.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Distribution of Urban Population among Six Class Ranges of Towns

31. The following table gives the distribution of 1,000 urban population of districts among the six class ranges of towns during the last 60 years (1901-61).

STATEMENT III.4

Number per 1,000 of total Urban Population of districts in each class size in different Censuses

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
			CLASS I				
Orissa ...	132	173	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	701	750	..	..	..	..	..

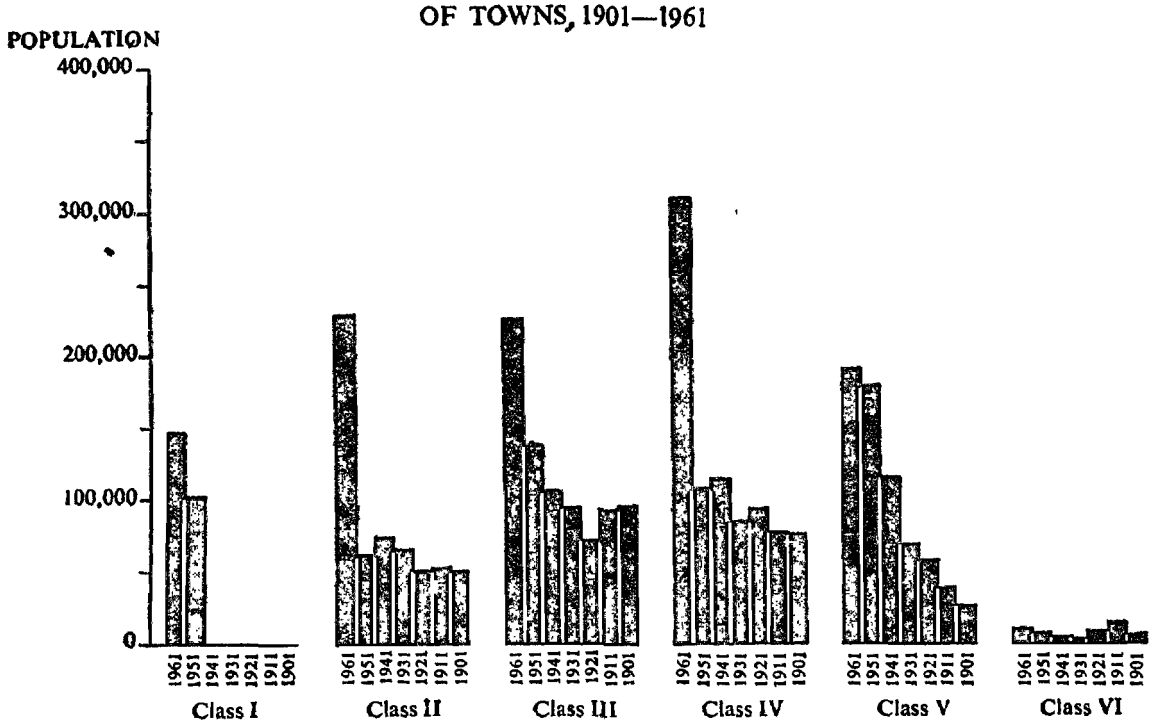
STATEMENT III.4

Number per 1,000 of total Urban Population of districts in each class size in different Censuses—*concld.*

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
			CLASS II				
Orissa ..	**205**	**105**	**182**	**208**	**184**	**194**	**202**
Ganjam ..	494	545	..	..	..	..	..
Sundargarh ..	665	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri ..	456	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	..	..	763	737	666	658	652
			CLASS III				
Orissa ..	**203**	**232**	**253**	**304**	**257**	**341**	**377**
Koraput ..	328	372	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur ..	337	454	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	146	195	716	831	527	518	597
Sundargarh ..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri ..	286	649	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mayurbhanj ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore ..	644	549	..	..	..	535	530
			CLASS IV				
Orissa ..	**28**	**181**	**278**	**271**	**335**	**285**	**299**
Kalahandi ..	500	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	456	..	628	1,000	..	..	..
Sambalpur ..	529	259	428	515	569	735	1,000
Bolangir ..	376	335	430	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	..	302	302	403
Sundargarh ..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	626	377	..	..	..	..	..
Puri ..	214	219	..	..	..	..	..
Keonjhar ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	207	171	237	263	334	342	348
Balasore ..	253	451	1,000	1,000	1,000	465	470
			CLASS V				
Orissa ..	**171**	**300**	**282**	**217**	**208**	**144**	**165**
Kalahandi ..	500	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Koraput ..	180	628	372	..	1,000	..	..
Sambalpur ..	134	287	572	485	431	..	..
Bolangir ..	624	665	570	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	316	260	284	169	99	99	..
Sundargarh ..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	374	623	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Puri ..	44	132	..	..	..	..	..
Keonjhar ..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	92	43	..	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj ..	286	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Balasore ..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
			CLASS VI				
Orissa ..	**9**	**8**	**—**	**—**	**16**	**36**	**17**
Kalahandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Koraput ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	265	..
Ganjam ..	44	..	..	..	72	81	..
Cuttack ..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..

32. From the table above it appears that out of every 1,000 persons living in urban areas, 132 live in Class I town, 205 in Class II, 203 in Class III, 280 in Class IV, 171 in Class V and 9 in Class VI towns. The corresponding figures for 1951 Census in respect of Class I to Class VI towns are 173, 105, 232, 181, 300 and 8 respectively. It appears that during the decade 1951- -61, there has been a noticeable growth in the number of persons living in Class II, Class IV and Class VI towns, while in respect of other classes of towns there has been a decrease in proportion. The rise in Class II towns during this decade is abrupt which is due to the enlistment of the new and populous town of Rourkela. Similarly, in respect of Class IV towns, the increase in number is quite remarkable. In 1951, there were only 8 Class IV towns whereas in 1961 this number increased to 22. In Class V, there were 23 towns in 1951 rising to 25 during 1961. Although there is a slight rise in the number of Class V towns, some extent of fall in the proportion of population is noticed. In respect of Class VI towns, there has been a slight increase in proportion during the decade. This is also due to the increase in the number of Class VI towns in 1961

III.B— THE POPULATION IN EACH OF SIX CLASSES OF TOWNS, 1901—1961



33. Out of 62 towns in the State, there are one Class I, 3 Class II, 8 Class III, 22 Class IV, 25 Class V and 3 Class VI towns. Of the total urban population, 13·2 per cent reside in Class I town, 20·5 per cent in Class II, 20·3 per cent in Class III, 28·0 per cent in Class IV, 17·1 per cent in Class V and 0·9 per cent in Class VI.

34. There is only one Class I town in the State, namely, Cuttack. 75 per cent of total urban population of this district used to reside in this Class I town in 1951. The percentage has gone down to 70·1 in the present Census. The decrease in percentage is due to increase in the number of other category of towns. Class II towns contain 49·4 per cent of the total urban population of Ganjam district, 66·5 per cent of Sundargarh district and 45·6 per cent of Puri disrtrict. The highest percentage is noticed in the district of Sundargarh which is due to the populousness of Rourkela town, the second largest town in the State.

Distribution of Population between Towns with Population over 20,000

35. The table below gives the distribution of 1,000 of urban population between the towns of first three categories, namely, Class I, Class II and Class III towns, which had population of over 20,000 in the Censuses of 1961 and 1951.

STATEMENT III.5

Distribution of Population between Towns with Population over 20,000

State / District	Average Population per town	Number in towns per 1,000 of General Population	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in towns with a Population of				
			100,000 and over	80,000 to 100,000	60,000 to 80,000	40,000 to 60,000	20,000 to 40,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			CENSUS OF 1961				
Orissa ..	**17,898**	**63**	**132**	**81**	**124**	..	**203**
Kalahandi ..	9,52-	28	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	10,996	51	..	..	..	..	329
Sambalpur ..	16,482	76	..	..	..	.	337
Bolangir ..	9,932	46	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	6,088	12	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	15,584	83	..	..	491	..	146
Sundargarh ..	33,940	179	..	665	..	..	150
Dhenkanal ..	11,772	46	..	..	..	..	..
Puri ..	26,681	72	..	..	456	..	286
Keonjhar ..	15,982	43	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	29,800	68	701	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj ..	14,210	24	..	..	..	..	714
Balasore ..	18,381	65	..	..	..	..	644
			CENSUS OF 1951				
Orissa ..	**15,233**	**41**	**173**	..	**105**	**83**	**150**
Kalahandi ..	11,807	14	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	10,932	43	..	..	..	..	372
Sambalpur ..	12,960	40	..	..	..	..	454
Bolangir ..	8,139	44	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	5,498	12	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	19,052	70	..	..	545	..	195
Sundargarh ..	7,684	28	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	9,152	33	..	..	..	..	..
Puri ..	25,181	48	..	..	..	649	..
Keonjhar ..	9,343	16	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	27,326	54	750	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj ..	9,277	9	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore ..	20,823	38	..	..	..	..	549

36. On comparing the figures of both the Censuses, it appears that in every 1,000 of urban population, 511 used to reside in towns with population of 20,000 and over in 1951 as against 540 in the present Census. There is definite indication of larger concentration of population in bigger towns. In 1951, out of 1,000 of urban population, 150 persons used to reside in towns with population of 20,000 to 40,000. In 1961, the corresponding figure is 203. Similarly, the number per 1,000 of urban population in respect of towns with population 60,000 to 80,000 was 105 in 1951 which rose to 124 in 1961. There is an interesting inter-change of population strength between the towns of 40,000—60,000 of 1951 and the towns of 80,000—100,000 of 1961. There has, however, been decrease in respect of towns with population 100,000 and over. There was only one Class I town in Orissa during 1951 Census and the same town continues as such without addition of any more town in this category. The proportion of population in respect of other small towns has increased in the present Census resulting in the decrease of proportion in respect of Class I towns.

Application of Pareto Law to Distribution of Towns by Size Class of Population

37. The cumulative distribution of towns by size class of population strictly responds to a Law based on a mathematical formula known as Pareto Law. This Law is generally associated with the distribution of income and states that if the cumulative frequency distribution of income is plotted on a double logarithmic scale, the points lie approximately on a straight line. The law, therefore, shows that there is a distinct relationship between the level of income and the corresponding number of income receivers. This law may also be applied in case of cumulative distribution of towns by size class of population. If the number of income receivers is replaced by the number of towns at different levels of population and the level of income is substituted by the level of population in the corresponding towns, a distinct and coherent relationship is established between both by application of Pareto Law. The Law, in general, operates in case of towns having a population of 10,000 and above.

38. If x represents the level of population and y the number of towns at different levels of population, the equation connecting x and y is exhibited in the form—

$$y = ax^{-b}$$

$$\text{or } \log y = \log a - b \log x$$

$$\text{or } \log y = a - b \log x$$

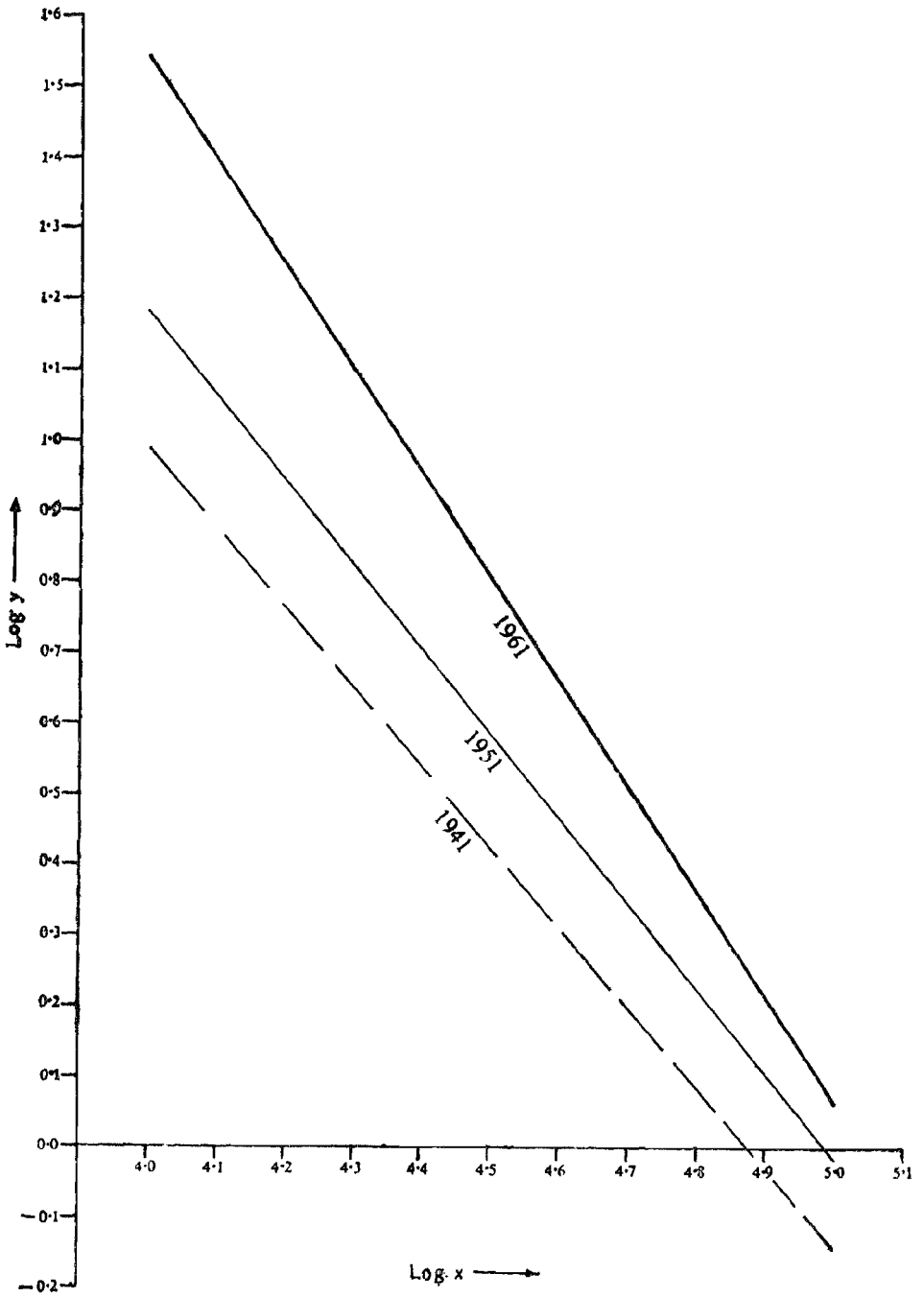
39. The values of the constants 'a' and 'b' found in the equation are obtained by the least square method. If the logarithmic values of x and y in each of the size classes are plotted on a graph paper, the curve represents a straight line. Pareto curve fitted to the urban population of Orissa in 1941, 1951 and 1961 is shown in the graph below. The plottings in the graph are based on calculations made on the above principle.

40. The slope of the Pareto Line may be interpreted as a measure of the degree of urbanization. The more steep the line is, the more even is the distribution of population in the corresponding towns. It can be observed from the graph that the slope in the Pareto Line in 1961 is steeper than in 1951 and 1941. This shows that the distribution of population in 1961 is more even than what it was in the last two Censuses. The steepness of the Pareto Line in the present Census, on the other hand, signifies acceleration of urbanization in Orissa in the last decade. On comparing the Pareto Slope of 1951 with that of 1941, it is observed that there is not much difference in the two slopes which indicates that the process of urbanization during the decade 1941—51 was slower than what it was in the decade 1951—61.

41. The slope of the Pareto Line in the different Censuses, represented in the graph is as below;

Census year	Slope of the Pareto Line
1941 ..	—1·1385
1951 ..	—1·2029
1961 ..	—1·4860

III.C— PARETO CURVE FITTED TO THE URBAN POPULATION OF ORISSA, 1941, 1951 & 1961



42. The following statement shows the observed and mathematically estimated number of towns at each Census from 1941 to 1961.

STATEMENT III. 6

Number of estimated Towns in different Classes

Year	Population Class	Number of Towns	Number of Towns above the lower limit of each class	Number of Towns above the lower limit of each class estimated as per Pareto Law
1961				
	100,000 and above	1	1	1
	50,000 to 99,999	3	4	3
	20,000 to 49,999	8	1	13
	10,000 to 19,999	22	3	35
1951				
	100,000 and above	1	1	1
	50,000 to 99,999	1	2	
	20,000 to 49,999	5	7	7
	10,000 to 19,999	8	15	15
1941				
	100,000 and above	..	..	1
	50,000 to 99,999	1	1	2
	20,000 to 49,999	3	4	4
	10,000 to 19,999	8	12	10

43. From the above statement it is observed that in 1961, the estimated and observed number of Class I and ClassIV towns are the same while there is a slight difference in this number in case of Class II and Class III towns. According to the estimated value, there should have been two Class II and ten Class III towns. But on the other hand, the observed value shows that there are three Class II and eight Class III towns.

44. In the Census of 1951, the observed and estimated values are identical in case of each class of towns while in 1941 there is a slight difference in the values of Class I, Class III and class IV towns.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

Decennial Growth, 1901—61

45. The statement below gives the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of the general population in the State and districts during the last 60 years. It shows the growth of population from decade to decade in proportional figures.

STATEMENT III.7

Proportion of Urban Population per 1,000 of General Population, 1901—61

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Orissa ..	**63·2**	**40·6**	**29·7**	**25·1**	**24·9**	**23·8**	**24·7**
Kalahandi ..	28·3	13·7	13·7	10·3	10·9	10·3	9·2
Koraput ..	51·4	43·1	17·7	11·1	12·0	..	..
Sambalpur ..	76·5	39·8	33·2	27·3	25·0	19·3	16·3
Bolangir ..	46·5	44·3	29·6	18·6	10·6	13·8	19·9
Baudh-Khondmals ..	11·8	12·0	12·8	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	83·2	70·4	57·8	50·0	50·5	47·9	37·7
Sundargarh ..	179·0	27·8	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	45·8	32·7	29·2	22·1	22·3	21·2	21·7
Puri ..	71·5	48·0	28·2	27·9	31·9	29·4	37·2
Keonjhar ..	43·0	15·9	17·0	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	68·2	54·0	39·8	37·9	34·9	35·3	35·7
Mayurbhanj ..	23·6	9·0	8·4	7·0	8·2	8·2	9·2
Balasore ..	64·9	37·7	35·1	34·1	33·7	35·5	34·6

46. The rate of growth of urban proportion during the last decade is remarkably high in the districts of Sambalpur and Sundargarh. The growth in Sambalpur is primarily due to three new townships, namely, Burla, Hirakud and Brajarajnagar coming into existence. In this district the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population of the district was 16·3 in 1901. It rose to 19·3 in 1911, 25·0 in 1921, 27·3 in 1931, 33·2 in 1941, 39·8 in 1951 and finally to 76·5 in 1961. The increase in proportion during the last decade is the maximum, being 36·7, as against the increase of 23·5 during the entire period of 1901 to 1951. The reason attributed for such growth is based on the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project, which gave a spurt to urban growth in the locality. In the district of Sundargarh there was no urban area till 1941. In 1951, two towns, namely, Sundargarh and Birmitrapur came into existence and gave 27·8 as the proportion of urban population per 1,000 of general population of the district. This proportion abruptly rose to 179·0 in the Census of 1961. This sudden rise is due to the establishment of the Steel town of Rourkela.

47. Other districts which show an appreciable rise in the growth of urban proportion are Puri Keonjhar and Balasore. In case of Puri district the growth is primarily due to the expanding State Capital, Bhubaneswar, in Keonjhar to the establishment of Barbil town noted for mining industry and in Balasore, to the establishment of three new towns, namely, Jaleswar, Soro and Chandbali. Similarly, three new towns were added to the list of towns of Sambalpur district in 1961, namely, Burla, Hirakud and Brajarajnagar, raising the proportion of urban population. Baudh-Khondmals is the only district, which is unprogressive in urban development. It has only one town, namely, Baudh which is not developing as fast as other towns.

Growth of towns of different functional characteristics

48. The table given below shows the progress of population growth in cities and towns classified according to their respective functional characteristics during the period 1901—1961. Percentage decennial variation is shown under absolute figures, plus mark(+) indicating increase and minus mark (—) indicating decrease. It will appear from the statement that the urban population of Orissa was 254, 684 in 1901 which increased to 1,109,650 in 1961, the percentage increase being 335·7. During the same period the rural population of the State increased from 10,048,233 in 1901 to 16,439,196 in 1961, giving a percentage increase of 63·6. This gives a very magnified rate of growth of urban population during the period. But as it will appear from further review ahead, the position is not so satisfactory as it appears from the above analysis.

STATEMENT III.8

Progress of Population in Towns classified according to character during 1901—1961

Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns						
(1) Cuttack (city) ..	146,308 (+42·7)	102,505 (+38·0)	74,291 (+13·8)	65,263 (+27·9)	51,007 (—2·9)	52,528 (+2·3)	51,364
(2) Berhampur .	76,931 (+23·4)	62,343 (+43·2)	43,536 (+15·3)	37,750 (+15·3)	32,731 (+4·1)	31,456 (+22·3)	25,729
(3) Puri ..	60,815 (+4·0)	49,057 (+19·5)	41,055 (+9·3)	37,568 (—2·9)	38,694 (—2·5)	39,686 (—19·6)	49,334
(4) Sambalpur .	38,915 (+65·4)	23,525 (+37·7)	17,079 (+13·7)	15,017 (+10·5)	13,594 (+4·7)	12,981 (+0·9)	12,870

STATEMENT III.8

Progress of Population in Towns classified according to character during 1901—1961—*contd.*

Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns—*contd.*							
(5) Bhubaneswar ..	38,211 (+131·4)	16,512	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Balasore ..	33,931 (+48·5)	22,851 (+17·8)	19,405 (+8·8)	17,843 (+4·7)	17,037 (—20·2)	21,362 (+2·3)	20,880
(7) Jeypore ..	25,291 (+24·3)	20,352 (+62·8)	12,504 (+18·8)	10,525 (+8·9)	9,669	..	..
(8) Bhadrak ..	25,285 (+34·5)	18,795 (—3·9)	19,550 (+6·9)	18,283 (+0·6)	18,175 (—2·2)	18,578 (+0·3)	18,518
(9) Parlakhemundi ..	22,708 (+2·0)	22,270 (+5·8)	21,042 (+4·8)	20,072 (+7·2)	18,719 (+1·9)	18,370 (+6·0)	17,336
(10) Baripada ..	20,301 (+118·8)	9,277 (+12·0)	8,281 (+33·7)	6,193 (+0·1)	6,189 (+3·7)	5,968 (+6·3)	5,613
(11) Birmitrapur ..	20,301 (+115·8)	9,408	..	..	..	..	..
(12) Barbil ..	19,340	..	..	..	..	..	..
(13) Bolangir ..	18,663 (+36·8)	13,646 (+22·9)	11,105 (+71·6)	6,473	..	..	..
(14) Kendrapara ..	15,830 (+29·2)	12,253 (+3·1)	11,880 (—5·9)	12,620 (—13·6)	14,614 (—3·3)	15,113 (—0·9)	15,245
(15) Angul ..	15,738	..	..	..	..	..	..
(16) Bargarh ..	15,375 (+67·2)	9,197 (+11·7)	8,236 (+16·2)	7,085 (+36·1)	5,204 (+11·0)	4,689	..
(17) Rayagada ..	14,537 (+54·9)	9,386	..	..	..	..	..
(18) Bhawanipatna ..	14,300 (+21·1)	11,807 (+8·7)	10,863 (+51·4)	7,174 (+12·5)	6,376 (+7·2)	5,945 (+35·1)	4,400
(19) Jajpur ..	13,802 (+25·2)	11,026 (—1·4)	11,188 (+4·8)	10,673 (—3·1)	11,015 (—10·0)	12,241 (+1·1)	12,111
(20) Dhenkanal ..	13,727 (+32·6)	10,352 (+22·9)	8,422 (+12·6)	7,480 (+22·0)	6,132 (—7·3)	6,615 (+17·9)	5,609
(21) Soro ..	13,081	..	..	..	..	..	..
(22) Keonjhar ..	12,624 (+35·1)	9,343 (+3·8)	9,004	..	..	..	..
(23) Khurda ..	12,497	..	..	..	..	..	..
(24) Sundargarh ..	11,329 (+90·1)	5,959	..	..	..	..	..
(25) Nowrangapur ..	10,380 (+42·2)	7,302	..	..	..	..	..
(26) Burla ..	10,230	..	..	..	..	..	..
(27) Jaleswar ..	10,202	..	..	..	..	..	..
(28) Gunupur ..	10,180 (+12·8)	9,027 (+21·7)	7,416	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III.8

Progress of Population in Towns classified according to character during 1901—1961—*concld.*

Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
A—Administrative, Residential and Educational Towns—*concld.*							
(29) Bhanjanagar ..	9,952 (+17·5)	8,469 (+17·2)	7,227 (+7·1)	6,748 (+10·0)	6,134 (+1·5)	6,042	..
(30) Bhuban ..	9,476 (+19·7)	7,915 (+9·5)	7,231 (+10·2)	6,563 (+23·1)	5,331 (—9·7)	5,905 (—13·0)	6,788
(31) Chandbali ..	9,406	..	..	..	..	..	..
(32) Aska ..	9,024 (+41·5)	6,379 (+10·1)	5,794 (+15·5)	5,015 (+11·7)	4,491 (—8·6)	4,912	..
(33) Surada ..	8,703 (+22·5)	7,106 (+12·1)	6,339	..	..	..	..
(34) Talcher ..	8,147 (—11·3)	9,189 (+53·1)	6,002	..	..	..	..
(35) Rairangpur ..	8,119	..	..	..	..	..	..
(36) Hinjili ..	8,028	..	..	..	..	..	..
(37) Khariar ..	7,873	..	..	..	..	..	..
(38) Chatrapur ..	7,835 (+1·1)	7,746 (+24·4)	6,227	..	..	..	..
39) Patnagarh ..	7,592 (+28·7)	5,900	..	..	..	..	..
(40) Koraput ..	7,461	..	..	..	..	..	..
(41) Titlagarh ..	7,433 (+22·9)	6,050 (+7·0)	5,652	..	..	..	..
(42) Athgarh ..	7,256 (+23·2)	5,890	..	..	..	..	..
(43) Deogarh ..	6,839 (+19·8)	5,711 (—12·6)	6,537	..	..	..	..
(44) Khariar Road ..	6,400	..	..	..	..	..	..
(45) Kotpad ..	6,368	..	..	..	..	..	..
(46) Baudh ..	6,088 (+10·7)	5,498 (—4·2)	5,740	..	..	..	..
(47) Jajpur Road ..	5,989	..	..	..	..	..	..
(48) Banki ..	5,934 (+19·7)	4,956	..	..	..	..	..
(49) Nayagarh ..	5,815	..	..	..	..	..	..
(50) Gopalpur ..	3,53	..	..	..	..	..	..
(51) Khallikote ..	3,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
(52) Machkund ..	2,754 (—67·9)	8,591	..	..	..	..	..
B—Port, Trading and Commercial Towns							
Nil							

STATEMENT III.8

Progress of Population in Towns classified according to character during 1901—1961—*concld.*

Towns	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
C—Transport, Storage and Communication Towns							
(1) Jharsuguda ..	19,227 (+43·4)	13,405 (+66·9)	8,032 (+13·5)	7,077 (+38·5)	5,109	..	..
(2) Jatni .	16,068 (+61·1)	9,975	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Kantabanji .	8,863 (+14·5)	7,741	..	..	..	..	..
D—Manufacturing and Industrial Towns							
(1) Rourkela ..	90,287	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Brajarajnagar ..	16,196	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Rajgangpur ..	13,843	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Chowdwar ..	13,478	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Hirakud ..	8,593	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Sonepur ..	7,108 (—3·4)	7,356 (—18·9)	9,065 (+6·6)	8,506 (+10·8)	7,680 (—11·1)	8,638 (—2.8)	8,887
(7) Bellaguntha ..	5,762	..	..	..	.	..	..
E—Mining Towns							
Nil							
F—Railway Towns							
Nil							

Percentage Decennial Variation between Urban and Rural Areas

49. The comparative table below showing the percentage decade variation in respect of rural and urban areas illustrates the decennial rate of growth separately in each sector. Except in 1921, the rate of variation in urban population has jumped from decade to decade till it became quite high in 1961. The rate of variation in the rural areas is very much uneven and in fact suffered a decline in 1921. The benefit of public health measures did not reach the rural areas effectively and they continued to suffer from the ravages of calamities. Moreover, the rural areas did not benefit by the increasing measure of industrialization resulting in shift of population from the rural to the urban areas. This explains how in a span of 50 years from 1911 to 1961, the trend of growth was completely reversed in favour of the urban areas as shown in the statement below :

STATEMENT III.9

Percentage Decade Variation in Urban and Rural Areas, 1901—61

Year	Percentage decade variation in urban area	Percentage decade variation in rural area
1901 ..	..	..
1911 ..	+ 8·04	+10·50
1921 ..	+ 2·30	- 2·04
1931 ..	+12·70	+11·92
1941 ..	+30·03	+ 9·71
1951 ..	+44·01	+ 5·21
1961 ..	+86·79	+16·99

Trends in Growth of Urban Population from 1901

50. On account of difference in various factors, such as, climatological, regional, economic and public health, the growth of population in various regions does not keep a uniform trend. So is the case with the towns of Orissa. The rate of growth has differed from town to town and from decade to decade. The towns existing in 1901 which are 14 in number may be classified into four groups according to different trends of growth of population.

Decline in Population

51. There is only one town, namely, Sonepur which has undergone decline of population during a period of 60 years from 1901 to 1961. The population of this town in 1901 was 8,887, and after undergoing some fluctuations the population was ultimately recorded as 7,108 in 1961. Out of six decades, the town lost population in four and made nominal gain in 1931 and 1941. Sonepur was for a long period the headquarters of the Ruler of the Feudatory state of that name, but after merger of the state with other areas of Orissa in the year 1948, the town lost its importance and was reduced to the status of a subdivisional headquarters and began to lose population. But even prior to such unfavourable administrative event, the town had lost its population in some of the earlier decades. It is situated in an out-of-the-way place and has no lucrative industries except handloom. As a result, it did not fare well in the progress of population.

Decline Followed by Rise in Population

52. There were three towns in 1901 which in course of 60 years showed decline of population in early stages and rise in the level of population in the later decades. Puri town suffered from persistent decline in population for three decades from 1901 to 1931, when its population was reduced from 49,334 to 37, 568. Thereafter it made some amount of gain and almost reached the level of population of 1901 after 50 years, namely, in 1951. During the decade 1951—61, its gain rose to the extent of about 24 per cent, so that the total population of the town exceeded 60,000. The overall growth has been poor because of uncontrolled seasonal epidemics and fever during occasions of religious festivals. The town is important on account of flow of visitors to the sea-shore and to the famous Jagannath temple. These visitors do not contribute to the permanent population of the town. Except some cottage and small-scale industries, the town has nothing to offer for attraction of population from outside. As a result, it remained in a static position during first half of the present century.

53. The other towns in this group are Kendrapara in Cuttack district and Bhuban in Dhenkanal district. The former is noted for unsatisfactory public health, due to the incidence of malaria. The latter has unsatisfactory communication facilities with other parts of the country as a result of which the town has become isolated. The growth of these towns has, therefore, been precarious.

54. There are two other towns, namely, Bhadrak in Balasore district and Jajpur in Cuttack district which have undergone fluctuation of population from decade to decade. Public health is mostly responsible for such a condition. Bhadrak lost population in 1921 and 1951 but gained in other decades. Jajpur town has lost in three decades out of six, namely, in 1921, 1931 and 1951. The growth of population is erratic in this town.

Consistent Growth except in 1921

55. There are four towns which suffered from loss of population in one decade, namely, 1921, but gained by growth of population in all the remaining decades. These towns are Cuttack, Balasore, Dhenkanal and Aska. Cuttack town started with a population of 51,364 in 1901 and reached the level of 146, 308 in 1961, but in the year 1921 its population was less than the population

of 1901. Similar is the case with Balasore starting from 20,880 in 1901 and reaching 33,931 in 1961 with a loss in 1921, reducing the level of population to less than that of 1901. Dhenkanal town, similarly, lost some population in 1921 but otherwise gained, so that its population rose from 5,609 in 1901 to 13,727 in 1961. Aska town was subjected to a similar phenomenon. There is a common reason why the population of these towns went down in the year 1921. It was on account of the deadly epidemic of influenza in the year 1918-19. The growth of population in Cuttack town has been fairly high in 1951—61, even though it lost the status of State Headquarters. The town continues to show good result in growth as it is still capable of giving civic amenities to its residents to a degree which other towns in Orissa could not do. Moreover, there was some extension in the limits of the Municipality which added to the population of the whole area of the town.

Steady Growth

56. There are five towns coming down from 1901 which have steady rise of population in all the decades of the present century. These towns are Berhampur, Sambalpur, Parlakhemundi, Baripada and Bhawanipatna. Berhampur developed as the nerve centre of an extensive road transport system and as a distributing centre of commercial commodities for the inland district of Phulbani and the hill tracts of Ganjam. It grew in population from 25,729 in 1901 to 76,931 in 1961, a gain of about 200 per cent in 60 years. Similarly, Sambalpur has gained in population from 12,870 in 1901 to 38,915 in 1961, a gain of over 200 per cent in 60 years. The importance of the town has considerably increased on account of the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project which has attracted a number of industries and for being the hub of business activities rapidly increasing in the north-western portion of the State. The prospects have grown particularly with the extension of the Railway line from Jharsuguda to Titlagarh. The other three towns, namely, Parlakhemundi, Baripada and Bhawanipatna have similarly showed a steady rise of population in all the decades of the century. These towns remained less vulnerable to epidemics and other public health disasters during the period, and as such did not suffer from any decline of population in any decade.

IMMIGRATION

Extent of Immigration into Urban Areas

57. Immigration plays an important part in the growth of urban population. Whether the reasons are civic amenities or economic opportunities, the towns attract population from rural areas of the district as well as from outside the district. This inward flow of population,added to the natural increase, helps to increase rate of growth of towns much faster than that of rural areas. The rate of immigration into the towns of Orissa is, however, not high in comparison with the rate observed in other States. This is the consequence of most of the towns of Orissa still being not truly urban in character. It is only the small number of industrial towns that have attracted immigrants to a considerable extent. The existence of large proportion of administrative towns in Orissa is a factor which does not contribute to a quick overall growth of urban population of the State due to benefits of immigration.

58. Statement III.10 gives the proportion of immigrants into urban areas out of 1,000 urban population in each district of the State and in the City of Cuttack. It appears that the urban population is constituted of 45·6 per cent of immigrants, out of whom 21·5 per cent are born within the district but outside the town of enumeration, 12·5 per cent are born outside the district of enumeration but within the State and 11·6 per cent are born in other States. The immigrants from countries outside India contained in the population of Orissa's towns constitute 1·1 per cent. Thus 53·3 per cent of the town's population are born in the town itself. This being added to 21·5 per cent of persons born within the district but outside the town of enumeration, raises the

percentage of urban population belonging to the district of birth to 74·8. In the Census of 1951, the percentage of such persons was 82·6. The extent of migration to towns in 1951 was 17·4 per cent which has risen to 25·2 per cent in 1961. The inward migration in the urban areas of Orissa is thus on the increase.

STATEMENT III.10

Proportion per 1,000 urban population in each district and city classified by persons—

(*i*) born within the district but outside the town of enumeration

(*ii*) born outside the district of enumeration but within the State, and

(*iii*) born in other States of India, 1961.

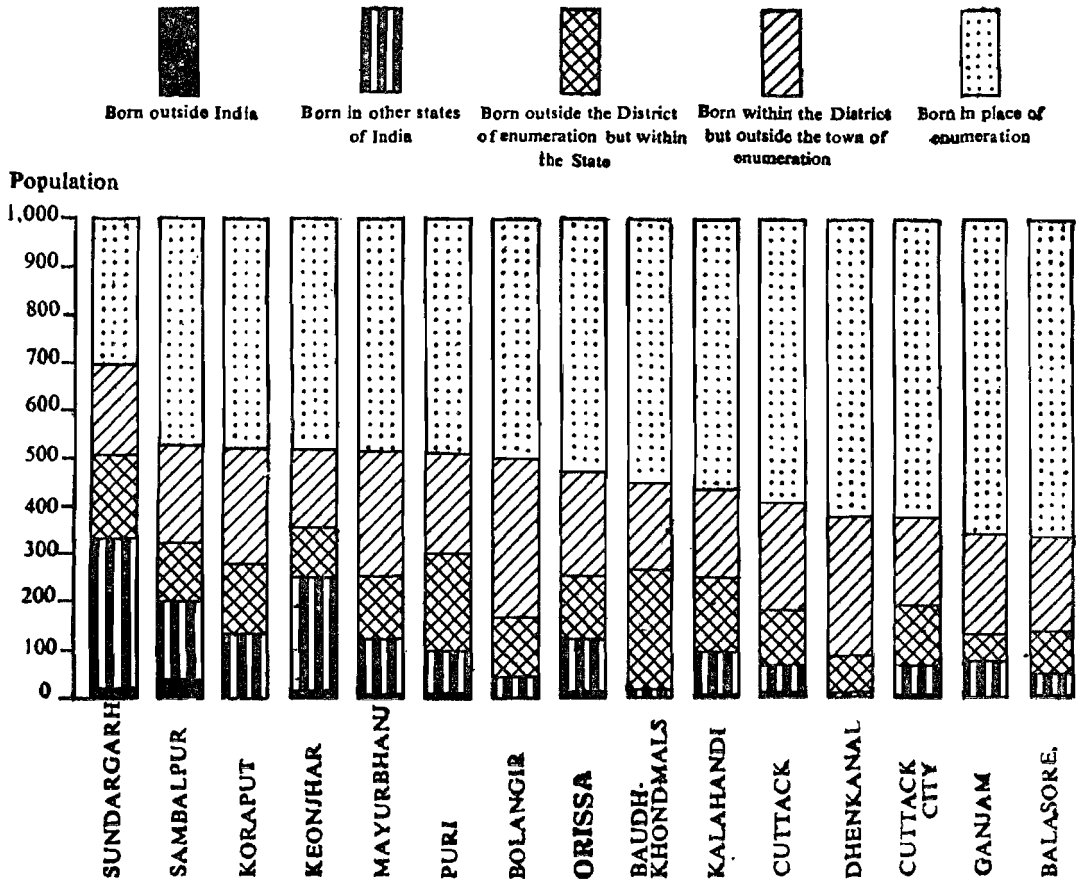
State/District/City	No. of persons per 1,000 of urban population			
	Total immigrants (excluding immigrants from outside India)	Born within the district but outside the town of enumeration	Born outside the district of enumeration but within the State	Born in other States of India
Orissa ..	**456**	**215**	**125**	**116**
Kalahandi ..	425	181	148	96
Koraput ..	514	241	138	135
Sambalpur ..	484	198	121	165
Bolangir ..	494	326	125	43
Baudh-Khondmals ..	441	179	246	16
Ganjam ..	334	199	60	75
Sundargarh ..	678	192	175	311
Dhenkanal ..	369	282	79	8
Puri ..	497	209	199	89
Keonjhar ..	501	164	100	237
Cuttack ..	396	222	114	60
Mayurbhanj ..	504	260	125	119
Balasore ..	324	189	89	46
Cuttack City ..	364	178	124	62

Proportion of Immigrants in Urban Areas

59. The district which contains the highest percentage of migrants in its urban areas is Sundargarh. The urban population of this district contains 67·8 per cent migrants out of whom 19·2 per cent come from the district, 17·5 per cent come from other districts of Orissa and 31·1 per cent from outside the State, but within India. The reason for such high percentage of migration lies in the economic opportunities which the three towns, viz., Rourkela, Rajgangpur and Birmitrapur are able to offer to the residents and new-comers.

60. The other districts which have more than 50 per cent of migrants in the urban population are Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. In the Census of 1951 the urban areas of Koraput district contained the largest percentage of immigrants constituting 41·9 per cent of urban population as against 51·4 per cent in the present Census. The reasons given in the Census Report of 1951 for high percentage of migrants in the district of Koraput were that the district being generally backward, its indigenous inhabitants failed to capture trade, commerce and public services which fell to the lot of persons belonging to other districts. The position still holds good, though to a diminishing extent.

III.D— PROPORTION PER 1,000 URBAN POPULATION OF EACH DISTRICT AND CITY ACCORDING TO BIRTH PLACE



61. Next to Koraput is the district of Mayurbhanj, where out of 50·4 per cent of migrants in the urban areas, 26·0 per cent come from the district, 12·5 per cent come from outside the district but within the State and 11·9 per cent come from outside the State but from India. There are only two towns in this district, out of which one, namely, Rairangpur is very close to the Bihar border, and seems to have attracted many persons from across the border. Another bordering State, West Bengal, also sends a good proportion of inter-State migrants to the towns of Mayurbhanj.

62. Keonjhar district which had a very low percentage of migrants in the last Census has shown an increase in percentage in the present Census. In the urban areas of this district, out of 50·1 per cent of migrants, 16·4 per cent come from other areas of the district itself, 10·0 per cent come from outside the district but within the State and 23·7 per cent come from other States of India. Here the percentage of persons coming from outside the State is quite high, being next to Sundargarh. Mining industry of Barbil and a few other working centres in the district has attracted businessmen and labour from outside the State.

63. Other districts which contain higher percentage of migrants in their urban areas are Puri,

Bolangir and Sambalpur. In the urban areas of Puri, 49·7 per cent are migrants out of whom 20·9 per cent are from the district, 19·9 per cent are from other districts of Orissa and 8·9 per cent are from other States of India. Puri town being a noted centre of pilgrimage in India and a sea-side health resort, contains a significant number of persons hailing from outside Orissa. Similarly, Bhubaneswar, the State Capital and Jatni, a town noted for being a business centre and for the location of important Railway establishments, have a fair proportion of persons coming from outside Orissa.

64. Bolangir and Sambalpur districts contain 49·4 per cent and 48·4 per cent of migrants respectively. The reason for high percentage of migrants in the district of Sambalpur lies in the opportunities of employment offered by the industrial towns of Hirakud, Burla and Brajarajnagar. Another town, Jharsuguda, is the headquarters of some important Railway establishments and as such has attracted many persons not belonging to Orissa. The higher percentage of migrants in the district of Bolangir may be due to the two towns of Titlagarh and Kantabanji which are important business centres in the north-western region of the State.

65. Neither the District of Cuttack nor the City of Cuttack figure very prominently in this matter. Although both of them contain a considerable number of migrants, the percentage is low because the general population is large in number.

Non-Oriya Indian Migrants to Towns

66. The population of Orissa contains 332,078 Indians who are born outside Orissa, of whom 128,343 reside in towns. The Non-Oriya Indians residing in urban areas form 11·6 per cent of the urban population as against 8·2 per cent in the Census of 1951.

67. The statement below will show Statewise figures in respect of (*i*) the total number of Non-Oriya Indian migrants residing in both rural and urban areas of Orissa and (*ii*) total number of Non-Oriya migrants residing in the urban areas of Orissa. Figures in respect of only such States wherefrom a substantial number of migrants have come, are furnished.

STATEMENT III.11

Total No. of Migrants from different States

Name of State	No. of migrants residing in rural and urban areas of Orissa	No. of migrants residing in urban areas only
1. Bihar ..	95,469	35,875
2. West Bengal ..	72,705	19,520
3. Madhya Pradesh ..	56,130	8,695
4. Andhra Pradesh ..	53,121	27,792
5. Punjab ..	11,060	7,332
6. Uttar Pradesh ..	10,301	6,745
7. Madras ..	8,565	5,424
8. Assam ..	5,531	1,665
9. Rajasthan ..	5,235	4,120
10. Kerala ..	4,262	3,179
11. Maharashtra ..	3,627	2,826
12. Gujarat ..	2,523	1,989

Migrants from Bihar

68. Among the States in India, Bihar has sent the largest number of migrants to Orissa, namely, 95,469. They have dispersed throughout the State in rural and urban areas. The total number of immigrants from Bihar in the towns of Orissa is 35,875, out of whom the towns of Sundargarh district have absorbed 20,591, of Keonjhar district 5,368 and of Sambalpur district 4,541. The urban areas of these districts have attracted more than 85 per cent of the migrants from Bihar living in towns. These districts are either adjoining Bihar border or are close to the border. The towns contain many industrial establishments. The immigrants from Bihar find it easy to cross the border and get themselves employed in the industrial establishments of the towns of these districts.

Migrants from West Bengal

69. The second largest number of migrants from States of India has come from West Bengal to Orissa, numbering 72,705. They have gone to a large extent to the rural areas, as the towns have taken only 19,520 of the Bengali migrants. Balasore and Mayurbhanj districts being on the borders, have a good number of such migrants in their towns. But the highest number has gone to the towns of Sundargarh district, particularly to Rourkela town in search of employment. The number of Bengali migrants in the towns of Sundargarh is 5,395, of Puri 3,404, of Cuttack 2,414, of Balasore 1,782 and of Mayurbhanj 1,435.

Migrants from Andhra Pradesh

70. Out of 53,121 number of migrants from Andhra Pradesh, more than half, viz., 27,792 have chosen to live in the towns of Orissa. The towns and the countryside of Ganjam and Koraput districts contain a large number of these emigrants. The purpose of migration is mostly matrimonial and to some extent commercial and miscellaneous jobs including service. The urban areas of Koraput and Ganjam districts contain 14,735 migrants from Andhra which is more than half the total number of migrants living in the towns of Orissa.

Migrants from other States

71. Madhya Pradesh also sends a large number of migrants to Orissa, numbering 56,130. Most of these people go to rural areas and get engaged in cultivation and day-labour. Only a small number of 8,695 are found in the urban areas of Orissa. The migrants from Punjab prefer mostly to live in towns as 7,332 out of the total of 11,060 live in towns, engaged mostly in small business, such as, transport and commerce.

Non-Indian Migrants

72. The State contains 26,304 persons who are born outside the territorial limits of India. Of the Non-Indian migrants, the number of Pakistanis is the largest, viz., 8,617 living in urban areas out of the total of 22,698 in the State. Next to the Pakistanis are the Nepalis followed by the Germans, the Burmese and the English. Migrants from Pakistan are found to concentrate in the districts of Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. Out of the total German migrants numbering 426, the district of Sundargarh alone contains 404 out of whom 385 are found residing in urban areas. Concentration of Germans in the urban areas of this district is due to the Rourkela Steel Plant, which has been constructed with German collaboration.

Migrants in the City of Cuttack

73. Orissa has only one city, namely, Cuttack containing population of 146,308 of whom males number 84,960 and females number 61,348. Out of the total population, 54,481 are migrants, of whom males number 31,036 and females 23,445. A majority of migrants is in the age-group 0—14 and 15—34, the former group containing 10,246 males and 8,274 females and the latter containing 13,518 males and 10,243 females. Of the total migrants in the City of Cuttack, there are 20,677 workers and 33,804 non-workers.

74. Migrants in Cuttack may be broadly classified into two categories in consideration of their period of stay in the city. Those who have stayed for more than three years are considered as permanent migrants, whereas those who have lived for a shorter period are considered impermanent or doubtful migrants. Out of the total migrants, 57·7 per cent are of permanent nature and 34·1 per cent are of temporary nature. The remaining 8·2 per cent are migrants whose period of stay in the city could not be ascertained and also includes those who are born outside India.

75. The ratio between male and female migrants is 188:152 in the age-group 0—14 years, whereas it is 248:188 between 15—34 years, 107:55 between 35—59 years and 26:36 in the age-group 60 years and above. Higher disparity in sex ratio is noticed in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59. A majority of workers come from these two age-groups of whom many must be staying alone in the city, leaving their families at the village, resulting in higher disparity of sex ratio in these two age-groups.

Sex Ratio in different Types of Towns

76. Table III.12 shows the total number of females per 1,000 males in different types of towns during the last 5 decades from 1921. The study of sex ratio for the two earlier decades (1901—1921) was not considered important in view of abnormal vicissitudes of natural calamities which disturbed the sex ratio during the period.

STATEMENT III.12

Females per 1,000 Males in towns of different characteristics, 1921—61

Town	Charac-teristics (See Foot Note)	Females per 1,000 Males in				
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
(i) Towns with 1,001 and more Females per 1,000 Males in 1961						
Khariar ..	*	1,030	1,041(R)			
Aska .	*	1,051	1,024	1,022	1,109	1,191
Hinjili ..	*	1,024	1,063(R)			
Kotpad ..	*	1,087	991(R)			
Bellaguntha ..	**	1,051	1,135(R)			
(ii) Towns with 951 to 1,000 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961						
Bhuban .	*	977	1,073	1,078	1,187	1,234
Parlakhemundi ..	*	979	1,016	1,029	1,090	1,123
Jeypore ..	*	978	992	1,041	999	1,078
Kendrapara ..	*	959	991	975	1,023	1,101
Gunupur ..	*	977	979	964		
Athgarh ..	*	968	936			
Gopalpur ..	*	963	1,067(R)			
Khallikote ..	*	970	1,099(R)			
Sonepur ..	**	990	1,050	993	1,011	1,106
(iii) Towns with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961						
Berhampur ..	*	929	996	980	1,042	1,046
Birmitrapur ..	*	888	918			
Bhadrak ..	*	893	939	982	1,044	1,145
Jajpur ..	*	858	886	954	1,024	1,090
Sundargarh ..	*	898	879			

Note—(R) represents figures of the town for the Census at which it was treated as Rural

(*) represents towns which are administrative, residential and educational by functional characteristics

(†) represents towns which are transport, storage and communications by functional characteristics

(**) represents towns which are manufacturing and industrial by functional characteristics

STATEMENT III. 12
Females per 1,000 Males in towns of different characteristics; 1921—61—*contd.*

Town	Characteristics (See Foot Note)	Females per 1,000 Males in				
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
(iii) Towns with 851 to 950 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961—contd.						
Khurda ..	*	933	947(R)			
Rayagada ..	*	942	936			
Nowrangapur ..	*	922	990			
Bhawanipatna ..	*	943	965	1,028	1,014	984
Soro ..	*	910	979(R)			
Bhanjanagar ..	*	903	1,001	1,036	1,052	1,088
Banki ..	*	899	908			
Surada ..	*	936	1,015	1,013		
Chatrapur ..	*	917	980	960		
Deogarh ..	*	936	982	963		
Rairangpur ..	*	892	920(R)			
Patnagarh ..	*	941	1,007			
Titlagarh ..	*	899	926	978		
Talcher ..	*	879	954	920		
Khariar Road ..	*	914	843(R)			
Baudh ..	*	949	961	1,029		
Bolangir ..	*	900	931	1,019	978	
Jatni ..	†	860	812			
Jharsuguda ..	†	878	888	934	863	908
Kantabanji ..	†	925	909			
(iv) Towns with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961						
Cuttack city ..	*	722	755	786	795	867
Puri ..	*	809	852	808	815	775
Bhubaneswar ..	*	692	695			
Sambalpur ..	*	843	836	1,005	946	1,008
Balasore ..	*	849	841	842	761	824
Baripada ..	*	780	742	728	763	796
Baragarh ..	*	778	939	914	95	886
Burla ..	*	668	662(R)	..		
Jaleswar ..	*	766	856(R)			
Barbil ..	*	748	863(R)			

STATEMENT III. 12
Females per 1,000 Males in towns of different characteristics, 1921—61—*concld.*

Town	Characteristics (See Foot Note)	Females per 1,000 Males in				
		1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
(iv) Towns with less than 850 Females per 1,000 Males in 1961—concld.						
Keonjhar ..	*	831	925	887		
Angul ..	*	731	815(R)			
Dhenkanal ..	*	773	798	845	873	891
Jajpur Road ..	*	710	668(R)			
Nayagarh ..	*	756	879(R)			
Chandbali ..	*	726	898(R)			
Koraput ..	*	739	838(R)			
Machkund ..	*	728	456			
Rourkela ..	**	537	999(R)			
Chowdwar ..	**	535	622(R)			
Rajgangpur ..	**	767	795(R)			
Brajarajnagar ..	**	778	793(R)			
Hirakud ..	**	658	470(R)			

Lowest Sex Ratio

77. The lowest sex ratio exists in towns with less than 850 females per 1,000 males in 1961. Such towns are 23 in number out of which 18 belong to the category of administrative, residential and educational towns and 5 to manufacturing and industrial towns. Among these groups of towns, the lowest ratio of 535 and 537 females is noticeable in the two highly industrialized towns of the State, namely, Chowdwar and Rourkela. It is but natural that the disparity in the sex should be wide in these towns where the residents first come for seeking employment and continue to stay there without family till they are settled in employment and are able to find adequate accommodation. In 1951 both these towns had rural status and while Chowdwar had just started to be industrialized, there was nothing of industrial or manufacturing activities in Rourkela. As a result, the sex ratio at Rourkela was 999 which is the character of a non-industrialized locality. Chowdwar town had a sex ratio of 622 which is higher than the 1961 ratio as it had been partially industrialized by then. The change in sex ratio in these two towns present a typical picture how sex ratio is effectively disturbed by the process of modern industrialization.

78. The other industrial towns of the State, namely, Rajgangpur, Brajarajnagar and Hirakud have also low sex ratio. Ten years earlier, Rajgangpur and Brajarajnagar had higher sex ratio which fell down to the level of 1961 ratio as industrialization gradually progressed. Hirakud, however, presents an opposite picture. In 1951 the ratio was 470 increasing to 658 in 1961. This is a correct depiction of the picture because in 1951 Hirakud was humming with construction activities of the dam, as a result of which the

sex ratio was abnormally low. By 1961 the construction activities had long ended and Hirakud had come to the position of a normal town. Families had returned, swelling the sex ratio in the natural manner.

79. Among the towns which are administrative, residential and educational in functional character, are enlisted almost all the important residential towns in the low sex ratio category. Cuttack city, Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Baripada, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal and Koraput are a few among those which are contained in this list. The low ratio is explained by the category of the residents who are engaged in miscellaneous urban trade and commerce and other services which do not permit bringing down families to the place of their economic activity in early stages. Apart from the District Headquarters there are also a few other towns in this group, such as, Bhubaneswar, Bargarh, Burla, Jaleswar, Barbil, Angul, Jajpur Road, Nayagarh and other towns.

Sex Ratio between 851 and 950

80. There are 25 such towns out of which 22 belong to the category of administrative, residential and educational towns. The remaining 3, namely, Jatni, Jharsuguda and Kantabanji belong to the category of transport, storage and communication towns. In these towns the low ratio of females has resulted from almost the same reasons as applicable to the group of manufacturing and industrial towns. The sex ratio in earlier decades have, however, no consistency becuase the towns were undergoing change in character and the trend was uncertain. But in the remaining 22 administrative, residential and educational towns, the general tendency is for decrease in the ratio in 1961 as compared with earlier decades. Principal among the towns in this group are Berhampur, Sundargarh, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Birmitrapur and other towns.

Sex Ratio between 951 and 1,000

81. These towns are close to the level of equality in sex ratio. There are 9 such towns out of which one, namely, Sonepur belongs to the category of manufacturing and industrial towns. The remaining 8 are administrative, residential and educational towns. Although Sonepur is a manufacturing and industrial town and should have by character belonged to the group of other towns of this category which are in the range of lower sex ratio, local conditions in Sonepur have kept the sex ratio at a higher level. The type of manufacture and industrial activities for which Sonepur is noted is rural in character. Most of the manufactured industry of this town relate to the production of handloom fabrics in which local weavers are employed. They live with members of their family unlike many workers in industrial towns . The sex ratio, therefore, has tended to keep itself at a level which is slightly below par, namely, 990 females per 1,000 males The administrative towns which are included in this group are small rural towns except Jeypore, Parlakhemundi and Kendrapara. In these towns the ratio has been lower than the equality level but higher than many other administrative towns qecause of their own social and civic conditions.

High Sex Ratio

82. The towns which have a sex ratio higher than the equality level of 1,000 are five in number. One of them, namely, Bellaguntha is a manufacturing and industrial town and the remaining four are administrative, residential and educational towns. The manufacture and industry for which Bellaguntha is noted is of the cottage and household type, namely, brass and bell-metal industry. Every worker engaged in such industry lives with the full complement of his family as usual in rural localities. Thus, there is no change in sex ratio of this town from the rural areas surrounding it. The ratio is high, namely, 1,051 which, however, is a reduction from the still higher level of 1,135 in the year 1951 when Bellaguntha was a rural locality.

83. The administrative, residential and educational towns in this group are four in number, namely, Khariar, Aska, Hinjili and Kotpad. The highest ratio exists in Kotpad, viz., 1,087 and the lowest in Hinjili, viz., 1,024. In Kotpad and Aska the sex ratio has increased from what it was in 1951 while in Khariar and Hinjili the ratio has gone down. The increasing ratio in Kotpad and Aska is due to marriage migrations and other social factors. These towns are considerably affected by the surrounding localities of rural areas.

Relation between Housing Condition and Sex Ratio

84. A low sex ratio can, to some extent, be linked with the congested condition in housing. This is particularly so in industrial towns and towns with a population of 50,000 and over. The Housing and Establishment Tables published in another part of this series of publications show that in large towns of the State, namely, Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur and Puri, many households are contained in one-roomed structures. The percentage of one-roomed households in Rourkela is as high as 64·7 followed by Cuttack (34·5), Puri and Berhampur (31·9 and 26·1 respectively). A high percentage of households containing single rooms is not congenial for the residence of a family. So the sex ratio is low in whatever locality there is preponderance of one-roomed houses. The sex ratio increases with the increase in the number of rooms in a household. Thus wherever the percentage of two-roomed or multi-roomed households are noticed, the sex ratio is high. There are some exceptions in rural areas, but generally the observation is true with regard to the towns of Orissa.

AGE COMPOSITION

Age composition of Males and Females in large Towns

85. The following three tables show the age composition of males and females in large towns of Orissa with population of 50,000 and over. Statement III.13 shows the total number of females per 1,000 males in different age-groups in two groups of towns of Orissa, namely

Group A—Administrative, residential and educational towns, and

Group D—Manufacturing and industrial towns

The other groups of towns are not mentioned in the statement because there are no towns in Orissa with population of 50,000 and above belonging to Group B (Port, trading, etc.), Group C (Transport, storage, etc.), Group E (Mining towns) and Group F (Railway towns). Statement III.14 shows the age composition of males and females expressed in percentage in respect of the Group A and the Group D towns. Statement III.15 gives the age composition of males and females expressed in percentage in the City of Cuttack.

STATEMENT III.13

Females per 1,000 Males in broad age-groups in towns of 50,000 and above

Age-groups	Females per 1,000 males in	
	Towns in Group A	Towns in Group D
Total .	792	537
0—14 ..	913	930
15—34 ..	708	442
35—59 ..	703	390
60+ ..	1,097	983
Age not stated ..	731	848

STATEMENT III.14

Age composition of Males and Females expressed in percentage in towns of 50,000 and above

Age-groups	Percentage of each sex in each age-group			
	Group A		Group D	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total ..	100	100	100	100
0—14 ..	32·16	37·04	19·94	34·53
15—34 ..	38·14	34·10	60·49	49·77
35—59 ..	24·60	21·83	18·19	13·20
60+ ..	5·03	6·97	1·30	2·38
Age not stated	0·07	0·06	0·08	0·12

STATEMENT III. 15

Age composition of Males and Females expressed in percentage in the City of Cuttack

Age-groups	Cuttack City	
	Males	Females
Total	100	100
0—14	30·09	39·09
15—34	41·49	35·03
35—59	24·08	19·60
60+	4·29	6·23
Age not stated	0·05	0·05

86. There are four large towns in Orissa with population of 50,000 and over, viz., Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur and Puri. Rourkela is an industrial and manufacturing town and comes under Group D. The remaining three towns are administrative and come under Group A.

87. In Group A towns, low sex ratio is noticeable in age-groups 15—34 and 35—59, coming down to 708 and 703 females per 1,000 males. The ratio is higher, namely, 913 in the age-group 0—14 while in the age-group 60 and above there is an excess of 97 females in every 1,000 males. In the Group D town (Rourkela) the same trend is noticeable although the levels in each age-group are much lower than the level in Group A. Thus age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 have the lowest ratio rising to a higher ratio in 0—14 age-group and still higher in the age-group 60 and above. The pattern of sex ratio is the same in different groups of towns. The difference lies only in the level.

88. The level, however, is alarmingly low in the age-group 35—59 in Rourkela town which has come down to 390. Even in the age-group 15—34 it is excedingly low, viz., 442. This is, however, due to dearth of family accommodation existing in 1961 in the township newly built by the Steel Plant authorities. It may be a temporary phase, because there are plans for the provision of adequate number of quarters for all the workers of the plant in due course.

89. In Statement III. 14 giving the sex-wise age composition in percentage of the four towns mentioned above, the highest percentage of males is seen in the age-group 15—34 and of females in the age-group 0—14 in the administrative towns. But in the industrial town of Rourkela, the highest percentage both among males and females is seen in the age-group 15—34. This is because the industrial workers, whether male or female, belong to this age-group in large numbers.

90. A similar table (Statement III. 15) prepared in respect of Cuttack city shows a pattern of age composition more or less similar to that of Group A towns of Statement III.14 which is somewhat different from the pattern obtaining in Rourkela. In Cuttack city, the age-group 15—34 of males has the highest percentage as in Rourkela. But among the females the highest percentage is in the age-group 0—14 in Cuttack and in 15—34 in Rourkela. Moreover, in Rourkela the percentage of old men and women is very low unlike what is existent in Cuttack.

WORKERS, NON-WORKERS AND UNEMPLOYED

Workers in Cuttack City

91. The different categories of workers living in Cuttack city are shown in proportions in Statement III.16. The proportion of workers in each of the 9 industrial categories is shown per 1,000 total workers as well as by 1,000 of each sex separately. A large number of workers viz., 453 belong to category IX 'Other Services'. In this particular category the proportion of females is higher than that of males. The city is administrative by functional characteristics and so the proportion in category IX is the highest.

The other categories in order of numerical importance are category V containing 148 workers, category VII containing 132 workers, category VIII containing 116 workers and category IV containing 99 workers. There are a small number of workers in the remaining categories ranging from 2 to 28 per 1,000 workers. In the year 1951, category IX was the highest in the number of workers as it is in 1961. But there is an interchange of place between category V and category VII as the latter was higher in 1951 than the former. It is also evident that categories I and II had higher proportions of workers in 1951 but they have dwindled down to insignificant number in 1961. Agriculture by way of means of subsistence is losing importance among the workers of Cuttack city.

92. The Statement III. 17 gives the number of 1,000 total workers as well as the number of males per 1,000 total male workers and the number of females per 1,000 female workers in three economic sectors in Cuttack city in the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. The figures relating to 1951 are based on subsidiary tables received from the office of the Registrar General. The number of workers is highest in the tertiary sector, namely, 810 in 1951 and 701 in 1961 while the secondary sector claims a much smaller number, namely, 152 in 1951 and 275 in 1961. During the period of 10 years there has been a decrease in the proportion of workers in the tertiary sector but increase in the secondary sector. The primary sector is negligible in number of workers. Moreover, there is a reduction in the small number between 1951 and 1961. The secondary sector is comparatively gaining in importance by growing partly at the cost of tertiary sector and partly at the cost of primary sector.

Workers in other Towns

93. The other towns belonging to Class II to Class VI show a consistent trend of decrease in the percentage of workers depending on agriculture. As the status of town becomes higher, there is a corresponding decrease in the percentage of workers of categories I and II. The percentage of such workers is 21·4 in Class V towns, 14·5 in Class IV towns, 6·7 in Class III towns, 2·8 in Class II towns. Thus, with the growth of town in population the inhabitants become less attached to agricultural pursuits. Workers of categories I and II are found in higher proportion in the towns of Dhenkanal and Balasore districts. The percentage of such workers in Cuttack and Sundargarh is comparatively small. Urban areas of canjam district contain the highest percentage of workers belonging to trade and commerce (category VII). Workers belonging to category IX (Other Services) are found in large numbers in all classes of towns. Among the districts, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Sambalpur have got a smaller percentage of workers of this category.

STATEMENT III.16

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers, females per 1,000 of total female workers in the nine industrial categories in Cuttack city

Category	1961 Census			1951 Census		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
I As Cultivator	9	10	1	21	22	14
II As Agricultural Labourer	2	2	N	9	9	9
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	13	14	5	8	8	12
IV At Household Industry	99	89	219	..	..	..
V InManufacturing other than Household Industry	148	155	54	130	135	90
VI In Construction	28	30	1	22	24	5
VII In Trade and Commerce	132	138	59	202	204	180
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	1169	124	22	52	5	7
IX In Other Services	453	438	639	556	541	683

N—Negligible

STATEMENT III.17

Number per 1,000 of total workers, males per 1,000 of total male workers and females per 1,000 of total female workers in the three Economic Sectors in Cuttack city

Economic Sectors	Census year	Persons	Males	Females
(a) Primary (Category I+Category II+Category III)	1961	24	25	6
	1951	38	39	35
(b) Secondary (Category IV+Category V+Category VI)	1961	275	275	274
	1951	152	159	95
(c) Tertiary (Category VII+Category VIII+Category IX)	1961	701	700	720
	1951	810	802	870

Literate Workers engaged in different Spheres of Activities

94. The following extract from Table B-VI gives a picture of literate workers engaged in different spheres of activities classified according to the National Classification of Occupations. Such types of workers, however, exclude cultivators and agricultural labourers. The following code structure has been adopted in the table:

Division 0 Professional, technical and related workers

Division 1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers

Division 2 Clerical and related workers

Division 3 Sales workers

Division 4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers

Division 5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers

Division 6 Workers in transport and communication occupations

Divisions 7-8 Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers not elsewhere classified

Division 9 Service, sport and recreation workers

Division X Workers not classifiable by occupation

STATEMENT III. 18

Literate workers engaged in different occupations

Division	Male Workers	Female Workers
0	19,997 (9·5%)	1,755 (30·9%)
1	8,020 (3·8%)	159 (2·8%)
2	34,821 (16·6%)	343 (6·0%)
3	29,989 (14·3%)	544 (9·6%)
4	6,042·(2·9%)	73 (1·3%)
5	316 (0·1%)	5 (0·1%)
6	12,069 (5·8%)	275 (4·9%)
7-8	71,108 (33·9%)	1,884 (33·2%)
9	23,571 (11·2%)	541 (9·5%)
X	3,917 (1·9%)	95 (1·7%)
Total Literate Workers	109,850 (100%)	5,674 (100%)

95. It may be seen that the maximum numbers of males and females are engaged in Divisions 7 and 8. The other Division which attracts large number of males is 2 followed by Divisions 3, 9, 0, 6, 1, 4, X and then by 5. Similarly, the Division next to 7 and 8 which attracts considerable number of females is 0 followed by Divisions 3, 9, 2, 6, 1, X, 4 and 5. Divisions 7-8 are found to employ nearly one third of the total workers both males and females.

Non-working Population

96. The non-working population in the urban areas of Orissa comprises 693,332 persons, out of whom 377,908 belong to age-group 0—14, 193,327 to age-group 15—34, 87,612 to age-group 35—59 and 34,062 to 60+ years of age. There are 423 non-workers whose age has not been returned and as such they could not be exhibited under any of the age-groups referred to above. The above figures show that the majority of non-working class comes from the age-group 0—14, so much so that it roughly comprises 55 per cent of the non-workers. As the age-group increases, the number of non-workers decreases.

97. Examining the break-up of non-workers by types of activities, it is seen that out of 693,332 non-workers there are 168,735 full-time students; 237,270 (males 10,156 and females 227,114) are engaged in household duties; 262,930 are dependents, infants or invalids; 7,534 are retired personnel, rentier or have independent means of livelihood; 7,313 are beggars, vagrants, etc.; 3,042 are inmates of institutions; 4,469 are in search of jobs for the first time and 2,039 are unemployed but seeking work. Dependents, infants and invalids constitute the majority of non-workers followed by persons engaged in household duties and then by full-time students. Amongst the dependents and invalids, 225,533 or 86 per cent come from age-group 0—14 alone. Amongst persons engaged in household duties, 96 per cent comprise the female population. The remaining 4 per cent are males. In large families activities of some male members are unremunerative. They are not interested in finding jobs due to their pre-occupations at home which are mostly in the form of assistance to elderly family members. As there is no specific assignment for them and as the work usually depends on the bidding of the earning members, the nature of work is classed as household duties. The household duties in which male children are mostly engaged in urban areas are fetching water, cleaning of utensils and sometimes markerting for the household.

Exceptionally high or low percentage of classes of non-workers

98. The strength of various classes of non-workers in relation to their broad age-groups in urban areas are given in the Statement III.19. The statement relates only to exceptionally high or exceptionally low features, namely, above 33 per cent or below 33 per cent of the average.

99. Among the classes of non-workers belonging to the high percentage group, the following are important: Students of age-group 0—14 in Baudh-Khondmals constituting over 46 per cent and of age-group 15—34 in Dhenkanal district and of the same age-group in Mayurbhanj district. Among the low percentage group there are several classes of non-workers in different age-groups of districts, important among them being the classes of beggars and inmates of institutions. Reference to the table below gives the position existing in various districts:

STATEMENT III. 19

Exceptionally high or low percentage of classes of Non-workers in broad age-groups in Urban areas only

Note—Class of non-workers is shown in the statement in abbreviation as indicated below:

St.	—	Full-time Students
Hh.	—	Household duties
Dpdt	—	Dependents, Infants and disabled
Rtd.	—	Retired persons, Rentiers, or persons of independent means
Bgr.	—	Beggars, vagrants, etc.
Inst.	—	Inmates of institutions
Empl.	—	Persons seeking employment for the first time
Un-empl.	—	Persons employed, but now out of employment and seeking work

District	Class of Non-worker	Total	Age-groups				
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Kalahandi ..	Dpdt.	..	.	..	..	..	100
	Inst	0·79	0·03	2·00	2·37	..	
Koraput ..	Hh.	.	.	..	.	..	45·45
	Empl.	.		.		0·35	.
	Un-empl.	..	..	.		0·20	..
Sambalpur ..	Rtd.	..	..	.		16·86	.
	Inst.	..	..	..	..	4·91	
	Empl.	.	.	..	1·26	..	
	Un-empl	.		..	0·86	0·29	.
Bolangir .	St.	..	..	.		.	70·00
	Dpdt.	.				66·46	..
	Bgr.		.		.		5·00
	Inst.	.	.	1·24	..		.
Baudh-Khondmals	St.		46·24	.	.		.
	Bgr	..	..	1·14	..	.	..
	Inst.	1·82	0·05	5·08	3·24		..
	Empl.	0·88	0·24	2·70	..	..	..
	Un-empl	0·52		1·56	.	1·01	
Ganja	Hh.		.	.		..	17·14
	Rtd.	.	0·02			.	..
	Bgr.		..	.	.		10·00
Sundargarh ..	Empl.	1·23	.	3·45	1·85		.
	Un-empl.	1·56		4·85	1·12		1·45
Dhenkanal .	St.	..	..	33·39	.		.
	Hh.		2·52	.	.	.	50·00
	Dpdt.	.	..	10·71	30·67	..	
	Rtd.	4·94		9·34	14·25	17·79	
	Bgr.	3·55	.	1·45	19·51	15·44	.
	Inst.	1·06	0·04	1·66	3·32	4·45	
	Un-empl.	0·51	0·04	1·61	0·65	..	.
Puri	Hh.		12·20	.	.	..	
	Dpdt	..	..	11·03	19·66	.	..
	Rtd.	1·48	0·02	..	.	..	3·70
	Bgr.	2·49	1·45	.	6·64	8·15	7·41
	Inst.	.	0·99	.	..	.	
	Un-empl.		.		0·66		.

STATEMENT III. 19

Exceptionally high or low percentage of classes of Non-workers in broad age-groups in urban areas only—*concld.*

District	Class of Non-worker	Total	Age-groups				
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Keonjhar	St.	..	..	..	..	..	33·33
	Ins.	1·56	..	3·6	6·10	2·12	..
	Empl.	1·22	0·27	3·64	1·39	0·21	..
	Un-empl.	0·70	.	1·72	2·66	0·21	.
Cuttack	St.	..	..	..	..	..	17·14
	Hh.	..	..	..	..	..	24·29
	Rtd.	..	..	..	..	..	1·43
	Empl.	..	0·12	..	.	0·16	..
Mayurbhanj	St.	31·11	..	45·15	..	..	..
	Rtd.	..	..	..	..	14·58	..
	Bgr.	..	.	1·06	..	..	.
	Inst.	0·95	..	1·82	3·92	..	..
Balasore	Dpdt.	..	..	..	21·54	..	..
	Un-empl.	..	0·11	..	..	0·22	..

Unemployed Persons

100. Unemployed persons are divided into two categories, viz., (*i*) those who are seeking employment for the first time, and (*ii*) those who were employed previously but are now out of employment. The urban areas of the State contain 6,229 unemployed persons if the age-group 0—14 years is excluded. Out of them 4,269 persons (68·5 per cent) belong to the former category and the remaining 1,960 persons (31·5 per cent) come under the latter category. Of the former, a majority are found in the age-group 20 -24 followed by age-groups 15—19, 30—34, 35- and then by 25—29. Age-groups 15—19 and 20--24 taken together comprise the maximum percentage of the former class of unemployed, as they comprise 56·8 per cent of the total unemployed belonging to the former category. In the second category of unempolyed, age-group 20 --24 is found to contain the maximum number of unemployed followed by age-groups 25—34, 35—44, 15—19, 45--59 and then by 60+. The age-group 20—24 alone comprises 53·3 per cent of unemployed belonging to the latter category.

101. Out of the total unemployed persons numbering 6,229, the total number of Illiterates are 1,625 as against 1,972 Literates without educational level, 1,323 with Primary or Junior Basic standard and 1,129 with Matriculation or Higher Secondary qualification.

RELIGION

Major Religions in Towns

102. As is the case in the State as a whole, the major religions of the urban areas of Orissa are Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. In the total population of towns in Orissa Hindus constitute 89·6 per cent, their absolute number being 994,323. Similarly Muslims and Christians constitute 7·3 per cent and 2·7 per cent with total absolute population of 80,587 and 29,417 respectively. The Statement III.20 gives the districtwise distribution of Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The Hindus constitute an overwhelming majority in all the districts. The remaining two religions constitute a small percentage. Within these particular religions, the maximum absolute number of Muslims live in the towns of Cuttack and Balasore districts, and of Christians in the towns of Sundargarh district.

STATEMENT III.20

Major Religions in urban areas of districts

District	Urban Population				
	Total	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Others
Kalahandi ..	28,573	25,872	1,480	302	919
Koraput ..	76,971	71,251	2,115	3,498	107
Sambalpur .	115,375	106,733	4,484	3,483	675
Bolangir ..	49,659	47,843	1,244	166	406
Baudh-Khondmals ..	6,088	5,942	..	119	27
Ganjam	155,844	151,316	3,296	1,216	16
Sundargarh .	135,760	112,361	9,211	13,335	853
Dhenkanal ..	47,088	45,799	1,003	269	17
Puri .	133,406	116,991	14,093	2,035	287
Keonjhar .	31,964	29,746	816	581	821
Cuttack .	208,597	184,734	20,190	2,866	807
Mayurbhanj	28,420	24,943	2,866	432	179
Balasore ..	91,905	70,792	19,789	1,115	209
Orissa ..	**1,109,650**	**994,323**	**80,587**	**29,417**	**5,323**

LITERACY AND LANGUAGE

Literates and Illiterates

103. Out of the total male population of age 5 and above, 35·2 per cent are illiterates, whereas amongst the females of the same age-group the percentage of illiterates comes to 67·9. The corresponding male and female illiterate persons in the rural areas constitute 61·6 per cent and 91·2 per cent respectively. The existence of larger illiteracy in rural areas is obvious. Among the districts, Keonjhar contains the highest percentage of illiterates in its urban areas. This is followed by Kalahandi and then by Sundargarh. Puri contains the lowest number of illiterates.

104. The proportion of matriculates in the urban population is found to be the highest in he district of Mayurbhanj followed by Cuttack and then by Puri. The district of Kalahandi is found to contain the lowest percentage of matriculates in its urban areas.

105. Highest percentage of non-technical graduates are found in the urban areas of the districts of Cuttack and Puri whereas the districts of Sundargarh and Cuttack contain the highest percentage of technical graduates.

Major Languages in Towns

106. The statement below contains the list of a few major languages of the State and the number of persons using these languages as mother-tongue in the urban areas·

STATEMENT III.21

Major languages in the urban areas with number of speakers

Language	Number of persons using the language as mother-tongue		
	P	M	F
Oriya ..	**714,175**	**402,940**	**311,235**
Telugu	109,372	58,739	50,633
Hindi .	97,079	49,735	47,344
Urdu	72,730	37,705	35,025
Bengali ..	48,435	26,021	22,414
Kisan, Kisan-Bhumij ..	8,311	4,316	3,995
Gujarati ..	7,841	4,664	3,177
Punjabi ..	5,760	3,452	2,308
Bhumij .	5,733	2,908	2,825
Tamil ..	4,579	2,998	1,581
Malayalam ..	4,203	3,006	1,197

107. The table below gives further districtwise details in respect of speakers of five major languages in the urban areas :

STATEMENT III.22

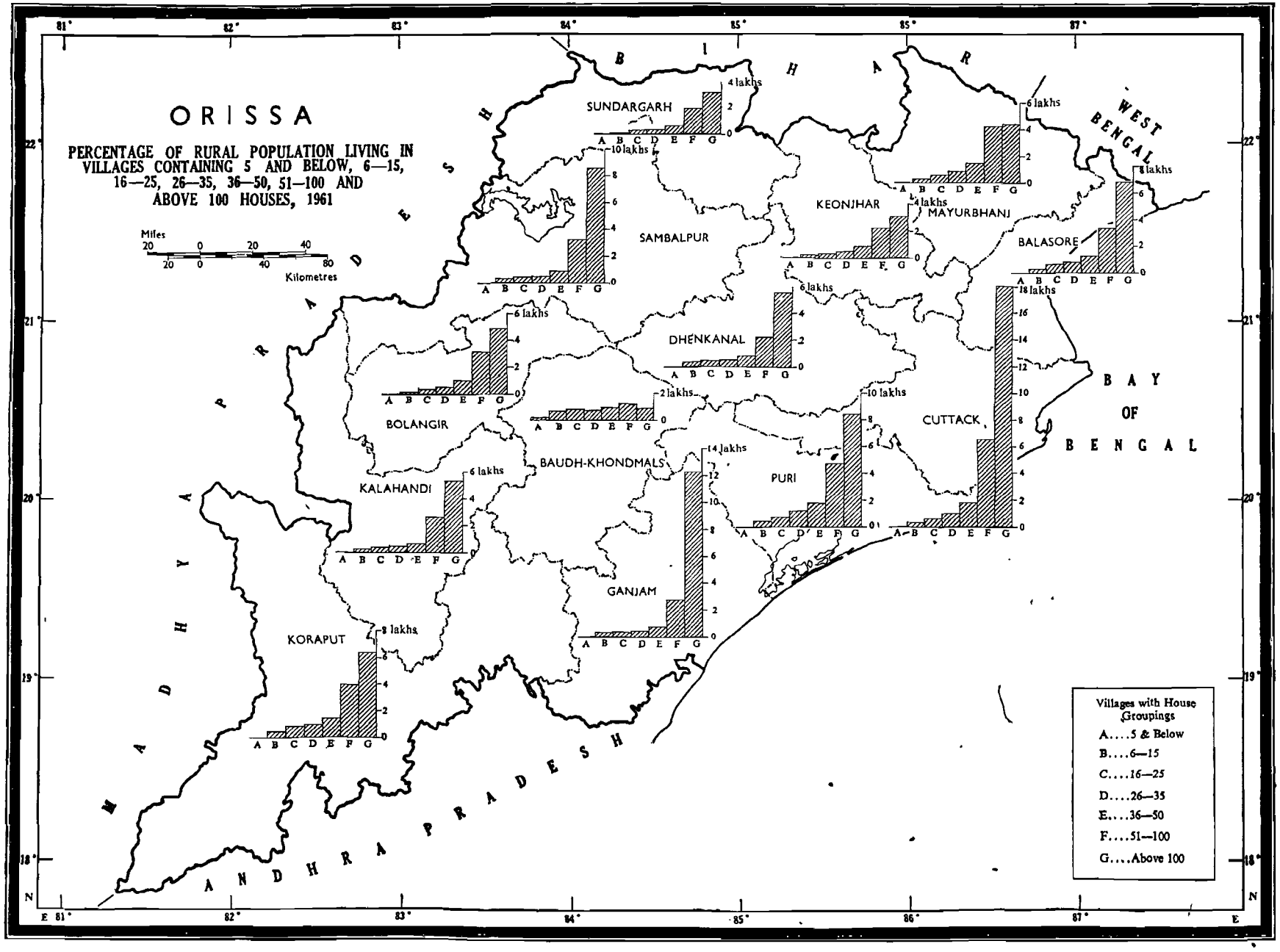
Speakers of five major languages in the urban areas of districts

District	Speakers of				
	Oriya	Telugu	Hindi	Urdu	Bengali
Orissa ..	**714,175**	**109,372**	**97,079**	**72,730**	**48,435**
Kalahandi ..	22,569	445	2,472	954	102
Koraput ..	41,420	27,912	1,262	2,285	247
Sambalpur ..	69,002	3,829	22,986	4,852	4,694
Bolangir .	41,556	1,654	3,457	1,160	284
Baudh-Khondmals .	5,177	52	153	118	20
Ganjam .	93,823	47,882	2,797	3,820	3,542
Sundargarh ..	56,976	4,135	31,627	10,349	12,015
Dhenkanal ..	42,443	150	996	894	340
Puri ..	107,486	9,632	4,554	3,439	6,909
Keonjhar .	17,560	234	5,382	832	614
Cuttack .	139,057	11,880	16,630	20,926	12,214
Mayurbhanj .	17,065	211	2,399	3,193	2,145
Balasore ..	60,041	1,356	2,364	19,908	5,309

108. Next to Oriya, Telugu Language has the maximum number of speakers in the urban areas. The number of Telugu speakers is high in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput. In the districts of Cuttack and Puri their number is also appreciably high compared to the other districts of Orissa. Out of the total Telugu speakers numbering 109,372 the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack and Puri contain 47,882, 27,912, 11,880 and 9,632 respectively. Thus 89 per cent of the total Telugu speakers in the urban areas of the State are from these four districts.

109. Next to Telugu, Hindi is used as mother-tongue by 97,079 persons. The majority of Hindi speakers come from the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Cuttack.

110. Urdu is used as the mother-tongue of 72,730 persons. They are found in majority in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Sundargarh. Next to Urdu is Bengali which is used as mother tongue of 48,435 persons. Most of the Bengali speakers come from the districts of Cuttack, Sundargarh, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur.


ORISSA
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 5 AND BELOW, 6—15, 16—25, 26—35, 36—50, 51—100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961
Miles
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
SUNDARGARH
SAMBALPUR
KEONJHAR
MAYURBHANJ
BALASORE
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BOLANGIR
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
PURI
KALAHANDI
GANJAM
KORAPUT
Villages with House Groupings
A....5 & Below
B....6—15
C....16—25
D....26—35
E....36—50
F....51—100
G....Above 100

CHAPTER IV

THE RURAL POPULATION

PART A

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

Rural Areas

A vast majority of the population of Orissa live in rural areas. For purposes of Census, the primary consideration which draws a line of distinction between the rural and the urban areas is based on the means of livelihood of the majority of the people, which varies from agriculture and household industries in rural areas to non-agricultural pursuits of various types in towns and cities. There are also other factors responsible for differentiation of a town from a village, such as, provision of amenities, level of literacy, concentration of national wealth crowding of houses and of population, and even the way of life. The Census takes into account only a few important ones out of the above characteristics in treating each locality as rural or urban.

Villages

2. There are 52,125 villages in the State, covering 59,774 sq. miles or 99·3 per cent of the State's area Out of the total number of villages a substantial number, namely 5,659 contain no permanent residents. These villages are classified as uninhabited villages, and mostly contain forest lands or areas unfit for cultivation. The remaining number of 46,466 villages are inhabited. They contain 16,439,196 persons, living in 3,347,273 households and constituting 93·68 per cent of the total population of the State

DEFINITION

Varying Local Notions

3. The village constitutes the lowest territorial unit for which Census records have been prepared. For proper appreciation of the statistics thus prepared, it is necessary to indicate the implications of the word 'village'. The term village is, however, illusive and difficult of definition and its connotation has been a source of divergence. According to the prevailing notions, in some parts the residential portion which is locally recognized as the site of dwellings was treated as the village. In other cases, clusters of houses at a distance from the main formation were recorded as one village because all of them bore the name of the parent village. Yet in a third variety of cases, the surrounding cultivated lands or forests were included to constitute the full limits of the village. In view of such confusion prevailing, it becomes necessary to examine more thoroughly the attributes of a village.

Revenue Village (Mauza)

4. A village is the lowest established unit of revenue administration for purposes of collection of land revenue as well as for maintenance of land records. The definition as adopted by the Revenue authorities is, therefore, important The term 'village' is defined in Section 3 (25) of the Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913, as given under

> *"Village" means the area defined, surveyed and recorded as a distinct and separate village in--*
>
> *(a) the general land revenue survey which has been made of the Province of Bengal, or*
>
> *(b) any survey made by the Government which may be adopted by notification in the (Official Gazette)*[1] *as defining villages for the purposes of this clause in any specified area :*

[1] Substituted by the A. O. for "L. O. G."

and, where a survey has not been made by, or under the authority of the Government, "village" means such area as the Collector may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, by general or special order, declare to constitute a village.

5. The above definition is more or less summarised in Section 2 (14) of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958. In this Act, the term

'Village' means any tract of land which has been recognized as a village in the revenue records or which the Board of Revenue may, from time to time, declare to be a village ;

The procedure for declaration of a village is given in Rule 61 of Chapter VII of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules. 1962 which is reproduced below:

Procedure for declaration of villages—

(1) Where proceedings in pursuance of an order made under Sections 11, 18 or 36 are in progress, the Settlement Officer may, if he deems fit, start proceedings for effecting changes in the boundaries of an existing village or for constitution of a new village.

(2) Such proceedings shall be started before attestation of the draft record-of-rights or fixation of fair and equitable rent as the case may be.

(3) At the commencement of the proceedings, the Settlement Officer or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf, shall issue a general notice in Form No. 11 inviting objections to the proposed changes in the boundaries of an existing village or to the constitution of a new village, as the case may be : such notice shall be published in the manner provided in rule 6, and a copy of the notice shall be transmitted to the Collector.

(4) Objections, if any, received within the period specified in the notice, which shall not be less than thirty days from the date of service of the notice, shall be considered by the Settlement Officer along with opinion of the Collector, if any, received during the said period. He shall then forward his proposals with a summary of the objections and opinion of the Collector, if any, to the Board of Revenue for orders :

Provided that when the proceedings are conducted by an officer other than the Settlement Officer under sub-rule 3, the objections and opinions of the Collector, if any, shall be considered by him and he shall thereafter submit his proposals to the Settlement Officer who shall formulate and forward his proposals with a summary of objections and opinions of the Collector to the Board of Revenue for orders.

(5) On receipt of the proposal from the Settlement Officer, the Board of Revenue may reject the same.

(6) The attestation of the draft record-of-rights and fixation of fair and equitable rent, as the case may be, shall be taken up only after giving effect to the orders of the Board of Revenue in the map and the draft record-of-rights or the redcord-of-rights as the case may be.

(7) The aforesaid powers of the Settlement Officer shall be exercised by the Collector when proceedings in pursuance of an order made under Sections 11, 18 or 36 are not in progress :

Provided that no notice required to be issued to the Collector in sub-rule (3) shall be necessary in such a case :

Provided further that on receipt of orders of the Board of Revenue, the Collector shall transmit a copy thereof to the Tahsildar for effecting necessary corrections in the map and record under Chapter IV of these rules.

6. It is obvious from the above rules that the boundaries of villages are subject to alteration in each settlement with the consequential result of increase or decrease in the total number of villages. W. W. Dalziel in his Settlement Report 1922- 1932 states as follows regarding the amalgamation and division of villages (page 29. para 84) :—

> *"In the areas under revisional survey the unit of survey was generally the village as mapped at previous settlements. But in many cases the old villages were found to be inconvenient units, sometimes because they were too small, so that time and money were wasted in preparing separate maps and records, and sometimes because they were too large and the records became unwieldy. In order to remedy this, proceedings were taken up under rule 49(d) of the Government rules under the Orissa Tenancy Act for amalgamation of two or three small villages into one or for the division of large villages. For purposes of division the rule applied was that each village should consist of not more than three to four thousand plots, and in making the divisions convenient natural boundaries were looked for, pre-existing tolas being adopted as units where found. The total number of amalgamation and division cases were, 1,164 and 192, respectively, and the net result was a reduction of the number of villages by 1,066."*

7. Thus the division of big villages and amalgamation of small villages is a regular feature from one settlement to another. While some of the old villages go out of existence due to various causes, new villages spring up. Some of the hamlets grow in size deserving separate entity as villages and conversely some of the villages are reduced to the status of hamlets. All these factors make it impossible to maintain the consistency in total number of villages from one settlement to another. As settlement operations are conducted at long intervals, the changing pattern of the villages may not be sensed with the same magnitude as is done by the Census every ten years.

Census Village Defined

8. For purposes of Census, a village means a revenue village or mauza other than that which is absorbed within the area of a town or a city It may contain one or many groups of houses or hamlets or, on the other hand, no houses at all. In settled areas the boundaries of a mauza or Census village have been demarcated by the latest survey and settlement operations. In unsurveyed areas the group of houses paying government revenue as a unit has been taken into a Census village. The term village is not confined to the site of a normal residential unit but extends to the entire area of a village whether demarcated or not, as understood according to the notions of local revenue set up.

Advantages of Conformity with Revenue Notion

9. The definition adopted in the Census of 1961 makes a Census village as close to a Revenue village in concept as possible. There are obvious advantages in keeping close resemblance between the Census village and the Revenue village. In a country which is overwhelmingly agricultural, the villagers easily get accustomed to the notion of a village which is in vogue for purpose of collection of land rent by the Revenue administration. The record-of-rights and sometimes the village maps are prepared according to needs of the Revenue administration and the tenant familiarises himself with these records. It would be unwise to initiate a different notion particularly in respect of an operation which comes after a lapse of ten years and is then forgotten. The conformity between the Revenue village and the Census village as far as possible removes the risk of confusion in the minds of the enumerator and the citizen, or in the records of enumeration. Moreover, any divergence between the two units is likely to deprive the Census figures of its administrative utility and will confine them to mere academic interest. The adoption of one common

notion facilitates the collection of statistics in a realistic manner and with the minimum difficulty and eliminates the risk of duplication or omission in counting. The advantages in adopting the Revenue village as a Census village as far as possible has been reflected in the full coverage of the geographical area and the low percentage of persons left out of count.

Disadvantages

10. In accepting Revenue villages as Census villages, the position, however, is not completely free from difficulties. When the Census starts preparing a comprehensive list of villages within a police station or a taluk, the local Revenue Officers are required to collaborate. In most cases, however, they are found to be confused over the denomination of hamlet and village. Such confusion may be ascribed to the absence of a firm unchangeable list of villages in the past. Not only the list but also the principles involved underwent changes in different settlement operations. Ultimately, the local Revenue Officers somehow make up their mind and furnish a list of villages on which the Census has to depend. Although such lists are authenticated by the Additional District Magistrate working on behalf of the District Collector, they are neither complete nor correct in most cases, and are subjected to verification and rectification. Even then, they lack in consistency with the list prepared 10 years back. It should have been possible to prepare a complete list of villages existing in a particular year, say, 1961, by the following method:

(*i*) take the list of villages existing in 1951,

(*ii*) add villages that came into existence in 1951—61,

(*iii*) remove the villages that went out of existence in 1951—61.

11. This apparently simple procedure does not lead to a firm result. This is because there is no arrangement with the local Revenue Officers to keep a track of items (*ii*) and(*iii*) during the ten-yearly interval. Moreover, item (*i*) itself was not on a firm footing on account of failure in respect of items (*ii*) and (*iii*) corresponding to the decade preceding, namely, 1941—51. Thus the errors of one decade are carried over to the other decade, the attempts at subsequent reconciliation being uncertain.

Fluctuation in Number of Villages

12. Theoretically, there is lack of a standard definition in different parts of the State subjected to varying revenue systems of olden days. In actual practice, there is no uniformity of application from time to time within the local area governed by a particular set of land laws. Lastly, there is the carry over of errors from the previous decade, as mentioned in the paragraph above. These facts mainly account for the fluctuation in the total number of villages in the State or in the District from one Census to the other. It will be seen in due course how the number of villages have declined or risen from time to time, for which it becomes difficult to offer a plausible explanation.

VILLAGES IN INDIA

Number of Villages in different States

13. As the tenancy laws vary substantially from one State to another, no uniformity in the constitution of a village can be expected. The number of villages and the average population of each inhabited village is, however, shown below according to the recorded figures, subject to the varying concepts :

STATEMENT IV. 1

Number of villages and average number of persons per village

State/Union Territories	Number of villages		Average No. of persons per inhabited village
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	
INDIA ..	**54,868**	**567,351**	**635**
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,913	27,084	1,097
Assam ..	1,565	25,702	426
Bihar ..	10,428	67,665	629
Gujarat ..	433	18,584	824
Jammu & Kashmir ..	167	6,559	452
Kerala ..	2	1,573	9,122
Madhya Pradesh ..	6,429	70,414	394
Madras ..	615	14,124	1,749
Maharashtra ..	3,016	35,851	792
Mysore ..	2,972	26,377	695
Orissa ..	**5,659**	**46,466**	**354**
Punjab ..	1,405	21,269	763
Rajasthan ..	2,285	32,241	523
Uttar Pradesh ..	12,720	112,624	571
West Bengal ..	3,486	38,465	686
Union Territories and other Areas:			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	13	399	124
Delhi ..	24	276	1,084
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,316	10,438	123
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands ..	9	10	2,411
Manipur ..	42	1,866	382
Tripura ..	354	4,932	211
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	.	72	805
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	1	245	2,147
North East Frontier Agency ..	..	2,451	137
Nagaland ..	14	814	430
Pondicherry ..	..	388	722
Sikkim ..	.	462	336

Inhabited Villages

14. The number of inhabited villages in India is 567,351, which are distributed over different States and Union territories. The largest number of villages exists in Uttar Pradesh, the number being 112,624, followed by Madhya Pradesh having 70,414 and Bihar having 67,665 villages. Orissa comes next in order of numerical strength of villages among the States of India, and contains 46,466 villages. All the remaining States have got lesser number of villages than Orissa. The number of villages, however, is not an indication of the magnitude of area or of population contained in the State, for a State like West Bengal has got much less number of villages, namely, 38,465 although it has a much larger population.

Uninhabited Villages

15. The number of such villages in Orissa is 5,659. They include areas where no permanent residents are found, such as, the forest and hill areas in the inland region and the bechhapari mauzas in the coastal districts. The latter class of villages contain extensive cultivated lands but no resident population. Cultivators come there for 5 to 6 months a year to look after the cultivation work and they return with harvests.

16. There are 54,868 uninhabited villages in India, the largest number occurring in Uttar Pradesh (12,720) followed by Bihar (10,428). The lowest number of uninhabited villages, viz., 2 only exists in Kerala, which incidentally shows how all available lands have already been used up in that State.

17. The inclusion of uninhabited villages in the Census records shows that a Census village always does not contain population. The uninhabited villages are entered in the Census records primarily to ensure territorial coverage of the country and to enumerate floating or houseless persons, if any, in such villages. The total number of uninhabited villages in each police station is shown in Table A-I of Part II-A Report of Orissa. The names of such villages are, however, not shown in this table but they are provided in the District Census Handbooks.

Average Number of Persons per Village

18. The figures given in the last column of Statement IV. 1 relate only to inhabited villages. Taking into account the total rural population of the State and the number of inhabited villages, the average number of persons in inhabited villages has been worked out. The villages of Orissa contain on the average a population of 354 only per village. This is the lowest figure among all the States in India. It incidentally shows that the villages of Orissa are the smallest in average size among all the States of India. The highest average population occurs in Kerala State where a village contains on the average a population of 9,122. Other States which contain more than 1,000 persons per village on the average are Madras (1,749) and Andhra Pradesh (1,097). In addition to these 3 States, there are 3 others whose average population per village is more than double that of Orissa, namely, Gujarat (824), Maharashtra (792) and Punjab (763). West Bengal, Mysore and Bihar have also got a high population per village on the average which exceeds 600.

VILLAGES IN ORISSA

Number of Villages in Districts

19. The total number of villages in each district of the State is shown below in respect of different Censuses from 1931. For the years 1931 and 1941 the figures of inhabited villages only are given. The number of uninhabited villages during these years is not available. But both the sets of figures are given in respect of the Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT IV.2

Number of villages in districts, 1931—61

State/District	1961		1951		1941	1931
	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited	Inhabited
Orissa ..	**5,659**	**46,466**	**2,586**	**48,398**	**45,387**	**48,092**
Kalahandi ..	395	2,902	89	2,939	2,885	2,245
Koraput ..	1,277	5,579	216	5,746	5,181	8,090
Sambalpur ..	343	3,393	263	3,426	3,358	3,300
Bolangir ..	98	2,524	82	2,524	2,457	2,593
Baudh-Khondmals ..	381	4,471	281	4,307	3,850	3,805
Ganjam ..	491	3,773	317	4,513	3,928	4,138
Sundargarh ..	44	1,588	43	1,631	1,638	1,485
Dhenkanal .	628	2,512	435	2,526	2,457	2,466
Puri	663	4,374	628	5,068	4,405	4,482
Keonjhar ..	95	1,973	88	1,982	1,993	1,956
Cuttack .	490	5,883	111	6,248	5,842	6,054
Mayurbhanj .	252	3,671	33	3,655	3,677	3,708
Balasore .	502	3,823	Nil	3,833	3,716	3,770

20. Consistency in the number of inhabited villages of the State from decade to decade is totally absent. The sharp decline in 1941 in the number of villages by 2,705 is offset by the spurt in 1951 when the total number rose by 3,011. In this manner the number of villages in 1951 which was 48,398 became a little more than the number 20 years earlier, namely, in 1931 when it was 48,092. In addition to this number, the 1951 Census showed the uninhabited villages numbering 2,586. Thus the total number of villages inhabited and uninhabited was 50,984 in 1951. It rose to 52,125 in the year 1961, composed of 46,466 inhabited villages and 5,659 uninhabited villages. If, however, attention is confined to the number of inhabited villages only, the total number is much less than the number recorded in 1931. It is not possible to give the reasons for such variations except that the term 'village' has proved to be an illusive factor throughout. The confusion is perhaps the result of counting some hamlets as villages and *vice versa* in different decades. Sometimes the hamlet of one Census grows sufficiently in population and importance to assume the status of an independent village. The reverse process is also possible. The consequence is uncertainty in fluctuation in aggregate number.

21. So far as the districts are concerned, it is possible to group them into 3 categories, namely,(*i*) districts which show progressive increase in the number of villages, (*ii*) districts where variations are negligible, and (*iii*) districts which are subject to unusual variations in the number of villages. The districts of Bolangir and Baudhs Khondmals come inth e first category as there is progressive increase for the last 3 decades. Seven other districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore come in the second category as the increase or decrease in the number of inhabited villages is within reasonable margin. Four other districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack belong to the last category exhibiting abnormal fluctuations. The difference in the number of villages in Koraput which declined from 8,090 in 1931 to 5,181 in 1941 may not be singificant in view of the territorial adjustments between 1931 when it was in the Presidency of Madras and

in 1941 when it formed part of the Province of Orissa. But as the district boundaries remained unaltered from 1941, the remarkable variation in 3 decades may be due to the unsurveyed areas of the district and the indeterminate characteristic of villages in 1941 and 1951 Censuses. Considering the physiography of the district featuring with inaccessible hills and dense forests and the mobility of the tribal people resulting in shifting of villages, the decline in the number of villages from 5,746 in 1951 to 5,579 in 1961 may be regarded as immaterial. Ganjam district had territorial changes in 1936, and it is not possible to account for the decline from 4,138 in 1931 to 3,928 in 1941. There was, however, a sudden increase in the number of villages to 4,513 in 1951 as a result probably, of treating important hamlets as independent villages. This anomaly was removed in 1961 by omission of all such hamlets from the list of villages. The result was a decline in the aggregate number. Puri district showed a pattern in the same way as Ganjam, and probably for the same reasons. In 1951, the number of villages was 5,068 going down to 4,374 in 1961. The confusion with regard to important hamlets may have been responsible for such variation. Cuttack district has been subjected to territorial adjustments during the inter-census periods of 1931, 1941 and 1951 which influenced the total number of villages. Although the total number initially fell from 6,054 in 1931 to 5,842 in 1941, it again increased to 6,248 in 1951. Several hamlets might have found their way to the rank of independent villages in order to swell the number in 1951. But again a decline came and the number was reduced to 5,883 in 1961, probably due to the weeding out of hamlets.

Hamlets

22. Thus the inclusion or exclusion of hamlets causes considerable difference in the number of inhabited villages from decade to decade. Although no record of the actual number of hamlets is maintained, an attempt has been made to find out their approximate number in each district which may throw some light on the ultimate variation of the figures.

STATEMENT IV.3

Number of hamlets in districts

District	No. of hamlets
Kalahandi ..	479
Koraput ..	2,723
Sambalpur ..	1,610
Bolangir ..	58
Baudh-Khondmals ..	26
Ganjam ..	835
Sundargarh ..	451
Dhenkanal ..	311
Puri ..	1,505
Keonjhar ..	46
Cuttack ..	4,287
Mayurbhanj ..	1,369
Balasore ..	2,407

Uninhabited Villages

23. The number of uninhabited villages has more than doubled itself during the last decade, the number rising from 2,586 in 1951 to 5,659 in 1961. Koraput district has the largest number of 1,277 uninhabited villages which is nearly double that of the second highest among districts, namely, Puri having 663 uninhabited villages. The lowest number occurs in Sundargarh which has 44 such villages. Other districts which have less than 100 villages are Keonjhar (95) and Bolangir (98). Every district has recorded an increase in the number of such villages between 1951 and 1961. One of the reasons for increase in the number of these uninhabited villages in the Census of 1961, is the comprehensive coverage of all wild areas which are known to have no

resident population at any time. Other reasons may be the shifting of tribal population from small hill-top villages to the more progressive villages lower down where tribal welfare activities proved an incentive to concentration of larger number of population as in the case of Koraput, and the evacuation of villages on account of major projects, as in Sambalpur district. The existence of uninhabited villages in the coastal districts of Cuttack and Balasore may be due to some tracts being recognized as villages which have no permanent population but have extensive cultivated lands belonging to absentee owners or non-resident cultivators (*pahi prajas*).

PROPORTION IN VILLAGES OF DIFFERENT SIZES

Proportion of 10,000 Persons residing in Villages in States of India

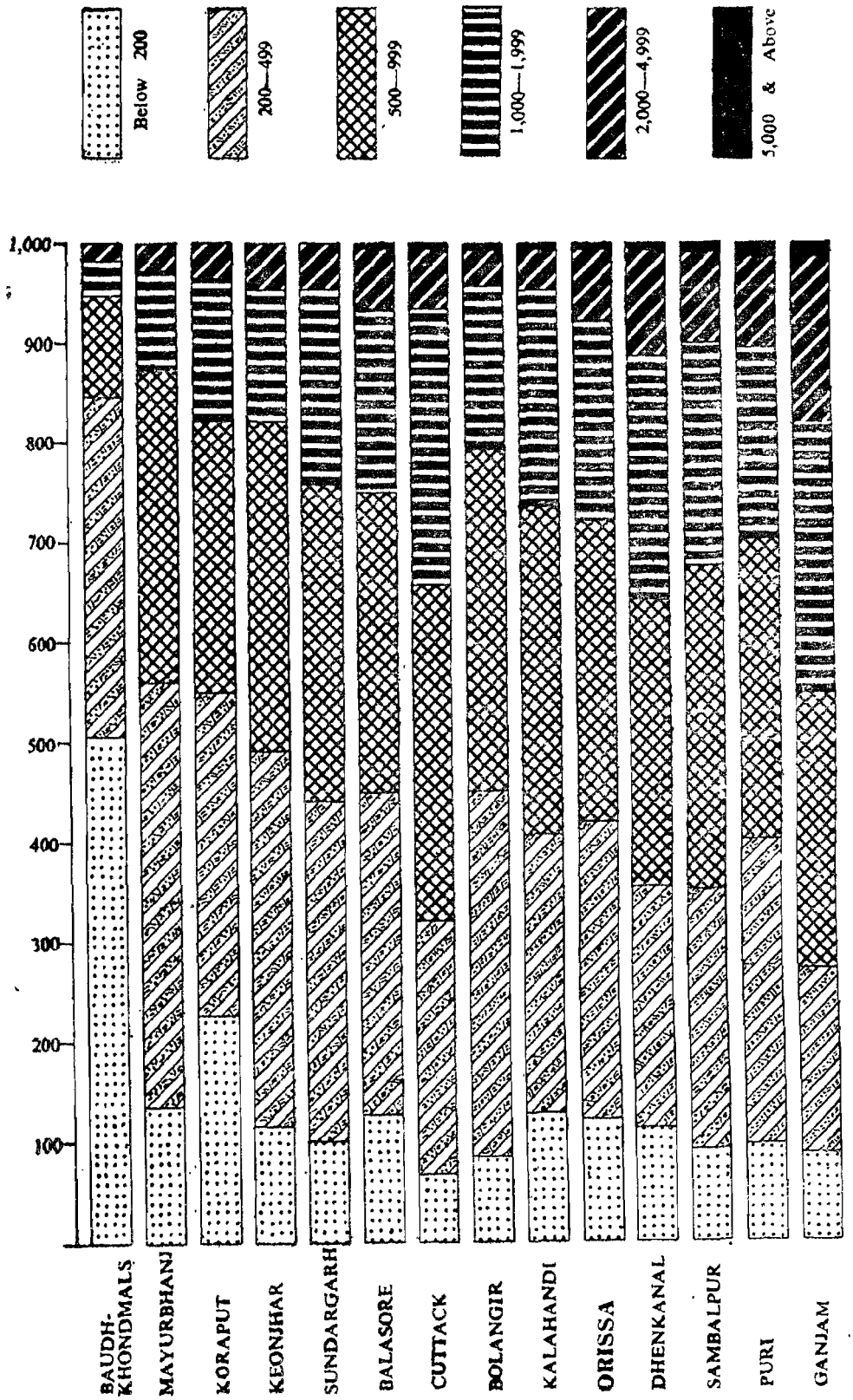
24. Physiography, availability of land space and social habits are some of the factors responsible for inducing rural population to form villages either small in population size or large. The statement IV.4 below gives the proportion of rural population living in villages of different population sizes in the States of India.

STATEMENT IV.4

Proportion of 10,000 Persons in each State and India residing in Villages classified according to population, 1961

State	Proportion of 10,000 persons residing in villages inhabited by						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000+
INDIA ..	**495**	**1,600**	**2,329**	**2,486**	**2,129**	**620**	**341**
Orissa ..	**1,218**	**2,948**	**3,030**	**2,024**	**725**	**55**	..
Andhra Pradesh ..	175	561	1,433	2,891	3,845	981	114
Assam ..	951	2,395	3,184	2,419	982	69	.
Bihar ..	517	1,644	2,278	2,469	2,284	677	131
Gujarat ..	237	1,187	2,481	2,945	2,513	581	56
Jammu & Kashmir ..	825	2,567	3,102	2,398	994	114	..
Kerala ..	N	1	10	60	1,030	2,888	6,011
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,001	3,177	3,159	1,817	787	59	..
Madras ..	33	182	983	2,769	4,252	1,173	608
Maharashtra ..	246	1,256	2,571	2,855	2,240	704	128
Mysore ..	354	1,569	2,487	2,780	2,212	598	..
Punjab ..	283	1,248	2,347	2,953	2,521	549	99
Rajasthan ..	662	2,208	2,730	2,356	1,689	355	..
Uttar Pradesh ..	525	1,918	2,845	2,693	1,662	312	45
West Bengal ..	412	1,512	2,287	2,725	2,347	585	132

IV. A—POPULATION PER 1,000 PERSONS RESIDING IN VILLAGES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO POPULATION SIZE



25. The distribution of rural population among villages of different population sizes as shown in the statement above marks the variations in different States. A standard pattern of distribution cannot be achieved as the growth and development of villages are dependent on various local factors. The movement of population from small to big villages, the merger of hamlets with main villages, depopulation of villages resulting from natural calamities and foundation of new villages by fresh settlements are all usual features in the countryside. All these factors tend to develop an uneven pattern in the population size of villages in different regions. The prevailing pattern of distribution at the time of 1961 Census discloses that Kerala State inclines heavily on the side of very large sized villages. More than 60 per cent of the rural population prefer to reside in villages of the population size of 10,000 and above, 29 per cent in villages of the population size of 5,000 – 9,999 and 10 per cent in villages of the population size 2,000—4,999. Only less than 1 per cent is spread over in the smaller villages. This type of distribution is not found in any other State. If the all-India distribution is considered as the standard for purpose of comparison, the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab can be grouped together as having similar distribution with negligible variations which are slightly below or above the all-India level. In all these States, there is progressive increase in the proportion of persons living in villages of the size beginning from less than 200 up to the size 1,000 –1,999. In the next size 2,000 –4,999, there is slight decline, which becomes all the more marked in still larger sizes. In Madras and Andhra Pradesh, the rise in proportion goes up to the size 2,000 –4,999 instead of stopping at the lower level as in all-India case. Jammu & Kashmir States have identical distribution of rural population with larger concentration in small and medium sized villages and small concentration in large sized villages. Except for the population living in villages of 1,000—1,999 population size, they are far from the all-India figures. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa States have more or less similar distribution of rural population. Orissa has the highest percentage living in small villages with less than 200 population among all the States of India. About 12 per cent of rural population live in villages of population size of less than 200, 29·5 per cent in villages of 200 –499 size, 30 per cent in villages of 500 –999 size, and 20 per cent in villages of 1,000—1,999 size. Thereafter, a sharp decline begins in higher sizes till the proportion becomes nil in the highest size of 10,000+.

26. The preference of the Oriyas to live in small sized villages is usually ascribed to the instinct to preserve their racial or caste homogeneity. However, a shift from small villages to medium-sized villages is already perceptible during the decade 1951-61, when the number small-sized villages declined with the corresponding increase in the number of medium-sized villages.

Population per 1,000 Persons residing in Villages in Districts

27. The distribution of the rural population of districts living in villages classified according to population size is given below:

STATEMENT IV. 5

Population per 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population size

State/District	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
Orissa ..	**122**	**295**	**303**	**202**	**73**	**5**
Kalahandi ..	127	278	330	218	42	5
Koraput ..	227	327	266	143	37	..
Sambalpur ..	90	263	319	225	94	9
Bolangir ..	85	366	340	166	38	5

STATEMENT IV.5

Population per 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population size—*concld.*

State/District	Less than 200	200—499	500—900	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
Baudh-Khondmals ..	506	337	104	36	17	..
Ganjam ..	85	186	273	272	170	14
Sundargarh ..	101	333	324	195	47	..
Dhenkanal ..	112	243	285	245	109	6
Puri ..	95	305	302	191	94	13
Keonjhar ..	117	374	329	133	47	..
Cuttack ..	66	251	338	277	64	4
Mayurbhanj ..	137	429	305	102	27	..
Balasore ..	128	316	305	184	63	4

28. In the rural population of 1,000 persons, 122 persons live in villages which have less than 200 persons each and 295 persons in villages having a population of 200—499 each. Thus the total number of persons living in villages each containing 499 or less number of persons is 417 in 1961. In the yoar 1951, the corresponding number was 517 persons. The figures shown for that year are not separately given for the two different sizes of villages but have been clubbed together. So it is obvious that a smaller proportion of the population are residing in small-sized villages now than they used to do ten years back. In the next two population sizes, 500—999 and 1,000—1,999, the number of persons now residing in villages is 505, as against 439 in the year 1951. The decrease in proportion of population living in small-sized villages has thus been compensated by increase in the medium-sized villages. In the largest size of villages from 2,000—4,999 to 5,000+, the proportion in 1961 is 73 and 5 respectively, which was much lower in 1951, namely, 43 and 1 only. In this manner, 50·5 per cent of the total rural population appears to have been concentrated in villages of the size 500—1,999, while 41·7 per cent are found in small-sized villages. There is a clear trend towards increase of proportion of rural population in the medium-sized villages and to some extent in the large-sized villages. The growth of the largest size of villages (2,000 and above in population each) is to some extent greater than in the previous decade. But the quantum of growth of these villages is negligible as they absorb only 7·8 per cent of the total rural population.

29. Ganjam district has the highest percentage of rural population living in large and medium-sized villages (1·4 per cent and 71·5 per cent respectively) and the lowest per cent (27·1) in small villages, which is an indication of the comparative development of rural areas in this district. Agricultural development, lift irrigation schemes, medium and minor irrigations and the facility of extensive rural communications might have helped this type of concentration. Cuttack, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts have more or less identical distribution with about 65 to 70 per cent residing in medium-sized villages and 31 to 36 per cent in small villages. The proportion of population living in large-sized villages is negligible. Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts have similar physiography and climatic conditions while Cuttack district which is in the coastal region has nothing in common. Yet the pattern in all the three is the same. Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Puri

and Balasore districts have 40 to 45 per cent of their rural population living in small villages and 55 to 60 per cent in medium villages. The population living in large villages of 5,000 and above is negligible.

30. It is difficult to assign specific reasons why similar tendencies in concentration of rural population are sometimes noticeable in different regions noted for varying characteristics. It may be that the short-comings of one factor are balanced by the advantages of some other factor influencing the choice of the rural population in such matters.

31. Koraput, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts may be grouped together as having large percentage of rural population living in small villages to the extent of 50 to 57 per cent and in medium villages to the extent of 45 to 50 per cent. There are no villages with population of above 5,000 in any of these districts. Koraput district is situated on high altitude to the south of the State while Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are to the north of the State. All the three districts are essentially tribal in population character and are sparsely populated. Low yield of agricultural produce and lack of communications hinder the growth of villages into large size. Baudh-Khondmals district has the highest percentage of rural population living in small villages with less than 200 and 200—499 population, the respective percentages being 50·6 and 33·7. Only 15·7 per cent of the rural population is spread over the remaining three categories of villages. The concentration in small villages might be due to the mobility of tribal people and their traditional preference for seclusion from non-familiar groups. As this is the most backward area with the rural population scattered over a number of small villages, it may take a long time before it can catch up with other districts with regard to normal distribution of rural population in villages of different population sizes.

Changes in the Proportion of Population Sizes of villages, 1941—61

32. The statement below gives the extent of shifts that has occurred in the proportion of villages of different population sizes during the last two decades:

STATEMENT IV.6

Changes in proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in Orissa and selected districts, 1941—1961

State/Selected Districts	Census year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population			
		2,000—4,999	1,000—1,999	500—999	Under 500
Orissa ..	1961	73	202	303	417
	1951	43	152	287	517
..	1941	49	161	282	505
Kalahandi ..	1961	42	218	330	405
	1951	41	156	330	473
	1941	22	169	308	501

STATEMENT IV.6

Changes in proportion of 1,000 persons residing in villages classified according to population in Orissa and selected districts, 1941—1961—*concld.*

State/Selected Districts	Census year	Population per 1,000 rural population in villages by size class of population			
		2,000—4,999	1,000—1,999	500—999	Under 500
Sambalpur ..	1961	94	225	319	353
	1951	80	193	311	406
	1941	56	175	315	446
Ganjam ..	1961	170	272	273	271
	1951	97	244	291	368
	1941	110	214	252	421
Dhenkanal ..	1961	109	245	286	354
	1951	65	216	297	422
	1941*	47	183	284	477
Puri ..	1961	94	191	302	400
	1951	45	120	273	558
	1941	78	157	286	479
Cuttack ..	1961	64	277	338	317
	1951	29	201	336	434
	1941†	44	230	324	402
Mayurbhanj ..	1961	27	102	304	567
	1951	13	71	264	652
	1941	13	73	246	668
Balasore ..	1961	63	184	305	444
	1951	32	127	275	566
	1941	28	134	293	545

* Excluding Angul Subdivision
† Including Angul Subdivision

33. There are some fluctuations in the proportion of the number of persons residing in villages of different population sizes from decade to decade, but the general trend shows that in the villages of population size below 500, there is a decrease from 505 in 1941 to 417 in 1961. Small-sized villages are no more attracting larger proportion of population. There is a tilt in favour of medium and large-sized villages. In the year 1941, 282 persons per 1,000 of the rural population lived in villages of the size 500—999. This proportion increased to 287 in 1951 and 303 in 1961. Even greater gains were noticed in respect of villages of larger sizes. 161 persons in 1941 rose to 202 in 1961 in villages of the size 1,000—1,999 and 49 persons increased to 73 persons during the same period in the villages of size 2,000—4,999. The choice of the rural population is clearly indicated in these figures. The growth of population in the recent decades is being absorbed by large-sized villages to a greater extent.

34. The statement gives relevant figures relating to a few selected districts. There is a persistent fall from 1941 to 1961 in the proportion of population living in villages with less than 500 population in the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj. But in a few other districts, namely, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Dhenkanal, there is a slight increase in 1951 as compared with 1941, but ultimately there is a decided decline in 1961 completely wiping out the small gain made in 1951. With regard to other sizes of villages, there is a rise in the proportion except in respect of a few districts in 1951. Decline in population is at times noticed in the different districts in the year 1951, as in the case of small-sized villages. This was probably due to the increase in the total number of villages in 1951. But in all the medium-sized and large-sized villages, there is a noticeable rise in the year 1961 in the proportion of rural population. The picture thus available for 1961 is clear and unambiguous, showing loss in proportion of small-sized villages and gain in proportion of medium and large-sized villages in all districts without exception.

ROADS

Roads in Rural Areas

35. The development of roads for providing transport facilities in the rural areas is indispensable for the growth of rural economy. The Nagpur Plan of 1943 proposed that within a period of 20 years, no village with well developed agricultural area should be more than five miles from the main road. "It has been said that a working measure of Government's solicitude for its rural population is ascertained by calculating the number of square miles served by each mile of road and railway line in the country. It is a good index in as much as it indicates the facilities brought to the villager for marketing his agricultural produce, improvements in marketing conditions and the mobility afforded to him". * In Orissa, however, the inadequate rail facilities which were limited to 838 linear miles of railways in 1957 are not adequately compensated by an extensive net work of roads. The existing road system suffers from frequent dislocation on account of the absence of bridges and culverts at a number of points. These interruptions are a great handicap to the free movement of goods and traffic. Considerable attention has, however, been paid during the two plan periods for the improvement of the roads with a view to remove the deficiency, which existed some years back. The road mileage in the State and in each district as in 1963 are collected from different sources, and are given in the Statement below together with other connected information.

* Census of India 1951, Volume VI West Bengal and Sikkim Part I-A Report, Page 390.

STATEMENT IV.7

Road mileage by districts in Orissa

Road	State	Kala-handi	Kora-put	Sambal-pur	Bolangir	Baudh-Khond-mals	Ganjam	Sundar-garh	Dhenka-nal	Puri	Keon-jhar	Cuttack	Mayur-bhanj	Bala-sore
National Highway ..	835	..	99	197	..	..	54	..	109	68	58	73	108	69
State Highway ..	1,435	196	240	136	87	192	110	162	..	121	127	32	..	32
Major District Road ..	3,253	136	211	303	199	201	461	218	230	273	50	401	291	279
Other District Road ..	1,070	15	..	123	19	12	159	15	165	212	1	139	204	6
Roads maintained by local bodies	926	17	77	98	59	9	109	38	24	137	50	187	44	77
Important Revenue Road (Village Road)	13,872	496	1,928	1,391	193	81	852	8	1,407	1,022	1,468	2,033	2,069	924
Total Roads ..	21,391	860	2,555	2,248	557	495	1,745	441	1,935	1,833	1,754	2,865	2,716	1,387
Total Geographical area of the district	60,172	5,057	9,919	6,765	3,412	4,282	4,725	3,788	4,226	4,043	3,216	4,210	4,022	2,507
Density of road mileage per square mile	0·36	0·17	0·26	0·33	0·16	0·12	0·37	0·12	0·46	0·45	0·55	0·68	0·68	0·55

Roads Under Public Works Department

36. *The Department of Public Works maintains* a length of 6,692 miles of roads according to the departmental figures. But according to local calculation, the length of the roads is 6,593 miles. The entire mileage is surfaced with a small number of interruptions for want of bridges.

Roads Maintained by Local Bodies

37. Municipal and other bodies maintain 926 miles of roads in urban areas. This is, however, not to be taken into consideration with regard to the benefits accruing to the rural areas.

Important Revenue (Village) Roads

38. As a result of the abolition of the District Boards and the Local Boards, the maintenance of the roads which were at one time under their control has devolved on the Revenue Department. Besides, the revenue roads comprise a large number of village roads laid during the two Plan periods by the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. These roads connect Panchayat Headquarters, market centres and large villages with the main road. The total mileage of these two categories of roads is 13,872 miles out of which 2,031 miles are surfaced.

Comparison with Other Countries

39. The density and linear mileage of roads in Orissa is compared with a few countries of the world in the Statement IV. 8.

STATEMENT IV. 8

Comparison of road mileage and density

	U. S. A.	U. K.	France	Japan	Indian Union	Orissa State
Population in millions	179·32	45·86	45·54	93·35	439·23	17·55
Area in thousand sq. miles ..	3,615·21 (1960)	94·22 (1961)	212·82 (1954)	142·73	1,232·56	60·17 (1961)
Total mileage of roads ..	3,546,693 (1961)	202,786 (1961)	945,183 (1961)	597,704	440,626	21,391 (1963)
Linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles of area ..	981·05	2,152·25	4,441·23	4,187·66	357·49	355·51
Road mileage per 1,000 of population ..	19·78	4·42	20·75	6·40	1·00	1·22

40. The road mileage per 1,000 of population is the lowest in India compared with other countries in the above statement, while the mileage of this State is slightly above the all-India figure. Orissa provides 1·22 linear miles of road per 1,000 of population while India has 1·0 mile only. As compared with India, other countries of the world have large proportions of roads for their population, namely, U. K. has over 4 times, Japan over 6 times and U. S. A. and France each have nearly 20 times the proportion of roads in India.

Inter-State Comparison

41. The statement below gives the comparison between different States of India with regard to the road mileage per 1,000 of population and per 1,000 sq. miles of area:

STATEMENT IV.9

Mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads in different States (excluding municipal roads)

States	Area in Sq. miles	Population in thousands	Total mileage	Road mileage per 1,000 population	Road mileage per 1,000 Sq. miles of area
Orissa ..	**59,775**	**16,439**	**20,465**	**1·24**	**342·37**
Andhra Pradesh ..	104,607	29,709	19,998	0·67	191·17
Assam ..	47,141	10,960	8,581	0·78	182·03
Bihar ..	66,147	42,542	50,347	1·18	761·14
Gujarat ..	70,323	15,317	14,481	0·95	205·92
Jammu & Kashmir ..	53,547	2,968	6,538	2·20	122·10
Kerala ..	14,571	14,350	12,830	0·89	880·52
Madhya Pradesh ..	168,322	27,745	31,159	1·12	185·12
Madras ..	48,138	24,696	24,499	0·99	508·93
Maharashtra ..	115,736	28,391	24,383	0·86	210·68
Mysore ..	72,662	18,320	28,384	1·55	390·63
Punjab ..	46,873	16,218	12,333	0·76	263·12
Rajasthan ..	129,771	16,874	25,614	1·52	197·38
Uttar Pradesh ..	112,922	64,267	61,440	0·96	544·09
West Bengal ..	33,536	26,385	40,307	1·53	1,201·90

42. As regards the road mileage per 1,000 of population, Orissa is higher up with its proportion of 1·24 miles than most of the States in India, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Four States, namely, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir are higher than Orissa. Similarly, Orissa is placed in a much better position with regard to road mileage per 1,000 sq. miles of area, the only six States which have higher figures are West Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Bihar. All the other States have lower road mileage than Orissa.

Mileage per 1,000 of Rural Population

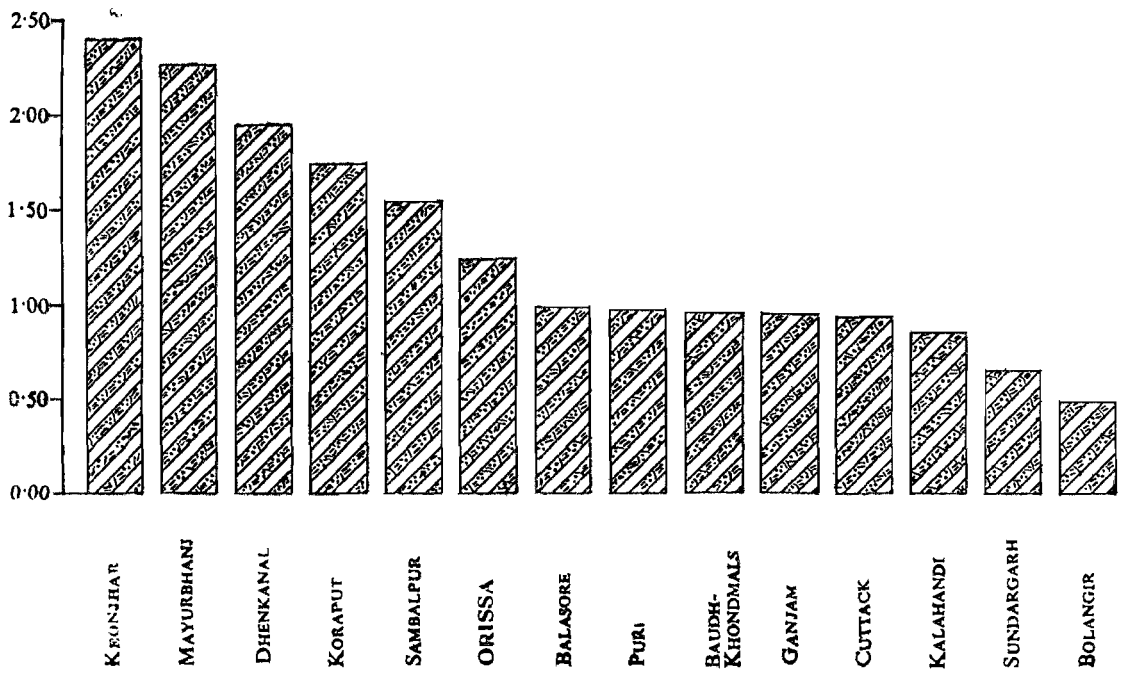
43. The number of linear mileage of roads related to 1,000 rural population is given in the statement below. The mileage of roads relates to the year 1963, while the population figure relates to 1961.

STATEMENT IV.10

Number of linear miles of road related to 1,000 of rural population

State/ District	Total mileage of all types of roads (Year 1963)	Total rural population 1961	Number of linear miles of road per 1,000 of rural population
Orissa ..	**20,465**	**16,439,196**	**1.24**
Kalahandi .	843	981,081	0·86
Koraput ..	2,478	1,421,300	1·74
Sambalpur ..	2,150	1,393,311	1·54
Bolangir ..	498	1,019,027	0·49
Baudh-Khondmals ..	486	508,339	0·96
Ganjam ..	1,636	1,716,686	0·95
Sundargarh ..	403	622,857	0·65
Dhenkanal ..	1,911	981,847	1·95
Puri ..	1,696	1,732,033	0·98
Keonjhar ..	1,704	711,351	2·40
Cuttack ..	2,678	2,851,723	0·94
Mayurbhanj ..	2,672	1,175,623	2·27
Balasore ..	1,310	1,324,018	0·99

IV. B—NUMBER OF LINEAR MILES OF ROAD PER 1,000 OF RURAL POPULATION



44. While the linear mileage per 1,000 of rural population works out to 1·24 miles in Orissa, the respective figures for individual districts are lower than the State average in 8 districts,namely Kalahandi, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The lowest mileage occurs in Bolangir district, being limited to 0·49 miles, or less than half a mile long for a population of 1,000 persons. The remaining 5 districts have mileages in excess of the State average, the highest existing in the district of Keonjhar where the figures stand at 2·40 miles.

Density of Road Mileage

45. Statement IV. 11 below gives the linear mileage of roads existing within 1,000 sq. miles of territory in the State and in each district:

STATEMENT IV.11

No. of linear miles of road per 1,000 sq. miles of territory (excluding municipal roads) in 1963

State/ District		Total of all types of roads	Government roads (including National and State High way) (excluding non-motorable roads)	District or Local Board roads (excluding non-motorable roads)*	District or Local Board roads (including non-motorable roads)*
Orissa	..	**340·11**	**109·56**	**33·76**	**230·55**
Kalahandi	..	166·62	68·54	5·73	98·08
Koraput	..	249·77	55·37	6·75	194·40
Sambalpur	..	317·87	112·24	0·96	205·63
Bolangir	..	146·08	89·51	NA	56·57

STATEMENT IV. 11

No. of linear miles of road per 1,000 sq miles of territory (excluding municipal roads) in 1963—*concld.*

State/District	Total of all types of roads	Government roads (including National and State High way) (excluding non-motorable roads)	District or Local Board roads (excluding non-motorable roads)*	District or Local Board roads (including) non-motorable roads)*
Baudh-Khondmals ..	113·59	94·67	10·51	18·92
Ganjam ..	346·32	166·00	39·37	180·32
Sundargarh	106·26	104·34	1·91	1·92
Dhenkanal	452·20	119·20	9·82	333·00
Puri	419·36	166·66	19·97	252·70
Keonjhar	529·88	73·41	456·47	456·47
Cuttack	636·02	153·12	NA	482·90
Mayurbhanj .	664·35	149·87	21·13	514·48
Balasore ..	522·66	153·92	5·98	368·74

46. The statement above shows that four districts, namely, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Sundargarh have got poor density of road mileage. The districts which are high in density are Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore. The remaining districts, namely Koraput, Sambalpur and Ganjam are midway between high density and low density groups of districts. The length of roads under the management of Public Works Department is the lowest in Koraput, Kalahandi and Keonjhar.

Density in Relation to Employment Pattern

47. The density of roads related to the proportion of workers in different industrial categories is given below. Column 3 of the statement relates to the industrial categories I, II and III, namely, workers as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, and plantations, orchards and allied activities. Column 4 of the statement relates to the industrial categories IV and V, namely, workers at household industry and in manufacturing other than household industry. The next column, namely, Column 5 shows the workers in the category VI to IX who are employed in construction, trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services. The statement also gives the number of non-workers in Column 6.

STATEMENT IV. 12

Districts of high and low road densities related to the proportions of workers in industrial categories and to non-workers

Districts arranged in descending order of density	Number of miles of road per 1,000 population	Distribution of 1,000 persons as workers and non-workers			
		Workers			
		Categories I, II and III	Categories IV and V	Categories VI, VII, VIII and IX	Non-workers
Keonjhar	2·40	399	22	29	550
Mayurbhanj .	2·27	455	32	35	478
Dhenkanal ..	1·95	317	42	58	583
Koraput ..	1·74	456	21	73	450
Sambalpur ..	1·54	416	51	68	465
Balasore ..	0·99	270	15	35	680
Puri ..	0·98	267	32	48	653
Baudh-Khondmals ..	0·96	449	32	85	434
Ganjam ..	0·95	376	39	91	494
Cuttack ..	0·94	231	32	64	673
Kalahandi ..	0·86	374	27	56	543
Sundargarh ..	0·65	414	24	62	500
Bolangir ..	0·49	395	39	55	511

* As District Boards and Local Boards are abolished, these roads are under the control of the Revenue Department.

48. The employment pattern of the districts with high and low road density is indicated in the statement. The picture, however, is not uniform. All the districts with high road density have not shown high proportion of workers of non-agricultural categories, namely, workers shown in Columns 4 and 5 above. Keonjhar district which has the highest road density in the State has the lowest proportion of workers in Column 5 and still lower in Column 4. On the other hand, Bolangir district which has the lowest road density has a good proportion of workers both in Columns 4 and 5. The proportion of workers in Columns 3 to 5 do not appear to have any co-relation to the road density. It appears that the distribution of workers is influenced not only by the development of roads but also by other factors particularly economic, and that the economic factors outweigh the advantages accruing from road density.

ELECTRIFICATION

Electrification of Rural Areas

49. In the State, the rural population comprises 16,439,196 persons, out of which only 244,097 persons (1·5 per cent) enjoy the benefits of electricity. Cuttack district has the largest number of villagers (84,698 persons) enjoying electricity, which is 2·97 per cent of the district's rural population. Puri has the highest percentage of rural population (3·46) utilizing electricity in the district. On the contrary, only 0·04 per cent and 0·05 per cent of villagers get electricity in Dhenkanal and Sundargarh districts. But it is surprising to note that Sambalpur the largest generator of electricity in the State serves only 6,166 persons (0·44 per cent) of rural population with electricity.

50. The statement below gives the number and percentage of rural population enjoying electricity in each district during 1961.

STATEMENT IV.13

Rural Electrification

State/ District		Rural Population	No. of villages electrified	Population living in electrified villages	Percentage
Orissa	..	**16,439,196**	**175**	**244,097**	**1.5**
Kalahandi	..	981,081	4	8,948	0·91
Koraput	..	1,421,300	8	5,086	0·36
Sambalpur	..	1,393,311	13	6,166	0·44
Bolangir	..	1,019,027	9	7,781	0·76
Baudh-Khondmals	..	508,339	2	4,031	0·79
Ganjam	..	1,716,686	31	45,083	2·62
Sundargarh	..	622,857	9	320	0·05
Dhenkanal	..	981,847	1	452	0·04
Puri	..	1,732,033	49	59,928	3·46
Keonjhar	..	711,351	3	12,350	1·73
Cuttack	..	2,851,723	39	84,698	2·97
Mayurbhanj	..	1,175,623	5	7,806	0·66
Balasore	..	1,324,018	2	1,448	0·10

PART B

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AMONG VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY SIZE

CLASSIFICATION OF VILLAGES BY SIZE OF POPULATION

The study of distribution of rural population is facilitated by reference to the classification of villages according to different population sizes. The scheme of classification of villages of the Census of 1951 has been adopted in 1961 with a minor variation, namely, that the small-sized villages containing population up to 499 have been split up in 1961 into two categories, namely, (*i*) villages with less than 200 population and (*ii*) villages with a population of 200—499. As regards large-sized villages, there are none in Orissa with more than 10,000 population, but there is a small number of villages with a population exceeding 5,000. The actual number of villages of all the population sizes is given in Table A-III published in the Part II-A of this series of Reports. These villages have been classified according to different sizes of population from less than 200 to 5,000+. The distribution of 1,000 villages in the State and in districts according to different population sizes is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT IV.14

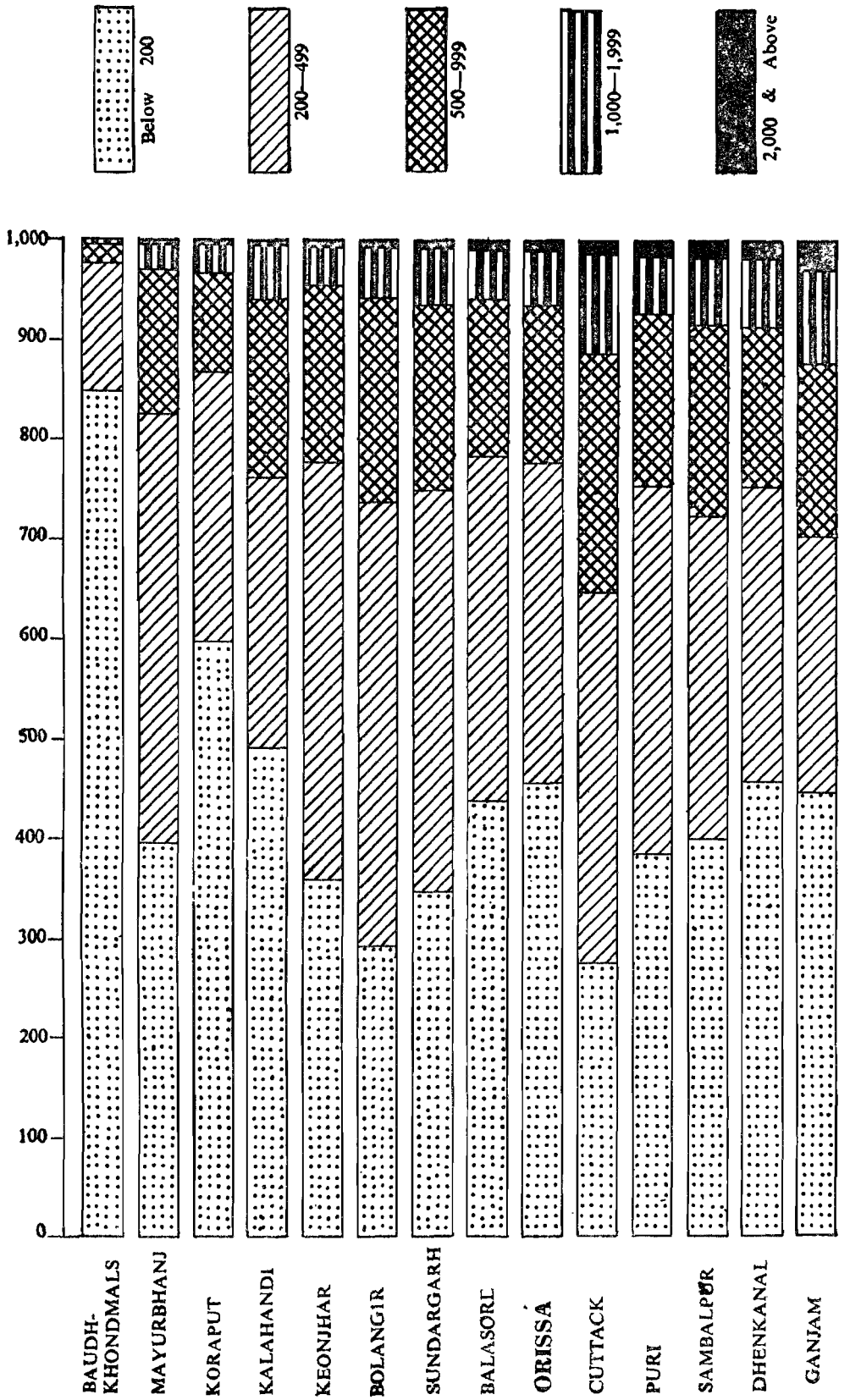
Distribution of 1,000 villages according to different population sizes, 1961

State/ District		Villages with population					
		Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000+
Orissa	..	**455**	**323**	**158**	**54**	**10**	**N**
Kalahandi	..	491	272	178	54	5	N
Koraput	..	599	269	101	28	3	..
Sambalpur	..	400	326	190	69	14	1
Bolangir	..	294	446	202	52	6	N
Baudh-Khondmals	..	848	130	18	3	1	..
Ganjam	..	444	258	176	92	29	1
Sundargarh	..	346	404	186	57	7	..
Dhenkanal	..	457	296	159	71	16	1
Puri	..	383	371	173	58	14	1
Keonjhar	..	359	419	178	38	6	..
Cuttack	..	276	372	239	101	12	N
Mayurbhanj	..	397	426	148	26	3	..
Balasore	..	436	348	158	50	8	N

'N' indicates negligible figures

2. The distribution pattern of villages as shown in the statement above is different from the distribution pattern of rural population, which was reviewed earlier. There has been noticeable decline in the proportion of population living in small villages, but this decline is not reflected in the number of small villages. In fact, the proportion of the villages of the smallest population size is the highest among all sizes. Thereafter, the proportion decreases consistently as the population sizes of the villages increase. Out of the total of 1,000 villages, 455 villages belong to the size of less than 200 population, 323 are in the range of 200—499, 158 in the range of 500—999, 54 in the range of 1,000—1,999, 10 in the range of 2 000—4 999, the number in the class of 5,000+ being negligible. The proportion of small villages accounts for 77·8 per cent of the total number of villages.

IV. C—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 VILLAGES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT POPULATION SIZES, 1961



3. The districtwise distribution discloses that small villages with less than 200 population are found in large numbers in the district of Kalahandi, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals. Nearly, 85 per cent of the villages in Baudh-Khondmals district come under this category. Although the proportion of these villages in the districts of Sambalpur, Balasore, Ganjam and Dhenkanal are also on the high side, they are more or less comparable with the State figure. Cuttack and Bolangir districts have the smallest number of villages in this category while the proportion in the remaining districts is much below the State figure. In the next category of villages of the population range of 200 to 499, Baudh-Khondmals district has the smallest number of 13·0 per cent only while the proportion in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam and Dhenkanal is much below the State figure. The remaining eight districts have proportions higher than the State average. The proportion of villages in the population range of 500—999 as well as of 1,000—1,999 is below the State figure in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Koraput and Mayurbhanj. Keonjhar, Bolangir and Balasore districts have also recorded a lower proportion of villages than the State average in the class range of 1,000—1 999 population. The rest of the districts have exceeded the State figure as they have larger number of villages in this category. A majority of the villages having population of 2.000–4 999 is found in the districts of Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Puri and Cuttack, while the remaining districts have small proportions of them. The villages with population of 5,000 and above are either non-existent or negligible.

STATEMENT IV.15

Distribution of 1,000 villages of certain population classes, 1941—61

State/District	Proportion of villages to 1,000 of all villages in different Censuses containing population								
	Less than 500			500—999			1,000—1,999		
	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941	1961	1951	1941
Orissa ..	**778**	**840**	**838**	**158**	**121**	**121**	**54**	**34**	**35**
Kalahandi ..	762	825	849	178	137	117	54	34	32
Koraput ..	868	914	909	101	69	75	28	15	14
Sambalpur ..	727	773	788	190	162	159	69	53	45
Bolangir ..	740	803	815	202	159	149	52	34	32
Baudh-Khondmals ..	978	983	969	19	14	28	3	2	3
Ganjam ..	703	789	852	176	137	96	92	60	41
Sundargarh ..	749	807	950	186	153	46	57	37	2
Dhenkanal ..	753	804	840	159	137	116	71	51	38
Puri ..	754	847	817	173	121	136	58	27	38
Keonjhar ..	778	863	890	178	120	96	38	15	13
Cuttack ..	648	746	737	239	185	186	101	64	70
Mayurbhanj ..	823	877	884	148	106	101	26	16	14
Balasore ..	784	857	845	158	112	122	50	27	30

PROPORTION OF SMALL-SIZED VILLAGES IN DIFFERENT CENSUSES

4. As the proportion of small-sized villages is overwhelmingly large, it may be useful to examine this group of villages in greater detail. The table given above shows the proportion of villages in different sub-classes of small-sized villages to the total of 1,000 of all villages in the State and districts during the last three Censuses. There are three such sub-classes which have been examined, namely, less than 500, 500—999 and 1,000—1,999. They constitute the population sizes in which a large number of villages are comprised.

5. The smallest of the group, namely, villages with less than 500 population has been on the decline in the State during the last 20 years from 83·8 per cent in 1941 to 77·8 per cent in 1961. Similar decline is noticeable in all the districts except in Baudh-Khondmals, where the proportion has risen from 969 to 978 during the last two decades. This district is completely land-locked, has no railways or industries even of the small-scale type, and is a primitive seat of the tribal population. On account of the traditional attachment of the tribal population to small-sized villages the district shows a trend different from others. Districts which have undergone drastic reduction in proportion between 1941 and 1961 are Ganjam, Sundargarh and Keonjhar where the number of the smallest sub-class (villages with less than 500 population) has decreased by over 10 per cent. These three districts have become prosperous during the last decade, there was industrial expansion in two of them, namely, Sundargarh and Keonjhar and agricultural development in the third, namely, Ganjam. Other districts where the reduction is considerable are Cuttack and Sambalpur, which is due to their general economic prosperity. This general decline between 1941 and 1961 is not smooth, because there are fluctuations in most cases in the year 1951. The proportions are inconsistent being affected by rise and fall between 1941 and 1951. This is due to the serious dislocation of rural economy during the decade on account of conditions arising from the Second World War, combined with the adverse effects of food scarcity and ill-health. The decade 1951—61 was comparatively free from these adversities. Therefore, the ultimate decline appears to be well marked.

6. The group of villages containing population 500—999 has undergone considerable increase in number between 1941 and 1961. Out of a total of 1,000 villages of all population classes in Orissa, 121 belonged to this group in 1941. The proportion rose to 158 in 1961. Similar trend of growth is noticeable in respect of all districts except Baudh-Khondmals where the proportion fell from 28 to 19 during a span of 20 years. The reasons are similar to those given for the opposite phenomenon of increase in proportion in the smallest size of villages. The proportion of the villages of this particular size in 1951 has not been steady among different districts. In some districts there is decline and in others there was some amount of growth between the decade 1941 and 1951. The erratic behaviour of the year 1951 arose from the same conditions as mentioned in the paragraph above.

7. In the group of villages of the population size 1,000-1,999, there is a substantial rise between 1941 and 1961. In the State, the proportion has increased from 35 to 54. Similar growth has taken place in all the districts except Baudh-Khondmals where the proportion has remained unaltered between 1941 and 1961.

LARGE VILLAGES AND SMALL TOWNS

8. The number of large villages with population of over 2,000 is comparatively small. Only 7·8 per cent of the State's rural population live in them. These villages a e spread over 175 police stations out of 299 in he State. Some of these police stations, however, have small towns within their jurisdiction in addition to the large-sized villages. The number of such police stations is 29.

9. There are altogether 146 exclusively rural police stations containing 350 large villages, 29 police stations containing large villages as well as small towns and 20 police stations with small towns but without large village. The police stations which contain large villages as well as small towns are 29 in number and contain 118 large villages and 30 small towns. The police stations containing small towns but no large village have got 20 towns within the jurisdiction of 20 such police stations. Most of the police stations containing large villages or containing large villages as well as small towns are found in coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and the plains portion of Ganjam. The districts in the inland region have got a small share in this respect.

10. The Statement IV.16 will show the distribution of 1,000 population in large villages and small towns in different districts and police stations of the State.

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
KALAHANDI DISTRICT ..	42(15)	5(1)	500(2)	500(1
Kesinga ..	59(1)	..	..	..
Kashipur ..	38(1)	..	..	..
Dharamgarh ..	70(2)	..	..	..
Junagarh ..	27(1)	51(1)	..	..
Koksara ..	195(6)	..	..	..
Jaipatna ..	38(1)	..	..	..
Khariar ..	48(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Sinapali ..	97(2)	..	..	..
Sadar ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
Jonk ..	..	..	1,000(1)	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
KORAPUT DISTRICT ..	37(20)	..	216(3)	456(3)
Narayanapatna ..	42(1)	..		..
Pappadahandi ..	56(1)	..	..	..
Tentulikhunti ..	47(1)	..	..	..
Jeypore ..	99(1)	..	..	..
Boipariguda ..	65(1)	..	..	..
Kundra ..	79(1)	..	..	..
Borigumma ..	109(2)	..	..	..
Kotpad ..	30(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Kodinga ..	140(4)	..	..	..
Umarkot ..	30(1)	..	..	..
Malkangiri ..	40(1)	..	..	..
Venkatapalam ..	108(1)	..	..	..
Kalyansingpur ..	74(1)	..	..	..
Bissamcuttack ..	46(1)	..		
Gudari ..	109(1)	..	..	..
Padmapur ..	125(1)	..	..	..
Koraput ..	..		1,000(1)	
Machkund ..	..		1,000(1)	..
Nowrangapur ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
Rayagada ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
Gunupur ..	..	..	.	1,000(1)

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station		Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
		2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1		2	3	4	5
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT	..	94(48)	9(2)	134(2)	529(4)
Sambalpur	..	140(2)	...	...	..
Lakhanpur	..	61(1)	...	..	..
Brajarajnagar	..	247(3)	..	..	1,000(1)
Burla	..	401(3)	..	..	1,000(1)
Sason	..	83(1)	..	..	..
Katarbaga	..	299(5)	..	..	..
Jharsuguda	..	215(3)	..	..	1,000(1)
Laikera	..	87(2)	..	..	..
Bargarh	..	291(7)	..	..	1,000(1)
Padampur	..	..	100(1)	..	..
Sohela	..	82(2)	..	..	..
Bijepur	..	46(1)	...	...	..
Barpali	..	106(2)	103(1)	..	..
Bheden	..	128(3)	...	..	..
Attabira	..	315(8)	..	..	..
Bhatli	..	58(1)	..	..	..
Riamal	..	82(1)	..	..	..
Kuchinda	..	64(1)	..	..	..
Govindpur	..	99(1)	..	..	..
Rairakhol	..	127(1)	..	..	..
Hirakud	..	..	..	1,000(1)	..
Deogarh	..	..	..	1,000(1)	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000- *contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
BOLANGIR DISTRICT ..	38(15)	5(1)	624(4)	376(1)
Bolangir ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
Loisingha ..	87(3)	..	..	..
Tusra ..	23(1)	..	..	..
Patnagarh ..	31(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Belpara ..	102(2)	..	..	..
Tarbha ..	46(1)	85(1)	..	..
Binka ..	90(1)	..	..	..
Dungripali ..	72(2)	..	..	..
Birmaharajpur ..	39(1)	..	..	..
Saintala ..	33(1)	..	..	..
Kantabanji ..	42(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Sindhekela .	51(1)	..	..	..
Titlagarh ..	..	..	1,000(1)	..
Sonepur ..	..	..	1,000(1)	..
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT ..	17(3)	..	1,000(1)	..
Phulbani ..	137(1)	..	.	..
Baliguda ..	37(1)	..	.	..
G. Udayagiri ..	35(1)	..	.	..
Baudh ..	..	..	1,000(1)	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
GANJAM DISTRICT ..	170(109)	13(4)	360(8)	..
Chatrapur ..	268(6)	..	1,000(1)	..
Rambha ..	172(5)	..	1,000(1)	..
Purushottampur ..	169(12)	63(2)	..	..
Hinjili ..	267(7)	..	1,000(1)	..
Kodala ..	165(7)	..	..	..
Berhampur Taluk ..	270(16)	..	1,000(1)	..
Nuagam ..	87(4)	47(1)	..	..
Pattapur ..	205(8)	..	..	..
Jarada ..	95(2)	..	..	..
Bhanjanagar ..	135(4)	..	1,000(2)	..
Tarasingi ..	55(1)	..	..	..
Gangapur ..	314(11)	..	..	..
Buguda ..	128(4)	..	..	..
Surada ..	415(5)	..	1,000(1)	..
Bodogodo ..	70(1)	..	..	..
Aska ..	292(11)	..	1,000(1)	..
Parlakhemundi ..	73(3)	67(1)	..	..
Serango	44(1)	..	..	..
R. Udayagiri ..	75(1)	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT ..	47(12)	..	..	185(2)
Lephripara ..	66(1)	..	..	..
Hemgir ..	56(1)	..	..	..
Bhasma ..	55(1)	..	..	..
Talsara ..	137(3)	..	..	..
Rajgangpur ..	83(2)	..	..	1,000(1)
Bisra ..	27(1)	..	..	..
Bonaigarh ..	124(3)	..	..	..
Sundargarh ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
DHENKANAL DISTRICT ..	109(41)	6(1)	374(2)	626(2)
Sadar ..	118(5)	..	..	1,000(1)
Motanga ..	63(1)	..	..	..
Kamakhyanagar ..	95(4)	..	..	..
Parjang ..	176(5)	87(1)	..	..
Bhuban ..	63(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Angul ..	209(7)	..	..	1,000(1)
Chhendipada ..	183(3)	..	..	..
Bantala ..	68(1)	..	..	..
Talcher ..	54(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Colliery ..	379(4)	..	..	..
Hindol ..	184(1)	..	..	..
Balimi ..	87(1)	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
DHENK ANAL DISTRICT—*concld.*				
Rasol ..	195(2)	.. ..	..	..
Pallahara ..	69(1)	..	..	..
Gondia ..	106(3)	..	..	..
Athmallik ..	125(1)	..	..	..
PURI DISTRICT ...	94(61)	13(4)	44(1)	214(2)
Sadar ...	146(5)	..	..	..
Brahmagiri ..	26(1)	..	..	..
Satyabadi ..	131(4)	..	..	..
Delang ...	92(2)	..	..	..
Pipli ...	111(3)	...	..	..
Nimapara ..	90(3)	..	..	..
Gop ...	93(3)	...	..	..
Kakatpur ...	83(3)	..	..	..
Balipatna ...	265(5)	...	..	..
Balianta ...	153(3)	123(1)	..	..
Chandka	83(1)	...	..	..
Khurda ...	48(2)	..	..	1,000(1)
Banpur ...	88(3)	..	..	..
Tangi ...	69(2)	..	..	.
Daspalla ..	110(2)	..	..	.
Nayagarh ..	214(6)	..	1,000(1)	..

STATEMENT IV-16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 1,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
PURI DISTRICT—*concld.*				
Fategarh ..	75(2)	..	..	..
Khandpara ..	88(2)	221(2)	.	..
Odagaon ..	187(4)	..	.	..
Sarankul ..	129(3)	..	..	..
Ranpur ..	69(2)	76(1)	..	..
Jatni ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
KEONJHAR DISTRICT ..	47(12)	..	..	1,000(2)
Patna ..	27(1)	..	..	..
Telkoi ..	57(1)	..	..	..
Anandapur ..	139(5)	..	..	..
Râmchandrapur ..	40(1)	..	..	..
Soso ..	91(1)	..	..	..
Chamakpur ..	47(1)	..	..	..
Barbil ..	274(2)	..	..	1,000(1)
Keonjhar ..	..	..	..	1,000(1)
CUTTACK DISTRICT ..	64(73)	4(2)	92(3)	207(3)
Sadar ..	162(8)	..	..	..
Chowdwar ..	148(2)	..	..	1,000(1)
Tangi ..	117(2)	135(1)	..	..
Salepur ..	12(1)	..	..	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*contd.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
CUTTACK DISTRICT—*concld.*				
Mahanga ..	23(1)	..	..	..
Gobindpur ..	44(2)	..	..	..
Jagatsingpur ..	22(2)	..	..	..
Balikuda ..	23(1)	..	..	..
Ersama ..	38(1)	..	..	..
Tirtol ..	61(4)	..	..	..
Banki	186(6)	68(1)	1,000(1)	..
Baideswar ..	89(1)	..	..	..
Jajpur ..	30(2)	—	—	1,000(1)
Barchana ..	54(2)	—	—	..
Dharamsala ..	42(2)	..	..	..
Sukinda ..	51(2)	—	..	..
Korai ..	33(1)	..	1,000(1)	..
Binjharpur ..	166(9)	..	—	..
Kendrapara ..	62(4)	—	..	1,000(1)
Patamundai ..	116(6)	—	..	..
Patkura ..	34(2)	..	..	..
Aul ..	97(5)	..	..	..
Tigiria ..	156(2)	..	..	..
Baramba ..	146(4)	..	..	..
Kanpur ..	68(1)	..	..	..
Athgarh ..	..	..	1,000(1)	..

STATEMENT IV.16

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in villages of 2,000 and over and in towns of population below 20,000—*concld.*

(Number of villages and towns are shown in brackets under columns 2 to 5)

District/Police Station	Distribution of 1,000 of total rural population in villages of		Distribution of 1,000 of total urban population in towns of	
	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	Less than 10,000	10,000—19,999
1	2	3	4	5
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT ..	27(13)	..	286(1)	..
Badasahi ..	40(1)	..	..	..
Betnoti ..	55(1)	..	..	.
Bangriposi ..	21(1)	..	..	..
Badampahar ..	105(2)	..	..	..
Gorumahisani ..	218(2)	..	..	..
Bahalda ..	83(2)	..	..	..
Karanjia ..	50(1)	..	..	..
Jashipur ..	32(1)	..	..	..
Raruan ..	36(1)	..	..	..
Rairangpur ..	..	..	1,000(1)	.
Udala ..	27(1)	..	..	..
BALASORE DISTRICT ..	63(30)	4(1)	102(1)	253(2)
Balasore ..	184(3)	..	..	..
Soro ..	46(2)	..	..	1,000(1)
Baliapal ..	96(2)	..	..	..
Singla ..	56(1)	110(1)	..	..
Raibania ..	146(2)	..	..	..
Bhadrak ..	78(2)	..	..	..
Bonth ..	46(1)	..	..	..
Dhamnagar ..	82(3)	..	..	..
Tihiri ..	94(3)	..	.	..
Basudebpur ..	231(8)	..	.	..
Nilgiri ..	70(2)	..	.	..
Berhampur ..	125(1)	..	.	..
Jaleswar ..	..	..	.	1,000(1)
Chandbali ..	..		1,000(1	..

11. The number of police stations in the State containing large-sized villages or small-sized towns or both is limited. Out of such police stations, the maximum number is found to be concentrated along the coastal belt in an almost contiguous area. Although four police stations, namely, Baliapal, Singla, Raibania and Jaleswar situated in the northern-most corner of the district of Balasore have no link with similar police stations and the Sadar PS in the same district stands isolated, the remaining 73 police stations in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam excluding its agency portion adjoin each other. After establishing a contiguous belt, they throw out spurs into adjoining districts. Kanpur PS in the western corner of Cuttack district together with 13 police stations of Dhenkanal district look like branching off from the main belt running through similar police stations of Cuttack district. Three police stations of Keonjhar district, namely, Ramchandrapur, Anandapur and Soso adjoin the police stations of Balasore district while two police stations, namely, Phulbani and G. Udayagiri in Baudh-Khondmals district are adjacent to Ganjam district. The two police stations in Ganjam Agency, namely, R. Udayagiri, Serango together with Parlakhemundi PS form the connecting link between the seven police stations of Koraput district as well as with Kashipur PS in Kalahandi district, since transferred to Koraput district. Surada PS of Ganjam Agency is also on the borders of the plains portion of the same district. Thus 73 police stations of the coastal districts together with 29 police stations of the four inland districts are contiguous to each other while the remaining 93 police stations are spread over other parts of the State.

12. Inter-district comparison will bear out that Ganjam district has achieved considerable progress in rural development which is reflected in the growth of the highest number of large-sized villages as well as the small towns. There are altogether 113 such villages in the district which is roughly one-fourth of the total number in the State. The number of 8 small towns in Ganjam shown in the Statement IV.16 is the highest number of towns in any district. There is also the parallel growth of rural and urban areas noticeable in six contiguous police stations. This district remained comparatively free from natural calamities and flood havocs and had the advantage of all-weather road communications connecting the towns with an extensive hinterland which was favourable to the development of trade and commerce. The other three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore which are visited by floods at frequent intervals have some extent of disadvantage because of the absence of all-weather communications. In spite of these drawbacks, the agricultural prosperity of the districts contributed to the high density of well populated villages numbering 171. The remaining 184 large villages are spread out in nine other districts.

13. At the police station level, Berhampur Taluk PS in Ganjam district has the distinction of having 16 large villages with population of 2,000 and over, followed by Purushottampur, Gangapur and Aska police stations having 12, 11 and 11 such villages respectively. Binjharpur PS is the only police station in Cuttack district having 9 large villages. Other police stations worthy of mention are Koksara in Kalahandi district, Bargarh and Attabira in Sambalpur district, Pattapur, Kodala, Hinjili and Chatrapur in Ganjam district, Parjang and Angul in Dhenkanal district, Nayagarh in Puri district, Banki, Patamundai and Sadar PS in Cuttack district and Basudebpur in Balasore district where at least 6 to 8 large villages are found. In other areas of the State, there are 9 police stations with 5 villages each. 13 with 4 villages each and 21 with 3 villages each and a majority of them are located in the four coastal districts. Out of 37 police stations with 2 villages each, 21 are situated in the coastal districts and 16 in inland districts. The remaining 76 police stations with one large village each, which is usually the headquarters of the police stations, are all found in the inland districts, excepting 15 which are in the coastal districts.

14. The growth of large villages during the decade 1951—61 has been more impressive than the growth of urban areas. In spite of the increase in the number of small towns, the extent of urban development is rather small. The growth of small towns side by side with large villages is found in 29 police stations only, out of which 14 are located in the coastal districts. There are 20 police stations with one small town each but without any large village. Most of the large villages failed to acquire urban status because they lacked in development of necessary urban characteristics.

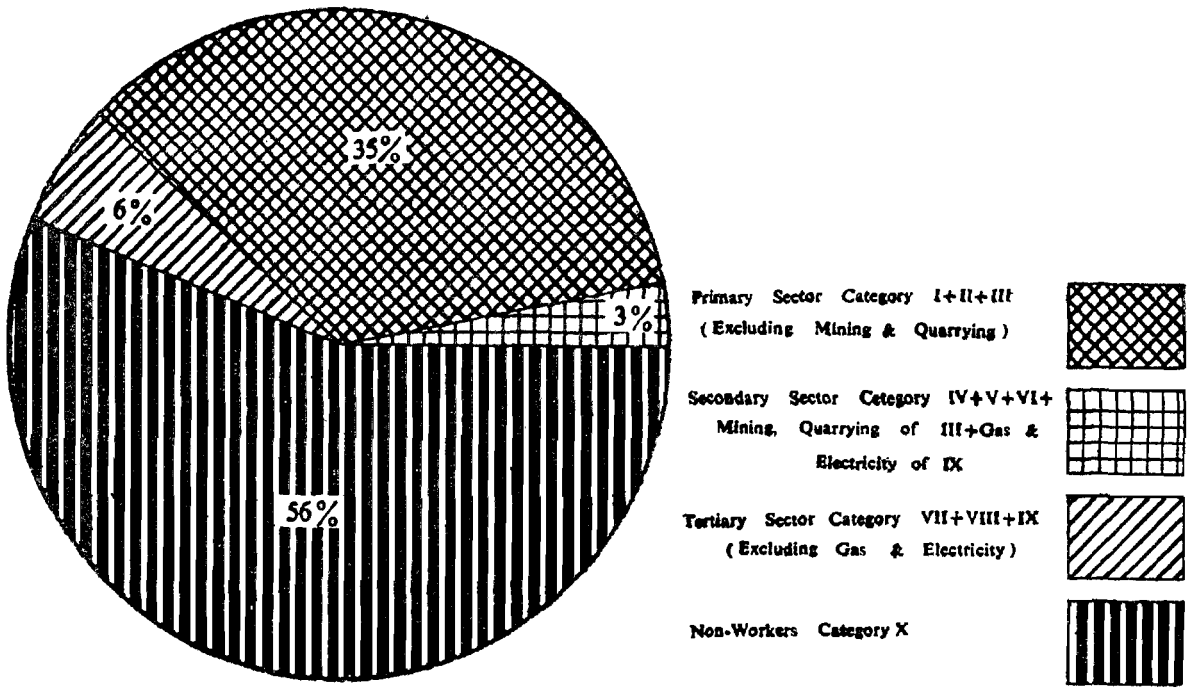
CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL POPULATION BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

15. The rural population of 16,439,196 in Orissa is classified into workers and non-workers as given below. The workers are shown under nine industrial categories according to the scheme of Economic Classification adopted in the Census of 1961.

STATEMENT IV.17
Percentage of Workers and Non-workers

Category	Population	Percentage to total, rural population
1	2	3
(A) All workers and non-workers in rural areas of Orissa ..	16,439,196	100
(B) WORKERS	7,245,211	44·1
Category I As Cultivator .	4,322,465	26·3
Category II .. As Agricultural Labourer ..	1,293,843	7·9
Category III .. In Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	119,710	0·7
Category IV .. At Household Industry ..	500,608	3·0
Category V . In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	27,957	0·2
Category VI . In Construction .	14,935	0·1
Category VII . In Trade and Commerce ..	100,287	0.6
Category VIII . In Transport, Storage and Communications ..	18,783	0·1
Category IX In Other Services ..	846,623	5·2
(C) NON-WORKERS .	9,193,985	55·9

IV. D—PERCENTAGE OF RURAL WORKERS IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND OF NON-WORKERS



16. Thus the bulk of absolute population comprises a majority of non-workers who constitute 55·9 of the total rural population. The workers are limited to 44·1 per cent only, divided into nine categories as mentioned above. Among the working pupulation, by far the largest percentage is claimed by cultivators (26·3 per cent). The next popular category is formed by agricultural labourers (7·9 per cent) followed by the category 'Other services' (5·2 per cent).

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

17. The proportion of workers and non-workers according to the industrial categories in the rural areas of the State and districts is shown below:

STATEMENT IV. 18

Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and by non-workers of the rural population of districts

State/District	Total	Categories of workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Orissa ..	**441**	**263**	**79**	**7**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**52**	**559**
Kalahandi ..	457	274	98	2	27	N	N	5	N	51	543
Koraput ..	550	341	108	7	19	2	1	5	N	67	450
Sambalpur ..	535	319	95	3	51	N	N	4	N	63	465
Bolangir ..	489	301	92	2	39	N	N	5	N	50	511
Baudh-Khondmals ..	566	366	76	7	32	N	1	8	N	76	434
Ganjam ..	507	264	98	14	36	3	1	12	1	78	493
Sundargarh .	501	340	71	3	23	2	1	3	1	57	499
Dhenkanal ..	417	250	63	4	42	N	N	4	N	54	583
Puri .	347	199	55	12	29	3	1	9	2	37	653
Keonjhar ..	450	310	69	20	22	N	1	2	1	25	550
Cuttack ..	327	179	48	4	29	4	3		2	50	673
Mayurbhanj ..	522	304	138	13	32	N	N		1	31	478
Balasorea ..	320	218	49	3	13	1	N	5	2	29	680

18. The proportion of workers is lower than that of non-workers in the State and in seven districts. namely, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore In the remaining six districts the workers are larger in proportion. The three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore pose a serious problem because nearly two-thirds of the rural folk in these districts are economically inactive. The position will be reviewed further in due course.

19. Out of the total number of workers, categories I and II have covered the largest proportion in all the districts. These are the persons who mainly depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The figures show to what great extent rural Orissa is dependent on agricultural pursuits. The proportion of cultivators (category I) which varies from 179 in Cuttack district to 366 in Baudh-Khondmals in the highest of all the industrial categories of workers, while the category II, agricultural labourers, comes next with proportions varying between 48 in Cuttack district to 138 in Mayurbhanj district. The proportions of workers in categories III, V, VI, VII and VIII are quite low in the State as well as in the districts and need no observation except that the low ratio in these categories confirms the rural characteristics of the population. The proportions of workers in category IX, 'Other Services', and category IV 'Household Industry', are next to the agricultural classes in all the districts except Mayurbhanj where category IV is slightly above category IX. The pattern of distribution of the working classes with emphasis on agriculture and with higher disposition for other services and petty household industries than for manufacturing, construction, trade, commerce, transport, etc., shows the lack of progressive character in rural economy.

20. It is evident that uniformity in the proportions of workers of particular industrial categories in all the districts is lacking and that participation in agriculture is the chief economic feature of the working population. It may be useful to find out the abnormal trends in any district, if any, by adopting a mean which may be 25 per cent above or below the State average, particularly in respect of the two most important categories, namely, I and II. The analysis made in Statement IV.18 shows that Koraput district has recorded more than 25 per cent above the State average in both the categories I and II, while Baudh-Khondmals and Sundargarh districts have higher proportions in category I and Mayurbhanj district in category II only. The districts of Puri and Cuttack have lesser proportions, far below 75 per cent of the State figures in both the categories, while Balasore district has maintained similarity with these two districts in category II only. These 3 districts form a compact block with identical rural characteristics responsible for the low percentage of participants in agriculture. The pattern of distribution of workers in all the nine industrial categories of the four inland districts of Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj stand in contrast to that of the coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. In spite of the high density of population and otherwise better economic conditions in the coastal areas, the adverse distribution of workers and non-workers seems to have resulted from the non-participation of large number of females in economic activities. The women in the inland districts provide the contrast by working with their male partners in large numbers, making substantial contribution to the rural working force. The distribution of workers and non-workers at the police station level may be helpful in following up the problem on regional basis. The following statement gives the police station wise distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and by non-workers in respect of seven districts

STATEMENT IV. 19

Districts where the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and non-workers of the rural population is distinctly different from that of the State as a whole, 1961

District/Police Station	Total	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as: Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
KORAPUT DISTRICT ..	550	341	108	7	19	2	1	5	N	67	450
Koraput ..	540	379	76	2	10	N	N	4	N	69	460
Dasamantapur ..	566	324	195	5	12	2	..	2	N	26	434
Lakshmipur ..	567	299	169	11	21	1	8	5	N	53	433
Narayanapatna ..	483	282	91	10	13	1	N	5	N	81	517
Nandapur ..	503	320	121	17	14	3	N	4	N	24	497
Semiliguda ..	532	385	122	1	10	..	N	5	N	9	468
Pottangi ..	586	377	191	2	3	N	N	N	N	13	414
Padwa ..	584	213	320	3	5	N	N	1	N	42	416
Machkund ..	437	315	42	5	13	2	15	3	2	40	563
Nowrangapur ..	516	294	108	9	16	N	N	7	N	82	484
Pappadahandi ..	532	323	94	9	23	5	1	8	N	69	468
Jeypore ..	558	264	79	24	21	5	N	18	N	147	442
Boipariguda ..	540	379	86	6	10	1	1	2	N	55	460
Kundra ..	455	243	92	7	25	1	..	4	N	83	545
Borigumma ..	606	388	135	7	14	1	1	5	N	55	394
Kotpad ..	577	414	69	8	18	1	N	4	N	63	423
Kodinga ..	603	446	45	15	43	10	N	3	N	41	397
Bhairavasingpur ..	551	266	94	8	26	3	..	5	N	149	449
Umarkot ..	548	405	77	2	21	1	1	2	2	37	452
Dabugam ..	622	482	71	6	30	1	1	8	N	23	378
Jorigam ..	477	303	104	3	21	N	N	2	N	44	523
Malkangiri ..	614	527	43	4	15	1	1	2	N	21	386
Motu ..	570	520	32	1	3	..	..	1	..	13	430
Venkatapalam ..	604	575	16	1	2	N	..	1	1	8	396
Mathili ..	563	451	65	2	11	1	N	2	N	31	437
Rayagada ..	562	259	191	13	17	1	N	4	2	75	438
Kalyansingpur ..	568	258	233	9	20	1	N	5	N	42	432
Bissamcuttack ..	447	190	87	5	19	2	1	6	1	136	553
Ambodala ..	525	263	132	1	6	1	N	3	4	115	475
Gunupur ..	572	208	76	5	38	N	N	9	N	236	428
Gudari ..	561	246	209	6	33	2	N	9	1	55	439
Padmapur ..	590	236	138	21	45	1	1	11	N	137	410
Puttasingi ..	601	406	74	5	13	1	N	6	N	96	399
Tentulikhunti ..	534	293	116	11	21	N	N	5	N	88	466
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT	566	366	76	7	32	N	1	8	N	76	434
Phulbani ..	564	378	44	9	20	2	3	7	3	98	436
Phiringia ..	655	493	96	8	38	..	N	..	..	17	345
Khajuripada ..	604	438	59	14	31	1	1	3	N	57	396
Baudh .	528	303	77	13	46	N	N	4	N	85	472
Ghantapada ..	528	369	81	1	26	..	..	2	N	49	472
Manamunda ..	579	367	85	4	53	..	N	2	N	68	421
Harbhanga ..	552	372	86	8	19	1	N	5	N	61	448
Baliguda ..	595	401	55	8	21	N	2	10	N	98	405

STATEMENT IV. 19

Districts where the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and non-workers of the rural population is distinctly different from that of the State as a whole, 1961—*contd.*

District/Police Station	Total	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT—*concld.*											
Belghar ..	507	405	59	4	13	..	..	17	..	9	493
Kotgarh ..	537	369	92	5	6	2	1	12	1	50	463
Daringibadi ..	590	408	23	5	19	N	1	12	N	122	410
G. Udayagiri ..	567	315	108	5	35	1	1	13	N	89	433
Raikia ..	493	248	85	4	33	N	N	14	N	109	507
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT	501	340	71	3	23	2	1	3	1	57	499
Sundargarh .	541	317	105	1	27	1	N	2	N	88	459
Lephripara ..	533	319	120	1	40	1	N	2	N	50	467
Hemgir ..	381	241	70	1	15	N	..	4	N	50	619
Bhasma ..	527	321	112	5	34	N	N	4	1	50	473
Talsara ..	495	351	85	1	29	N	..	3	N	26	505
Bargaon ..	485	342	76	1	24	N	N	2	N	40	515
Rajgangpur ..	474	349	40	N	18	N	1	3	1	62	526
Birmitrapur ..	491	345	27	15	21	N	N	3	2	78	509
Raiboga ..	613	540	25	2	23	..	N	2	..	21	387
Bisra ..	579	466	29	3	16	8	3	5	4	45	421
Bonaigarh ..	522	250	125	2	19	N	2	4	1	119	478
Banki ..	567	362	64	4	29	1	1	4	.	102	433
Gurundia ..	407	323	49	1	20	N	N	1	N	13	593
Sarasara Balang ..	430	344	56	1	19	..	N	2	..	8	570
Mahulpada .	460	369	66	3	16	..	..	N	..	6	540
Koira ..	412	233	60	36	5	10	1	2	4	61	588
Kamarposh Balang .	437	225	53	1	35	N	2	3	6	112	563
Raghunathpali ..	443	320	36	6	18	N	1	5	4	53	557
PURI DISTRICT ..	347	199	55	12	29	3	1	9	2	37	653
Sadar ..	362	199	37	11	30	5	5	15	2	58	638
Krushnaprasad ..	313	188	33	48	18	2	N	2	N	22	687
Brahmagiri ..	321	229	21	27	16	1	N	5	N	22	679
Satyabadi .	336	215	43	5	32	3	N	6	1	31	664
Delang ..	348	200	47	5	31	5	2	7	4	47	652
Pipli ..	356	198	81	4	32	2	2	6	1	30	644
Nimapara ..	352	221	72	2	22	1	1	4	1	28	648
Gop ..	342	218	49	5	26	2	N	8	1	33	658
Kakatpur ..	330	224	35	11	15	4	N	7	N	34	670
Bhubaneswar ..	358	164	105	6	13	3	1	7	5	4	642
Balipatna ..	374	144	98	13	49	3	N	15	1	51	626
Balianta .	394	147	92	5	57	13	1	16	2	61	606
Chandka ..	388	161	60	35	22	7	N	11	1	91	612
Jatni ..	336	145	70	7	23	2	2	8	3	76	664
Khurda ..	345	160	67	18	22	5	N	11	1	61	655
Banpur ..	310	171	35	17	21	2	1	18	2	43	690

STATEMENT IV.19

Districts where the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and non-workers of the rural population is distinctly different from that of the State as a whole, 1961—*contd.*

District/Police Station	Total	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
PURI DISTRICT—*contd.*											
Tangi ..	299	160	36	37	12	2	N	17	4	31	701
Begunia ..	351	189	90	6	33	4	N	6	N	23	649
Bolgarh ..	348	179	65	16	52	2	N	10	N	24	652
Nayagarh ..	345	186	55	9	50	2	N	7	1	35	655
Fategarh ..	316	211	39	14	27	3	N	4	3	15	684
Khandpara ..	326	199	22	9	41	3	1	9	2	40	674
Gania ..	390	211	84	14	31	3	N	7	4	36	610
Daspalla ..	472	311	72	8	26	4	1	7	1	42	528
Nuagaon ..	422	265	68	21	43	N	N	4	N	21	578
Odagaon ..	398	237	80	3	48	1	N	4	1	24	602
Sarankul ..	329	205	51	12	27	1	N	6	N	27	671
Ranpur ..	310	213	32	8	17	8	N	11	N	21	690
CUTTACK DISTRICT ..	327	179	48	4	29	4	3	8	2	50	673
Sadar ..	368	110	48	5	27	23	13	23	11	108	632
Chowdwar ..	366	155	50	2	13	53	2	22	12	57	634
Tangi ..	383	138	51	3	28	19	49	28	8	59	617
Kissennagar ..	398	194	28	1	57	3	1	10	3	101	602
Salepur ..	339	166	72	1	32	4	3	9	2	50	661
Mahanga ..	341	193	42	N	44	..	.	8	1	53	659
Gobindpur ..	366	170	94	4	35	3	1	8	2	49	634
Jagatsingpur ..	343	180	63	3	37	2	N	6	1	51	657
Balikuda ..	310	172	48	1	25	2	1	4	1	56	690
Ersama ..	330	236	40	4	17	1	N	5	1	26	670
Tirtol ..	329	201	39	5	30	2	1	6	2	43	671
Banki ..	341	149	44	31	31	1	2	10	3	70	659
Baideswar ..	330	172	35	8	42	6	1	5	4	57	670
Jajpur ..	292	151	52	2	24	1	N	7	1	54	708
Barchana ..	328	193	56	4	19	2	N	4	2	48	672
Dharamsala ..	303	144	42	7	32	5	1	13	3	56	697
Sukinda ..	349	205	69	18	20	N	N	3	2	32	651
Korai ..	342	229	46	1	17	2	14	6	2	25	658
Binjharpur ..	280	148	46	2	24	1	N	6	1	52	720
Kendrapara ..	326	195	50	1	29	2	1	7	1	40	674
Patamundai ..	280	169	28	2	23	3	3	7	2	43	720
Patkura ..	310	207	35	1	30	1	1	3	N	32	690
Mahakalpara ..	335	265	16	3	16	1	N	3	1	30	665
Aul ..	289	183	28	5	25	1	1	6	2	38	711
Rajnagar ..	322	255	33	1	9	N	N	4	N	20	678
Athgarh ..	379	177	47	3	20	2	17	11	4	98	621
Gurudijhatia ..	378	191	90	4	17	1	1	15	8	51	622
Tigiria ..	326	161	48	4	48	1	N	31	1	32	674
Baramba ..	351	199	38	13	50	N	N	12	1	38	649
Kanpur ..	327	191	19	1	49	1	N	15	11	40	673
Narsingpur ..	350	208	16	3	35	N	1	7	12	68	650

STATEMENT IV.19

Districts where the distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of workers and non-workers of the rural population is distinclty different from that of the State as a whole, 1961—*concld.*

District/Police Station	Total	Distribution per 1,000 of rural population as Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT	522	304	138	13	32	N	N	3	1	31	478
Baripada	550	270	153	14	16	N	1	6	3	87	450
Badasahi	495	214	201	10	24	N	N	2	N	44	505
Baisinga	469	217	211	1	20	N	N	1	1	18	531
Betnoti	536	289	123	5	64	1	1	6	5	42	464
Muruda	518	276	128	9	70	N	1	3	1	30	482
Suliapada	543	345	56	16	91	N	N	3	1	31	457
Kuliana	536	263	191	11	24	N	N	3	1	43	464
Bangriposi	533	234	236	8	27	N	N	3	1	24	467
Rairangpur	592	397	109	26	30	..	1	2	1	26	408
Badampahar	540	307	100	87	17	2	N	2	3	22	460
Bisoi	613	369	189	19	18	N	N	2	1	15	387
Gorumahisani	516	217	79	150	31	2	1	5	4	27	484
Bahalda	576	476	52	3	17	N	N	3	1	24	424
Tiring	590	431	99	2	37	N	N	4	2	15	410
Karanjia	496	301	88	4	35	1	2	7	2	56	504
Jashipur	533	374	99	9	20	.	N	1	N	39	467
Raruan	526	369	114	4	18	N	1	1	N	19	474
Thakurmunda	547	390	121	1	26	..	N	1	N	8	453
Udala	425	227	145	1	25	N	N	2	N	25	575
Sarat	450	294	73	N	41	..	..	N	N	42	550
Khunta	452	230	159	N	36	N	N	2	N	25	548
BALASORE DISTRICT	320	218	49	3	13	1	N	5	2	29	680
Balasore	332	173	96	3	10	1	1	8	2	38	668
Simulia	324	254	34	1	11	5	1	2	1	15	676
Khaira	335	255	50	N	11	N	N	4	1	14	665
Soro	319	220	53	6	14	1	N	3	1	21	681
Shergada	317	193	65	6	10	1	1	6	4	31	683
Remuna	332	181	57	1	16	N	N	5	2	70	668
Basta	338	188	66	1	16	7	N	7	5	48	662
Jaleswar	276	155	73	2	8	5	N	1	2	30	724
Bhograi	305	225	26	12	10	N	N	5	1	26	695
Baliapal	314	219	40	2	13	N	0	17	N	23	686
Singla	333	255	48	1	10	N	N	2	N	17	667
Raibania	396	206	141	1	23	N	N	2	1	22	604
Bhadrak	311	198	32	1	12	2	1	4	10	51	689
Bonth	321	245	34	1	14	2	N	4	1	20	679
Bhandaripokhari	311	234	41	N	9	N	1	2	N	24	689
Dhamnagar	289	188	43	3	16	N	N	5		33	711
Tihiri	308	228	33	1	13	2	N	6	1	24	692
Chandbali	338	270	21	1	23	N	0	4	N	19	662
Bansada	329	268	37	1	8	N	N	2	N	13	671
Basudebpur	295	235	17	9	15	N	N	5	1	13	705
Nilgiri	342	195	74	N	18	1	N	1	N	53	658
Berhampur	409	247	126	1	16	N	N	1	N	18	591

N—Negligible

21. Out of 13 districts of the State, 7 districts, namely, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore have shown characteristics quite distinct from those of other districts with regard to distribution of workers into nine industrial categories and of non-workers. Examination of these characteristics on the basis of districts as units will be too broad, and thus less useful. So it is deemed necessary to examine the matter PS-wise. There are many police stations which show remarkable abnormality in the distribution of their population into the industrial categories. Out of these categories, two, namely, categories I and II have special importance because they comprise the largest proportion of workers in the rural areas. So the abnormalities of different localities or police stations in these two categories may be examined in greater detail.

22. Fixing 25 per cent above and below the State average in categories I and II to form the norm in order to study the abnormal tendencies, the upper limit of the norm in case of Orissa State comes to 329 in category I and 99 in category II. Similarly, the lower limit of the norm is 197 in case of category I and 59 in case of category II. Any police station which records a proportion higher than the upper limit or down-grades itself below the lower limit may be said to be displaying abnormal tendencies. Such tendencies may be grouped into the following eight classes and shown according to the police stations which come under each of these classes :

(*i*) *Higher than the State norm in Categories I and II*—In these classes, there are only 7 police stations in two districts of the State. They are—Semiliguda, Pottangi and Borigumma PSs in Koraput district and Rairangpur, Bisoi, Thakurmunda and Raruan PSs in Mayurbhanj district.

(*ii*) *Higher than the State norm in Category I but within the norm in Category II*—There are 20 police stations located in 4 inland districts in this class. They are the police stations of Koraput Boipariguda Kotpad, Mathili, Puttasingi, Umarkot and Dabugam in Koraput district; the police stations of Phiringia, Khajuripada, Ghantapada, Manamunda, Harbhanga, Belghar and Kotgarh in Baudh-Khondmals district; the police stations of Talsara, Bargaon, Banki and Mahulpada in Sundargarh district ; and only two police stations, namely, Jashipur and Tiring in Mayurbhanj district.

(*iii*) *Higher than the State norm in Category I but below the norm in Category II*—14 police stations distributed in 4 districts come under this class. In Koraput district, the police stations are Kodinga, Malkangiri, Motu and Venkatapalam; in Baudh-Khondmals district the police stations are Phulbani, Baliguda and Daringibadi ; in Sundargarh district the police stations are Rajgangpur, Birmitrapur, Raiboga, Bisra and Sarasara Balang ; and lastly the police stations in Mayurbhanj district are Bahalda and Suliapada.

(*iv*) *Within the State norm in Category I but above the norm in Category II*—In this class, there are 29 police stations in the State. The names of these police stations are given against the districts to which they belong.

District	Police Station
Koraput ..	Dasamantapur, Lakshmipur, Nandapur, Padwa, Nowrangapur, Jorigam, Rayagada, Kalyansingpur, Ambodala, Gudari, Padmapur and Tentulikhunti
Baudh-Khondmals	G. Udayagiri
Sundargarh ..	Sundargarh, Lephripara, Bhasma and Bonaigarh
Mayurbhanj ..	Baripada, Badasahi, Baisinga, Betnoti, Muruda, Kuliana, Bangriposi, Badampahar, Udala and Khunta
Balasore ..	Raibania and Berhampur

(v) *Within the State norm in Category I but below the norm in Category II*—Out of 35 police stations falling under this class, the coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore have 10, 8 and 13 police stations respectively whereas Koraput has only one and Sundargarh has 3 police stations. The districtwise distribution of these police stations is as follows: in Koraput district— Machkund; in Sundargarh district—Gurundia, Kamarposh-Balang and Raghunathpali; in Puri district—Sadar, Brahmagiri, Satyabadi, Delang, Gop, Kakatpur, Fategarh, Khandpara, Sarankul and Ranpur; in Cuttack district— Ersama, Tirtol, Korai, Patkura, Mahakalpara, Rajnagar, Baramba and Narsingpur; in Balasore district—Simulia, Khaira, Soro, Bhograi, Baliapal, Singla, Bhadrak, Bonth, Bhandaripokhari, Tihiri, Chandbali, Bansada and Basudebpur.

(vi) *Lower than the State norm in Category I but higher than the norm in CategoryII*— In this class the only police station in the State is Bhubaneswar in Puri district.

(vii) *Lower than the State norm in Category I but within the norm in Category II*—16 police stations in this class are dispersed in four districts as follows: Balipatna, Balianta, Chandka, Jatni, Khurda, Begunia and Bolgarh belong to Puri district; Salepur, Gobindpur, Jagatsingpur and Gurudijhatia belong to Cuttack district; Balasore, Shergada, Basta, Jaleswar and Nilgiri belong to Balasore district. All of them are in the coastal area of the State.

(viii) *Lower than the State norm in both the categories*—The police stations which show proportions below the State norm in both the categories are 24 in number. They all belong to the three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The districts and the police stations are indicated below :

District	Police Station
Puri ..	Krushnaprasad, Banpur, Tangi and Nayagarh
Cuttack ..	Sadar, Chowdwar, Tangi, Kissennagar, Mahanga, Balikuda, Banki, Baideswar, Jajpur, Barchana, Dharamsala, Binjharpur, Kendrapara, Patamundai, Aul, Athgarh, Tigiria and Kanpur
Balasore ..	Remuna and Dhamnagar

23. The police stations which have proportions of workers within the norm of the State in both the categories need no mention, because they do not happen to come under any one of the classes of abnormalities. As regards those police stations which are vitiated by abnormalities, two broad pictures are available. In the inland districts which have large percentage of tribal population the workers concentrate on agricultural activities and the participation of female workers in large numbers has led to the high proportion of agricultural workers as compared with other categories. The three coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri, however, provide the contrast on account of low participation of the working classes in cultivation work or agricultural labour, aggravated highly because of indifference of the women folk to such economic activities.

SEX COMPOSITION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

24. The sexwise distribution of workers and non-workers influences the ultimate proportion in different industrial categories and is thus relevant for study. The following statement gives the population of workers and non-workers of each sex in the rural areas of the State and districts. These districtwise figures are based on Table B-III, Part B.

STATEMENT IV.20

Proportion of workers and non-workers of each sex of 1,000 of rural population

State/District	Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Orissa ..	**441**	**303**	**138**	**559**	**193**	**366**
Kalahandi ..	457	313	144	543	181	362
Koraput ..	550	330	220	450	172	278
Sambalpur ..	535	324	211	465	172	293
Bolangir ..	489	327	162	511	172	339
Baudh-Khondmals ..	566	321	245	434	175	259
Ganjam ..	507	285	222	493	192	301
Sundargarh ..	501	311	190	499	192	307
Dhenkanal ..	417	299	118	583	201	382
Puri ..	347	297	50	653	198	455
Keonjhar ..	450	294	156	550	208	342
Cuttack ..	327	286	41	673	209	464
Mayurbhanj ..	522	301	221	478	200	278
Balasore ..	320	290	30	680	215	465

25. The extremely low proportion of female workers in the three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and also the high proportion of non-workers in these three districts mark the salient features. The rate of participation of female workers is very high in the districts of Koraput, Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj compared with the State figures. The remaining five districts have not displayed abnormalities in the proportion of female workers. The proportion of male workers and non-workers in all the districts is comparable with the State figure and no wide disparities are noticed.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

26. The extent of education among workers represents the degree of awareness of their rights and interests. As the preference for higher education is circumscribed by the limited financial resources and absence of adequate facilities persons with higher education and degree-holders are found in villages only to a small extent. Therefore, the study of educational levels may be confined to three broad groups, namely, 'Literate without educational level', 'Primary or Junior Basic', and 'Matriculation and above'. Table B-III, Part B gives the figures of the working and non-working population by their educational standards.

27. The bulk of rural working population are illiterate in as much as 63 per cent of the male workers and 97·9 per cent of the female workers come in this category. Out of the remaining 37 per cent of literate male workers and 2·1 per cent of female workers, 32·6 per cent of the male workers and a majority of the female workers are barely literates without any educational standard. A poor percentage (4·4) of the male workers have attained educational levels out of which only 0·7 per cent are above the Matriculation standard. The subsidiary Table B-III, Part B.I which gives the distribution of the entire rural working population among the nine industrial categories by their

educational levels has recorded the highest proportion of illiterates in category II (826 per 1,000 persons) followed by the categories III and IV. The lowest proportion of illiterates, 289 per 1,000 persons are found in category VII. The high proportion of illiterates in categories I and II who constitute more than three-fourths of the total rural workers is the principal reason of the backwardness and ignorance of the villagers.

28. The proportion of illiterates and literates in the districts compared with the proportion for the State brings to light the differences among the districts in the nine industrial categories of workers. While the proportion of illiterate female cultivators is more or less uniform throughout the State, the proportion of male illiterate cultivators exceeds the State average in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. The districts of Dhenkanal, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore have recorded higher proportion of literate cultivators compared to the State figures in both the sexes. The proportions in the remaining districts have not displayed abnormalities and are within reasonable margin of the State average, excepting the proportion of female literate cultivators in Sambalpur district which is much above the State figure. Among the agricultural labourers, the variation in the proportion of female illiterates of the district can be ignored, being small, but the proportion of literate females in the districts of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack is quite satisfactory as they exceed the State average. The proportion of male literate workers in the districts of Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore is much above the State average with corresponding low figures of the illiterates. The proportion of literates is very low in Kalahandi, Koraput and Mayurbhanj districts. Thus the comparative study of educational levels in categories I and II shows that the coastal districts are quite progressive,as more than 53 per cent of the male cultivators and 26 per cent of the female agricultural labourers are literate. Female literacy in these areas has also gained ground with much higher proportion than the State average. As less than 25 per cent of the total rural workers are, distributed in the industrial categories III to VIII, the small proportion of workers in each of these categories and their educational levels do not disturb the rural pattern of literacy already discussed above. In category IX, the three districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Bolangir have recorded high proportion of illiterate male workers, while the two coastal districts of Puri and Balasore have high proportion of literates. The variation in each of the remaining districts is not far from the State figure. As regards the females, high proportion of literates are found in the districts of Puri, Cuttack, Balasore, Sundargarh and Keonjhar.

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

29. The educational levels of non-working population are important for consideration particularly because of inclusion of students in this category. As all the children in the age-group 0—5 form part of the non-working force, their number to some extent contributes to the high percentage of illiteracy among non-workers. The Subsidiary Table B-III, Part B.2 which shows the distribution of non-working persons by their educational levels discloses that 73·4 per cent of the males and 90·5 per cent of the females are illiterates. Although the percentage of literacy among the working male population is higher than that of non-working males, the percentage among female non-workers is higher than that of female working population. This may be mostly due to the devotion of educated females to household duties, which comes under non-working category. Among the non-workers, 21·7 per cent of the males and 8·8 per cent of the females are literates without any educational standard, while 4·5 per cent of the males and 0·7 per cent of the females have attained primary or Junior Basic standards. The percentage of matriculates and above is

negligible. Koraput district has the highest record of illiteracy which stands at 900 while Kalahandi, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Ganjam, Baudh-Khondmals and Keonjhar districts have exceeded the State average varying between 751 to 856 per 1,000. The extent of illiteracy is comparatively low in the rural areas of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts where the percentage varies between 646 and 669. Although the proportion of male literates is above the State average in Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts, the proportion of female literates is lower.

AGE-GROUPS AND SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION

30. The division of rural population into broad age-groups and their sex ratio is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT IV.21

Age-groups and Sex Ratio of Rural Areas

State/District		All ages	0—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Orissa	* ..	..	**14·3**	**14·6**	**10·5**	**16·3**	**15·9**	**11·4**	**11·2**	**5·7**
	† ..	**1,015**	**1,051**	**1,019**	**883**	**1,092**	**1,011**	**966**	**961**	**1,206**
Kalahandi	* ..	..	15·5	16·5	11·2	15·7	16·6	11·2	9·1	4·1
	† ..	1,023	1,061	1,052	860	1,100	997	937	990	1,461
Koraput	* ..	..	12·5	12·9	11·4	18·1	18·2	11·9	10·4	4·6
	† ..	992	1,166	1,061	817	1,134	1,005	880	847	932
Sambalpur	* ..	..	12·7	13·5	9·6	15·1	16·9	12·7	12·5	6·8
	† ..	1,013	1,037	1,029	888	1,092	985	941	986	1,226
Bolangir	* ..	..	13·5	15·4	11·0	15·1	17·2	11·9	10·6	5·2
	† ..	1,004	1,082	1,049	846	1,061	946	933	997	1,303
Baudh-Khondmals	* ..	..	13·9	14·7	10·1	15·4	17·0	12·7	11·5	4·6
	† ..	1,013	1,049	1,018	879	1,127	995	941	970	1,246
Ganjam	* ..	..	15·2	14·7	11·0	15·7	15·0	11·1	11·1	6·1
	† ..	1,095	1,017	1,000	932	1,201	1,122	1,169	1,155	1,317
Sundargarh	* ..	..	14·8	15·2	10·8	15·9	16·0	11·5	10·4	5·2
	† ..	990	1,038	1,027	928	1,051	939	868	946	1,263
Dhenkanal	* ..	..	15·5	15·6	10·9	15·7	15·4	10·7	10·9	5·3
	† ..	1,000	1,053	1,030	914	1,081	953	916	950	1,150
Puri	* ..	..	13·5	14·0	11·5	16·6	15·3	11·0	12·2	5·8
	† ..	1,023	1,041	1,012	952	1,098	1,035	1,036	915	1,152
Keonjhar	* ..	..	15·4	16·4	10·6	16·7	15·8	10·7	9·8	4·5
	† ..	992	1,044	1,005	897	1,070	948	888	956	1,263
Cuttack	* ..	..	14·0	13·6	9·7	16·5	14·8	11·4	12·7	7·2
	† ..	1,020	1,038	1,016	887	1,014	1,073	1,023	969	1,198
Mayurbhanj	* ..	..	15·3	16·4	10·1	17·0	16·0	11·0	9·6	4·5
	† ..	996	1,016	1,000	813	1,126	963	884	970	1,443
Balasore	* ..	..	15·7	14·0	9·2	17·3	15·2	11·0	11·3	6·2
	† ..	983	1,059	979	851	1,091	1,005	924	848	1,064

Note:—The symbols given after the name of State/Districts indicate as follows:—(*) Percentage of Total rural population ; (†) Sex ratio in the age-groups. Figures relating to 'age not stated' are small and are not included in the statement.

31. The distribution of the rural population of the State in different age-groups as given in the table above does not display any abnormalities. Nearly 39 per cent of the rural population is within 14 years of age and the remaining 61 per cent is well distributed in the age-groups from 15 years. The percentage in the districts is comparable with the State as the variation in any of the age-groups is limited to 2 per cent above or below the State average. A close examination, however, shows that there is a small excess in percentage of the age-group 5—9 compared with the age-group 0—4. Decrease in percentage is noticeable in the percentage of the age-group 10—14, which is a normal feature. The apparently higher percentage in the age-groups 15—24, 25—34, 35—44 and 45—59 is the result of forming age-groups of longer spans of life than in the preceding age-groups. This pattern of age distribution is seen also in all the districts except Balasore, where the decline begins from the age-group 5—9. This may be due to higher number of births during the last quinquennium, resulting in the elaboration of the lowest age-groups.

32. The sex composition of the rural population during the decade 1951—61 has adversely suffered. A downward trend of the female ratio from 1,029 in 1951 to 1,015 in 1961 is noticeable. All the districts with the exception of Kalahandi have registered a similar decline in sex ratio. Kalahandi is the only district where the number of females rose from 1,020 per 1,000 males in 1951 to 1,023 in 1961. Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj districts where the proportion of females was higher than the males in 1951, have recorded an abrupt fall in 1961, when the number of females has gone down to 990 and 996 respectively per 1,000 males. The large number of male workers concentrated in the industrial areas has been mainly responsible for this adverse ratio. Koraput, Keonjhar and Balasore districts where the number of females was below par in 1951, have undergone further decline in 1961. The remaining eight districts where the female population was substantially high in 1951, continue to maintain the level above the equality line, though the ratio has declined. The female population in the rural areas still continues to be greater than the male population, but the gap between the two sexes is getting reduced.

AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

33. Table C-III Part C gives the age, sex and education in rural areas, and the Subsidiary Table C-III Part C.1 shows the distribution of 1,000 persons in each age-group and sex by educational levels. As children below five years are treated as not literates, they are excluded from the subsidiary table in order to have a clean picture of literacy standards. The age-groups 5—14 and 60+ maintain the same proportion of male illiterates at the State level (649 per 1,000 persons), and the age-group 35—59 is close to this figure, namely, 624 per 1,000 persons. The age-group 15—34 has the lowest male illiterates of 579 per 1,000 persons. There is a gradual increase in the proportion of female illiterates from 858 per 1,000 persons in the age-group 5—14 to 905 in the age-group 15—34, 962 in the age-group 35—59 and 984 in the age-group 60+.

34. The proportion of male literates increased from 308 per 1,000 persons in the age-group 5—14 to 343 in the age-group 15—34 but thereafter, gradual decline is noticed in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. As regards the female literates, the largest number of 132 per 1,000 persons is found in the age-group 5—14 with gradual decline from the subsequent age-groups. This type of distribution in other educational levels, namely, Primary or Junior Basic and Matriculation and above leads to the positive conclusion that the proportion of male literates gradually increases from age-group to age-group till 34 years, while opposite is the case with female literacy standards.

35. Although variations in the actual proportion of male and female literates are found, the districts of Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore have the same pattern of distribution as the State, namely, gradual decline in the proportion of female literates from the age-group 5—14 onwards and increase in the proportion of the male literates from the age-group 5—14 to 15—34 followed by slight decrease in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. The districts of Bolangir, Ganjam and Keonjhar while showing the gradual decline in the proportion of female literates, have deviated from the above districts by recording an increase in the proportion of male literates even in the age-group 35—59. The proportion of literates in both the sexes has assumed downward trend from age-group to age-group in the three districts of Koraput, Sambalpur and Sundargarh. In the case of Mayurbhanj district, the proportion of male literates is the lowest in the age-group 15—34 although slight increase is noticed in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+.

36. The decrease in the proportion of female literates after the age of 14 years may be attributed to the local custom of early marriage and also to the fact that ten years earlier when they should have begun education, literacy percentage was much lower than what it was in 1961. Moreover, adult females whose hands are full with household chores are not so much interested in adult literacy programmes sponsored by the Social Welfare Departments. The increase in the percentage of male literates from age-group to age-group is a healthy sign. The drive for adult literacy in the rural areas through the C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks appears to have helped to some extent in increasing the proportion of literate males.

DIVISION OF NON-WORKERS BY BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPES OF ACTIVITIES

37. Table B-IX deals with the categories of non-workers into eight-fold activities and the Subsidiary Tables B-IX.2 and B-IX.3 show the distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age-groups and by type of activitiy respectively.

38. The Subsidiary Table B-IX.2 shows that 891 per 1,000 male non-workers are in the age-group 0—14, 62 in the age-group of 15—34, 19 in the age-group of 35—59 and 27 in the age-group of 60+. But a different pattern is found in the distribution of female non-workers in as much as 498 per 1,000 persons are found in the age-group 0—14, 263 in the age-group 15—34, 169 in the age-group 35—59 and 69 in the age-group 60+. While the proportion of females is low in the first age-group of 0—14, their proportion in all other age-groups is higher compared to the male sex.

39. The age-groups of full-time students disclose that 89·1 per cent of the male and 93·7 per cent of the female students are in the age group 0—14, while 10·9 per cent and 6·2 per cent are in the next age-group of 15—34.

40. The non-workers engaged in household duties when distributed in age-groups shows the percentage as follows. There are 42·8 per cent of males and 15 per cent of females in the age-group 0—14, 27·4 per cent of males and 48·6 per cent of females in the age-group 15—34, 18·7 per cent of males, 30·1 per cent of females in the age-group 35—59 and 10·8 per cent of males and 6·2 per cent of females in the age-group 60+. In the next age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 the females, who constitute 48·6 per cent and 30·1 per cent respectively, are higher in percentage than the males. This is so because females above the age of 15 are usually married and take to household duties. The engagement of 27·4 per cent males in the age-group 15—34 and 18·7 per cent in the age-group 35—59 in household duties is on the high side and amounts to wastage

of working force. This wastage results from the peculiar social order particularly in the north-western districts, by which male members are required to look after the up-keep of the house, tend the cattle and take care of the children during the absence of women folk who keep busy in economic pursuits, such as, hawking of fruits and vegetables grown in family garden or snacks made at home, such as, *chura, murhi,* etc., or in plucking kendu leaves from forest areas for sale to contractors.

41. The non-workers classified as 'Dependants', infants and disabled, when distributed into age-groups show that 92·2 per cent of males and 85·6 per cent of females are in the age-group 0—14, 2·7 per cent of males and 2·6 per cent of females are in the age-group 15—34, 1·6 per cent of males and 3·4 per cent of females are in the age-group 35—59 and 3·4 per cent of males and 8·3 per cent of females are in the last age-group 60+. The number of children in the age-group 0—14 who are idle and do not go to schools, contributing to excessive illiteracy in the rural areas, is deplorably large.

42. The distribution of non-workers by types of their activities at the district level as given in Subsidiary Table B-IX.3 indicates that the proportions of male full-time students are much below the State average in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Sundargarh while it is in excess of the State average in the districts of Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore. The proportions in the districts of Ganjam and Mayurbhanj are nearer the State average. Excepting the district of Kalahandi where the proportion of female full-time students is much less than that of the State, their proportion in all the districts is comparable with the State figure, as the variations are not too wide. In the sphere of household duties, the proportions of males in Koraput and Balasore districts are very much in excess of the State figure while the district of Baudh-Khondmals has the lowest proportion. The districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Puri and Mayurbhanj have lower proportions while the districts of Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Cuttack are higher in proportions than the State. The highest proportions of females are found in the three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore while Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj have the lowest proportions in the State.

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

INTRODUCTORY

The Concept

For purposes of the present Census, the extent of migration has been determined only on the consideration of the place of birth of the person enumerated. On account of adoption of such a concept, there was the risk of true migration being artificially inflated, and the return to the place of birth being altogether suppressed. The limitation imposed by nature of the concept was therefore designed to be counter-balanced by further elucidation sought from the citizen, by putting two new subsidiary questions, viz.,

(*i*) Whether the place of birth was rural or urban, and

(*ii*) What was the duration of residence in the place of enumeration.

The Questionnaire

2. These two additional questions considerably enlarged the scope of the enquiry as it will appear from the form of questions asked and the elaborate instructions issued for recording the answers in the present Census compared with the Census of 1951. The questions asked and the instructions given for the recording of answers in the two Censuses are given below:

Question	*Instructions for recording answers*
	1951 CENSUS
Q. 5—Birth Place	Write 1 for every person born in the district of enumeration. If the person was born inside the State of enumeration but outside the district of enumeration, write the name of the birth district. If the person was born outside the State of enumeration, write the name of the State or foreign country where he was born according to the answer given.

Question	*Instructions for recording answers*	
	1961 CENSUS	
Q.4(*a*)—Birth Place	The following abbreviations should be used :—	
	1. If born in village or town in which enumerated ..	Write PL
	2. If born in another village or town of district in which enumerated ..	Write D
	3. If born in another district in the State of enumeration ..	Write name of district
	4. If born in another State in India ..	Write name of district and State if name of district is known. Otherwise write name of State
	5. If born in a country outside India e.g. Pakistan or any other country ..	Write name of country
	6. Persons born at sea or in air or in railway carriages or on road transport e.g., buses etc., should be entered as such	
Q.4(*b*)—Whether born in village or town	Use the following abbreviations :—	
	1. If born in a village ..	Write R
	2. If born in a town which is considered a town at the present time even if it was not so considered at the time of birth	Write U

Question	*Instructions for recording answers*	
Q.4(*c*)—Duration of residence	Use the following abbreviations :—	
	1. For a person born in village or town or city in which enumerated ..	Write X
	2. For a person born in another village or town or city of district of enumeration or who was not born in the district of enumeration ..	Write the number of completed years this person has been in the village/ town of enumeration. (Do not take into account periods of temporary absence on leave or holiday or business).
	3. If the duration of residence is less than one year ..	Write O
	4. If the duration of residence is one year or over ..	Write the actual number of completed years of residence.

3. In 1951 no effort was made to draw a distinction in the movement of population between rural and urban areas. Migration within the district received no attention. During the period of 10 years since 1951 there developed the tendency of shift from agriculture to industry, whatever might be the extent, giving considerable importance to rural-urban migration which was on the increase. The question asked in 1951 had to undergo modification if the full scope of movement of population was to be ascertained. Apart from finding out the extent of rural-urban migration, the duration of migration was also studied for distinguishing between purely temporary movements and movements of semi-permanent or permanent type. The form of question adopted in 1961 was thus more fitted to elicit answers on several aspects of the movement of population.

Migration Statistics

4. As a result of the elaboration of the questions in 1961, it was possible to get a variety of migration statistics. In 1951, the single question of migration just enabled to build one table on the subject relating to distribution of population of each district according to their places of birth. But in the present Census a series of six useful tables (known as 'D' series Tables) has been built up on the undermentioned topics, viz.,

Table	D-I—Non-Indian Nationals
	D-II—Place of Birth
	D-III—Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration
	D-III-A—Migrants from other States and outside India (less than 5 years duration) classified by age-groups.
	D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers, also by occupational divisions and groups
	D-V—Cities showing population born locally, migrants from rural areas and migrants from other towns and cities
	D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth

Type of Migration

5. In consideration of the nature and duration of the movement, migration may be divided into five classifications as given below :

(*a*) *Birth Migration* – Children are born sometimes in maternity homes or hospitals located outside the place of enumeration. There are also cases of birth in the houses of grand-parents, relatives or friends in view of available facilities there. The children are brought back subsequently to the village or town where the parents permanently reside. Such cases are counted as 'birth migration'.

(*b*) *Marriage Migration*—The ties of marriage take the wives to the residence of their husbands which might be located in a different town or village. There are also instances of husbands moving to the residence of their wives' parents, which however is not common.

(*c*) *Job Migration*—This includes (*i*) seasonal or temporary migration of labour, and (*ii*) periodic migration on account of holiday or leave or illness.

(*d*) *Casual Migration*—Visits of near relations and friends for short periods come under this category.

(*e*) *Permanent Migration*—This is induced by better living or climatic conditions, or economic attractions resulting in permanent settlement in the new locality.

Classification of migration according to duration

6. In spite of considerable elaboration of the question on migration in 1961, the materials obtained from the answers are inadequate for a comprehensive study of the movement of population. Approximate conclusions, however, can be drawn from the analysis of the length of period of stay at the place of enumeration. In order to facilitate the analytical study of the duration of residence, Table D-III (Migrants classified by place of birth and duration of residence in place of enumeration) provides information regarding five broad groups of periods of stay, namely, less than 1 year, 1—5 years, 6—10 years, 11—15 years and 16 years and over. These periods more or less correspond to the different types of migration. For example, a stay of less than 1 year may be birth, marriage or casual migration. Similarly, 1—5 years may be marriage or job migration. 6—10 years and 11—15 years may be semi-permanent and more than 16 years may be permanent migration. Overlapping of the purpose of migration in different periods of residence is also possible, though such cases may not adversely affect the broad conclusions which will be discussed hereafter.

HOME-BORN AND MIGRANTS

Persons born at place of enumeration

7. The rural and urban population of the State, as recorded, are 16,439,196 and 1,109,650 persons respectively. Out of this population, 11,480,245 persons in the rural areas and 591,733 persons in the urban areas were enumerated at the place of birth. The districtwise and sexwise break-up of the rural and urban home-born population is given below :

STATEMENT V.1

Persons born at place of enumeration

State/District	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Orissa ..	**11,480,245**	**7,204,742**	**4,275,503**	**591,733**	**347,075**	**244,658**
Kalahandi ..	691,435	420,041	271,394	16,287	8,915	7,372
Koraput ..	1,028,810	612,463	416,347	37,223	20,693	16,535
Sambalpur ..	874,288	564,995	309,293	55,221	33,574	21,647
Bolangir ..	691,134	437,269	253,865	25,021	15,237	9,784

STATEMENT V. I

Persons born at place of enumeration – *concld.*

State/District	Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Baudh-Khondmals ..	339,912	213,669	126,243	3,395	1,885	1,510
Ganjam ..	1,235,441	739,828	495,613	103,566	51,653	51,913
Sundargarh ..	424,869	257,511	167,358	41,216	28,126	13,090
Dhenkanal ..	695,456	438,043	257,413	29,465	18,666	10,799
Puri ..	1,226,079	796,336	429,743	65,620	41,049	24,571
Keonjhar ..	509,701	311,085	198,616	15,514	8,887	6,627
Cuttack ..	1,973,178	1,284,885	688,293	123,728	74,852	48,876
Mayurbhanj ..	847,520	520,810	326,710	13,886	7,862	6,024
Balasore ..	942,422	607,807	334,615	61,586	35,676	25,910

The statement above shows that 69·8 per cent of the rural population and 53·3 per cent of the urban population were residents at the place of birth during the period of enumeration. Occasional absence on short visits outside their place of birth was discounted as their presence at the time of enumeration in the place of birth is the main criterion. The results show that 30·2 per cent of the rural population and 46·7 per cent of the urban population are migrants living in the locality of enumeration.

Persons born outside the place of enumeration

8. Persons who are not born at the place of enumeration are regarded as immigrants to the area. They may be from within the district, from one district to another within the State or from outside the State. The statement below gives the number and percentage of the different types of movement of population in the State.

STATEMENT V.2

Persons born outside the place of enumeration

Description	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants ..	4,958,951 (30·2%)	951,856 (5·8%)	4,007,095 (24·4%)	517,917 (46·7%)	266,913 (24·1%)	251,004 (22·6%)
(*i*) Migrants within the district ..	4,215,862 (25·7%)	702,089 (4·3%)	3,513,773 (21·4%)	238,462 (21·5%)	109,444 (9·9%)	129,018 (11·6%)
(*ii*) Migrants from outside the district but within the State	592,003 (3·0%)	153,082 (0·9%)	348,921 (2·1%)	138,672 (12·5%)	75,696 (6·8%)	62,976 (5·7%)
(*iii*) Migrants from outside the State and within the country	225 670 (1·4%)	87,968 (0·5%)	137,702 (0·9%)	129,895 (11·7%)	74,310 (6·7%)	55,585 (5·0%)
(*iv*) Migrants from outside the country	15,416 (0·1%)	8,717 (0·06%)	6,699 (0·04%)	10,888 (1·0%)	7,463 (0·7%)	3,425 (0·3%)

(Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total rural and total urban population of the State)

Out of 30·2 per cent of the migrants to rural areas, 25·7 per cent have come from within the district, of whom 4·3 per cent are males and 21·4 per cent are females. Similarly, the migrants from outside the district but within the State constitute 3 per cent, of whom 0·9 per cent are males and 2·1 per cent are females. The excess of females probably arises from marriage. In the rural population of the State, only 1·4 per cent of the rural population have come from outside the State and a negligible percentage of 0·1 per cent have come from outside the country. In the case of urban areas, the migrants form 46·7 per cent of the total urban population, of whom 21·5 per cent are from within the district, 12·5 per cent are from outside the district but within the State and 11·7 per cent are from outside the State but within the country. The proportion of persons coming from outside the State is almost equal to the inter-district migration which may be attributed to the growth of industries, trade and commerce and other services. The percentage of foreign immigrants is small but significant, being of the order of 1 per cent. The sex ratio in the urban areas shows slight excess in favour of males, namely, 24·1 per cent to 22·6 per cent. Thus both the sexes appear to have moved into the towns in approximately equal proportions.

MIGRATION WITHIN THE DISTRICT

9. Although the mobility of the population within the district is fairly intensive, there was no occasion in the previous Censuses to estimate the extent of internal migration, that is , from one village to another or from one police station to another within the district. 'Birth place' statistics were confined to the district of birth as a whole, and not to smaller administrative units within the district. A departure was made during the current Census for the first time to ascertain the internal movement of population. As this State is predominantly rural in character, and as the tendency to urbanization is slow, it may be useful to observe the different currents of internal migration, (*a*) Rural to Rural areas, (*b*) Rural to Urban areas, (*c*) Urban to Rural areas and (*d*) Urban to Urban areas within the district.

10. Migration Tables D-II, D-III and D-VI published in part II-C of this series of Reports give the detailed data pertaining to the migrants and their duration of residence. 5,476,868 persons are recorded as born outside the place of enumeration, of whom 4,258,099 are females. Thus, the sex composition of the migrants goes heavily in favour of females, namely, 77·7 percent of females and 22·3 per cent of males. Greater mobility is found inside the district, mostly in the rural areas from one village to another or from one police station to another, but the movement from rural to urban areas within the same district is not conspicuous. 81·3 per cent of the total migrants are born inside the district of whom 77 per cent are migrants to the rural areas and 4·3 per cent to the urban areas.

Rural to Rural Migration

11. 684,466 males and 3,479,380 females have been recorded during enumeration as born in rural areas within the district but outside the place of enumeration. It is obvious that they have moved to other villages from their original place of birth. If the above migrants to rural areas are calculated in terms of percentage, the males constitute 16·4 per cent and the females 83·6 per cent. If these percentages are analysed further by the duration of residence, 1·8 per cent of males and 4·1 per cent of females are migrants of less than 1 year, 5·0 per cent of males and 16·7 per cent of females are within 1—5 years, 2·6 per cent of males and 13·4 per cent of females are within 6—10 years, 1·9 per cent of males and 12·2 per cent of females are within 11—15 years, 4·3 per cent of males and 35·0 per cent of females are above 16 years. Some of the migrants could not state the period of their residence.

12. The industrial classification of the above migrants given in Table D-VI discloses that 503,464 males and 1,315,355 females are workers and 180,419 males and 2,162,106 females are non-workers. The non-workers are constituted of 26·4 per cent of males and 62·2 per cent of females. Persons 'Unclassifiable' are omitted from Table D-VI which accounts for a small difference in the total figures. Among the working migrants constituted of 73·6 per cent of male and 37·8 per cent of female workers, a large majority of 51·8 per cent of males and 28·4 per cent of females are in agricultural activities. A smaller proportion, namely, 5·6 per cent of males and 4·2 per cent of females participate in rural industrial sector, while 16·2 per cent of males and 5·2 per cent of females are found in various other economic pursuits.

13. Exact reasons for migration cannot be determined from the birth place statistics collected during enumeration but broad surmises can be made on the basis of duration of residence and vocational distribution of workers and non-workers. Concentration of large number of females under different periods of duration of residence varying between 6 to 16 years or more and the high percentage (62 per cent) of the female non-working migrants are suggestive of the fact that their movement to other villages is on account of marriage and that they must have been engaged in household duties. The predominance of female workers in Household Industry and Trade and Commerce high-lights the female participation in rural industrial sector. This may be the reason behind 'job migration'. The duration of stay of such migrants may be roughly estimated as varying between 1 and 5 years although longer periods of stay are quite possible. Although the total number of male migrants is less than the female migrants, a majority of them with the duration of residence varying between 6 and 16 years have taken to agriculture and allied activities. Thus, agricultural employment caused the migration of a large porportion of migrants in the rural sector. Next to agriculture, the tertiary sector has absorbed a good proportion of male migrants. The small proportion of male non-working migrants may be attributed to children accompanying their parents to the village of their economic activity and also to boys sent to bigger villages for schooling. There are several migrants (74,595 males and 172,473 females) whose duration of residence is less than a year and they may be regarded either as casual migrants or as migrants of some other category just beginning their activities shortly before the time of Census enumeration. To sum up, the movement from Rural to Rural areas within the district is mostly necessitated by marriage, agricultural employment, and participation in Household Industries, Trade and Commerce and 'Other Services'.

14. The districtwise distribution of the migrants does not disclose any abnormality compared with the State figures except that in the three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore the percentage of female migrants is much higher and of male migrants much lower compared to other districts. This might have arisen from social habits of the coastal region.

Rural to Urban Migration

15. There are 80,050 males and 94,053 females who are born in rural areas but have migrated to the Urban areas of the respective districts. The sex ratio is not usual for urban migration as the males constitute 46 per cent and the females 54 per cent. The female percentage which is high and abnormal seems to have resulted from the peculiarity of the urban migration of the decade, during which mining and construction activities in new industrial towns required female labour to a large extent. The analysis by duration of residence shows that 7·7 per cent of males and 4·8 per cent of females are less than one year, 13·5 per cent of males and 12·9 per cent of females are for 1—5 years, 5·4 per cent of males and 6·7 per cent of females for periods between 6 and 10 years, 5·6 per cent of males and 7·6 per cent of females for periods between 11 and 15 years and 11·5 per cent of males and 19·7 per

cent of females have lived for more than sixteen years. Persons whose duration of residence was not recorded have been excluded.

16. The industrial classification of the migrants of the above category discloses that 48,922 males and 17,392 females are workers and 31,128 males and 76,661 females are non-workers. Although the number of female migrants is in excess of the males, their vocational distribution in all the categories of workers indicates low participation in various economic activities. It may be reasonably inferred that a large majority of them have not gone in search of jobs to the urban areas but have simply moved with their men folks in domestic tie. A large proportion of the females are non-workers and presumably they are housewives engaged in household duties. The percentage of non-working males is also high. Duration of residence reveals that a majority of them are found in periods between 1 and 5 years and 16 years and above. While the migrants for less than a year (13,401 males and 8,349 females) can be safely regarded as casual, the large number of males (23,484) with duration of residence for 1—5 years might have gone to urban areas for education. Those who have stayed for more than 16 years (20,084 males and 34,260 females) are permanent migrants. The periods of residence 6—10 years and 11 -15 years indicate semi-permanent or job migration but in the case of females, marriage migration is a better surmise.

Urban to Rural Migration

17. This kind of migration is limited as only 17,623 males and 34,393 females are found to have migrated to the villages. Out of them, 5,683 males and 16,365 females appear to have lived in the rural areas for more than 11 years. 3,207 males and 3,649 females have stayed for less than a year signifying the casual nature of their migration while 5,459 males and 7,432 females have resided for periods between 1 and 5 years. A small number of 2,547 males and 5,825 females are shown to be living between 6 and 10 years.

18. The industrial classification of these migrants shows that 12,673 males and 9,192 females are workers of whom 46·7 per cent of males and 14·8 per cent of females are engaged in agricultural activities, 5·4 per cent of males and 4·2 per cent of females in industrial activities and 19·8 per cent of males and 7·7 per cent of females in other economic pursuits. Out of the non-workers, 28·1 per cent are males and 73·3 per cent are females. The large proportion of non-working females and their long duration of residence may mean that their movement to rural areas is consequent to their marriage. The number of non-working males may be birth migrants and a few of them may be dependants too. The agricultural pursuits have attracted a substantial number of male migrants to the villages.

Urban to Urban Migration

19. The volume of this type of migration is small, because, only 29,233 males and 34,815 females born in one particular town have moved to another town of the same district. Male migrants constitute 45·6 per cent and females 54·4 per cent which shows some extent of disparity in sex ratio. The analysis by duration of residence discloses that 8·5 per cent of males and 4·8 per cent of females have lived for less than a year, 12·5 per cent of males and 12·9 per cent of females for 1--5 years, 8·1 per cent of males and 9·8 per cent of females for periods of 6—10 years, 5·5 per cent of males and 8·9 per cent of females for periods of 11—15 years and 7·4 per cent of males and 14·7 per cent of females for more than 16 years. Thus a majority of females have resided for more than a decade while the converse is true about the male migrants.

20. The industrial classification of the above migrants shows that 65·7 per cent of male and 11·2 per cent of female migrants are workers, of whom 6·5 per cent males and 3·2 per cent females are engaged in agricultural activities, 15·1 per cent males and 2·7 per cent females in industrial activities and 44·1 per cent males and and 5·3 per cent females in other remunerative activities. The non-workers are formed mostly

of females. The duration of residence of 8,044 males and 8,335 females varies from 1 to 5 years, which can be reasonably attributed to educational purpose. A smaller number, namely, 5,477 males and 3,126 females may be deemed to be casual migrants, as their period of stay is less than a year. 15,141 females have lived for more than a decade as against 8,225 males. Thus the number of permanent female migrants is much in excess of the males. This is also a marriage phenomenon.

MIGRATION FROM OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT BUT WITHIN THE STATE

21. Migration from one district to another within the State arises from marriage, social customs and economic necessities. A large number of 640,675 persons are involved in this movement of whom 228,778 are males and 411,897 are females. They constitute 11·7 per cent of the total migrants, 4·2 per cent males and 7·5 per cent females. 83,680 males and 208,494 females appear to have already settled down for more than 11 years, leaving a balance of 145.098 males and 203,403 females, who have migrated from their home districts during the decade 1951 61. Of these persons, 38,646 males and 33,737 females have stayed for less than a year, 66,326 males and 95.021 females for periods varying from 1 to 5 years, and 32,402 males and 64,797 females for periods varying from 6 to 10 years. Many of the migrants could not state the period of their residence. The vocational distribution discloses that 73·3 per cent of male migrants and 32·2 per cent of female migrants are workers. The male non-workers are 26·7 per cent and the female non-workers 67·8 per cent. Further break-up of the workers into different sectors of their economic activity shows that 30·0 per cent of the males and 21·1 per cent of the females are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, 7·9 per cent males and 4·5 per cent females are employed in industrial sector and 35·4 per cent males and 6·6 per cent females in the rest of economic activities including other services. While the female workers are comparatively low, a majority of them are devoted to agriculture and a negligible proportion are found in other activities. Much disparity is not noticed in the industrial sector where the actual number of females exceed that of their male counterparts (18,531 females as against 17,972 males). Further analysis of the above figures may be done on the basis of the locality of migration, that is, (*a*)Rural to Rural areas, (*b*) Rural to Urban areas, (*c*) Urban to Urban areas and (*d*) Urban to Rural areas.

Rural to Rural

22. 144,910 males and 333,383 females have moved from the rural areas of some districts to the rural areas of other districts. 57,111 males (39·4 per cent) and 175.616 females (52·7 per cent) have stayed for more than 10 years while the remaining persons have migrated during the last decade. To give the figures in greater detail, 23,689 males and 25,036 females have lived for less than a year, 39,462 males and 71,637 females for periods varying between 1 and 5 years and 19,658 males and 53,730 females for periods between 6 and 10 years. There are some males and females who could not state the duration of residence. The predominance of the female migrants can be attributed to marriage, as 63·6 per cent of them are non-workers, presumably attending to household duties. The male non-workers are only 20·3 per cent possibly composed of birth-migrants and students. 43·6 per cent of male workers and 25·5 per cent of female workers are in agriculture and allied activities, 6·2 per cent of males and 4·9 per cent of females in industrial sector and 29·9 per cent of males and 6 per cent of females are employed in other activities. As the number of women in general is proportionately larger than that of male migrants, their working population in agriculture and industrial sector also exceeds

that of the males. While a large number of males are found in other services, the female participation is much less in it. This goes to show that economic pursuits appear to be the main criterion for the inter-district migration of males; but marriage coupled with cultivation work etc., seems to be a greater reason for the females to move out of their districts of birth.

Rural to Urban

23. 50,990 males and 41,448 females have migrated from the rural areas of one district to the urban areas of another district, which shows the preponderance of males over female migrants. 16,613 males and 18,233 females have settled for more than 11 years. 8,979 males, 4,288 females have lived for less than a year, 15,711 males and 12,079 females for periods varying from 1 to 5 years and 8,106 males and 5,469 females for periods from 6 to 10 years. Quite a large number of these migrants (1,581 males and 1,379 females) could not state the period of their residence. However, the analysis of the working groups among these migrants shows that 62·7 per cent of males and 17 per cent of females are workers, of whom 4·9 per cent males and 1·3 per cent females are found in agricultural sector, 10·1 per cent males and 2·9 per cent females in industrial sector and 47·7 per cent males and 12·8 per cent females in other economic pursuits. The actual proportion of males is very high in all the industrial categories of workers, which signifies that the inter-district migration of females is not primarily motivated by economic objectives, job-seeking being only incidental. As higher education facilities are mostly available in urban areas and technical education is limited to few towns only, it necessarily attracts students from rural areas, which in addition to infants and other categories has raised the percentage of male non-workers to 37·3. The percentage of female non-workers which is very high, namely, 83 may lead to the conclusion that they have moved with their husbands or other male relatives, although a few of them might be students.

24. Excepting the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals, where the female migrants are in excess of the males, all the districts have registered higher proportion of males. Puri and Bhubaneswar towns which are reputed pilgrim centres besides being administrative headquarters, have attracted the largest number of outside migrants amongst all the districts. Cuttack district is second to Puri district, followed by Sundargarh district which is noted for its industrial urban areas. The number of migrants to the urban areas of Sambalpur, Ganjam and Balasore districts, though less than the above districts, is greater than the remaining districts of the State.

Urban to Urban

25. 24,668 males and 21,444 females have migrated from the urban areas of one district to the urban areas of another district. Here again, there is preponderance of males over females and their duration of stay might throw some light on the reasons therefor. 7,581 males and 8,732 females have stayed for more than a decade and the excess number of females may be an indication of marriage migration. The males appear to have been absorbed in permanent occupations. There is practically no sex disparity in the number of migrants who have lived for 6—10 years, as will be evident from the figures 3,597 males and 3,151 females. A large number of males are found living for less than a year (4,517 males and 2,153 females) and also for periods varying between 1 and 5 years (8,167 males and 6,678 females). It is thus obvious that a majority of males have resided for short periods, while the opposite is the case with females. Among the non-workers, 40·8 per cent of males with short duration of stay indicate that the urge for education caused their movement from one town to another. The high figure of 91·7 per cent of the female non-workers establishes marriage migration, although a small number of them with short duration of stay might have moved in the interest

of education. On examining the working population of both the sexes, it appears that 2·4 per cent of the males and 0·7 per cent of the females are in agricultural activities, 13·2 per cent males and 1·7 per cent females are in industrial sector and 43·6 per cent males and 5·9 per cent females are in other economic activities. A large number of male workers in non-agricultural activities conforms to the characteristics of the urban areas, while the small proportion of females shows that there are opportunities for them for increased participation. Thus the inter-district migration of males is motivated mostly by education and employment while the female mobility is chiefly due to wedlock, and to some extent due to economic pursuits.

Urban to Rural

26. The mobility of population from the urban areas of one district to the rural areas of another district has not brought out any marked features as only a small number of 7,895 males and 15,320 females are registered in this movement. The number according to duration of stay is as follows. 2,242 males and 5,812 females have stayed for more than a decade, 998 males and 2,397 females for periods varying between 6 and 10 years, 2,898 males and 4,542 females for periods varying between 1 and 5 years, and 1,428 males and 2,218 females for less than a year. The industrial classification of these migrants shows that 67·3 per cent of males and 13·7 per cent of females are workers out of whom 28·6 per cent males and 6·8 per cent females are in the agricultural activities, 6·8 per cent males and 3·6 per cent females in the industrial sector and 31·9 per cent males and 3·3 per cent females are in the remaining categories including other services. 86·3 per cent of the females are non-workers as against 32·7 per cent males. It is not difficult to trace out the reason for the large percentage of non-working female migrants to rural areas which can be safely attributed to their marriage; but it is hard to find the general reason for male non-workers who are nearly one-third of the total migrants. Education and birth migrations may cover a good portion of their total number.

MIGRATION TO CITIES

Immigration to the only City

27. Cuttack is the only city in Orissa. It has a population of 146,308 persons, namely, 84,960 males and 61,348 females, out of whom 53,924 males and 37,903 females are born in the city, while 31,036 males and 23,445 females have migrated from different parts of the State as well as from outside the State. Examination of duration of residence discloses that 16,170 males and 15,249 females are residents for more than three years; 2,598 males and 1,860 females are treated as 'Unclassifiable' and their duration of residence is not known of whom 421 males and 601 females are born outside India. Migrants from rural areas of this State as well as from outside the State constitute 19,457 males and 15,010 females of whom 10,965 males and 7,720 females are born in this district, 6,672 males and 5,059 females are born outside this district but within the State and 1,820 males and 2,231 females outside the State. Migrants from the urban areas of this State as well as from outside the State constitute 8,981 males and 6,575 females of whom 4,602 males and 1,622 females are born in the urban areas of this district, 2,695 males 2,683 females are born outside the district but within the urban areas of the State and 1,684 males and 2,270 females are born outside the State. It is noticed that the male migrants are much in excess of the females among the migrants from the urban areas of the district.

Age-groups, Workers and Non-workers

28. Age distribution of the migrants together with their classification into workers and non-workers is given below :

STATEMENT V.3

Age-groups of Workers and Non-workers of Cuttack city

Age-groups	Total		Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—14 ..	10,246	8,274	525	7	9,721	8,267
15—34	13,518	10,243	11,988	1,519	1,530	8,724
35—59 .	5,851	2,975	5,315	364	536	2,611
60+ ..	1,410	1,943	745	213	665	1,730
Age not stated ..	11	10	1	..	10	10
Total ..	31,036	23,445	18,574	2,103	12,462	21,342

It is obvious that migrants below 14 years are mostly non-workers. The predominance of the male working population is conspicuous in the rest of the age-groups while the majority of the females are non-workers. 4,341 famale non-workers who are above the age of 35 years might have immigrated into the city consequent to their marriage while a portion of them in the age-group 15—34 might have come for education. The non-working males in the age-group 15 -34 are mostly students and those in the age-group 35—59 and 60+ may possibly be rentiers, pensioners, dependants, disabled or convicts.

Vocational Distribution

29. It is worthwhile to probe into the economic activities of the working migrants who in sexwise number are 18,574 males and 2,103 females. As there are only 314 males as cultivators and 61 males as agricultural labourers, agriculture as a profession for the migrants is negligible. 18,199 males and 2,101 females are engaged in categories III to IX of the Industrial Classification Scheme of workers. Their vocational distribution according to the Divisions of National Classification of Occupations is given below :

STATEMENT V. 4

Classification of Occupations in Cuttack city

Division	Description	Males	Females
0	Professional, Technical and Related Workers ..	568	98
1	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers ..	343	14
2	Clerical and Related Workers ..	3,121	59
3	Sales Workers ..	2,895	90
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers ..	447	11
5	Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers ..	23	1
6	Workers in Transport and Communication occupations ..	942	6
7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified ..	6,443	1,421
9	Service, Sport and Recreation Workers ..	3,270	386
X	Workers not Classifiable by Occupation ..	147	15
	Total ..	18,199	2,101

Divisions 7-8 and 9 have attracted the largest number of migrants in both the sexes while Divisions 2 and 3 have provided employment to a good number of male migrants, the proportion of females being negligible. The remaining divisions have absorbed small number of migrants of both the sexes.

Literacy and Education

30. The educational levels of the migrants is given below separately for workers and non-workers :

STATEMENT V.5

Educational levels of Workers and Non-workers of Cuttack city

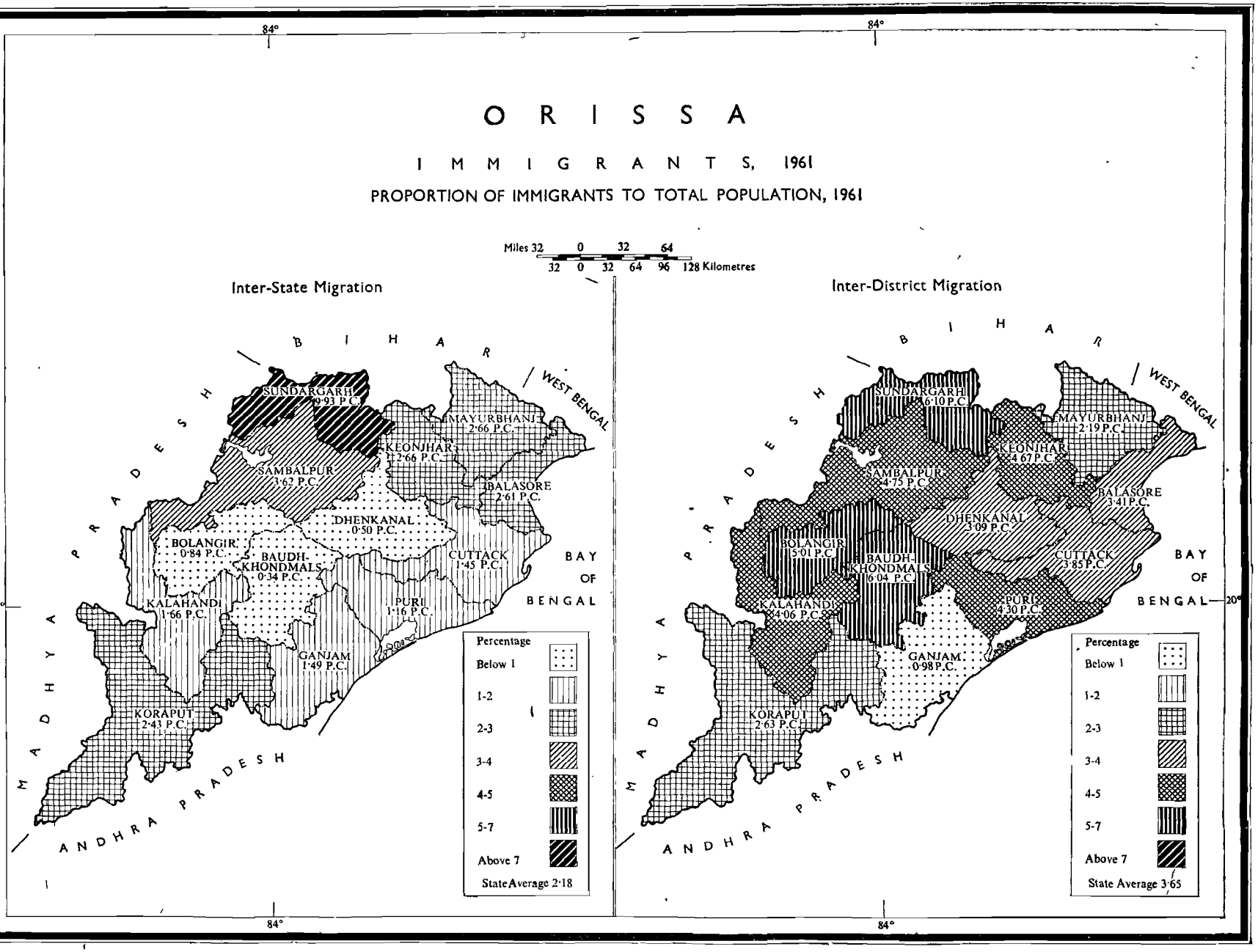
Educational level	Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Illiterate ..	4,626	1,811	6,840	12,075
Literate (without educational level) ..	7,330	119	1,359	6,281
Primary or Junior Basic ..	2,558	84	2,935	2,736
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	3,117	52	786	94
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	98	..	36	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	74	4	16	7
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	425	15	281	141
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree				
Engineering .	55	..	16	..
Medicine ..	55	11	15	4
Agriculture ..	..	..	2	..
Veterinary and Dairying ..	5	.	3	..
Technology ..	3		..	..
Teaching ..	5	3	16	4
Others ..	223	4	157	..

The age-groups 15—34, 35—59 and 60+ have the largest number of illiterate workers in both the sexes. They constitute the bulk of the labour force. Age-group 0—14 has the highest number of illiterate non-workers of both the sexes while the number of illiterate male non-workers in the subsequent age-groups is considerably low. It also appears that a majority of the educated females are non-workers. They may be either housewives attending to household duties or students. A large number of male workers who are just literate or have primary or junior basic education are employed in Divisions 7-8 and a majority of the matriculates in Division 2. As multifarious requirements in the city provide various types of employment, a majority of the male migrants seem to have come for their economic pursuits, presumably with their families which accounts for the large number of female non-workers and children in the age-group 0—14.

O R I S S A

I M M I G R A N T S, 1961

PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1961



31. The volume of migration between Orissa and the rest of India is small compared to the total population. The immigrants numbering 355,565 form 2·0 per cent and the emigrants numbering 471,891 form 2·7 per cent of the population of the State.

Immigrants

32. Out of the total number of 355,566 immigrants, 162,278 are males and 193,287 are females. A number of these immigrants were unable to describe their place of origin and other particulars, resulting in difficulty in the tabulation of various details. Therefore, such persons were excluded for tabulation purposes. The number of such immigrants is 23,487 persons composed of 11,286 males and 12,201 females. They were treated as 'Unclassifiable'. After excluding them from the total number of immigrants the rest, numbering 332,078 composed of 150,992 males and 181,086 females were included in the tables.

Increasing flow of inward migration

33. The following table gives the distribution of immigrants from other States of India among different districts of Orissa in the years 1961 and 1951. It will appear that the number of immigrants has doubled itself during the period of 10 years, increasing from 170 thousands in 1951 to 332 thousands in 1961. The gain in number of immigrants has been shared by all the districts except Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. In these two districts, the number of immigrants in 1961 is less than the immigrants in 1951. In the remaining eleven districts, the number has increased from a small excess to over 300 per cent. The largest number of immigrants is found in the district of Sundargarh (71,149) which is easily understandable because of extensive opportunities of employment in the steel factory at Rourkela. The next district to gain is Sambalpur (47,196). The flow of population from different States of India to Sambalpur resulted from the industrial expansion of the district. Other districts which contain more than 30,000 of immigrants are Cuttack, Balasore and Koraput. Cuttack district is important for medium-scale industries and also for containing the only city of the State within its limits. There was thus the occasion for a large number of immigrants from different parts of India to come to this district. Balasore district adjoins West Bengal and receives a considerable number of immigrants from across the border. The importance of Koraput district in attracting immigrants from other States lies mostly in the execution of the Dandakaranya Project meant for large-scale rehabilitation of refugees. This district is developing fast with agricultural schemes and industrial projects of multifarious types, a few important ones being the project of a new railway line under construction from Kottavalasa to Bailladila passing through this district and the setting up of a Aero-Engine Factory. All these industrial activities have contributed to immigration from other States of India.

Percentage of immigrants

34. The Statement V.6 given below also shows the percentage of immigrants in each district. Such percentage relates to the population of the State or of the particular district for each of the Censuses of 1961 and 1951.

STATEMENT V.6

Immigrants from other States of India in 1961 and 1951*

State/District		1961		1951	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Orissa	..	**332,078**	**1·89**	**170,021**	**1·16**
Kalahandi	..	15,739	1·56	5,727	0·67
Koraput	..	30,861	2·06	23,539	1·85
Sambalpur	..	47,196	3·13	33,315	2·56
Bolangir	..	6,762	0·63	5,063	0·55
Baudh-Khondmals	..	1,127	0·22	602	0·13
Ganjam	..	26,190	1·40	6,482	0·40
Sundargarh	..	71,149	9·38	18,362	3·33
Dhenkanal	..	4,205	0·41	4,473	0·53
Puri	..	14,708	0·79	6,145	0·39
Keonjhar	..	18,741	2·52	19,162	3·26
Cuttack	..	32,957	1·08	12,156	0·48
Mayurbhanj	..	28,450	2·36	16,427	1·60
Balasore	..	33,993	2·40	18,568	1·68

35. With the increase in the number of immigrants in Orissa from 170,021 in 1951 to 332,078 in 1961, their percentage to the total population of the State has increased from 1·16 to 1·89 during the period of 10 years. This gain has been shared by all the districts except Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. The highest proportion of immigrants in the population of districts is seen in Sundargarh, where every one man in ten of the general population is an immigrant. The percentage of immigrants in Baudh-Khondmals is the lowest in Orissa which is not incompatible with the conditions existing there.

36. The statement given below shows the percentage of immigrants from outside the State to the population of Orissa given separately for total, rural and urban. It will at once appear how the migration to the urban areas of Orissa is greater than to the rural areas. Over 11 per cent of males and females come and reside in the urban areas, while only 1 per cent or so divert themselves to rural areas as stated earlier, immigration being mostly from the adjacent States. The current of migration from States other than adjacent States is feeble, particularly to the rural areas of Orissa.

*Birth place unclassifiable (23,487) in 1961 and (1,526) in 1951 are not included in the statement.

STATEMENT V.7

Immigration from other States into Orissa, classified by sex, expressed as percentage of Total, Rural and Urban population of Orissa, 1961

State of origin		Percentage to population of Orissa		
		Total	Rural	Urban
ALL STATES				
Persons	..	1·89	1·24	11·57
Males	..	1·72	0·95	12·00
Females	..	2·06	1·53	11·03
ADJACENT STATES				
Persons	..	1·58	1·13	8·28
Males	..	1·30	0·81	7·82
Females	..	1·86	1·45	8·85
OTHER STATES				
Persons	..	0·31	0·11	3·29
Males	..	0·42	0·14	4·18
Females	..	0·20	0·08	2·18

Immigration to Rural areas of Orissa from Rural areas of other States

37. The districtwise distribution of migrants from rural areas of other States to rural areas of Orissa together with sex break-up is given in Statement No. V.8. A total number of 70,694 males and 119,494 females have come from the rural areas outside Orissa to the villages of Orissa. A large majority of them have migrated from the rural areas of the adjacent States, viz., 61,234 males and 114,395 females. The contribution made by the rural areas of States other than adjacent States is small, particularly with regard to the female migrants which is limited to 5,000 only. The motive behind such migration is the same as discussed earlier, namely, marriage in most of the cases of females and economic pursuits in the case of males. The outlying districts of Orissa, particularly in the north and the west have greater scope for extension of cultivation than what may be available in the adjacent States. Agriculture, thus, is the main inducement, other subsidiary ones being small types of trade, commerce and rural industries. The districtwise distribution of these immigrants shows that their number in different districts is proportionate to the agricultural prosperity and development of household industries in the districts. This is why districts like Baudh-Khondmals, Bolangir and Dhenkanal have attracted lesser number of migrants. Districts which are agriculturally not developed, such as, Kalahandi gave incentive of social and marital type in attracting larger population from the rural areas of the adjacent States. On the other hand, there are districts which are agriculturally prosperous but did not attract rural population from other States in appreciable number, such as, Puri district. The failure was due to the district being too far from the rural areas of other States. The statement given below will illustrate the position with regard to different districts:

STATEMENT V.8

Immigration in rural areas of Orissa from rural areas of other States classified by sex, 1961

State/District		Immigrants into rural areas of Orissa from rural areas of					
		Adjacent States		States other than adjacent States		All (other) States of India	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa	..	**61,234**	**114,395**	**9,460**	**5,099**	**70,694**	**119,494**
Kalahandi	..	2,652	8,166	764	460	3,416	8,626
Koraput	..	6,605	10,444	528	320	7,133	10,764
Sambalpur	..	7,171	15,874	2,157	808	9,328	16,682
Bolangir	..	1,227	1,045	992	592	2,219	1,637
Baudh-Khondmals	..	145	100	347	227	492	327
Ganjam	..	3,098	9,486	237	159	3,335	9,645
Sundargarh	..	9,971	15,507	1,192	655	11,163	16,162
Dhenkanal	..	1,516	1,386	359	297	1,875	1,683
Puri	..	925	785	182	121	1,107	906
Keonjhar	..	4,059	6,063	321	208	4,380	6,271
Cuttack	..	9,589	6,651	1,657	832	11,246	7,483
Mayurbhanj	..	5,403	18,992	290	162	5,693	19,154
Balasore	..	8,873	19,896	434	258	9,307	20,154

Immigration to Urban areas of Orissa from Urban areas of other States

38. The urban to urban inter-State movement is small in volume, being limited to 33,712 males and 22,739 females. As in the case of rural to rural movement, this movement also takes place mostly from the adjacent States. These States contribute 21,207 males and 17,897 females. A smaller number of migrants come from the urban areas of States other than adjacent States which is limited to 13,505 males and 4,842 females. Among the districts, Sundargarh has the highest number of immigrants both from the adjacent States and from the States not adjacent. Sambalpur, Ganjam Koraput and Cuttack are the other districts where this movement is of considerable dimension. There are five districts which have been benefited but poorly from such immigration into urban areas, namely, Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. A principal feature of this migration is the dominance which the males display in numbers over the females. This is opposite to the tendency seen in the rural to rural migration. The causes of the urban to urban migration being economic in most cases, males are found in larger number among the migrants. These men do not always move with female members of their family resulting in poor female ratio among the immigrants to urban areas.

STATEMENT V.9

Immigration in urban areas of Orissa from urban areas of other States classified by sex, 1961

State/District	Immigrants into urban areas of Orissa from urban areas of					
	Adjacent States		States other than adjacent States		All (other) States of India	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**21,207**	**17,897**	**12,505**	**4,842**	**33,712**	**22,739**
Kalahandi ..	292	282	294	260	586	542
Koraput ..	1,687	2,471	618	141	2,305	2,612
Sambalpur ..	3,511	2,353	1,521	951	5,032	3,304
Bolangir ..	670	166	365	100	1,035	266
Baudh-Khondmals ..	11	9	19	19	30	28
Ganjam ..	2,809	1,774	1,379	65	4,188	1,839
Sundargarh .	7,249	5,275	5,606	1,270	12,855	6,545
Dhenkanal ..	66	28	94	8	160	36
Puri ..	1,737	1,618	864	624	2,601	2,242
Keonjhar ..	407	328	136	83	543	411
Cuttack .	1,880	2,547	1,088	1,009	2,968	3,556
Mayurbhanj	269	434	106	88	375	522
Balasore .	619	612	415	224	1,034	836

Inward migration from adjacent States

39. The inward flow of migration originates mostly from the contiguous States,namely, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The number of immigrants from each of the States by different sexes is given below :

State	Persons	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	53,121	22,70	30,420
Bihar	95,46)	39,179	56,290
Madhya Pradesh	56,130	19,`86	37,044
West Bengal .	72,705	32,757	39,948
Total .	**277,425**	**113,723**	**163,702**
Other States including Union Territories ..	54,653	37,269	17,384
Unclassifiable .	23,487	11,286	12,201
Total Immigrants .	**355,565**	**162,278**	**193,287**

40. Out of the total immigrants numbering 355,565 an overwhelming majority of 78 per cent appear to come from the four adjoining States mentioned above, while a smaller number comes from the other States and territories of India. The sex ratio among the migrants offers an interesting study. In all the four neighbouring States the women migrants outnumber the men, particularly in Madhya Pradesh which sends to Orissa twice as many women as men. The inflow of migrants from the neighbouring States is so high because of the peculiar political history of the State. All the adjoining areas of Orissa were parts of the neighbouring provinces at one time in history. Thus Koraput and Ganjam formed part of the then Madras Presidency (now Andhra Pradesh), Sambalpur and a portion of Kalahandi were parts of the Central provinces and Berar at present Madhya Pradesh). The administrative relation between the rest of Orissa and Bihar and West Bengal lasted for several decades, when Orissa formed part of the province of Bengal and then of Bihar and Orissa. The administrative and political connection between different parts of Orissa and the adjoining States resulted in free flow of population on either side either on grounds of employment and economic pursuits or on grounds of marriage and other social ties. Among all the factors conducive to flow of population, marriage was important which incidentally attracted more women from the neighbouring States to Orissa. In northern and western districts the immigration of women in large numbers was also due to the demand for female labour. Such demand developed to a great extent on account of the social tendencies favourable to participation of women in economic activities.

IMMIGRATION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Foreign immigrants by sex

41. There are 26,304 immigrants from foreign countries residing in Orissa, of whom 16,180 are males and 10,124 are females. The rural/urban distribution shows that 15,416 persons (8,717 males and 6,699 females) are found in rural areas and 10,888 persons (7,463 males and 3,425 females) are living in urban areas. In the year 1951 the number of such immigrants into Orissa was 25,241 composed of 12,686 males and 12,555 females. Thus the total number of foreign immigrants in Orissa has remained practically at the same level but there has been variation in sex ratio. In 1951 the males and females were almost at par but in 1961 the position was heavily in favour of males. This might be due to the gradual elimination of women from foreign countries on account of the political change. In the year 1951 India was not very far in time from the foreign rule which had ended in 1947. So the foreigners were still continuing with their women folk, but in course of time the new-coming foreigners were mostly of the male sex, resulting in proportionate increase of that sex in the total composition of foreign immigrants.

Countries of origin

42. The largest contributor to the numerical strength of foreign immigrants in Orissa is Pakistan from where 22,698 persons, namely, males numbering 13,715 and females numbering 8,983 came. In the year 1951, Pakistan's quota was almost the same but the sex ratio was reverse, namely, there were larger number of females than males. Nepal is the next country wherefrom a substantial number of immigrants, namely, 2,476 have come. Women constitute a small proportion as their total number is 702. The other countries from where immigrants numbering over 100 have come are West Germany (426), Burma (348) and United Kingdom and North Ireland (153). All countries in Europe account for 604 immigrants of whom the largest number are from Germany and England. There is considerable increase in the number of English nationals between 1951 and 1961. The Statement V.10 gives the number of immigrants from foreign countries living in Orissa in the year 1951 and 1961.

Foreign Nationals

43. The Statement V. 10 also gives the number of foreign nationals living in Orissa in 1951 and 1961. The two sets of figures relating to foreign nationals and foreign immigrants have been exhibited side by side in one table for the convenience of examination of co-relationship, if any, between the two. The review, however, shows that there is a wide gulf of difference between the recorded figures of the two sets. This may be due to the fact that the place of birth and the nationality of an individual do not go hand in hand. For example, out of 13,715 males and 8,983 females who are born in Pakistan but had migrated to Orissa in 1961, a majority comprising 12,440 males and 7,734 females have returned their nationality as Indian while a small number, namely 1,275 males and 1,249 females have stated their nationality to be Pakistani. Similarly among the immigrants from Nepal the number of nationals of that country is much less than the number of immigrants. Perhaps the same explanation, that most of them have returned their nationality as Indian is applicable in the case of the Nepalese living in Orissa. But the difference between the nationals and the immigrants from European and American countries is not large. The immigrants from the western countries maintain their respective nationalities. For example, out of 342 male immigrants from West Germany, 316 are nationals of West Germany and out of 84 female immigrants from the same country, 78 were the nationals of that country. The small difference may be explained by the country of origin of immigration varying from the country of nationality.

STATEMENT V. 10

Foreign Immigrants and Foreign Nationals, 1961 and 1951

Foreign Country	Number of Immigrants				Number of Nationals			
	1961		1951		1961		1951	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Foreign Countries (total) ..	16,180	10,124	12,686	12,555	2,776	2,133	10,737	11,352
In Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)	15,712	9,928	12,533	12,453	2,145	1,651	10,608	11,270
Afghanistan ..	27	3	3	1	25	..	3	..
Burma	147	201	83	74	3	5	65	17
China ..	22	18	18	5	23	15	24	8
Nepal ..	1,774	702	633	203	815	382	191	63
Pakistan	13,715	8,983	11,776	12,152	1,275	1,249	10,299	11,176
Other Asian Countries ..	27	21	20	18	4	..	26	6
Countries in Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	433	171	63	32	441	180	95	75
U. K. (including N. Ireland) ..	76	77	44	25	110	95	44	41
West Germany ..	342	84	..	..	316	78	16	15
Spain ..	12	8	..	..	12	5	12	6
Other European Countries .	3	2	..	..	3	2	23	13
Countries in Africa ..	14	4	67	56	6	5	23	3
Countries in America	20	17	16	12	17	7	9	3
Canada ..	9	7	1	..	4	5	2	..
U. S. A.	11	10	8	1	13	2	..	..
Countries in Oceania	1	4	7	2	1	4	2	1
Nationality not stated	..	..	..	..	166	286	..	..

Distribution of immigrants into industrial categories

44. A statement is given below showing the sectorwise distribution of immigrants further classified into industrial categories of workers. The figures relating to immigrants have been displayed under three heads, viz., (*i*) immigrants from adjacent States, (*ii*) immigrants from States other than adjacent States and (*iii*) immigrants from all the States of India except Orissa. The last figure is given in absolute number and in percentage.

45. In the total population of Orissa, the immigrants from other States of India numbering 332,078 form 1·89 per cent. Out of these immigrants 277,425 have come from the adjacent States and the remaining 54,653 have come from States other than adjacent States.

46. The Primary Sector comprising industrial categories I, II and III has offered work to 77,518 immigrants who constitute 1·34 per cent of the general population of that sector. An overwhelming number of 74,734 have come from the adjacent States and the remaining small number of 2,784 from non-adjacent States.

47. In the Secondary Sector comprising industrial categories IV, V and VI the number of working immigrants is 33,479 who constitute 5·17 per cent of the general population of the State engaged in work in that sector. Nearly two-thirds of these immigrants have come from adjacent States and the remaining one-third from the rest. In the Tertiary Sector the number of working immigrants is 70,831 constituting 5·78 per cent of that sector's working population in the State. Over 53,000 among these immigrants come from adjacent States and the remaining 17,000 from the rest.

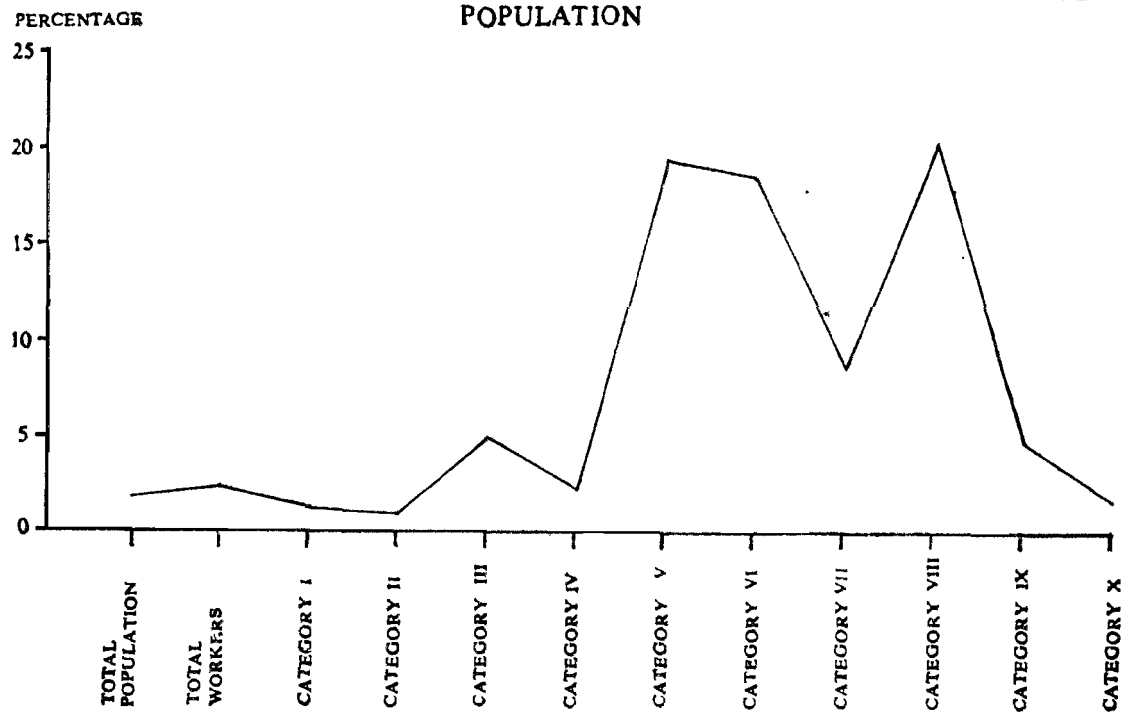
48. The industrial categories taken individually show the comparative importance of particular categories within the sector. For example, category VIII has attracted the highest percentage in Tertiary Sector, while categories V and VI have similarly attracted high percentage in Secondary Sector. A large proportion of immigrants from adjacent States are interested in the Primary Sector particularly in categories I and II. Comparatively high are the immigrants from States other than adjacent States in category V, as these people are engaged in miscellaneous manufacturing industries other than household industries.

STATEMENT V. 11

Distribution of immigrants from other States into Industrial Sector and Categories of Workers, 1961

Sector/Category			Population of Orissa	Immigrants from other States of India		Immigrants from adjacent States	Immigrants from States other than adjacent States
				Number	Percentage		
All Sectors		..	17,548,846	332,078	1·89	277,425	54,653
Primary Sector		..	5,788,519	77,518	1·34	74,734	2,784
Category	I	..	4,353,012	55,906	1·28	54,674	1,232
	II	..	1,303,511	15,035	1·15	14,518	517
	III	..	131,996	6,577	4·98	5,542	1,035
Secondary Sector		..	647,864	33,479	5·17	22,094	11,385
Category	IV	..	530,809	11,245	2·12	9,983	1,262
	V	..	86,197	16,562	19·21	8,720	7,842
	VI	..	30,858	5,672	18·38	3,391	2,281
Tertiary Sector		..	1,225,146	70,831	5·78	53,086	17,745
Category	VII	..	147,462	12,524	8·49	8,252	4,272
	VIII	..	51,716	10,422	20·15	7,766	2,656
	IX	..	1,025,968	47,885	4·67	37,063	10,817

V. A—PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER STATES OF INDIA INTO INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES OF WORKERS AND OF NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION



Distinction in industrial classification of immigrants from different States

49. The immigrants display their own preference for economic activities. The choice also varies according to the State of origin, which is subject to certain conditions responsible for exodus of the migrants to Orissa. In the previous paragraphs, it was stated that the bulk of immigrants are from the bordering States and this has its bearing on the participation of workers in different sectors. 77,518 immigrants are found in the primary sector of whom 74,734 are from the adjacent States and only, 2,784 from other States. Agriculture is apparently the main occupation of the persons migrating from the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. 54,674 persons are cultivators, 14,518 persons are agricultural labourers and 5,542 persons are in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. Persons from States other than adjacent States in these activities are small in number. In spite of the majority of the immigrants engaged in the primary sector, they constitute only 1·28 per cent, 1·15 per cent and 4·98 per cent of the total workers of the State in each of the categories of II and III respectively. The sexwise distribution shows the predominance of females in all these three categories.

50. In the Secondary Sector, the distant States have done better than they did in the primary sector. Although in overall numbers, the immigrants from distant States are still lesser than the immigrants from adjacent States, the proportion is higher than it was in the primary sector. There are 22,094 persons from the adjacent States in the secondary sector of whom 9,983 persons are in the household industries, 8,720 in manufacturing concerns and only 3,391 persons in construction activities. In the States other than adjacent States, the workers in the secondary sector are 11,385 in number, out of whom 1,262 persons are in household industries, 7,842 are in manufacturing

and 2,281 are in construction activities. It thus appears that a majority of the persons coming from distant States are engaged in category V, viz., manufacturing other than household industries. The total number of immigrant workers constitute 2·12 per cent, 19·21 per cent and 18.38 per cent of the total workers of the State in each of the categories IV, V, and VI respectively. If sexwise figures are made available, it will appear that the percentage of females in categories IV and V are less than males which is a normal feature. But the opposite is noticed in category VI, where the percentage of female immigrants is much higher.

51. In the Tertiary Sector 53,086 persons from bordering States and 17,745 persons from other States are participating in economic activities. Trade and commerce (category VII) has absorbed 8,252 persons from adjoining States and 4,272 persons from distant States while 7,766 and 2,656 persons respectively are found in Transport and Communications (category VIII). Other Services (category IX) has provided employment to the largest number of immigrants, viz., 37,068 persons from neighbouring States and 10,817 persons from distant States. The immigrants from the adjoining and non-adjoining States together constitute 8·49, 20·15 and 4·67 per cent of the total workers of the State in those categories respectively. While no disparity is noticed in the sexwise percentage of workers in categories VII and IX, the female percentage in category VIII is very high and the reasons may not be far to seek. Out of 2,618 female workers in this category for the entire State, 793 have migrated from outside the State of whom 358 are residing in Sundargarh district and 375 in Keonjhar district. As these areas form the industrial belt of the State with types of industry requiring female labour, the existence of a large number of female immigrants engaged in economic pursuits is obvious.

Distribution of workers and non-workers in selected districts.

52. In respect of eight selected districts, the classification of immigrants from other States of India is given in Statement V. 12 firstly, in two broad groups of workers and non-workers, and secondly, in sectorwise groupings of workers. The districts which are omitted are Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Puri, as they have no special significance in the number of distribution of immigrants. In addition to the total population in different industrial sectors (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary), the actual number and percentage of the immigrants in each such sector has been given. It will appear that in respect of the State as a whole, there is a high percentage of workers among the immigrants in two sectors only, viz., secondary and tertiary, the percentage in the primary sector being quite small. Exactly the same pattern is noticeable individually, in the case of all the eight districts examined in the statement.

53. The classification of immigrants at the district level as given in the statement shows the absence of uniformity between the districts, which may be ascribed to geographical factors and natural conditions. In Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj districts which are sparsely populated, the availability of culturable land accounts for the high participation rates of the immigrants in categories I to III. The percentage of workers in these categories of the remaining districts appear to be moderate, being not widely different from the State average. Permanent dwellers coming originally from West Bengal to the coastal districts of Balasore and Cuttack and a portion of Mayurbhanj, cultivators from Andhra Pradesh migrating to the bordering areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts and a large number of cultivating families coming from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar to the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj have mostly been provided with employment in the rural sectors of Orissa.

54. Sundargarh district has a remarkably high percentage of immigrants in all the sectors. The highest percentage among the three sectors, however is seen in the secondary sector, in which over 33 per cent of the workers of that sector in the district

is comprised of immigrants. Similarly, the immigrants constitute 25 per cent in the tertiary sector and 5 per cent in the primary sector. The construction of the steel factory which attracted a large volume of immigrants, offered them lucrative work in all the sectors, so that the percentage of the immigrants among the workers of the district in the respective sectors has remained at high level. The least important sector, namely, the primary, has 5 per cent of immigrants in Sundargarh district which is much higher than the corresponding percentage in any other district, Mayurbhanj coming next to Sundargarh reaching half the level, namely, 2·4 per cent. In the secondary sector, the second highest district, Sambalpur, has 6·2 per cent against Sundargarh having 33·1 per cent. Similarly, in the tertiary sector Sundargarh has exceeded 25 per cent while the second highest district, namely, Sambalpur is as low as 8·8 per cent.

55. It appears that the immigrants mostly came to Orissa for activities connected with the secondary sector (household industry, manufacturing other than household industry and construction work) as well as for activities connected with the tertiary sector (trade, commerce, transport, etc., and other services). Primary activities, such as, cultivation work, forestry, hunting, etc., attract only a small number of immigrants.

56. The Statement V.12 also gives the population and percentage of non-workers among the immigrants. They constitute 1·5 per cent of the total number of non-workers of the State. As regards the districts, some have a higher proportion and some lower than the State figure. The districts which have percentages of non-workers higher than the State average are Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Balasore. The highest percentage has again occurred in Sundargarh district, which comes to 6·6 of the total number of non-workers in that district. As the percentage of immigrants is high compared to the general population of the district of Sundargarh, the abundance is reflected in all categories of workers and nonworkers. Evidently, a large number of children, housewives and other categories of non-workers have followed the working immigrants to the industrial towns of Sundargarh district. The second highest percentage of non-workers among the immigrant population is seen in Sambalpur district (2·9) followed by Balasore district (2·4). The reasons more or less are the same as in the case of Sundargarh district.

STATEMENT V. 12

Distribution in selected districts of immigrants from other States into Industrial Sectors

State/District		Workers				Non-workers
		Total	Primary Sector I+II+III	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX	
Orissa	(*a*)	**7,661,529**	**5,787,519**	**647,864**	**1,225,146**	**9,887,317**
	(*b*)	**181,828**	**77,518**	**33,479**	**70,831**	**150,250**
	(*c*)	**2·37**	**1·34**	**5·17**	**5·78**	**1·52**
Kalahandi	(*a*)	458,968	369,082	28,229	61,657	550,686
	(*b*)	9,021	5,458	1,003	2,560	6,718
	(*c*)	1·97	1·48	3·55	4·15	1·22
Koraput	(*a*)	809,887	651,319	35,275	123,293	688,384
	(*b*)	15,822	7,979	1,693	6,150	15,039
	(*c*)	1·95	1·23	4·80	4·99	2·18
Sambalpur	(*a*)	789,421	583,788	85,837	119,796	719,265
	(*b*)	26,151	10,201	5,359	10,591	21,045
	(*c*)	3·31	1·75	6·24	8·84	2·93

(*a*) Total Population, (*b*) No. of Immigrants, (*c*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*a*)

STATEMENT V. 12

Distribution in selected districts of immigrants from other States into Industrial Sectors—*concld.*

State/District		Workers				Non-workers
		Total	Primary Sector I+II+III	Secondary Sector IV+V+VI	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX	
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	921,540	652,125	80,722	188,702	950,931
	(*b*) ..	16,131	5,531	1,938	8,612	10,059
	(*c*) ..	1·75	0·85	2·46	4·56	1·06
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	383,029	264,726	43,491	74,812	375,588
	(*b*) ..	46,43)	13,306	14,378	18,746	24,719
	(*c*) ..	12·12	5·03	33·05	25 06	6·58
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	1,007,267	663,054	122,481	221,732	2,053,053
	(*b*) ..	13,992	6,436	3,224	4,332	18,965
	(*c*) ..	1·39	0·97	2·63	1·95	0·92
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	623,718	536,779	40,204	46,735	580,325
	(*b*) ..	16,954	12,732	1,778	2,444	11,496
	(*c*) ..	2·72	2·37	4·42	5·23	1·98
Balasore	(*a*) ..	453,500	365,507	24,472	63,521	962,423
	(*b*) ..	11,265	6,920	1,202	3,143	22,728
	(*c*) ..	2·48	1·89	4·91	4·95	2·36

MOTHER-TONGUE OF IMMIGRANTS

Predominant Languages

57. The mother-tongue of migrants was not specifically tabulated. Table C-V (mother-tongue) gives the number of speakers of different languages out of which the following table attempts to compare between the number of immigrants from different States and the number of persons speaking the predominant language of the State of origin as mother-tongue:

STATEMENT V. 13

Number of Immigrants from other States compared to Language Returns

State of origin		Number of immigrants		Number speaking predominant language of State of origin as mother-tongue
Bihar	..	95,769		
Rajasthan	..	5,235		
Delhi	..	1,835	Total 168,982	174,011
Himachal Pradesh	..	12		
Madhya Pradesh	..	56,130		
Uttar Pradesh	..	10,301		
West Bengal	..	72,705		125,687
Assam	..	5,531		..
Andhra Pradesh	..	53,121		393,453
Gujarat	..	2,523		9,436
Jammu & Kashmir	..	593		2
Kerala	..	4,262		4,832
Madras	..	8,565		6,918
Maharashtra	..	3,627		1,084
Mysore	..	1,106		584
Punjab	..	11,050		6,966

58. There are four languages which are spoken by a large number of persons as mother-tongue than the number of immigrants coming from the concerned State where such language is spoken as the predominant language. Telugu language is spoken as mother-tongue in Orissa by 393,453 persons, while the number of immigrants from Andhra Pradesh is limited to 53,121. Similarly, Bengali is spoken by 125,687 persons in the State, although the number of immigrants from West Bengal is 72,705. Gujarati language spoken as mother-tongue is on the same footing. There are 9,436 speakers of this language as mother-tongue as against 2,523 number of immigrants coming from Gujarat. The last language of the group is Malayalam spoken by 4,812 persons as mother-tongue. But the State where Malayalam is spoken as the predominant language, namely, Kerala has sent a slightly smaller number, namely, 4,262 persons as immigrants to Orissa. All people coming from South India are loosely said to be speaking 'Madrasi' language on account of the difficulty on the part of the local people, including the Census Enumerator in distinguishing between different South Indian languages, namely, Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, etc. Under the circumstances, the possibility of mistake in recording either the State of origin or the language spoken cannot be totally ruled out.

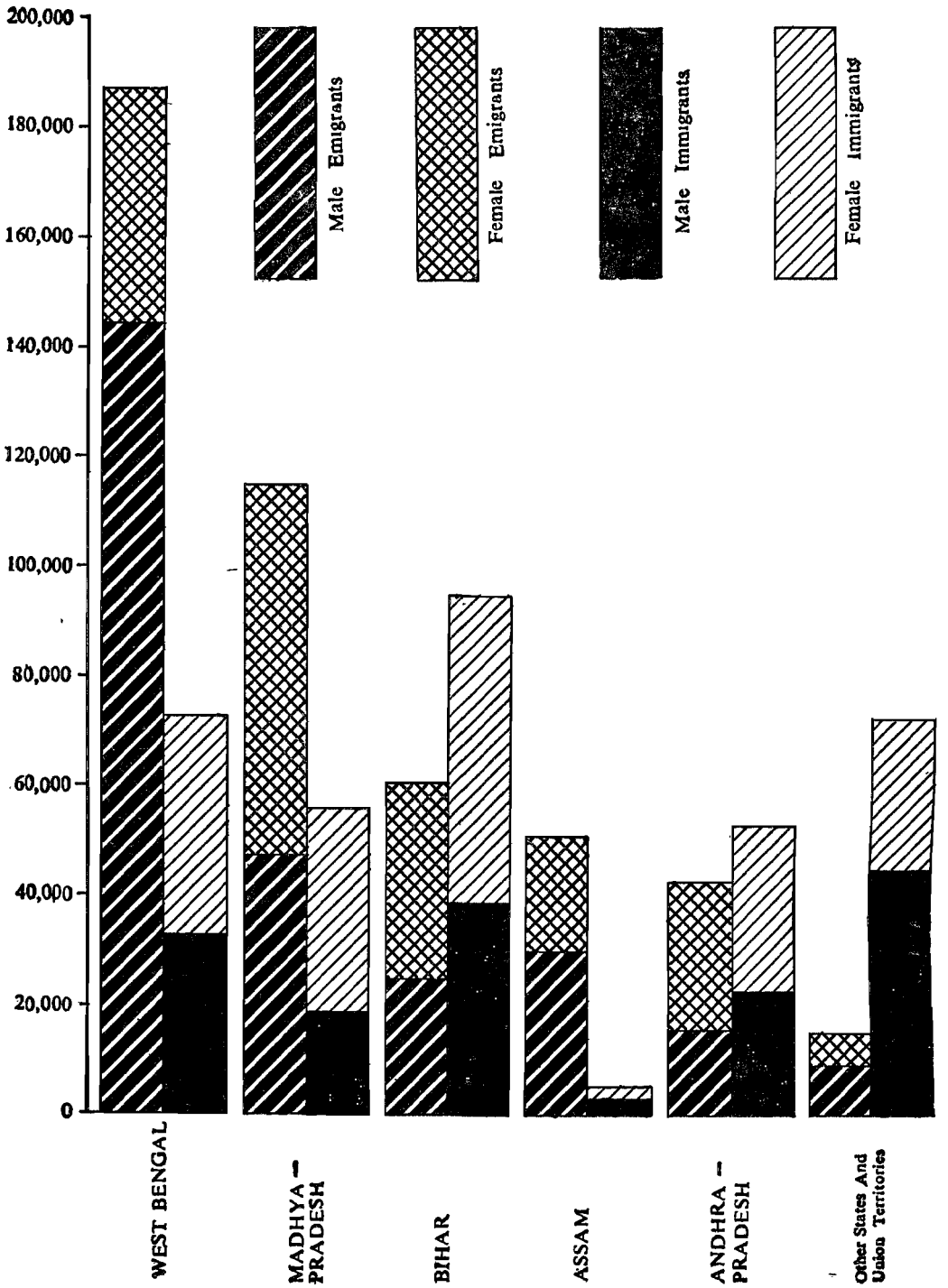
Incompatibility of Language Returns with immigration Statistics

59. The difference in figure noticed with regard to the speakers of the predominant language of the concerned State and the number of immigrants from the State might arise from one possible main factor, namely, birth of the respective speakers in the State of enumeration. Children of families originally hailing from Gujarat, Madras, Andhra Pradesh or Bengal who were born in Orissa are not immigrants to Orissa, while their mother-tongue continues to be a non-Oriya language. It is only after prolonged stay of, say, 2 or 3 generations that the mother-tongue of the new generation might change into the regional language of the State, and that also in a small number of cases. Otherwise the original mother-tongue is retained by the immigrants and their children from Census to Census and from generation to generation. This accounts for the occurrence of a large number of speakers of certain non-Oriya languages in excess of the number of immigrants from the State concerned.

60. In case of immigrants from some of the States, namely, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, the languages spoken by the immigrants are not definitely known, but in view of the predominant language of these States the language of immigrants therefrom may be compared with the number of speakers of Hindi language. There are, in Orissa 174,011 speakers of Hindi as mother-tongue. The number of immigrants from six States named above is 168,982 in total. The slight excess in the number of speakers of Hindi indicates that there are people other than these immigrants who live in Orissa and speak the language.

61. The speakers of Tamil language are to some extent less than the immigrants coming from Madras State where Tamil is spoken as the predominant language. The difference may perhaps be explained by the fact that some of the immigrants from Madras speak languages other than Tamil, such as Telugu, Malayalam, etc. With regard to the immigrants from other States such as, Maharashtra, Punjab and Mysore, the number of speakers of the predominant language of the State concerned is less than the number of immigrants from those States. The reasons in these cases may be the same as in the case of Tamil in Madras.

V. B—IMMIGRANTS TO AND EMIGRANTS FROM ORISSA TO OTHER STATES CLASSIFIED BY SEX, 1961



EMIGRATION

62. Emigration from Orissa is heavier in volume than immigration. The number of persons born in Orissa but enumerated elsewhere in the Census of 1961 was 471,891 persons or 2·69 per cent of the total population of Orissa. The causes of emigration are mostly economic in nature and to some extent social. Unemployment in the non-cultivating season and inadequate opportunity for non-agriculturists to find scope of economic activity in the home-State gives incentive to male emigrants, while marriage and social connections take women away. The proximity of the port and business centre at Calcutta, the attractions of industrial employment at Jamshedpur, Burnpur and colliery centres of Bihar are also responsible for stimulating emigration.

Distribution of Emigrants

63. Statement V.14 gives the number of emigrants from Orissa to other States. It also shows the classification by sex and by the industrial sectors of workers and of non-workers.

64. Out of the emigrants numbering 471,891, a larger number is constituted of males who are 271,624 strong. The female emigrants number 200,267. Out of these emigrants the number going to Andhra Pradesh is 42,693 (Males 15,417 and Females 27,276). Bihar takes 60,616 (Males 24,931 and Females 35,685), Madhya Pradesh takes 115,184 persons (Males 47,584 and Females 67,600) while West Bengal receives the largest volume of migrants, viz., 187,321 persons composed of males 144,201 and females 43,120. The distribution of the emigrants in other States of India is at a smaller scale as may be seen from Statement V.14.

Workers among emigrants

65. A large number of emigrants are actual workers. Their total number is 325,058 comprising males 223,444 and females 101,614. The largest number of these workers, viz., 148,170 belong to the primary sector. The next in numerical strength is the tertiary sector which absorbs 91,596 persons. A smaller number of 85,292 go in for the secondary sector. In the tertiary and the secondary sectors the proportion of male workers is very high as compared with females, but the difference is not so wide as in the primary sector.

66. The largest number of workers among emigrants is attracted by West Bengal. Their number exceeds 133 thousand. The number of workers who go to other adjoining States is much less, viz., Madhya Pradesh 82 thousand, Bihar 37 thousand and Andhra Pradesh 23 thousand. The workers going to States which are not adjacent are still less in number. Although West Bengal takes the largest number of working migrants, the number of working female migrants among them is comparatively less than in any other adjoining State. In fact, the female workers going to Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh outnumber their male counter-parts, while those going to Bihar are slightly below the equality level. But in West Bengal the ratio between female and male Oriya migrants is 1 to 12. Wherever marriage relations are established across the borders, female emigration is high.

STATEMENT V.14

Emigrants from Orissa to other States classified by Sex and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers, 1961

States receiving Emigrants from Orissa	Total Emigrants	Total Workers	Primary Sector Category I+II+III	Secondary Sector Category IV+V+VI	Tertiary Sector Category VII+VIII+IX	Non-workers
ALL STATES -						
Males ..	**271,624**	**223,444**	**68,546**	**74,721**	**80,177**	**48,180**
Females ..	**200,267**	**101,614**	**79,624**	**10,571**	**11,419**	**98,653**
Persons ..	**471,891**	**325,058**	**148,170**	**85,292**	**91,596**	**146,833**
ANDHRA PRADESH						
Males ..	15,417	9,963	3,534	2,007	4,422	5,454
Females ..	27,276	13,504	10,480	1,414	1,610	13,772
Persons ..	42,693	23,467	14,014	3,421	6,032	19,226
ASSAM						
Males ..	30,123	25,904	19,687	2,923	3,294	4,219
Females ..	21,069	14,904	14,254	364	286	6,165
Persons ..	51,192	40,808	33,941	3,287	3,580	10,384
BIHAR						
Males ..	24,931	19,664	5,723	7,772	6,169	5,267
Females ..	35,685	17,156	13,031	1,734	2,391	18,529
Persons ..	60,616	36,820	18,754	9,506	8,560	23,796
GUJARAT						
Males ..	467	312	11	155	146	155
Females ..	311	14	2	7	5	297
Persons ..	778	326	13	162	151	452
MADHYA PRADESH						
Males ..	47,584	38,034	19,230	10,259	8,545	9,550
Females ..	67,600	44,425	34,783	4,889	4,753	23,175
Persons ..	115,184	82,459	54,013	15,148	13,298	32,725
MADRAS						
Males ..	408	170	9	28	133	238
Females ..	376	36	1	7	28	340
Persons ..	784	206	10	35	161	578

STATEMENT V.14

Emigrants from Orissa to other States classified by Sex and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers, 1961—*concld.*

States receiving Emigrants from Orissa	Total Emigrants	Total Workers	Primary Sector Category I+II+III	Secondary Sector Category IV+V+VI	Tertiary Sector Category VII+VIII+IX	Non-workers
MAHARASHTRA						
Males ..	2,865	2,219	122	848	1,249	646
Females ..	1,492	207	32	57	118	1,285
Persons ..	4,357	2,426	154	905	1,367	1,931
MYSORE						
Males ...	267	207	7	47	153	60
Females ...	98	3	...	1	2	95
Persons ..	365	210	7	48	155	155
PUNJAB						
Males ..	877	603	12	110	481	274
Females ..	677	35	28	..	7	642
Persons ..	1,554	638	40	110	488	916
RAJASTHAN						
Males ..	173	96	14	11	71	77
Females ..	249	8	3	1	4	241
Persons ...	422	104	17	12	75	318
UTTAR PRADESH						
Males ...	1,727	1,195	53	305	837	532
Females ...	872	101	28	4	69	771
Persons ...	2,599	1,296	81	309	906	1,303
WEST BENGAL						
Males ...	144,201	122,953	19,263	49,884	53,806	21,248
Females ...	43,120	10,732	6,595	2,068	2,069	32,388
Persons ...	187,321	133,685	25,858	51,952	55,875	53,636
DELHI						
Males ...	809	573	2	183	388	236
Females ..	420	37	...	1	36	383
Persons ..	1,229	610	2	184	424	619
OTHER STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES						
Males ...	1,775	1,551	879	189	483	224
Females ...	1,022	452	387	24	41	570
Persons ..	2,797	2,003	1,266	213	524	794

Non-workers

67. The number of migrants who are economically classified as non-workers is 146,833 out of the total number of emigrants from Orissa, which is 471,891. The number of non-workers is substantial but not very high. They are particularly composed of married women who are classified economically as non-workers if they are mere housewives. The non-workers also partly contain children and students. The proportion of non-workers of the type of old disabled persons may be negligibly small. Out of the non-workers there are 53 thousand in West Bengal, 32 thousand in Madhya Pradesh and 23 thousand in Bihar and 19 thousand in Andhra Pradesh. The exact number may be seen in the last column of Statement V. 14.

Decline in Emigration

68. The flow of persons born in Orissa but migrating to other States shows a declining trend. The stream of outward migration was gradually drying up on account of changes in political and economic conditions of the States which were the destination of the migrants. In the Census of 1931 there were 627,000 persons constituting 5·02 per cent of the general population who were recorded as migrants to other States. In 1951 such migrants numbered 416,408 or 2·84 per cent of the State's population. There was a fall of 210,592 in the number of emigrants during 20 years from 1931 to 1951. In 1961 the absolute number of emigrants rose to 471,891, an increase of 55,376 over the number in 1951. The numerical increase is, however, deceptive, for there was a greater increase in the general population of the State between 1951 and 1961, thereby reducing the percentage of emigrants in the general population of the State to 2·69 in 1961 from the level of 2·84 in 1951. The real trend is, therefore, one of decline persisting from 1931, if not from an earlier date. As regards the causes of decline, the Census Report of Orissa, 1951, Part I gives the following :

The difference in the general economic condition of Orissa and of the States which were attracting migrants from Orissa was gradually narrowing down during the intervening period. Bengal particularly was hit hard by industrial depression, resulting in substantial fall in the volume of migration to that State. Conditions during the war and post-war periods were not favourable for distant journey. Closing down of the ports of Chandbali and Gopalpur, curtailment in the number of daily train services, reduction in road transport services on account of petrol rationing and various other factors justifying the motto 'travel when you must' had perceptible effect on the current of outward migration from Orissa. Political disturbances were widespread and even the more adventurous considered it hazardous to go out far in search of livelihood. In Assam, which is a popular destination of emigrants from Orissa, there was steady increase in labour obtained locally and consequently the need for immigrant labour was decreasing. In Burma, the position had completely changed and the flow of Oriya population came to a dead stop. Indo-Burman feelings had deteriorated fast, culminating in anti-Indian Riots in Rangoon in 1930. The decline in the stream of Oriya migration continued till the separation of Burma in 1938, when the movement completely stopped. On the other hand, in Orissa, urban and industrial areas were gradually though slowly developing, and the food situation was decidedly more satisfactory than in any of the States getting migrants from Orissa. Under the circumstances it was natural that the flow of outward migration decreased gradually.

69. The increase in the absolute number of emigrants between 1951 and 1961 is not significant. Although there has been an increase in the bare

numerical figure, there has been a fall in the percentage to the total population of the State. The fall from 5·02 per cent in 1931 to 2·84 per cent in 1951 and further to 2·69 per cent in 1961 indicates the real trend. But it appears that the rate of decline has been checked, so that the trend is now feeble. With the problems of rising prices and declining per capita cultivated lands in Orissa as much as in the adjoining States, the extent of attraction offered by other States to the Oriya emigrants has suffered. On the other hand, everywhere there is the affluence resulting from the execution of development plans, which have brought in their wake, increased income and greater opportunities of employment. So the gap between conditions existing in Orissa and in neighbouring States is narrowing down. The flow of emigrants is correspondingly drying up.

EXTENT OF TWO-WAY MOVEMENT

Results of inter-State migration

70. The bulk of movement to and from Orissa is concerned with the adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The current of movement of population, both inwards and outwards, going on from year to year and in all seasons has resulted in the intermixture of the population particularly in the bordering districts. The consequences of such movements may be studied by reference to the figures of immigration and emigration together with the duration of residence as given below:

Andhra Pradesh

71. The extent of migration from and to Andhra State is given below:

Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 1 year ..	3,457	2,641	2,209	1,931
1—5 years ..	6,365	6,920	5,358	6,518
6—10 years ..	4,141	5,078	2,592	5,022
11—15 years ..	3,181	4,467	1,629	3,286
16+ years ..	4,846	10,202	3,448	10,189
Period not stated ..	711	1,112	181	330
Total ..	22,701	30,420	15,417	27,276

72. The sexwise break-up into duration of residence as given above shows that there is practically no difference in the number of female immigrants and female emigrants from and to Andhra Pradesh in the group whose duration of residence exceeds 16 years. Both the immigrants and the emigrants are slightly in excess of 10,000. These women who have gone out or come into Orissa have stabilized themselves in their respective destinations during a long period of residence, the basis of which seems to be marriage. In the other groups of duration, there is some amount of gap between immigrantsand emigrants of female sex, but the gap between the two is compara tively

small although the small excess has gone always in favour of immigrants. With regard to male migrants the gap is wider in all the groups of duration of residence. The number of male immigrants is greater than the number of emigrants not only in the aggregate but also in each group of duration of residence. The reasons appear to be economic. The districts of Ganjam and Koraput which border Andhra State have got the highest number of immigrants from that State, namely, 13,587 males and 22,274 females. This movement from Andhra was partly compensated by an outward flow from Orissa to that State comprising 6,868 males and 13,408 females. Movements from Andhra Pradesh to other districts of Orissa were also favourable though to a minor degree. The sum total of the movement either way has gone in favour of Orissa, indicating that Orissa is in a position to offer economic advantage to a larger number of male migrants originating from Andhra Pradesh but with regard to the female migrants, the movement necessitated by marriage and social requirements is nearly balanced either way, slightly higher figure noticeable in case of Orissa.

Bihar

73. Migration between Orissa and Bihar is the highest of migrations between Orissa and all the neighbouring States. The population involved in this movement is given in the following statement:

Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 1 year ..	5,966	4,520	3,068	2,462
1—5 years ..	11,934	14,614	5,448	6,751
6—10 years ..	6,094	9,452	4,192	6,004
11—15 years ..	4,616	7,365	3,564	5,077
16+ years ..	9,012	17,803	7,961	14,611
Period not stated ..	1,557	2,536	698	780
Total ..	39,179	56,290	24,931	35,685

74. The predominance of the females is conspicuous in both the categories of migration excepting in the group whose duration of residence is less than 1 year. This group being of a temporary character may not be allowed to influence generalizations drawn from the other groups which are firm and established. Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts have the highest concentration of these female immigrants while Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Cuttack have a fair share. This is rather surprising because Bihar has an adverse sex ratio of 994 females per 1,000 males, while Orissa has a favourable one, namely, 1,001 females to 1,000 males. The flow of females should have been under the circumstances greater in favour of Bihar, but the opposite phenomenon seems to have arisen from purely local conditions. The male immigrants are larger than the male emigrants in all the groups of duration of residence. The difference is particularly wide in respect of small durations of less than 1 year and 1—5 years where the incoming males are nearly double that of the outgoing males. The shortage of duration of residence indicates that the male immigrants from Bihar come either for temporary avocations or for education.

Madhya Pradesh

75. The extent of migration between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is indicated below:

Duration of residence	Immigration		Emigration	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 1 year ..	3,687	4,595	11,459	6,620
1—5 years ..	4,631	7,803	15,918	18,787
6—10 years ..	2,371	5,700	5,432	10,105
11—15 years ..	2,199	5,274	3,887	8,025
16+years ..	5,510	12,882	10,307	23,124
Period not stated ..	688	790	581	939
Total ..	19,086	37,044	47,584	67,600

76. Unlike the two other neighbouring States mentioned above which are losing population to Orissa in course of the both-way movement, Madhya Pradesh is a gainer in the transaction with Orissa. While there is no excessive disparity in the distribution of male immigrants with different periods of residence, the largest number of female immigrants are found in the group of duration of residence of 16 years and above as well as in the group of 1—5 years. In both the outward and inward movements, the females generally predominate over the males. Among the districts involved in movements of population with Madhya Pradesh, Sambalpur comes at the top, followed by Kalahandi, Koraput and Sundargarh. The highest number of female immigrants are found in Kalahandi and Sambalpur districts, which are contiguous to the Chhatisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh and have considerable social and cultural affinity.

West Bengal

77. The emigrants to West Bengal are the highest of all the neighbouring States, while the immigrants from that State are moderate in number. The statement below indicates the position:

Duration of residence	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Less than 1 year ..	3,947	2,862	17,848	3,471
1—5 years ..	7,844	10,321	39,286	11,368
6—10 years ..	7,977	7,670	31,199	8,798
11—15 years ..	4,620	6,995	25,516	6,892
16+ years ..	7,399	10,855	28,414	11,934
Period not stated	970	1,245	1,938	657
Total	32,757	39,948	144,201	43,120

78. The comparative economic backwardness of Orissa prior to 1955 led to large-scale emigration of males to West Bengal. The industrial areas round Calcutta and the port in that city provided employment to the migrating labour force from the coastal districts of Orissa. Sex is disproportionately represented among the emigrants as the total number of 144 thousands of outgoing males were able to carry a small number of 43 thousands of females with them. The emigrants to West Bengal generally belong to lower income groups and were generally unable to move with their families from Orissa. The female emigrants do not appear to belong to the class of working population. Most of them moved as housewives who according to the Census classification belong to the category of non-workers. Emigration on the part of the males seems to have been occasioned by economic considerations.

79. The highest number of immigrants from West Bengal is found in Balasore district, their number being 9,273 males and 20,013 females. Some other districts, namely, Sundargarh, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj have also absorbed sizeable numbers of immigrants. The three coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri had long administrative association with West Bengal and had intimate social and cultural contacts. Mayurbhanj had also such contacts being adjacent to West Bengal. The flow of population between these districts and West Bengal was a natural consequence. Sundargarh district is also involved though on a different ground, which is mainly economical and is only a recent feature since the Rourkela steel factory came into existence and offered attractions to immigrants from many parts of India.

NET MIGRATION

80. The net result of inward and outward movement of the migrating population may be seen in the statement furnished below:

STATEMENT V.15

Net Migration, 1951—61*

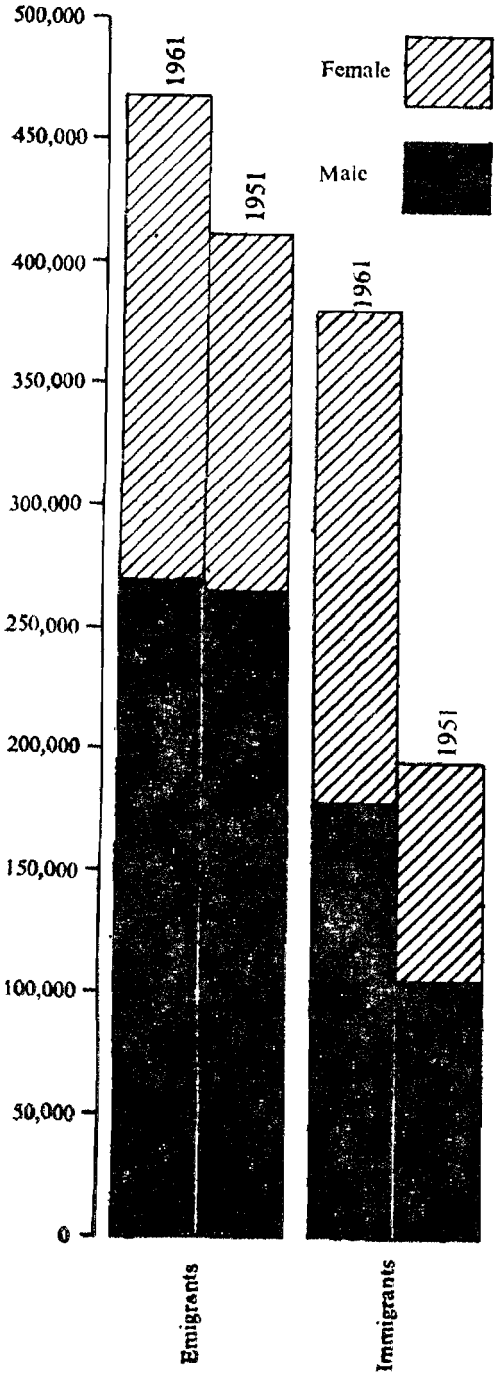
Immigration			Emigration			Immigration minus Emigration		
1961	1951	Variation	1961	1951	Variation	1961	1951	Variation
381,869	196,788	185,081	471,891	416,515	55,376	—90,022	—219,727	129,705

81. It will appear that Orissa has an adverse balance of migration. If in any particular period the number of persons moving out of the State exceeds the number of persons coming into it, the population may be taken to be growing at a more rapid rate than the Census rate of increase indicates. This is what is happening in Orissa, where the increase in natural population is greater than the increase in the enumerated population.

* (*i*) 1,526 persons under 'Birth places not stated' appearing at page 145 of Table D-IV published in Orissa Part II-A Tables, 1951 are not included in the Subsidiary Tables I.6 and I.7 at page 138 of Orissa Part I Report, 195', which accounts for the difference in the figures adopted in the statement for 1951.

(*ii*) The difference of 107 persons in emigrants of 1951 Census adopted in the statement and those appearing at page 138 of Orissa Part I Report, 1951 is presumably due to some additional territories whose figures were not available in 1951 Census.

V. C—IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS OF ORISSA, 1961 & 1951



82. But since the enumerated population became less than the natural population in this process, Orissa is said to suffer from loss of population due to migration when inward and outward flow of population is accounted for together. In 1961, Orissa gained 381,869 and lost 471,891, the net loss amounting to 90,022. Similarly in 1951, Orissa gained 195,262 and lost 416,408, the net loss standing at 221,146. The extent of loss has been narrowed down, the diminution in the ten-yearly interval being 131,124.

83. To some extent this loss may be non-permanent in character. The Census enumeration is undertaken in the month of February which is a slack season for agriculturists. The tide of emigration is at its height at this time, because many of the cultivators being free after the harvest, move outside the State in search of temporary employment, only to return when the monsoon breaks. Therefore, the loss of population due to the excess of emigration over immigration as shown above is somewhat a temporary feature.

CHAPTER VI

AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

AGE

The Questionnaire in 1961 and 1951

Age is a major question in the Indian Census Schedule. Question No. 2 of the enumeration slip is intended to enquire about age in the form "Age last birthday". Necessary instructions were given in what manner to help the enumerated person in stating the correct answer and how to record the answer. The following is an extract from the Manual of Instruction for Census Personnel, Part II :

"*Write age in years completed last birthday. For infants below one year of age write 'O'. You will find many persons who cannot tell their age correctly. You should assist them to state the correct age. If you are no table to elicit correct age directly, you should stimulate their memory by referring to historical incidents or religious events, etc.*"

2. The form of question in 1951 and the instructions given for recording the answers were practically the same as in 1961. The instructions are extracted below :

"*Age—Write age last birthday, that is, the actual number of completed years. Write 'O' for infants below one year.*"

"*This is an important question and many persons are likely to find it difficult to state their age correctly. You should assist them and try to record as far as possible the correct age of the person enumerated. If you are not able to elicit the correct age directly, you should get at it by referring to some event of importance that occurred in the past and is remembered by every one. You must use the local calendar of such events which has been prepared by your District Census Officer. You should obtain a copy of it.*"

"*The completed years of age should be recorded in this column. The calculation should be made up to 1st March 1951. If a person will be 11 years and 9 months on 1st March 1951, record '11'.*"

No Change in Concept or Form

3. Thus there is no change either in the concept or in form of question as asked in 1951 and in 1961. Apart from the theoretical instructions which were given in the Manual of Instructions, practical classes were held in course of which the Census personnel were required to understand the implications of questions and clarify difficulties, if any, and also to prepare some sample enumeration records in respect of a few persons selected from the locality where the training class was held. In spite of all the care thus taken, the problem of mis-reporting of age existed as, it did in all previous Censuses. The usual inaccuracies which creep into the age return are of many different types.

Biases and Inaccuracies in Age Recording

4. Biases in Census age returns have not been eliminated even in countries statistically advanced. The Census of India is likewise affected to a substantial extent. The age bias is generally due to (*i*) ignorance of age, (*ii*) deliberate mis-statement, (*iii*) omission in enumeration, (*iv*) failure to reckon precise age due to the misunderstanding of the question, and (*v*) the manner of obtaining information from the enumerated person. The problem becomes grave on account of the mass illiteracy prevailing in the country. By and large, the age recorded is at best an estimate of the informant within the limitations of ignorance and illiteracy which he might be subject to. In this process, certain age digits display tendency to plump on numbers ending in zero or 5, causing heavy concentration at particular digits at the expense of others.

5. Mistakes in the record arise also from digital preference, which refers to a deliberate preference for certain digits in returning age. There are sometimes aversion to giving age in odd numbers or aversion for certain particular figures, such as 3 and 13 or there may be a superstition against certain numbers.

6. Deliberate errors are introduced on such occasions as when a woman understates her age particularly if she is unmarried, or when old persons exaggerate their age with the hope of adding to their venerability. Some persons misstate their age under an apprehension of legal complications or to seek advantage in employment or for civic purposes.

7. Lastly, distortion may arise from misunderstanding of the question, which is in the form of 'age last birthday'. In trying to answer correctly, one may give the running year or the year completed or the year nearest the birthday. At higher ages, heavy distortions in age returns occur due to failure in correct memory of a comparatively distant birth event. Refinements like age last birthday, or next birthday have little meaning in the situation.

8. Under the circumstances, the age return is vitiated in many cases. The single year age recording is subjected to many distortions, but a large amount of such distortion is wiped out by adopting age-groups which may be quinquennial, provided the errors at the individual ages balance out within the group. It is generally accepted that the quinquennial group totals can be depended upon to a greater extent for all practical purposes.

The Recorded Data

9. The data on age is presented in various age-groups so that it may be utilized for numerous useful purposes. Statement VI.1 and VI.2 deal with the broad age-groups by sexes. The first statement shows No. of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0—14, 15—49, and 50 and above expressed as percentage to total population of each sex of all States in India and also of a few important foreign countries, namely, France Japan, U. K. and U. S. A.

STATEMENT VI. 1

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0—14, 15—49, 50+ and 'age not stated' expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex, 1961

Country/State	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0—14		15—49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
INDIA ..	**941**	**40·92**	**41·14**	**47·20**	**47·13**	**11·84**	**11·69**	**0·04**	**0·04**
Orissa ..	**1,001**	**39·30**	**38·83**	**48·45**	**48·20**	**12·17**	**12·89**	**0·08**	**0·08**
Andhra Pradesh ..	981	39·52	39·56	47·59	47·64	12·88	12·79	0·01	0·01
Assam .	876	42·70	47·23	46·93	44·42	10·29	8·29	0·08	0·06
Bihar .	994	43·40	41·20	45·36	46·79	11·21	11·99	0·03	0·02
Gujarat .	940	43·22	42·51	46·51	46·80	10·24	10·66	0·03	0·03
Jammu & Kashmir .	878	39·46	41·94	48·90	48·98	11·45	8·87	0·19	0·21
Kerala ..	1,022	43·61	41·66	44·75	46·41	11·61	11·91	0·03	0·02

STATEMENT VI.1

Females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0—14, 15—49, 50+ and 'age not stated' expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex, 1961—*concld.*

Country/State	Females per 1,000 males	Population of each sex in age-groups expressed as per cent of total population of the sex							
		0—14		15—49		50+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Madhya Pradesh ..	953	40·93	40·67	48·23	47·65	10·79	11·63	0·05	0·05
Madras .	992	37·75	37·46	49·56	50·25	12·68	12·28	0·01	0·01
Maharashtra ..	936	40·18	41·15	48·66	47·70	11·12	11·11	0·04	0·04
Mysore ..	959	41·48	42·82	46·67	45·72	11·80	11·42	0·05	0·04
Punjab ..	864	42·92	44·27	43·48	44·66	13·55	11·02	0·05	0·05
Rajasthan ..	908	42·59	42·67	46·04	46·43	11·29	10·82	0·08	0·08
Uttar Pradesh ..	909	40·62	40·32	46·24	47·11	13·09	12·53	0·05	0·04
West Bengal ..	878	39·21	42·86	50·00	46·13	10·76	10·98	0·03	0·03
Countries:									
France ..	1,085	26·80	24·42	46·52	42·63	26·68	32·95	..	..
Japan .	1,036	31·14	28·94	52·19	53·07	16·67	17·99	..	.
U.K. ..	1,068	24·37	21·75	48·15	45·24	27·48	33·01	..	..
U. S. A. ..	1,030	32·10	30·14	45·51	45·72	22·39	24·14	..	..

Proportions in age-groups in States of India and other countries

10. The males in Orissa in the age-group 0—14 constitute 39·30 per cent of the total males and the females of the same age-group 38·83 per cent of the total females. In the next age-group (15—49) the percentage increases to 48·45 for males and 48·20 for females. Thereafter in age-group 50+ the percentages decline to 12·17 for males and 12·89 for females. It is seen that in Orissa, the proportion in the age-group 0—14 to 1,000 persons of each sex of the State is less than the proportions in all States except Madras and West Bengal in respect of males and only Madras in case of females. But, they are greater than the proportions obtaining in the foreign countries, namely, France, Japan, U. K. and U. S. A. In the other two age-groups i.e., 15—49 and 50+, the proportions of males and females in Orissa are greater than in most of the States. The statement also indicates that the proportions of males and females in the age-group 15—49 are greater than in France, U. K. and U. S. A. though these countries have larger proportions of males and females than Orissa in the old age-group of 50+. Japan shows larger proportions of males and females than Orissa in the age-group 15—49 and 50+. One striking feature noticeable in the sex composition of Orissa is that the ratio in each age-group is almost balanced unlike most of the other States and the foreign countries mentioned above.

Proportions in age-groups in districts

11. Statement VI.2 gives the proportion of males and females in smaller age-groups to the total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together for the State and the districts and for the rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961

Age-groups		Orissa State			Kalahandi District			Koraput District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	(*a*)	26	26	24	26	26	26	28	28	30
	(*b*)	27	26	28	31	31	29	25	25	30
	(*c*)	1,030	1,036	952	1,197	1,201	1,069	892	889	935
1	(*a*)	27	27	21	30	30	27	24	24	19
	(*b*)	27	27	27	29	29	28	26	26	23
	(*c*)	1,028	1,028	1,017	981	980	1,005	1,079	1,075	1,166
2	(*a*)	30	30	23	31	31	30	23	22	28
	(*b*)	31	31	29	32	32	30	30	36	30
	(*c*)	1,038	1,040	995	1,050	1,053	957	1,304	1,326	1,003
3	(*a*)	28	29	22	30	30	30	18	18	26
	(*b*)	31	31	28	34	34	31	28	28	29
	(*c*)	1,094	1,098	1,028	1,126	1,129	1,019	1,495	1,531	1,047
4	(*a*)	28	28	22	35	35	32	23	23	27
	(*b*)	29	29	30	33	33	30	27	26	32
	(*c*)	1,053	1,050	1,103	970	972	912	1,154	1,157	1,119
5—9	(*a*)	143	145	120	162	163	145	125	125	138
	(*b*)	146	146	142	167	168	154	133	133	138
	(*c*)	1,015	1,019	954	1,051	1,052	1,016	1,054	1,061	939
10—14	(*a*)	111	112	97	122	122	117	125	125	110
	(*b*)	98	98	100	102	102	94	103	103	101
	(*c*)	880	883	827	857	860	778	819	817	856
15—19	(*a*)	80	80	89	82	82	83	83	83	82
	(*b*)	82	82	89	78	78	84	92	91	103
	(*c*)	1,025	1,043	810	970	970	971	1,091	1,087	1,165
20—24	(*a*)	80	77	119	69	69	84	86	86	90
	(*b*)	88	87	103	84	84	83	102	102	100
	(*c*)	1,095	1,141	696	1,247	1,258	953	1,171	1,179	1,042
25—29	(*a*)	87	85	105	89	88	93	102	102	104
	(*b*)	87	87	92	90	90	95	98	98	95
	(*c*)	1,001	1,028	709	1,037	1,039	983	945	950	856

Under each age-group—(*a*) denotes ratio of males in that age-group to total of 1,000 males in all age-groups together.

(*b*) ratio of females in each age-group to total of 1,000 females in all age-groups together.

(*c*) number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group.

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of Females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Orissa State—*concld.*			Kalahandi District—*concld.*			Koraput District—*concld.*		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30—34	(*a*)	75	74	87	80	80	78	79	79	87
	(*b*)	72	72	72	74	74	74	85	85	73
	(*c*)	966	992	669	950	951	899	1,059	1,076	781
35—39	(*a*)	63	62	67	63	63	70	64	64	67
	(*b*)	57	57	55	58	57	60	57	58	51
	(*c*)	909	929	666	926	929	813	882	892	710
40—44	(*a*)	55	55	58	54	54	51	62	62	62
	(*b*)	54	54	52	50	50	54	54	55	49
	(*c*)	988	1,010	721	948	947	1,003	861	867	744
45—49	(*a*)	44	45	43	37	37	46	45	45	41
	(*b*)	41	42	36	34	34	36	38	39	36
	(*c*)	934	953	677	939	946	743	845	847	819
50—54	(*a*)	45	46	41	40	40	38	41	41	38
	(*b*)	43	44	41	38	38	39	35	35	40
	(*c*)	959	969	804	970	970	976	852	846	983
55—59	(*a*)	25	25	20	15	15	16	25	25	16
	(*b*)	24	24	19	17	17	17	22	22	21
	(*c*)	952	962	775	1,142	1,146	1,017	864	851	1,217
60—64	(*a*)	26	26	20	19	19	18	24	24	19
	(*b*)	29	29	27	24	24	30	22	21	29
	(*c*)	1,128	1,128	1,131	1,295	1,287	1,578	912	890	1,397
65—69	(*a*)	10	10	9	4	4	5	11	12	6
	(*b*)	11	11	10	6	6	7	11	11	7
	(*c*)	1,113	1,129	878	1,580	1,584	1,470	942	936	1,173
70+	(*a*)	16	17	12	11	11	11	12	12	10
	(*b*)	22	22	19	18	18	25	12	12	13
	(*c*)	1,373	1,373	1,363	1,743	1,729	2,210	1,021	1,010	1,262
Age not stated	(*a*)	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	N
	(*b*)	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	N	N
	(*c*)	999	1,011	779	1,024	1,014	4,000	865	876	636
Total	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*c*)	1,001	1,015	807	1,021	1,023	959	989	992	936

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Sambalpur District			Bolangir District			Baudh-Khondmals District			Ganjam District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0	(*a*)	23	22	22	25	25	31	25	25	26	33	33	30
	(*b*)	23	22	29	28	28	30	25	25	25	29	29	32
	(*c*)	1,003	999	1,047	1,126	1,141	890	1,005	1,006	913	976	972	1,017
1	(*a*)	23	23	23	25	25	31	26	26	20	28	28	27
	(*b*)	25	24	29	26	26	29	27	28	24	26	27	26
	(*c*)	1,055	1,059	1,006	1,025	1,035	865	1,056	1,055	1,111	1,010	1,019	911
2	(*a*)	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	27	25	33	34	27
	(*b*)	27	27	31	29	29	36	29	29	26	31	31	23
	(*c*)	994	999	944	1,025	1,017	1,188	1,067	1,068	987	992	1,008	798
3	(*a*)	27	27	25	25	25	24	29	30	..	31	32	29
	(*b*)	28	28	34	26	26	25	32	32	31	30	30	29
	(*c*)	1,059	1,056	1,095	1,034	1,038	942	1,105	1,093	∞	1,037	1,043	971
4	(*a*)	25	25	25	27	27	27	28	28	22	30	30	24
	(*b*)	27	27	28	31	32	24	28	28	26	29	29	28
	(*c*)	1,061	1,074	916	1,163	1,181	814	1,018	1,017	1,114	1,051	1,046	1,114
5— 9	(*a*)	133	134	118	151	151	153	147	147	139	153	154	142
	(*b*)	137	136	144	157	157	146	148	148	142	141	141	142
	(*c*)	1,025	1,029	987	1,041	1,049	885	1,018	1,018	970	996	1,000	948
10—14	(*a*)	101	103	83	119	119	111	108	108	109	120	119	122
	(*b*)	90	90	88	101	101	97	94	94	91	102	102	103
	(*c*)	885	888	849	844	846	812	878	879	792	921	932	804
15—19	(*a*)	76	76	77	80	80	89	79	79	99	79	77	103
	(*b*)	73	72	80	75	75	79	79	78	94	78	77	92
	(*c*)	953	964	835	933	940	813	1,004	1,006	900	1,059	1,086	847
20—24	(*a*)	74	70	127	68	67	80	67	67	107	73	72	81
	(*b*)	86	85	103	81	80	89	84	84	85	88	87	94
	(*c*)	1,147	1,230	655	1,194	1,204	1,019	1,261	1,271	757	1,301	1,323	1,096
25—29	(*a*)	91	89	109	91	91	91	91	91	87	78	80	65
	(*b*)	91	90	109	90	90	98	90	90	86	82	82	78
	(*c*)	1,000	1,023	798	987	986	1,002	1,006	1,007	934	1,130	1,129	1,146
30—34	(*a*)	84	83	93	85	85	85	80	80	79	69	68	79
	(*b*)	78	77	83	76	76	82	77	78	69	69	70	64
	(*c*)	924	945	719	902	902	900	979	981	833	1,080	1,115	770

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Sambalpur District—*concld.*			Bolangir District—*concld.*			Baudh-Khondmals District—*concld.*			Ganjam District—*concld.*		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
35—39	(*a*)	71	70	79	63	63	65	70	70	64	53	54	48
	(*b*)	65	65	59	61	61	65	64	64	71	55	55	51
	(*c*)	905	937	598	964	966	930	922	921	1,050	1,113	1,121	1,020
40—44	(*a*)	62	61	63	61	61	59	61	61	56	54	53	63
	(*b*)	57	57	53	54	54	54	58	58	46	59	59	60
	(*c*)	922	946	669	896	898	852	962	964	777	1,185	1,218	904
45—49	(*a*)	51	51	45	43	43	41	47	47	43	40	39	46
	(*b*)	48	50	35	42	42	34	45	45	45	42	42	41
	(*c*)	955	981	635	976	986	760	971	971	1,000	1,144	1,178	854
50—54	(*a*)	49	50	37	43	44	32	49	49	48	44	45	38
	(*b*)	43	44	34	40	40	37	46	46	45	49	49	46
	(*c*)	885	895	734	928	922	1,079	948	948	900	1,199	1,203	1,147
55—59	(*a*)	24	25	16	20	20	22	22	22	28	25	25	25
	(*b*)	28	29	18	23	23	20	22	22	29	23	23	24
	(*c*)	1,162	1,180	863	1,166	1,184	845	1,016	1,016	1,000	1,023	1,033	921
60—64	(*a*)	29	31	16	24	24	14	24	24	23	28	28	22
	(*b*)	31	32	21	27	27	25	27	26	31	33	33	32
	(*c*)	1,052	1,050	1,084	1,133	1,119	1,608	1,138	1,136	1,296	1,310	1,300	1,433
65—69	(*a*)	10	11	6	7	7	6	5	5	16	10	10	10
	(*b*)	13	14	6	10	10	10	6	6	8	10	10	11
	(*c*)	1,257	1,277	872	1,416	1,417	1,396	1,286	1,318	480	1,131	1,145	998
70+	(*a*)	19	20	8	14	14	11	13	13	9	18	18	18
	(*b*)	28	29	15	22	22	19	18	18	26	23	23	23
	(*c*)	1,463	1,466	1,389	1,561	1,560	1,587	1,432	1,421	2,621	1,417	1,438	1,210
Age not stated	(*a*)	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	0	1	1	1
	(*b*)	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	(*c*)	1,673	1,724	872	1,407	1,398	1,857	951	951	0	756	748	889
Total	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*c*)	995	1,013	804	1,000	1,004	923	1,012	1,013	949	1,082	1,095	951

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Sundargarh District			Dhenkanal District			Puri District			Keonjhar District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
0	(*a*)	25	24	26	29	30	25	24	24	21	25	25	23
	(*b*)	28	28	26	33	32	47	24	24	26	25	25	34
	(*c*)	1,024	1,138	626	1,109	1,092	1,488	1,035	1,039	988	973	965	1,156
1	(*a*)	24	27	16	27	27	22	25	25	17	30	30	62
	(*b*)	31	31	30	29	28	45	26	26	25	31	31	30
	(*c*)	1,146	1,140	1,184	1,055	1,028	1,705	1,052	1,046	1,146	1,006	1,011	885
2	(*a*)	27	29	19	35	34	40	28	30	11	31	31	29
	(*b*)	30	30	32	35	36	26	30	30	29	33	33	35
	(*c*)	1,030	1,024	1,065	1,011	1,041	520	1,056	1,022	2,130	1,043	1,047	959
3	(*a*)	30	33	18	28	28	29	26	27	11	32	32	28
	(*b*)	33	33	34	30	30	25	28	28	27	37	37	31
	(*c*)	1,006	979	1,193	1,049	1,067	709	1,084	1,055	1,886	1,145	1,157	869
4	(*a*)	27	31	13	31	31	27	27	28	13	31	31	26
	(*b*)	30	29	30	32	32	15	29	29	26	32	32	29
	(*c*)	997	949	1,415	1,014	1,041	442	1,065	1,044	1,589	1,014	1,020	875
5—9	(*a*)	137	149	89	153	154	129	139	141	111	161	163	119
	(*b*)	152	155	134	158	159	156	139	139	134	165	165	149
	(*c*)	1,016	1,027	950	1,028	1,030	985	1,008	1,012	947	1,004	1,005	975
10—14	(*a*)	100	112	57	114	114	113	116	119	89	110	111	80
	(*b*)	100	105	75	104	104	103	109	110	87	100	101	85
	(*c*)	915	928	822	906	914	744	941	952	776	894	897	824
15—19	(*a*)	79	80	75	81	80	104	75	74	95	83	83	72
	(*b*)	83	78	112	77	76	84	84	84	79	89	89	101
	(*c*)	962	967	942	939	958	662	1,113	1,164	655	1,056	1,054	1,089
20—24	(*a*)	96	74	175	72	71	90	88	86	117	79	77	119
	(*b*)	95	86	151	86	87	76	88	87	91	86	84	126
	(*c*)	911	1,140	543	1,185	1,218	693	996	1,041	611	1,067	1,086	822
25—29	(*a*)	112	92	186	86	86	85	82	80	100	92	90	144
	(*b*)	91	87	114	83	83	83	85	84	94	87	86	109
	(*c*)	742	936	385	959	968	793	1,041	1,073	745	929	956	589
30—34	(*a*)	81	73	112	73	73	72	74	72	93	74	72	103
	(*b*)	70	70	74	68	68	72	70	70	74	69	68	76
	(*c*)	792	943	419	929	935	813	955	992	628	914	938	573

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Sundargarh District—*concld.*			Dhenkanal District—*concld.*			Puri District—*concld.*			Keonjhar District—*concld.*		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
35—39	(*a*)	70	70	73	62	63	60	59	58	77	66	66	79
	(*b*)	57	58	50	53	53	55	55	55	70	55	56	45
	(*c*)	743	831	430	834	839	737	944	971	711	818	840	450
40—44	(*a*)	53	53	53	49	48	50	53	52	71	47	47	46
	(*b*)	47	49	38	49	49	53	56	56	59	45	45	45
	(*c*)	816	916	444	1,008	1,017	853	1,060	1,107	662	945	954	771
45—49	(*a*)	42	44	34	43	43	43	47	47	47	39	39	38
	(*b*)	38	40	29	42	42	39	42	43	28	38	39	33
	(*c*)	833	890	548	957	967	752	903	942	462	961	975	673
50—54	(*a*)	36	40	24	44	44	43	51	51	48	37	38	31
	(*b*)	37	39	26	41	41	42	46	46	51	37	38	33
	(*c*)	930	968	693	932	939	798	908	915	825	991	998	816
55—59	(*a*)	20	22	11	24	25	20	31	31	25	23	24	13
	(*b*)	21	22	12	23	23	21	27	27	27	20	20	12
	(*c*)	979	1,020	685	937	941	847	872	874	835	852	857	676
60—64	(*a*)	20	23	10	24	24	24	26	26	26	20	21	12
	(*b*)	24	25	16	26	26	27	29	29	33	23	23	13
	(*c*)	1,088	1,092	1,056	1,071	1,078	946	1,122	1,134	992	1,106	1,111	917
65—69	(*a*)	7	8	3	9	9	7	10	10	10	6	6	4
	(*b*)	10	11	5	10	10	10	11	11	15	8	8	3
	(*c*)	1,285	1,318	966	1,085	1,086	1,068	1,116	1,103	1,274	1,304	1,320	766
70+	(*a*)	13	15	5	16	16	17	18	18	17	13	13	7
	(*b*)	21	22	11	21	21	21	22	22	24	19	19	11
	(*c*)	1,492	1,493	1,481	1,275	1,291	989	1,199	1,206	1,111	1,469	1,477	1,189
Age not stated	(*a*)	1	1	1	N	N	N	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(*b*)	2	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	1	1	N
	(*c*)	1,991	2,219	764	964	952	2,000	560	547	750	803	818	375
Total	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*c*)	915	990	630	991	1,000	814	1,004	1,023	788	982	992	780

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups		Cuttack District			Mayurbhanj District			Balasore District		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
0	(*a*)	23	23	22	27	27	23	24	25	14
	(*b*)	24	24	28	26	26	28	29	30	13
	(*c*)	1,023	1,028	961	942	941	986	1,198	1,203	841
1	(*a*)	26	27	19	32	32	22	29	29	20
	(*b*)	26	26	26	32	32	30	30	31	14
	(*c*)	1,002	1,002	1,000	977	974	1,109	1,108	1,041	568
2	(*a*)	31	32	24	30	30	27	35	36	19
	(*b*)	33	33	30	30	30	36	34	35	23
	(*c*)	1,042	1,048	946	997	995	1,075	961	959	999
3	(*a*)	28	29	22	33	33	27	31	33	15
	(*b*)	31	31	24	37	37	32	34	35	16
	(*c*)	1,081	1,099	813	1,092	1,096	946	1,045	1,050	914
4	(*a*)	27	28	22	28	28	27	28	28	22
	(*b*)	28	28	39	30	30	32	31	31	24
	(*c*)	1,029	1,009	1,319	1,063	1,066	964	1,078	1,088	918
5—9	(*a*)	134	136	111	163	164	131	139	140	127
	(*b*)	136	136	140	165	165	160	140	140	145
	(*c*)	1,011	1,016	940	1,000	1,000	989	978	979	961
10—14	(*a*)	103	104	91	111	111	101	102	98	146
	(*b*)	91	90	101	91	91	108	89	85	159
	(*c*)	883	887	825	814	813	868	857	851	920
15—19	(*a*)	84	83	97	81	81	112	78	78	73
	(*b*)	83	83	87	89	89	96	89	89	78
	(*c*)	987	1,019	667	1,086	1,100	697	1,109	1,123	907
20—24	(*a*)	85	82	117	79	79	107	90	85	161
	(*b*)	82	81	96	91	91	96	94	92	117
	(*c*)	966	1,009	611	1,138	1,153	723	1,007	1,063	616
25—29	(*a*)	79	77	99	89	89	92	77	78	64
	(*b*)	83	83	86	87	87	85	82	83	75
	(*c*)	1,060	1,104	652	964	970	745	1,039	1,043	987
30—34	(*a*)	69	67	85	73	73	74	72	73	60
	(*b*)	69	68	73	70	70	66	71	71	63
	(*c*)	998	1,037	638	950	956	724	959	964	886
35—39	(*a*)	62	61	71	68	68	68	58	59	47
	(*b*)	58	58	53	57	57	53	51	51	52
	(*c*)	925	962	548	832	838	630	863	859	928
40—44	(*a*)	53	53	57	49	49	48	55	55	49
	(*b*)	56	56	53	46	46	43	55	56	49
	(*c*)	1,060	1,093	697	943	949	724	983	992	848
45—49	(*a*)	48	48	48	42	41	47	45	46	33
	(*b*)	45	46	36	37	37	36	38	38	44
	(*c*)	935	966	567	894	903	625	817	800	1,148

STATEMENT VI.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by age-groups and number of females per 1,000 males in each age-group in the State and districts, 1961—*concld.*

Age-groups		Cuttack District—*concld.*			Mayurbhanj District—*concld.*			Balasore District—*concld.*		
		T	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U
1		35	36	7	38	39	40	41	42	43
50—54	(*a*)	50	50	43	38	38	39	52	50	81
	(*b*)	49	49	42	39	39	35	47	46	57
	(*c*)	981	1,000	724	1,020	1,028	730	879	914	589
55—59	(*a*)	31	32	26	19	19	21	25	26	16
	(*b*)	28	29	20	19	19	19	21	21	10
	(*c*)	901	924	575	997	1,005	734	793	806	525
60—64	(*a*)	31	31	23	18	18	18	31	31	23
	(*b*)	35	35	30	24	24	20	33	33	32
	(*c*)	1,146	1,158	945	1,296	1,305	931	1,036	1,027	1,205
65—69	(*a*)	14	14	12	6	6	6	11	11	18
	(*b*)	14	14	10	8	8	9	10	10	12
	(*c*)	1,027	1,056	630	1,338	1,339	1,284	875	913	568
70+	(*a*)	21	22	10	13	13	10	17	18	11
	(*b*)	28	29	25	21	21	16	21	22	17
	(*c*)	1,363	1,345	1,792	1,686	1,694	1,289	1,227	1,224	1,290
Age not stated	(*a*)	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	1	1
	(*b*)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	N
	(*c*)	794	803	644	960	964	0	860	863	792
Total	(*a*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*b*)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*c*)	999	1,020	745	991	996	810	974	983	846

N stands for negligible figures

12. It appears that in the age '0' i. e., in the age below 1 year, there are 26 male infants per 1,000 males in the general population of the State. The ratio of the young children in the single ages 1, 2, 3 and 4 years show upward rise, the distribution of the young male children being 27 in the age-group 1, and 30,28 and 28 respectively in the succeeding single year ages. In the rural areas of the State, the ratios of the infants and young children are slightly higher than in the urban areas. There is similarity in the distribution of infants and young children in the districts, although in some urban areas, the position is different. For instance, in the district of Baudh-Khondmals the ratio of young children in the age 3 is 'nil'. This may be possible as the district has only one small town with a population of 6,088. Erroneous recording of the age may be another possibility. The districts of Sundargarh, Puri and Balasore also disclose low proportions of young children in the urban areas than in the other districts. Such low proportions in Sundargarh district may be mainly due to the class of adult male population manning several heavy industries in the district.

13. The distribution of female infants and young children is more or less in the same pattern as the males. There are 27 female infants in the age '0' per 1,000 females in the general population of the State. The female young children are distributed in the following manner : 27 in the age-group 1, and 31,31 and 29 respectively in the other three single year ages. There is not much of fluctuations in the ratios of the rural and urban areas in the districts except in the district of Balasore which shows 30 infant females in the rural

areas and 13 in the urban areas. The ratio of the young female children in the urban area is also much below the ratio of the rural area of the district.

14. The rest of the age structure is shown in quinary age-groups. As regards boys and girls in the age-group 5—9, there are 143 such boys per 1,000 males and 146 such girls per 1,000 females. The ratio in the rural areas in case of boys is slightly higher being 145 than the ratio in the urban areas being 120. The next age-group 10—14 shows reduction in the number of boys, the ratio being 111 in the general population, 112 and 97 in the rural and urban population respectively, the corresponding figures for girls being 98, 98 and 100. This age-group appears to be fatal for young girls.

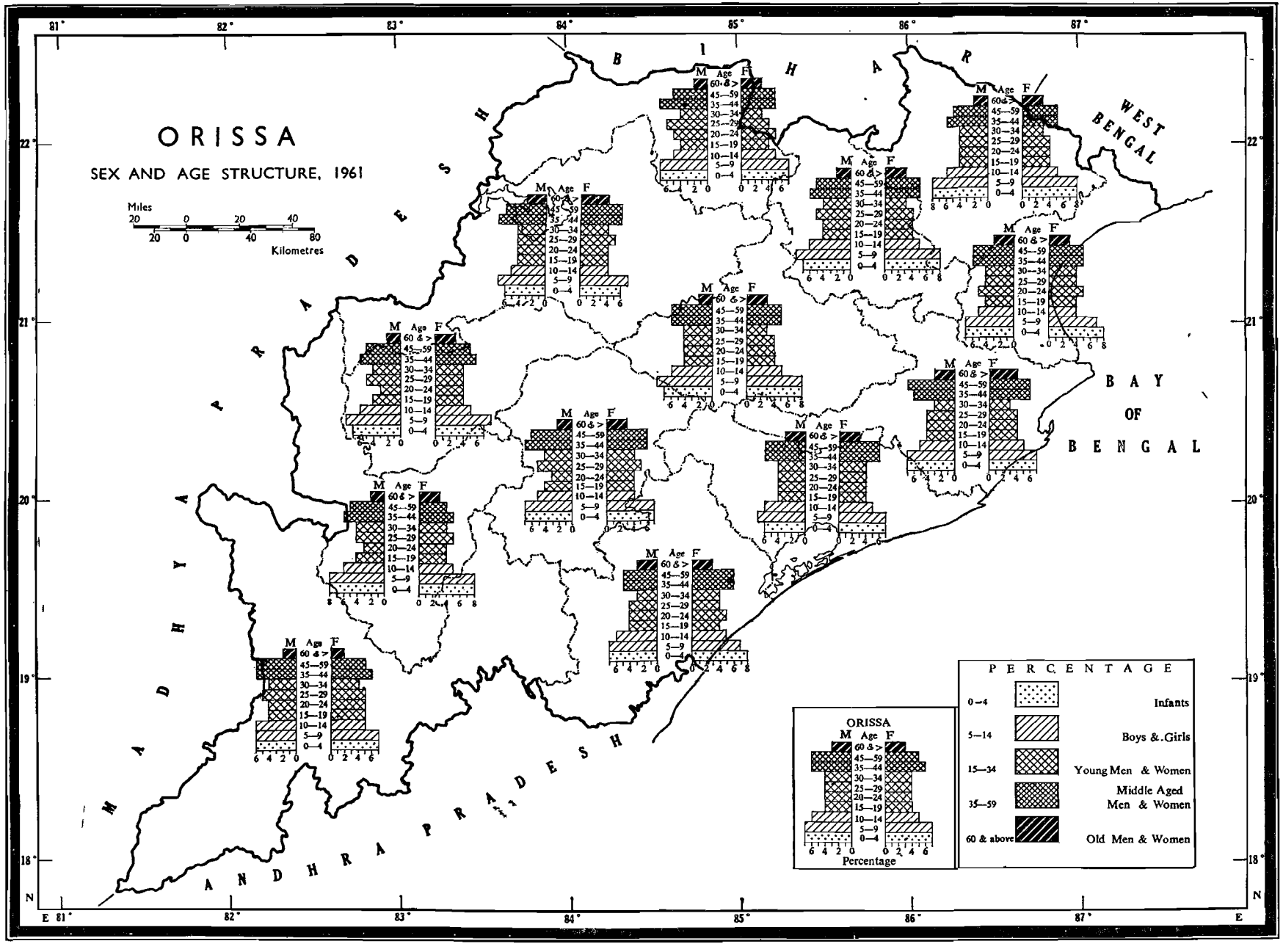
15. The decline in the proportion of boys and girls in the age-group 10—14 affects seriously the young men and women in the age-groups 15—19 to 30—34. It will be seen that in the general population of the State the proportion of young men in the age-groups 15—19 and 20—24 is 80. It increases to 87 in the age-group 25—29 but decreases to 75 in the age-group 30—34. The proportions for the rural area for these age-groups are respectively 80,77,85 and 74. The corresponding figures for the urban area indicate a higher level of 89;119,105 and 87 in the respective age-groups. These four age-groups taken together disclose higher ratio of young men in the urban area than in the rural area in all the districts.

16. The proportion of young women in the urban area is greater than that of the rural area in the State. The figures for the urban area are 89,103,92 and 72 respectively for the four age-groups from 15—19 to 30—34. The corresponding figures for the rural area are 82,87,87 and 72. The proportion of young women in the general population with 82,88,87 and 72 in these age-groups show steady decline. If all these age-groups are combined,the ratio of the young women in the urban area in each district exceeds the ratio n the rural area.

17. The middle aged men and women in the age-groups 35—39 to 50—54 show further reduction in their proportion to the general population. In these age-groups also their ratio in the urban area is greater than in the rural area of the State. The same feature, more or less, is also observed in the individual districts, but the difference narrows down in many cases. Another characteristic observed in this age-group is the greater diminution in the ratio of middle aged women than their male counterparts. This will be clear from the following analysis of the data. The proportion of males in the age-groups 35—59, 40—44, 45—49 and 50—54, are 63, 55, 44 and 45 respectively per 1,000 males, whereas, the proportion of middle aged women in these age-groups are respeotively 57, 54, 41 and 43 per 1,000 females. The above figures relate to the general population of the State. In the rural and urban areas of the State also the same tendency is observed. There is no change in tendency in the level of districts.

18. The old age-groups from 55—59 years onwards disclose considerable reduction in the ratios of men and women both in the rural and urban areas. In the last two age-groups, i. e., 65—69 and 70 and above it further declines. The old age-groups, however, disclose one salient feature, i. e., greater survival of the females than the males. It would be seen that the proportion of old men is 25 in the age-group 55—59, 26 in the age-group 60—64, 10 in the age-group 65—69 and 16 in the age-group 70 and above per 1,000 males in the general population, whereas, the females are as many as 24,29,11 and 22 respectively per 1,000 females. It may be noticed that the proportion of old men and women in rural areas are greater than in the urban areas.

19. The proportions of infants in the age '0' in 1961 have declined from 1951. In 1951, the proportions of male infants and female infants were 134 and 145 respectively per 10,000 persons, whereas, in 1961 the proportions are 129 and 133. The proportions of infants have increased in the seven districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur


ORISSA
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
N
E
M Age F
60 & >
45—59
35—44
30—34
25—29
20—24
15—19
10—14
5—9
0—4
6 4 2 0
0 2 4 6
8 6 4 2 0
0 2 4 6 8
ORISSA
Percentage
PERCENTAGE
0—4 Infants
5—14 Boys &. Girls
15—34 Young Men & Women
35—59 Middle Aged Men & Women
60 & above Old Men & Women

Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore, whereas, in the remaining districts they have gone down from the level of 1951. The young children aged 1—4 years and boys and girls in the age-group 5—14 are, however, benefited by increase in the proportion than in 1951. The proportion of young male children was 483 and of young female children was 502 per 10,000 persons in 1951. In 1961 the proportion of male young children is 563 and of female young children 593. The proportions of young children have increased in all the districts excepting Koraput. The 1951 Census had 1,247 boys and 1,193 girls in the age-group 5—14 per 10,000 persons. The proportions have increased to 1,273 and 1,217 respectively for boys and girls in 1961. The boys and girls have decreased in proportion from 1951 in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Keonjhar, whereas, in the remaining 8 districts the proportions have increased.

20. The proportions of young men and women in the age-groups 15—34, middle aged persons in the age-group 35—54 and elderly persons aged 55 and above have decreased from 1951. Such proportions of young men and young women in 1951 were 1,582 and 1,648 per 10,000 persons. Their proportions in 1961 are 1,612 and 1,647 respectively. The proportion of young men and women have also decreased in most of the districts. Their proportions have increased in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Puri and Keonjhar the highest being in district of Koraput. The proportion of middle aged men has decreased from 1,105 in 1951 to 1,037 in 1961, whereas, the proportion of middle aged women has decreased from 1,075 to 981. The proportions of middle aged persons have invariably declined in all the districts from 1951. During the decade the proportion of elderly men has decreased from 419 to 381 and that of the elderly women from 457 to 427. The proportions of elderly men and women have slightly increased in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir and Baudh-Khondmals. In other districts there has been decrease in the proportion from 1951.

SEX RATIO

The Question and the Answer

21. In the Census Schedule, sex is treated as one of the most important questions. It is put in a simple form. Question No. 13 which relates to sex, is to be answered according to the following instructions: "Write 'M' for Males and 'F' for Females. For eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M'." In the Census of 1951, the instructions were exactly the same. There is no change in the manner of assessment or recording of the sex.

Sex Ratio in States and other countries

22. Statement No. VI.1 gives the number of females per 1,000 males and proportion of persons of each sex in the age-groups 0—14, 15—49, 50 and above expressed as per cent of the total population of each sex relating to the different States of India and some foreign countries, namely France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

23. According to the Census of 1961, females are found in surplus in the States of Orissa and Kerala. Among the Union Territories (not shown in the statement), there are four, viz., Pondicherry, Manipur, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu where females are found in surplus. In the State of Orissa there are 1,001 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio in Kerala in higher, viz., 1,022. In the Union Territories mentioned above, the sex ratio is also higher being 1,013 in Pondicherry, 1,015 in Manipur, 1,020 in L. M. and A. Islands and 1,071 in Goa, Daman and Diu. The latter group of territories has the highest proportion of females of all States and Union Territories

in India, and is even higher than the countries of France (1,085), Japan (1,036), the United Kingdom (1,068) and the U. S. A. (1,030). Out of the remaining States and Union Territories, only a few show small deficit in sex ratio, while the rest have remarkably low ratio, the lowest being in Andaman and Nicober Islands where the sex ratio is 617.

24. Orissa is the only State in India where the ratio of male and female population is almost balanced. This position was achieved due to the persistent decline in the female population from 1921. During 1921 Census, there were 1,086 females per 1,000 males. The ratio decreased to 1,067 in 1931, 1,053 in 1941, 1,022 in 1951 and finally to 1,001 in 1961. The decline in the proportion of females in the urban areas is striking as the ratio has fallen from 881 in 1951 to 807 in 1961. During the same period the rural areas were subjected to decrease from 1,029 to 1,015.

Sex Ratio in Districts

25. The position in individual districts may be examined from Statement VI. 2. Only in one district, namely Kalahandi, the proportion has increased from 1,019 in 1951 to 1,021 in 1961. Another district, namely, Bolangir has returned equal number of males and females in 1961 in the general population, but this level of equality was reached after the proportion of females decreased from 1,010 in 1951. In the remaining districts also the proportion has gone down. In spite of such decline, the districts of Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Puri show excess of females with 1,021, 1,012, 1,082 and 1,004 respectively per 1,000 males. The other districts, namely, Koraput (989), Sambalpur (995), Sundargarh (915), Dhenkanal (991), Keonjhar (982), Cuttack (999), Mayurbhanj (991) and Balasore (974) are deficit in female population. In Koraput the ratio has slightly declined from 990 in 1951 to 989 in 1961. The decline in the other districts is quite considerable, namely, 14 in Sambalpur, 10 in Bolangir, 3 in Baudh-Khondmals, 31 in Ganjam, 97 in Sundargarh, 26 in Dhenkanal, 25 in Puri, 13 in Keonjhar, 26 in Cuttack, 10 in Mayurbhanj and 15 in Balasore.

26. Thus there are 4 districts which have sex ratios higher than the State average in the general population. The number of females per 1,000 males in these districts are as follows : Kalahandi 1,021, Baudh-Khondmals 1,012, Ganjam 1,082 and Puri 1,004. One district, namely, Bolangir is on the line of equality with 1,000 females per 1,000 males. The remaining 8 districts have low sex ratio which are below the State average. The lowest sex ratio is seen in Sundargarh district which has 915 females per 1,000 males, followed by Balasore disrtrict which has a sex ratio of 974 and Keonjhar of 982. The highest sex ratio is noticed in Ganjam district which has 1,082 females per 1,000 males.

Rural—Urban Distribution of Sexes

27. Statement VI. 3 below gives the ratio of females per 1,000 males in the State and in all the districts with break-ups for total, rural and urban. In the general population of Orissa, females constitute 1,001 per 1,000 males, but divided on Rural/Urban basis, the picture becomes different. There are 1,015 females in rural areas and 807 females in urban areas against 1,000 males of the respective areas in the State.

28. It appears that there are 7 districts which have a higher sex ratio in their rural population. Such districts are Kalahandi (1,023), Sambalpur (1,013), Bolangir (1,004), Baudh-Khondmals (1,013), Ganjam (1,095), Puri (1,023) and Cuttack (1,020). The rural areas of Dhenkanal district have females equal in numerical strength to males. The least number of females per 1,000 males is seen in the rural areas of Balasore which has 983 females per 1,000 males.

29. The proportion of females in the rural areas of the State as well as in the rural areas of districts with the exception of Kalahandi, has declined. In the State the proportion has declined from 1,029 in 1951 to 1,015 in 1961, i.e., by 14

in 1,000 . Kalahandi has registered an increase of 3. There has been a decrease of 4 in Koraput, 2 in Sambalpur, 9 in Bolangir, 3 in Baudh-Khondmals, 26 in Ganjam, 26 in Sundargarh, 20 in Dhenkanal, 19 in Puri, 5 in Keonjhar, 20 in Cuttack, 8 in Mayurbhanj and 10 in Balasore.

30. In the urban population of the State the sex ratio has also decreased, and the decrease is by a large margin of 74, i.e., from 881 in 1951 to 807 in 1961. Only three districts, namely, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Balasore have shown increase in the female ratio, the increase being 64 in Koraput, 69 in Mayurbhanj and 2 in Balasore. The decline in the other districts is 6 in Kalahandi, 78 in Sambalpur, 34 in Bolangir, 12 in Baudh-Khondmals, 51 in Ganjam, 273 in Sundargarh, 109 in Dhenkanal, 22 in Puri, 145 in Keonjhar and 51 in Cuttack.

31. All the urban areas of the State are deficit in female sex ratio. In other words, all the districts are below the equality line so far as the population of the town within a district are concerned, the highest being Kalahandi (959), and the lowest being Sundargarh (630). It is natural that the urban areas should have a poor sex ratio but the ratio seen in the towns of Sundargarh district is excessively low on account of the highly industrial character of its urban population.

STATEMENT VI. 3

Females per 1,000 Males, 1961

State/District	Total	Rural	Urban
Orissa ..	**1,001**	**1,015**	**807**
Kalahandi ..	1,021	1,023	959
Koraput ..	989	992	936
Sambalpur ..	995	1,013	804
Bolangir ..	1,000	1,004	923
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1,012	1,013	949
Ganjam ..	1,082	1,095	951
Sundargarh ..	915	990	630
Dhenkanal ..	991	1,000	814
Puri ..	1,004	1,023	788
Keonjhar ..	982	992	780
Cuttack ..	999	1,020	745
Mayurbhanj ..	991	996	810
Balasore .	974	983	846

Risk to Female Lives

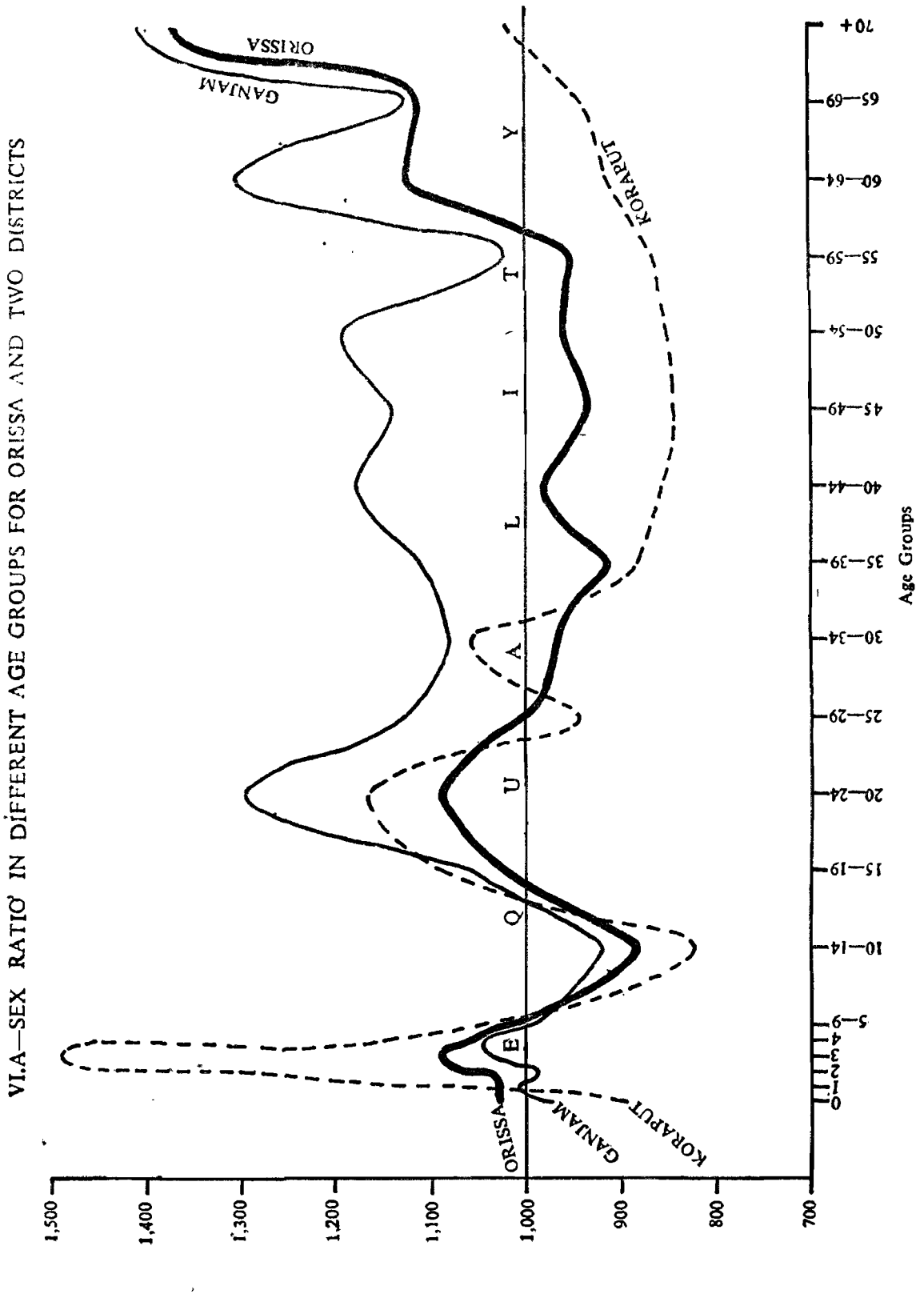
32. The foregoing analysis discloses striking decline in the female ratio almost everywhere in the State except a few localities. It raises a serious problem of inadequate coverage of risk to female lives in spite of all the modern advances in medicine and public health. At the age level of '0' years, there are 1,030 female infants for 1,000 male infants. The excess of 30 female babies is reduced to 1 only by the time they grow up. The birth rate among females is high but the mortality is comparatively higher, so that the final result is a decline in ratio. The present proportion of women is alarmingly low in the districts of Sundargarh and Balasore.

Distribution of Sex by Age-groups

33. The distribution of males and females in different age-groups may be examined with the help of Statement VI. 2 which indicates the ratio of females per 1,000 males in each age-group and in each district.

34. In the general population of the State the proportion of females exceeds that of males from the age-group 0 to 25—29. Thereafter the ratio decreases up to the age-group 55—59. The subsequent quinary age-groups have surplus females. Similar pattern in the proportion of females is also noticed in all the districts except in Ganjam where surplus females are found almost in all age-groups and in the districts of Bolangir, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Cuttack where the proportion starts declining from the age-group 10—14. The same characteristics are noticed in the proportion of females in the rural areas of the State and of the districts taken individually. The position is, however, different among the urban population, which shows deficit of females in almost all the age-groups. The position improves only very late from the age-group 60—64 and the females continue to exceed in proportion in the subsequent age-groups.

VI.A—SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS FOR ORISSA AND TWO DISTRICTS



35. A striking feature noticeable in the sex ratio is that invariably there is deficiency of females in the age-group 10—14 in the general population as well as in rural and urban population of the State and of the districts. It is seen that the proportion of females begins to fall from the age of 3 years but it starts increasing from the age-group 10—14.

36. In the district of Ganjam, shortage of females is seen in the ages 0 and 2. The other single year ages, namely, 1, 3 and 4 show slight improvement. In the age-group 5—9 the proportion begins to decline and reaches the lowest level (921) in the age-group 10—14. In the subsequent age-groups the proportion of females is higher than the males. In the district of Sundargarh shortage of females seems to be acute. The deficiency occurs from the age 4. Though the age-group 5—9 shows a little higher proportion, the position is serious in the subsequent age-groups, specially in the reproduction age-groups. The old age-groups from 60—64, however, show surplus females. The district of Koraput discloses striking fluctuations in the proportion of females in the child age-groups. Shortage of females is noticed in the age-group 0. But the proportion rises in the subsequent age-groups and after reaching the maximum in the age-group 3, it continues to decline till the age-group 10—14. In the next 5 age-groups the proportion fluctuates. The age-groups from 40—44 onwards disclose certain amount of uniformity in the shortage of females.

37. The proportion of females to 1,000 males in different age-groups in the State and the districts from 1931—1961 is given in Statement VI.4. It shows the proportion of females for the decennial Censuses from 1931 to 1961 for the State and six old districts, namely, Koraput, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The figures for the remaining districts are given for the years 1951 and 1961 only, as earlier statistics are not available.

STATEMENT VI. 4

Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and Districts, 1931—1961

State/District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the Age-group									Age not stated
		0—4	5—9	10—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa ..	**1961**	**1,049**	**1,015**	**941**	**1,046**	**940**	**964**	**956**	**1,124**	**1,373**	**999**
	1951	**1,051**	**994**	**933**	**1,048**	**1,055**	**946**	**1,012**	**1,148**	**1,132**	**1,116**
	1941	**1,033**	**987**	**987**	**1,193**	**1,098**	**1,071**	**1,132**	**1,440**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**
	1931	**1,048**	**977**	**1,023**	**1,165**	**1,074**	**1,050**	**1,117**	**1,339**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**
Kalahandi ..	1961	1,059	1,051	903	1,129	939	944	1,018	1,344	1,743	1,024
	1951	1,147	1,169	768	1,026	946	1,104	1,012	1,255	1,096	..
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Koraput .	1961	1,159	1,054	928	1,048	980	854	857	922	1,021	866
	1951	828	827	906	1,097	1,055	883	1,136	1,060	1,280	1,014
	1941	1,026	1,001	985	1,229	960	779	916	1,354	..	N.A.
	1931	1,067	947	1,052	1,158	903	811	916	1,091	..	N.A.

Figures for 1951 Census are calculated from 10 per cent random sample. Figures for 1941 Census are calculated from 2 per cent random sample. In case of 1941 and 1931 separtate figures for age-group 70+ are not available and the figures in column 10 is inclusive of figures of column 11.

N. A. means not available

STATEMENT VI. 4

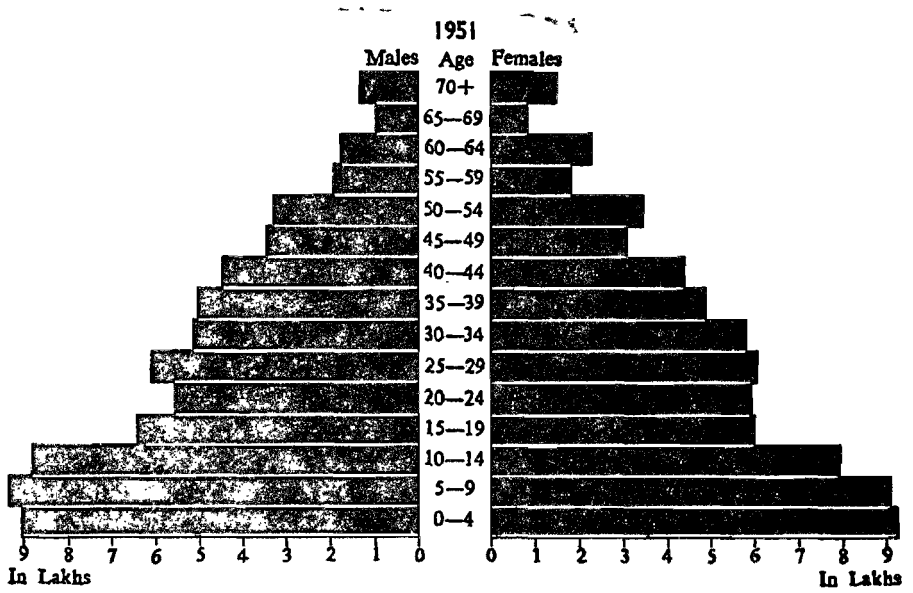
Changes in the proportion of females to 1,000 males in the State and Districts, 1931–1961—*concld.*

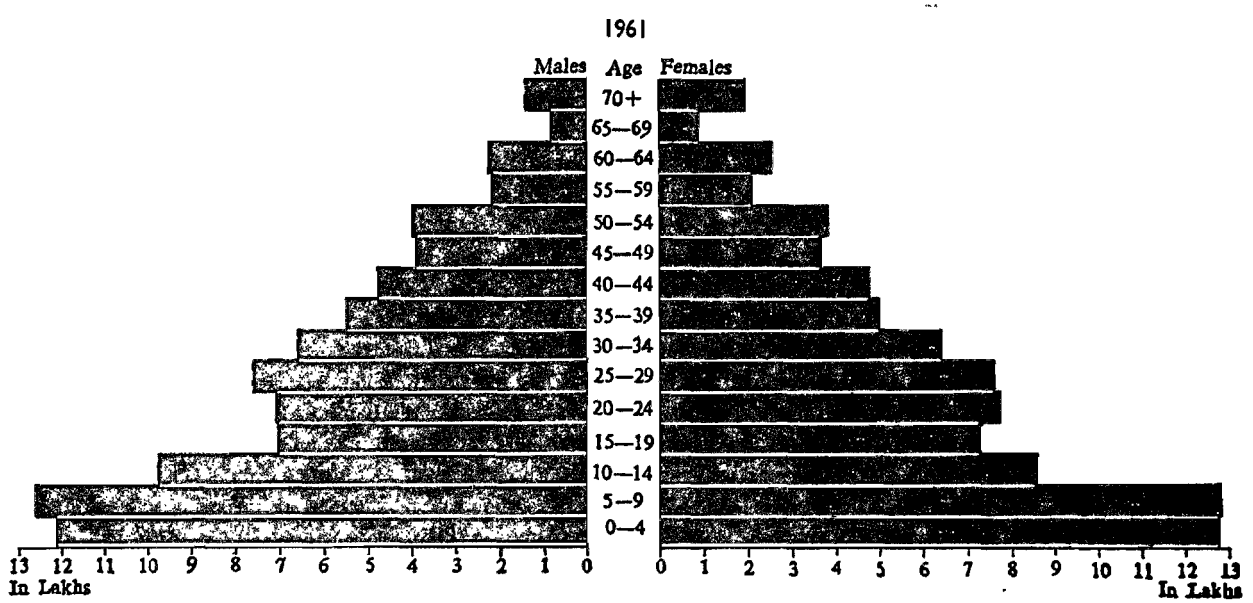
State/District	Census year	Females per 1,000 Males in the Age-group									
		0—4	5—9	10—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60—69	70+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sambalpur ..	1961	1,034	1,025	914	1,066	915	937	977	1,105	1,463	1,673
	1951	1,117	1,016	1,016	1,105	1,011	957	1,094	1,324	1,680	..
	1941	1,044	1,081	975	1,102	918	1,097	1,150	1,335	..	N.A.
	1931	1,053	977	986	1,070	1,010	1,021	1,135	1,446	..	N.A.
Bolangir ..	1961	1,074	1,041	880	1,075	929	929	1,004	1,197	1,561	1,407
	1951	1,078	1,012	859	1,103	942	932	1,157	1,355	1,250	..
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1961	1,052	1,018	931	1,114	953	966	968	1,164	1,432	951
	1951	1,047	953	898	1,042	1,057	812	972	1,350	1,116	..
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ganjam ..	1961	1,012	996	976	1,213	1,094	1,168	1,136	1,263	1,417	756
	1951	1,178	1,066	970	1,027	1,168	1,174	1,159	1,464	1,772	897
	1941	1,017	1,003	1,058	1,393	1,194	1,233	1,260	1,379	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	1,056	1,039	1,118	1,330	1,202	1,136	1,168	1,339	N.A.	N.A.
Sundargarh ..	1961	1,038	1,016	936	820	769	824	947	1,140	1,492	1,991
	1951	981	896	961	870	893	852	1,378	1,944	1,533	*
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dhenkanal ..	1961	1,046	1,028	920	1,062	885	984	934	1,075	1,275	964
	1951	1,059	1,019	940	1,050	1,024	1,012	1,028	1,404	2,027	..
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	1,047	1,004	998	1,094	1,018	1,016	1,112	1,362	N.A.	N.A.
Puri ..	1961	1,059	1,008	1,009	1,018	950	987	894	1,120	1,199	560
	1951	1,056	1,041	902	1,129	1,073	890	855	1,095	1,022	1,000
	1941	1,019	955	1,004	1,261	1,234	1,095	1,116	1,111	..	N.A.
	1931	1,059	985	1,015	1,164	1,109	1,048	1,044	1,203	..	N.A.
Keonjhar ..	1961	1,040	1,004	964	993	868	953	938	1,152	1,469	803
	1951	899	1,012	928	932	919	813	981	1,369	1,448	7,538
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Cuttack ..	1961	1,036	1,011	930	1,011	963	1,001	950	1,109	1,363	794
	1951	943	953	945	997	1,043	984	1,040	1,081	865	1,600
	1941	1,064	958	950	1,112	1,171	1,132	1,195	1,701	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	1,032	959	1,001	1,209	1,236	1,198	1,187	1,400	N.A.	N.A.
Mayurbhanj ..	1961	1,016	1,000	929	1,046	894	921	1,012	1,306	1,686	960
	1951	1,207	888	996	1,165	1,175	801	824	998	1,134	30
	1941	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Balasore ..	1961	1,050	978	967	1,022	916	908	851	992	1,227	860
	1951	1,355	1,140	981	999	1,234	885	829	619	640	244
	1941	991	939	941	1,095	1,049	1,006	1,000	1,236	N.A.	N.A.
	1931	1,032	930	976	1,154	1,108	1,080	1,107	1,297	N.A.	N.A.

* In case where the number of males is Zero, an abnormal result is obtained which is denoted by an asterisk (*)

38. The statement indicates that in the State the proportion of females in the child age-groups 0—4 and 5—9 has slightly increased during 30 years from 1931 to 1961. The young age-groups, the reproductivity age-groups and the middle age-groups, put in ten-yearly groups of 10—19 to 50—59 show decrease in the proportion of females. Out of these, the age-group 20—29 only shows some surplus females, others showing shortage. The shortage seems to be particularly acute in the age-group 10—19 with 941 females per 1,000 males, followed by the age-group 30—39 with 940 females per 1,000 males. In the age-groups 40—49 and 50—59, the proportions are respectively 964 and 956 in 1961.

VI.B—PYRAMIDS OF POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN AGE-GROUPS, 1951, 1961





39. In all the districts surplus females are noticed in the age-groups 0—4 and 5—9 excepting in the latter age-group in the districts of Ganjam (996) and Balasore (978). Most of these districts disclose increase in the proportion of females from the previous Census years. The proportion has gone down in the districts of Kalahandi, Ganjam and Balasore in both age-groups and in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj mostly in the infant age-groups (0—4).

40. The age-group 10—19 has suffered as in 1951 in the districts resulting in the shortage of females. The proportion of the females in the age-groups has declined further from the level of 1951 in the districts of Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore. The ratios in the remaining 7 districts have slightly imporved, but 12 districts disclose shortage of females. Puri district alone shows surplus females in this age-group with 1,009 females per 1,000 males.

41. The position, however, improves in the next age-group 20—29. All the districts with the exception of Sundargarh and Keonjhar disclose surplus females. In fact, proportion of females in the districts of Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Balasore has increased, whereas, the proportion in Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Puri and Mayurbhanj has decreased from the previous decade. The age-group 30—39 runs short of females in all the districts, excepting Ganjam. In the previous decade only 4 districts, namely, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Keonjhar were short of females in this age-group while 9 other districts had surplus females. The next two age-groups, i.e., 40—49 and 50—59 also run short of females in all the districts, with the exception of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Ganjam, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj. While in the former age-group the proportion has increased from the past decade, in most of the districts the latter age-group shows the reverse. The old age-groups, i.e., 60—69 and 70 and above are marked with excess of females in all the districts, except Koraput (922) and Balasore (992) in the former age-group.

42. The distribution of females and the sex ratio in the broad age-groups 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and above years is shown in Statement VI.5 in respect of the State, all the districts and the City of Cuttack. It may be seen that in the child age-group (0—14) there is shortage of females in the State and in most of the districts. The lowest proportion is in the district of Mayurbhanj where the ratio is 957. The districts which disclose excess of females in this age-group are Koraput, Dhenkanal and Puri, but the surplus is marginal. In Kalahandi the sex ratio stands at par.

STATEMENT VI. 5

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961

State/District/City			Age-Groups				Age not stated
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	
Orissa	(*a*)	..	**393**	**322**	**232**	**52**	**1**
	(*b*)	..	**388**	**329**	**220**	**62**	**1**
	(*c*)	..	**989**	**1,022**	**947**	**1,202**	**999**
Kalahandi	(*a*)	..	436	320	209	34	1
	(*b*)	..	427	327	197	49	N
	(*c*)	..	1,000	1,043	958	1,470	1,024

a—Males per 1,000 of all males

b—Females per 1,000 of all females

c—Females per 1,000 males

N—Negligible

STATEMENT VI.5

Females per 1,000 males and distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups, 1961—*concld.*

State/District/City			Age-Groups				Age not stated
			0--14	15—34	35--59	60+	
Koraput	(*a*)	..	365	351	237	47	N
	(*b*)	..	372	376	207	45	N
	(*c*)	..	1,007	1,061	862	947	866
Sambalpur	(*a*)	..	359	325	256	59	1
	(*b*)		357	327	242	72	2
	(*c*)		989	1,003	939	1,222	1,673
Bolangir	(*a*)		400	324	230	45	1
	(*b*)	..	398	322	220	59	1
	(*c*)		993	995	959	1,311	1,407
Baudh-Khondmals	(*a*)	..	391	317	250	41	1
	(*b*)	..	383	330	235	51	1
	(*c*)	..	991	1,053	954	1,246	951
Ganjam	(*a*)	.	428	300	216	55	1
	(*b*)	..	388	316	228	67	1
	(*c*)	..	981	1,141	1,144	1,312	756
Sundargarh	(*a*)	..	370	367	222	40	1
	(*b*)	..	404	339	201	54	2
	(*c*)	..	997	844	830	1,253	1,991
Dhenkanal	(*a*)	..	417	311	223	49	N
	(*b*)	..	421	314	208	57	N
	(*c*)	..	1,001	999	926	1,141	964
Puri	(*a*)	..	384	320	241	54	1
	(*b*)	..	384	326	227	62	1
	(*c*)	..	1,005	1,026	945	1,147	560
Keonjhar	(*a*)	..	420	328	212	39	1
	(*b*)	..	422	331	196	50	1
	(*c*)	..	988	991	906	1,255	803
Cuttack	(*a*)	..	374	316	244	65	1
	(*b*)	..	368	317	236	78	1
	(*c*)	..	985	1,002	965	1,190	794
Mayurbhanj	(*a*)	..	424	324	214	37	1
	(*b*)	..	410	338	198	53	1
	(*c*)	..	957	1,034	917	1,435	960
Balasore	(*a*)	..	388	317	235	59	1
	(*b*)	..	388	335	212	64	1
	(*c*)	..	974	1,029	878	1,060	860
Cuttack city	(*a*)	..	301	415	241	43	N
	(*b*)	..	391	350	196	62	1
	(*c*)	..	938	610	588	1,049	683

43. The reproductivity age-group (15—34) shows surplus of females in all the districts with the exception of Bolangir, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. Among the districts with surplus females only Ganjam has 141 females in excess per 1,000 males, whereas, the other districts have less than 62. The districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar show shortage of females by a small margin but in Sundargarh there is heavy shortage with 844 females per 1,000 males in this age-group.

44. Unlike the preceding age-group, the difference in the sex ratio in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+ years seem to be widening. In the middle age-group (35—59) Ganjam only has 144 females in excess for every 1,000 males, whereas, other districts are deficit in females. The heaviest shortage is in the districts of Balasore, Koraput and Sundargarh where the shortage is 122, 138 and 170 respectively per 1,000 males. The old age-group 60+years shows predominance of females in all the districts excepting Koraput. The sex ratios in Kalanandi and Mayurbhanj are high with 1,470 and 1,435 respectively and Koraput has the lowest ratio with 947 females per 1,000 males. The City of Cuttack discloses surplus females in the old age-groups only, whereas the other three age-groups are deficit in females. The shortage of females is acute in the reproductivity age-group and the middle age-group, the proportions of females are 390 in the former and 412 in the latter per 1,000 males.

45. The proportion of each sex in the younger age-groups 0—4, 5—9, 10—14 and 15--19 obtaining in 1951 and 1961 is given in Statement VI. 6.

STATEMENT VI.6

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex 1951 and 1961

State/District/City	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, 1,000 females and 1,000 of population 1951 and 1961											
		0—4			5—9			10 14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Orissa ..	**1961**	**142**	**138**	**145**	**145**	**143**	**146**	**104**	**111**	**98**	**81**	**80**	**82**
	1951	**126**	**124**	**129**	**128**	**129**	**127**	**116**	**122**	**111**	**85**	**87**	**83**
Kalahandi ..	1961	155	152	158	165	162	167	112	122	102	80	82	78
	1951	140	131	150	155	143	167	128	147	109	76	85	68
Koraput ..	1961	125	115	135	129	125	133	114	125	103	88	83	92
	1951	161	171	150	141	151	132	123	128	117	75	74	76
Sambalpur ..	1961	128	125	130	135	133	137	96	101	90	74	76	73
	1951	106	104	109	120	123	117	114	117	110	78	79	77
Bolangir ..	1961	136	131	140	154	151	157	110	119	100	78	80	75
	1951	125	121	130	137	137	138	117	126	109	78	84	71
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1961	139	136	141	147	147	148	101	108	94	79	79	79
	1951	122	118	126	139	141	137	109	112	106	79	84	74
Ganjam ..	1961	150	156	146	147	153	141	110	120	102	78	79	78
	1951	149	144	153	122	125	120	128	140	118	84	88	81
Sundargarh ..	1961	142	133	151	144	137	152	100	100	100	81	79	83
	1951	128	128	128	134	140	128	125	115	135	81	92	69
Dhenkanal ..	1961	155	150	159	156	153	158	109	114	104	79	81	77
	1951	135	133	136	143	145	142	119	125	112	79	83	76
Puri ..	1961	133	129	136	139	139	139	112	116	109	80	76	84
	1951	129	126	133	117	115	120	114	119	109	89	94	84
Keonjhar ..	1961	153	149	158	163	161	165	105	110	100	86	83	89
	1951	126	130	123	148	143	153	124	131	117	90	86	95

STATEMENT VI. 6

Proportion of certain younger age-groups to total of each sex 1951 and 1961—*concld.*

State/District/City	Census year	Proportion of males, females and total population of each age-group to total of 1,000 of males, 1,000 female s and 1,000 of population 1951 and 1961											
		0—4			5—9			10—14			15—19		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack	1961	139	136	142	135	134	136	97	103	91	84	84	83
	1951	113	116	111	113	114	111	113	115	111	96	98	94
Mayurbhanj	1961	152	150	154	164	163	165	101	111	91	85	81	89
	1951	113	104	122	141	151	131	105	114	97	92	87	97
Balasore	1961	152	147	158	140	139	140	96	102	89	83	78	89
	1951	102	86	117	107	100	114	99	102	95	89	87	90
Cuttack city	1961	123	105	149	119	105	137	103	103	104	99	103	92

46. It will be seen that there has been an all-out increase in the proportion of males and females in the age-group 0—4 between the years 1951 and 1961 in the State as well as in all the districts except Koraput. The district of Ganjam shows decrease in the proportion of females in this age-group from 1951. In the next age-group 5—9, the proportion of males has registered an increase from the level of 1951 in the State and the districts except Koraput and Sundargarh where there is a fall, but Kalahandi registers an unchanging proportion in respect of females only. There is no decrease in the State as well as in any of the districts in the proportion of females. The proportion of each sex in the age-group 10—14 has gone down in the State as well as in the districts except Balasore and Puri where the males and females are at par. In the age-group 15—19 the proportion of males has increased in the district of Koraput, whereas in the State and in other districts it has gone down from 1951. The proportion of females has, however, increased in 6 districts, namely, Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal. And in Puri it is in the same level as in 1951.

MARITAL STATUS

A Fundamental Subject

47. Marital status is another fundamental classification of the population like sex and age, which is recorded in the Census. From the demographic point of view, marital status of the population has an obvious importance as a factor influencing population growth. The procedure adopted for recording the marital status during the sensus enumeration is indicated below .

The Questionnaire in 1961 and 1951

48. The marital status is recorded against Question No. 3 in the Enumeration slip. The instructions given in the Manual meant for the guidance of the Census personnel is reproduced below :

"*Q.3—Marital Status*

For Never married .. write N M

Married .. write M

For Widowed .. write W
Separated or
Divorced .. write S

For a person who has never been married write 'NM'. For a person married, whether for the first or another time, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for 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 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 divorced in a lawful manner, either by decree of a law court or by a regular social or religious custom but who has not remarried, or a person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intension of living together again, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her."*

49. The question had a slightly different form in 1951 as may appear from the following extract from the Manual of Instructions for the Census of 1951 :

Question 3. Civil condition -Write '1' for unmarried, '2' for married, '3' for widowed. If divorced write 'O'. An entry should be made in respect of everybody including a small child. If the child has not been married the appropriate contraction, namely, '1' should be entered.

A person should be recorded as married if he has married in accordance with a religious rite or by registration or according to the recognised custom of the country. If without any such formality a person is simply attached to a woman or man, he or she should be treated as unmarried. If a person who after being widowed or divorced has again married, he should be treated as a married person and not as a widowed or divorced person."

50. The form of questionnaire adopted in 1961 is somewhat an improvement over that of 1951. The term 'unmarried' is not as clear as the term 'never married' which was adopted in 1961. Similarly, the term 'divorced' adopted in 1951 was fully clarified as 'separated or divorced' in 1961. On account of these refinements, the enumerator as well as the citizens were in a position to understand the implication of the question and to answer without any ambiguity

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		ORISSA				
0--9	(*a*)	1,000	..	.		.
	(*b*)	1,000			..	..
	(*c*)	1,032			.	..
10--14	(*a*)	965	33	1	N	1
	(*b*)	895	102	1	1	1
	(*c*)	816	2,713	1,406	1,847	615

(*a*) Males per 1,000 males at each age-group by category of marital status
(*b*) Females per 1,000 females at each age-group by category of marital status
(*c*) Females per 1,000 males in each age-group by each marital status
N Negligible

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups			Marital Status				
			Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
			ORISSA—*concld.*				
15—19	(*a*)	..	827	168	2	2	1
	(*b*)	..	305	681	6	7	1
	(*c*)	..	377	4,160	3,490	3,369	1,271
20—24	(*a*)	..	412	573	8	6	1
	(*b*)	..	50	926	14	8	2
	(*c*)	..	133	1,769	2,101	1,398	1,630
25—29	(*a*)	..	128	848	14	9	1
	(*b*)	..	16	943	32	8	1
	(*c*)	..	123	1,114	2,303	854	1,822
30—34	(*a*)	..	46	924	20	9	1
	(*b*)	..	11	910	70	8	1
	(*c*)	..	219	950	3,449	895	1,582
35—39	(*a*)	..	20	943	28	8	1
	(*b*)	..	9	861	122	7	1
	(*c*)	..	392	829	4,009	813	1,699
40—44	(*a*)	..	16	933	43	7	1
	(*b*)	..	6	766	220	7	7
	(*c*)	..	364	812	5,033	924	1,439
45—49	(*a*)	..	12	919	61	7	1
	(*b*)	..	4	696	293	6	1
	(*c*)	..	285	708	4,451	854	1,185
50—54	(*a*)	..	10	892	91	6	1
	(*b*)	..	4	514	476	5	1
	(*c*)	..	328	552	5,001	931	1,092
55—59	(*a*)	..	8	868	116	7	1
	(*b*)	..	4	486	503	6	1
	(*c*)	..	425	533	4,150	763	1,148
60—64	(*a*)	..	10	808	174	7	1
	(*b*)	..	4	260	730	5	1
	(*c*)	..	392	363	4,744	894	924
65—69	(*a*)	..	11	765	215	8	1
	(*b*)	..	2	289	702	6	1
	(*c*)	..	229	421	3,630	780	894
70+	(*a*)	..	11	684	294	9	2
	(*b*)	..	3	164	828	4	1
	(*c*)	..	421	329	3,864	535	800
Age not stated	(*a*)	..	546	335	40	51	28
	(*b*)	..	622	254	72	11	41
	(*c*)	..	1,137	756	1,813	221	1,497

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups			Marital Status				
			Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
			KALAHANDI				
0—9	(a)	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(c)	..	1,055	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a)	..	980	19	N	N	1
	(b)	..	920	77	1	1	1
	(c)	..	805	3,445	13,000	8,000	1,320
15—19	(a)	..	718	270	2	9	1
	(b)	..	247	731	6	15	1
	(c)	..	334	2,624	2,726	1,549	1,938
20—24	(a)	..	252	720	9	19	N
	(b)	..	27	946	15	11	1
	(c)	..	134	1,638	2,146	715	3,077
25—29	(a)	..	88	882	13	17	N
	(b)	..	7	957	26	9	1
	(c)	..	81	1,126	2,105	566	3,000
30—34	(a)	..	27	942	18	13	N
	(b)	..	7	913	69	11	N
	(c)	..	227	921	3,693	788	833
35—39	(a)	..	10	958	22	9	1
	(b)	..	3	878	111	7	1
	(c)	..	302	848	4,652	797	889
40—44	(a)	..	8	949	35	7	1
	(b)	..	3	750	238	8	1
	(c)	..	302	750	6,525	1,041	792
45—49	(a)	..	5	948	40	6	1
	(b)	..	2	723	267	7	1
	(c)	..	356	716	6,254	966	2,222
50—54	(a)	..	4	920	69	6	1
	(b)	..	3	499	492	5	1
	(c)	..	522	527	6,926	843	1,417
55—59	(a)	..	2	903	87	7	1
	(b)	..	2	558	433	7	N
	(c)	..	1,176	706	5,700	1,057	333
60—64	(a)	..	4	854	132	9	1
	(b)	..	2	220	774	4	N
	(c)	..	683	334	7,568	598	429
65—69	(a)	..	6	822	157	15	..
	(b)	..	3	318	677	2	N
	(c)	..	833	611	6,836	200	∞
70+	(a)	..	6	749	233	11	1
	(b)	..	2	167	829	2	N
	(c)	..	581	389	6,198	220	750
Age not stated	(a)	..	802	174	3	4	17
	(b)	..	797	156	34	3	10
	(c)	..	1,017	920	10,000	1,000	600

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		KORAPUT				
0—9	(a) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(c) ..	1,104	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a) ..	920	79	1	N	N
	(b) ..	895	104	N	N	1
	(c) ..	797	1,080	256	1,042	1,691
15—19	(a) ..	675	316	5	4	N
	(b) ..	339	653	4	4	N
	(c) ..	547	2,257	857	1,199	767
20—24	(a) ..	299	685	8	8	N
	(b) ..	94	889	11	6	N
	(c) ..	366	1,520	1,612	1,010	893
25—29	(a) ..	113	863	15	9	N
	(b) ..	39	917	34	10	N
	(c) ..	328	1,003	2,206	1,058	2,000
30—34	(a) ..	42	925	24	9	N
	(b) ..	23	901	64	12	N
	(c) ..	583	1,031	2,827	1,401	1,353
35—39	(a) ..	19	940	31	10	N
	(b)	23	880	87	10	N
	(c) .	1,045	826	2,455	920	1,714
40—44	(a) .	11	940	40	9	N
	(b) ..	11	831	145	13	N
	(c) .	886	760	3,115	1,256	1,750
45—49	(a) ..	7	908	74	11	N
	(b) ..	5	770	213	12	N
	(c) ..	614	717	2,422	945	1,250
50—54	(a) ..	4	873	113	10	N
	(b) ..	5	627	353	14	1
	(c) ..	1,268	612	2,668	1,258	824
55—59	(a) ..	3	860	119	17	1
	(b) ..	3	568	413	16	N
	(c) ..	780	570	2,983	825	375
60—64	(a) ..	4	784	198	14	N
	(b) ..	3	410	574	13	N
	(c) ..	806	477	2,640	851	1,333
65—69	(a) ..	3	705	271	21	N
	(b) ..	1	431	554	13	1
	(c) ..	364	576	1,926	592	6,000
70+	(a) ..	3	623	354	20	N
	(b) ..	4	231	750	14	1
	(c) ..	148	378	2,165	708	2,500
Age not stated	(a) ..	538	390	40	21	11
	(b) ..	558	308	67	63	4
	(c) ..	899	685	1,455	2,500	333

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-group		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		SAMBALPUR				
0--9	(*a*)	1,000				
	(*b*)	1,000				
	(*c*)	1,030				
10--14	(*a*)	988	11	N	N	1
	(*b*)	954	45	1	N	N
	(*c*)	54	3,624	4 714	9,667	439
15--19	(*a*)	826	168	2	3	1
	(*b*)	279	697	9	14	1
	(*c*)	322	3 946	4,990	4,515	899
20--24	(*a*)	331	644	10	14	1
	(*b*)	17	953	13	16	1
	(*c*)	60	1,699	1,429	1,261	1,288
25--29	(*a*)	72	893	17	17	1
	(*b*)	9	948	28	13	2
	(*c*)	122	1,062	1,657	768	2,034
30--34	(*a*)	29	931	22	17	1
	(*b*)	5	928	53	12	2
	(*c*)	174	920	2,249	631	1,446
35--39	(*a*)	17	936	30	16	1
	(*b*)	3	894	91	10	2
	(*c*)	172	864	2,720	604	2,020
40--44	(*a*)	13	924	48	14	1
	(*b*)	3	814	169	12	2
	(*c*)	198	811	3,290	841	1,097
45--49	(*a*)	9	916	62	12	1
	(*b*)	3	760	228	8	1
	(*c*)	297	792	3,521	638	891
50--54	(*a*)	7	895	88	9	1
	(*b*)	3	564	424	8	1
	(*c*)	314	558	4,288	868	623
55--59	(*a*)	7	874	111	7	1
	(*b*)	2	593	395	9	1
	(*c*)	378	788	4,128	1,409	833
60--64	(*a*)	5	828	158	7	2
	(*b*)	2	319	671	7	1
	(*c*)	426	405	4,467	1,115	489
65--69	(*a*)	6	798	186	9	1
	(*b*)	2	371	619	7	1
	(*c*)	396	586	4,179	1,000	500
70+	(*a*)	7	697	280	12	4
	(*b*)	3	202	790	4	1
	(*c*)	636	425	4,122	466	294
Age not stated	(*a*)	684	291	15	5	5
	(*b*)	742	192	44	11	11
	(*c*)	1,817	1,104	4,833	3,750	3,500

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups			Marital Status				
			Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
			BOLANGIR				
0 -9	(a)	..	1,000	..	..	.	
	(b)	.	1,000	..	..	.	..
	(c)	..	1,056	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a)	..	966	34	N	N	N
	(b)	..	914	84	1	1	N
	(c)	..	799	2,104	16,333	3,143	611
15--19	(a)	..	761	233	2	4	N
	(b)	..	279	703	6	11	1
	(c)	..	343	2,821	2,309	2,624	1,211
20—24	(a)	..	266	706	12	15	1
	(b)	..	18	955	15	12	N
	(c)	..	82	1,613	1,505	966	500
25—29	(a)	..	85	883	15	17	N
	(b)	..	8	958	24	10	N
	(c)	..	96	1,070	1,580	580	1,042
30—34	(a)	..	33	931	20	15	1
	(b)	..	4	935	52	9	N
	(c)	..	100	905	2,337	564	475
35—39	(a)	..	20	941	27	12	N
	(b)	..	3	895	92	9	1
	(c)	..	151	918	3,246	761	1,286
40 -44	(a)	..	11	937	41	10	1
	(b)	..	2	826	162	10	N
	(c)	..	156	790	3,560	889	429
45--49	(a)	..	7	926	57	9	1
	(b)	..	1	765	223	11	N
	(c)	.	180	806	3,847	1,186	192
50 -54	(a)	..	5	900	85	9	1
	(b)	..	2	578	408	12	N
	(c)	..	323	596	4,446	1,254	389
55- -59	(a)	..	3	879	109	8	1
	(b)	..	2	636	349	12	1
	(c)	..	839	845	3,720	1,698	133
60—64	(a)	..	5	824	163	7	1
	(b)	..	2	315	671	11	1
	(c)	..	483	433	4,667	1,635	917
65 69	(a)	..	3	760	230	7	N
	(b)	..	4	425	557	14	N
	(c)	..	1,727	791	3,435	2,808	2,000
70 +	(a)	..	6	703	281	8	2
	(b)	..	3	223	767	7	..
	(c)	.	16	494	4,261	1,339	..
Age not stated	(a)	..	858	118	18	3	3
	(b)	..	667	247	73	11	2
	(c)	..	1,093	2,950	5,833	5,000	1,000

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS				
0—9	(*a*) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) ..	1,034	..	..	..	..
10—14	(*a*) ..	958	41	N	N	1
	(*b*) ..	891	104	3	1	1
	(*c*) ..	817	2,242	5,818	4,750	1,600
15—19	(*a*) ..	811	181	2	5	1
	(*b*) ..	433	543	7	16	1
	(*c*) ..	536	3,007	3,023	3,388	1,500
20—24	(*a*) ..	419	556	11	13	1
	(*b*) ..	64	899	16	19	2
	(*c*) ..	193	2,039	1,824	1,830	2,438
25—29	(*a*) ..	148	815	18	18	1
	(*b*) ..	21	928	33	16	2
	(*c*) ..	143	1,146	1,818	883	2,667
30—34	(*a*) ..	49	906	26	18	1
	(*b*) ..	18	897	69	14	2
	(*c*) ..	355	969	2,585	783	2,125
35—39	(*a*) ..	20	934	34	12	N
	(*b*) ..	6	865	117	11	1
	(*c*) ..	270	854	3,169	908	3,000
40—44	(*a*) ..	16	921	51	11	1
	(*b*) ..	6	750	232	10	2
	(*c*) ..	376	784	4,365	879	2,700
45—49	(*a*) ..	10	917	63	9	1
	(*b*) ..	4	694	293	7	2
	(*c*) ..	393	734	4,518	832	2,200
50—54	(*a*) ..	8	882	101	9	N
	(*b*) ..	4	448	540	7	1
	(*c*) ..	568	481	5,065	701	2,000
55—59	(*a*) ..	7	861	121	9	2
	(*b*) ..	5	480	508	5	2
	(*c*) ..	650	567	4,282	577	1,125
60—64	(*a*) ..	7	795	188	9	1
	(*b*) ..	3	191	801	4	1
	(*c*) ..	415	274	4,847	566	1,200
65—69	(*a*) ..	9	743	237	9	2
	(*b*) ..	5	282	709	4	N
	(*c*) ..	667	488	3,849	500	500
70+	(*a*) ..	26	695	270	9	N
	(*b*) ..	6	171	817	4	2
	(*c*) ..	357	352	4,333	621	10,000
Age not stated	(*a*) ..	620	301	6	18	55
	(*b*) ..	682	271	77	13	7
	(*c*) ..	970	857	12,000	667	111

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups			Marital Status				
			Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
			GANJAM				
0—9	(*a*)	..	1,000	...	..	..	..
	(*b*)	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*c*)	..	1,004	..	..	..	..
10—14	(*a*)	..	884	109	3	2	2
	(*b*)	..	720	276	3	N	1
	(*c*)	..	750	2,328	765	159	304
15—19	(*a*)	..	704	292	2	1	1
	(*b*)	..	207	782	5	5	1
	(*c*)	..	311	2,838	2,770	3,766	1,545
20—24	(*a*)	..	325	663	7	4	1
	(*b*)	..	39	938	15	6	2
	(*c*)	..	157	1,838	2,683	2,094	2,750
25—29	(*a*)	..	102	882	11	4	1
	(*b*)	..	13	945	34	6	2
	(*c*)	..	142	1,211	3,594	1,672	2,140
30—34	(*a*)	..	44	934	16	5	1
	(*b*)	..	10	899	83	7	1
	(*c*)	..	247	1,039	5,571	1,564	1,295
35—39	(*a*)	..	23	951	21	4	1
	(*b*)	..	6	850	137	5	2
	(*c*)	..	301	994	7,320	1,370	2,125
40—44	(*a*)	..	18	941	35	5	1
	(*b*)	..	5	741	248	5	1
	(*c*)	..	293	934	8,282	1,322	1,625
45—49	(*a*)	..	11	938	46	4	1
	(*b*)	..	3	650	340	6	1
	(*c*)	..	349	793	8,358	1,642	1,786
50—54	(*a*)	..	8	912	76	3	1
	(*b*)	..	3	489	503	4	1
	(*c*)	..	434	643	7,899	1,489	1,467
55—59	(*a*)	..	7	886	99	7	1
	(*b*)	..	4	431	560	4	1
	(*c*)	..	585	497	5,762	676	1,231
60—64	(*a*)	..	4	836	154	5	1
	(*b*)	..	3	229	760	7	1
	(*c*)	..	947	359	6,484	1,797	1,000
65—69	(*a*)	..	7	823	164	6	N
	(*b*)	..	2	217	773	7	1
	(*c*)	..	368	298	5,319	1,302	3,250
70+	(*a*)	..	7	729	255	8	1
	(*b*)	..	3	144	848	4	1
	(*c*)	..	692	279	4,706	797	1,278
Age not stated	(*a*)	..	294	509	110	14	73
	(*b*)	..	521	170	45	3	261
	(*c*)	.	1,340	253	308	167	2,689

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		SUNDARGARH				
0—9	(a) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(c) ..	1,027	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a) ..	987	13	N	N	N
	(b) ..	958	41	N	N	1
	(c) ..	888	2,943	2,750	1,444	1,600
15—19	(a) ..	819	177	2	2	N
	(b) ..	471	519	4	5	1
	(c) ..	553	2,827	1,486	3,135	4,200
20—24	(a) ..	439	546	8	6	1
	(b) ..	122	855	12	10	1
	(c) ..	252	1,425	1,525	1,435	1,692
25—29	(a) ..	168	808	13	10	1
	(b) ..	30	933	24	11	2
	(c) ..	134	857	1,391	838	813
30—34	(a) ..	52	917	21	9	1
	(b) ..	17	921	51	10	1
	(c) ..	256	795	1,962	867	973
35—39	(a) ..	23	936	29	10	2
	(b) ..	12	882	95	9	2
	(c) ..	386	700	2,473	631	655
40—44	(a) ..	17	928	44	8	3
	(b) ..	9	821	158	10	2
	(c) ..	420	723	2,892	1,069	571
45—49	(a) ..	25	907	58	7	3
	(b) ..	6	752	231	10	1
	(c) ..	189	691	3,337	1,140	276
50—54	(a) ..	10	894	83	8	5
	(b) ..	6	583	397	12	2
	(c) ..	582	607	4,451	1,450	288
55—59	(a) ..	8	882	100	4	6
	(b) ..	7	581	395	15	2
	(c) ..	781	645	3,883	324	388
60—64	(a) ..	7	814	167	3	9
	(b) ..	4	355	626	15	N
	(c) ..	577	475	4,083	4,741	29
65—69	(a) ..	10	789	189	3	9
	(b) ..	5	388	586	19	2
	(c) ..	679	632	3,978	7,667	292
70+	(a) ..	11	740	237	4	8
	(b) ..	6	281	705	7	1
	(c) ..	889	566	4,434	2,700	125
Age not stated	(a)	551	406	20	6	17
	(b) ..	479	442	72	4	3
	(c) ..	1,732	2,168	7,143	1,500	333

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		DHENKANAL				
0—9	(a)	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	..	..	.
	(c)	1,037	..	..	..	
10—14	(a)	993	7	N	N	N
	(b)	956	43	N	N	1
	(c)	872	5,684	8,500	∞	3,286
15—19	(a)	907	91	1	1	N
	(b)	256	738	3	3	N
	(c)	265	7,567	3,758	4,458	2,200
20—24	(a)	383	608	6	3	N
	(b)	31	951	13	4	1
	(c)	97	1,855	2,427	1,706	5,000
25—29	(a)	79	907	10	4	N
	(b)	5	966	24	4	1
	(c)	69	1,021	2,309	951	8,000
30—34	(a)	22	960	13	5	N
	(b)	5	937	52	5	1
	(c)	195	907	3,851	961	6,250
35—39	(a)	14	960	21	5	N
	(b)	3	894	98	4	1
	(c)	177	777	3,957	734	1,182
40—44	(a)	11	956	29	4	N
	(b)	3	816	176	5	N
	(c)	248	860	6,150	1,127	2,800
45—49	(a)	7	948	41	4	N
	(b)	2	762	231	5	N
	(c)	344	769	5,431	1,087	4,000
50—54	(a)	8	922	66	4	N
	(b)	2	575	418	4	1
	(c)	251	581	5,888	864	2,800
55—59	(a)	5	916	75	4	N
	(b)	1	561	434	3	1
	(c)	152	574	5,462	800	3,000
60—64	(a)	7	866	122	5	N
	(b)	1	321	676	2	N
	(c)	146	397	5,920	453	1,200
65—69	(a)	6	837	146	10	1
	(b)	2	356	639	3	..
	(c)	400	461	4,753	356	.
70+	(a)	6	756	231	6	1
	(b)	2	225	771	2	..
	(c)	420	380	4,249	385	..
Age not stated	(a)	595	381	24	..	..
	(b)	704	222	49	25	..
	(c)	1,140	563	2,000	..	..

STATEMENT VI. 7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		PURI				
0—9	(a) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b) .	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(c) ..	1,032	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a) ..	970	29	N	..	1
	(b) ..	926	72	1	N	1
	(c) ..	898	2,369	4,833	∞	762
15—19	(a) ..	870	129	N	N	1
	(b) ..	326	667	4	2	1
	(c) ..	418	5,765	7,886	9,471	1,190
20—24	(a) ..	437	554	7	2	N
	(b) ..	72	909	15	3	1
	(c) ..	165	1,635	2,061	1,653	1,356
25—29	(a) ..	126	857	12	4	1
	(b) ..	19	946	31	3	1
	(c) ..	159	1,149	2,576	932	1,571
30—34	(a) ..	34	948	14	4	N
	(b) ..	9	917	69	4	1
	(c) ..	264	923	4,694	1,102	1,357
35—39	(a) ..	18	961	17	4	N
	(b) ..	21	864	110	4	1
	(c) ..	1,094	849	5,941	1,123	1,750
40—44	(a) ..	17	948	30	4	1
	(b) ..	13	780	202	4	1
	(c) ..	820	872	7,032	1,073	1,655
45—49	(a) ..	10	947	38	4	1
	(b) ..	4	720	269	6	1
	(c) ..	368	686	6,357	1,253	1,344
50—54	(a) ..	9	924	63	3	1
	(b) ..	4	553	438	4	1
	(c) ..	390	543	6,293	1,171	1,800
55—59	(a) ..	9	899	88	4	N
	(b) ..	6	491	498	4	1
	(c) ..	585	476	4,958	912	3,300
60—64	(a) ..	10	834	151	5	N
	(b) ..	4	281	708	6	1
	(c) ..	483	378	5,271	1,301	4,250
65—69	(a) ..	13	760	220	6	1
	(b) ..	2	280	715	2	1
	(c) ..	148	411	3,630	426	900
70+	(a) ..	13	695	278	11	3
	(b) ..	3	189	803	4	1
	(c) ..	257	326	3,461	473	333
Age not stated	(a) ..	436	496	51	10	7
	(b) ..	366	411	135	44	44
	(c) ..	470	463	1,486	2,429	3,400

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group--*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		KEONJHAR				
0--9	(*a*) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*c*) ..	1,021	..	..	.	..
10--14	(*a*) ..	978	20	N	N	2
	(*b*) ..	937	60	1	1	1
	(*c*) ..	857	2,694	4,167	4,000	620
15--19	(*a*) ..	875	121	1	2	1
	(*b*) ..	461	526	4	6	3
	(*c*) ..	556	4,606	3,475	3,017	2,325
20--24	(*a*) ..	492	493	8	5	2
	(*b*) ..	103	871	17	6	3
	(*c*) ..	224	1,885	2,298	1,144	2,304
25--29	(*a*) ..	166	810	15	8	1
	(*b*) ..	23	937	32	5	3
	(*c*) ..	129	1,076	1,945	587	1,913
30--34	(*a*) ..	47	922	24	6	1
	(*b*) ..	17	910	65	5	3
	(*c*) ..	328	902	2,447	861	2,235
35--39	(*a*) ..	23	939	32	5	1
	(*b*) ..	10	850	131	6	3
	(*c*) ..	368	740	3,328	1,059	2,071
40--44	(*a*) ..	21	923	51	4	1
	(*b*) ..	10	756	228	3	3
	(*c*) ..	442	774	4,245	684	4,667
45--49	(*a*) ..	12	905	76	6	1
	(*b*) ..	7	689	298	4	2
	(*c*) ..	560	732	3,790	552	1,412
50--54	(*a*) ..	11	886	98	4	1
	(*b*) ..	6	492	497	3	2
	(*c*) .	534	550	5,044	639	1,733
55--59	(*a*) ..	8	883	102	5	2
	(*b*) .	4	476	514	4	2
	(*c*) ..	478	460	4,284	614	722
60--64	(*a*) ..	9	813	174	4	N
	(*b*) ..	6	243	747	2	2
	(*c*) ..	754	330	4,757	667	9,500
65--69	(*a*) ..	8	768	217	4	3
	(*b*) ..	3	271	721	2	3
	(*c*) ..	556	460	4,332	600	1,143
70+	(*a*) ..	16	675	303	4	2
	(*b*) ..	5	144	847	2	2
	(*c*) ..	480	313	4,105	762	1,250
Age not stated	(*a*) ..	636	298	26	2	38
	(*b*) ..	619	213	93	8	67
	(*c*) ..	781	576	2,917	3,000	1,389

STATEMENT V1.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		CUTTACK				
0—9	(*a*)	1,000	.	.	..	..
	(*b*)	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(*c*)	1,024	.	..	..	..
10—14	(*a*)	991	6	N	N	3
	(*b*)	949	49	N	N	3
	(*c*)	846	6,591	4,429	8,000	557
15—19	(*a*)	933	64	1	N	2
	(*b*)	333	661	2	2	2
	(*c*)	352	10,176	4,794	14,067	1,125
20—24	(*a*)	560	432	5	2	1
	(*b*)	32	953	10	3	2
	(*c*)	55	2,134	2,005	1,711	1,367
25—29	(*a*)	179	803	13	4	1
	(*b*)	7	960	29	2	2
	(*c*)	40	1,267	2,344	717	1,979
30—34	(*a*)	78	897	20	4	1
	(*b*)	7	916	72	3	2
	(*c*)	93	1,019	3,605	811	1,798
35—39	(*a*)	22	947	27	3	1
	(*b*)	3	858	134	3	2
	(*c*)	140	839	4,501	791	2,329
40—44	(*a*)	19	928	48	4	1
	(*b*)	3	749	243	3	2
	(*c*)	164	855	5,371	905	2,450
45—49	(*a*)	16	906	73	4	1
	(*b*)	3	669	323	3	2
	(*c*)	168	691	4,117	798	1,744
50—54	(*a*)	18	871	108	2	1
	(*b*)	2	493	501	2	2
	(*c*)	105	556	4,564	993	1,875
55—59	(*a*)	12	844	142	2	N
	(*b*)	1	419	576	2	2
	(*c*)	111	448	3,665	821	2,156
60—64	(*a*)	23	775	198	3	1
	(*b*)	4	227	776	2	1
	(*c*)	204	335	4,425	491	2,000
65—69	(*a*)	17	743	235	4	1
	(*b*)	2	218	776	3	1
	(*c*)	97	301	3,387	742	1,636
70+	(*a*)	13	640	342	4	1
	(*b*)	2	106	889	2	1
	(*c*)	216	226	3,545	636	2,000
Age not stated	(*a*)	518	219	33	212	18
	(*b*)	789	135	52	4	20
	(*c*)	1,209	491	1,250	14	875

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*contd.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		MAYURBHANJ				
0–9	(a)	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	..		..
	(c)	1,008	.	.	..	.
10—14	(a)	973	25	N	N	2
	(b)	852	142	1	4	1
	(c)	713	4,635	11,500	10,400	554
15- 19	(a)	856	135	2	5	2
	(b)	326	635	9	27	3
	(c)	413	5,103	4,311	6,618	1,587
20 -24	(a)	457	520	9	13	1
	(b)	72	877	24	25	2
	(c)	180	1,921	2,952	2,210	1,615
25 -29	(a)	152	812	17	18	1
	(b)	31	900	46	21	2
	(c)	197	1,067	2,615	1,126	1,680
30—34	(a)	57	902	25	15	1
	(b)	21	864	94	18	3
	(c)	349	910	3,518	1,174	2,294
35—39	(a)	27	921	38	13	1
	(b)	18	792	174	14	2
	(c)	560	715	3,779	870	2,105
40—44	(a)	19	912	57	11	1
	(b)	14	694	280	10	2
	(c)	674	718	4,629	925	1,692
45—49	(a)	17	897	75	10	1
	(b)	10	594	386	8	2
	(c)	551	592	4,621	699	1,364
50—54	(a)	11	874	106	8	1
	(b)	12	405	575	6	2
	(c)	1,097	473	5,558	784	1,500
55—59	(a)	15	851	125	7	2
	(b)	18	356	618	6	2
	(c)	1,244	417	4,916	783	1,056
60—64	(a)	10	803	177	8	2
	(b)	7	196	789	7	1
	(c)	930	316	5,760	1,186	938
65—69	(a)	18	760	215	5	2
	(b)	5	207	784	3	1
	(c)	397	365	4,875	833	500
70+	(a)	16	671	300	12	1
	(b)	9	110	878	2	1
	(c)	909	278	4,936	293	1,333
Age not stated	(a)	627	312	18	7	36
	(b)	658	246	65	12	19
	(c)	1,007	757	3,500	1,667	500

STATEMENT VI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at age-group—*concld.*

Age-groups		Marital Status				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or Separated	Unspecified Status
		BALASORE				
0—9	(a) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(b) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..
	(c) ..	1,015	..	..	..	..
10—14	(a) ..	990	7	N	..	3
	(b) ..	825	172	1	1	1
	(c) ..	715	20,882	1,581	∞	412
15—19	(a) ..	888	109	1	N	2
	(b) ..	182	799	15	3	1
	(c) ..	228	8,107	19,696	15,545	804
20—24	(a) ..	447	544	6	2	1
	(b) ..	14	962	18	4	2
	(c) ..	31	1,782	3,149	2,241	1,643
25—29	(a) ..	168	812	15	4	1
	(b) ..	6	942	47	3	2
	(c) ..	37	1,205	3,280	898	1,706
30—34	(a) ..	62	912	20	5	1
	(b) ..	5	886	104	4	1
	(c) ..	77	931	4,998	682	1,727
35—39	(a) ..	30	927	36	6	1
	(b) ..	5	797	192	4	2
	(c) ..	148	742	4,645	629	1,231
40—44	(a) ..	24	909	57	8	2
	(b) ..	2	671	324	2	1
	(c) ..	64	726	5,556	226	803
45—49	(a) ..	20	889	83	7	1
	(b) ..	2	567	429	1	1
	(c) ..	67	521	4,225	143	842
50—54	(a) ..	14	861	115	8	2
	(b) ..	1	411	584	2	2
	(c) ..	49	419	4,472	187	899
55—59	(a) ..	12	805	160	22	1
	(b) ..	1	334	661	2	2
	(c) ..	47	329	3,288	62	1,824
60—64	(a) ..	11	761	214	13	1
	(b) ..	4	177	817	1	1
	(c) ..	353	242	3,963	95	643
65—69	(a) ..	16	737	235	10	2
	(b) ..	N	202	795	1	2
	(c) ..	23	239	2,960	94	846
70+	(a) ..	17	649	316	16	2
	(b) ..	1	136	851	N	2
	(c) ..	106	256	3,338	25	1,500
Age not stated	(a) ..	458	408	58	25	51
	(b) ..	339	441	182	5	33
	(c) ..	637	928	2,730	188	545

The Age of Marriage

51. Statement VI.7 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex at each age-group by marital status and females per 1,000 males at certain age-groups. It indicates prevalence of early marriage and also of child marriage, as boys and girls are married in the age-group 10—14 in all the districts. It seems child marriage and early marriage are still popular and resorted to in many cases in the district of Ganjam, as in this age-group about 1 out of 9 males and 1 out of 4 females are married. The number of early marriages in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals, Bolangir, Mayurbhanj and Balasore is also quite large. It incidentally shows that the provisions of the Child Marriage Restraint Act limiting the age of marriage to a minimum of 18 years for males and 14 years for females is not respected in many localities especially in rural areas. But it may be stated that most of the marriages take place between the ages of 15 and 25 for the females and 20 and 34 for the males. A noteworthy feature is the imbalance in the proportion of married males and females in particular age-groups, which is mainly due to the difference in the marriageable ages for each sex. This, however, narrows down after the age-group 25—29. In some of the earlier age-groups the proportion of married females is very high. But it decreases from the age-group 30—34, with diversion towards the proportion of widows, divorced or separated females.

STATEMENT VI. 8

Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of each sex in broad age-groups

State/District/City		Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males in age-group of					Females in age-group of				
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Orissa	(a) ..	990	354	14	11	546	974	96	6	3	622
	(b) ..	10	628	918	761	335	26	866	697	231	254
	(c) ..	N	10	60	219	40	N	29	290	760	72
	(d) ..	N	7	7	8	51	N	8	6	5	11
	(e) ..	N	1	1	1	28	N	1	1	1	41
Kalahandi	(a) ..	995	271	7	5	802	981	70	2	2	797
	(b) ..	5	704	943	817	174	19	890	718	213	156
	(c) ..	N	11	42	167	4	N	28	272	782	34
	(d) ..	N	14	7	10	3	N	11	7	3	3
	(e) ..	N	N	1	1	17	N	1	1	N	10
Koraput	(a) ..	973	276	10	3	538	971	124	11	3	58
	(b) ..	27	704	914	724	390	29	841	771	365	308
	(c) ..	N	13	65	256	40	N	27	205	618	67
	(d) ..	N	7	11	17	21	N	8	13	13	63
	(e) ..	N	N	N	N	11	N	N	N	1	4
Sambalpur	(a) ..	997	297	12	6	684	989	70	3	2	742
	(b) ..	3	676	916	780	291	11	889	754	283	192
	(c) ..	N	13	59	203	15	N	26	232	708	44
	(d) ..	N	13	12	9	5	N	14	10	6	11
	(e) ..	N	1	1	2	5	N	1	1	1	11
Bolangir	(a) ..	990	277	11	5	858	979	73	2	3	667
	(b) ..	10	697	924	776	118	21	892	768	299	247
	(c) ..	N	12	54	210	18	N	24	219	688	73
	(d) ..	N	13	10	8	3	N	11	11	10	11
	(e) ..	N	1	1	1	3	N	N	N	N	2

(a) Never married
(b) Married
(c) Widowed
(d) Divorced or Separated
(e) Unspecified Status

STATEMENT VI.8

Distribution by Marital Status of 1,000 Persons of each sex in broad age-groups—*concld.*

State/District/City		Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex									
		Males in age-groups of					Females in age-groups of				
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Baudh-Khondmals	(a) ..	989	345	14	13	620	973	129	5	4	632
	(b) ..	11	625	911	758	301	25	822	686	196	271
	(c) ..	N	15	64	219	6	1	31	298	795	77
	(d) ..	N	14	10	9	18	1	16	9	4	13
	(e) ..	N	1	1	1	55	N	2	2	1	7
Ganjam	(a) ..	968	302	15	6	294	927	67	4	3	521
	(b) ..	30	658	931	799	509	72	893	665	197	170
	(c) ..	1	9	49	188	110	1	33	325	793	45
	(d) ..	1	3	4	6	14	N	6	5	6	3
	(e) ..	N	1	1	1	73	N	1	1	1	261
Sundargarh	(a) ..	996	353	18	9	551	990	161	8	5	479
	(b) ..	4	628	917	786	406	10	807	757	333	442
	(c) ..	N	11	53	193	20	N	22	223	649	72
	(d) ..	N	7	8	4	6	N	9	10	13	4
	(e) ..	N	1	4	8	17	N	1	2	N	3
Dhenkanal	(a) ..	998	352	10	6	595	989	73	2	2	704
	(b) ..	2	638	945	824	381	11	900	749	291	222
	(c) ..	N	7	41	163	24	N	22	244	705	49
	(d) ..	..	3	4	6	..	N	4	4	2	..
	(e) ..	N	N	N	1	..	N	1	1	N	25
Puri	(a) ..	991	367	13	12	436	979	110	10	3	366
	(b) ..	9	622	940	774	496	21	858	709	248	411
	(c) ..	N	8	43	206	51	N	28	275	743	135
	(d) ..	..	2	4	7	10	N	3	5	5	44
	(e) ..	N	1	N	1	7	N	1	1	1	44
Keonjhar	(a) ..	994	397	17	11	636	985	161	8	5	619
	(b) ..	5	585	914	761	298	14	804	691	210	213
	(c) ..	N	12	63	223	26	N	27	295	781	93
	(d) ..	N	5	5	4	2	N	5	4	2	8
	(e) ..	1	1	1	1	38	1	3	2	2	67
Cuttack	(a) ..	997	460	18	18	518	988	99	2	3	789
	(b) ..	2	527	906	725	219	12	870	668	181	135
	(c) ..	N	9	72	252	33	N	26	325	813	52
	(d) ..	N	2	3	4	212	N	3	3	2	4
	(e) ..	1	2	1	1	18	N	2	2	1	20
Mayurbhanj	(a) ..	993	382	19	14	627	967	118	14	8	658
	(b) ..	7	591	900	751	312	32	816	614	163	246
	(c) ..	N	13	69	225	18	N	40	360	823	65
	(d) ..	N	12	11	9	7	1	23	10	5	12
	(e) ..	N	2	1	1	36	N	3	2	1	19
Balasore	(a) ..	997	401	21	14	458	960	55	2	3	339
	(b) ..	2	586	888	724	408	40	898	592	167	441
	(c) ..	N	10	81	247	58	N	42	402	828	182
	(d) ..	..	2	9	14	25	N	3	2	1	5
	(e) ..	1	1	1	1	51	N	2	2	1	33
Cuttack city	(a) ..	992	557	21	198	683	994	166	13	10	500
	(b) ..	4	431	945	670	293	5	807	703	198	286
	(c) ..	N	6	28	129	..	N	20	278	792	72
	(d) ..	..	1	4	1	..	..	7	5	N	71
	(e) ..	4	5	2	2	24	1	N	1	..	71

Marital Status by Sex and Age-groups

52. Statement VI.8 shows distribution by martial status of 1,000 persons of each sex in broad age-groups. It is seen that in the age-group 0—14 there are 10 out of 1,000 males and 26 out of 1,000 females in the State who are married. The proportion of married males and females is high in the district of Ganjam, showing 30 out of 1,000 males and 72 out of 1,000 females as married. The lowest proportion occurs in Dhenkanal, where the age-group 0—14 has 2 males and 11 females married out of 1,000 of general population. Even in the City of Cuttack 4 males and 5 females are found in marital bliss in this early age-group.

53. By far most of the marriages take place between the years 15 and 34 of either sex. In the State there are 628 males out of 1,000 males and 866 females out of 1,000 females who are married in this age-group. There seems to be a tendency for late marriage in the case of males in the districts of Keonjhar, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore and also in the city of Cuttack as the proportion of married males is less than 600 per 1,000 which is lower than the State average (628). A smaller proportion of males and females remain unmarried beyond the age 15—34 and their marriages are accomplished in the early part of the age-groups 35—59.

54. The age-groups 35—59 and 60+ show increasing proportion of widowed and divorced persons especially among the females. In the State the proportion of the widowed males is 10 in age-group 15—34, 60 in 35—59 and 219 in 60+ per 1,000 males in each age-group, whereas the proportion of widowed females is 29 in the age-group 15—34, 290 in 35—59 and 760 in 60+ per 1,000 females. The disparity in the proportion of widowed males and widowed females is indeed large in spite of the fact that widow marriage is permitted by many communities in the State. There is, however, very little difference in the proportion of divorced males and females. The actual number of such cases has not been reflected in the Census Returns as there are cases of re-marriage of divorced persons.

55. The ratio of females to 1,000 males of each marital status is shown in Statement VI.9. It gives the ratios for each category in the broad age-groups of 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and above.

STATEMENT VI.9

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status in broad age-groups

State and selected districts and city		Age-groups				
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Orissa	(*a*) ..	973	277	361	370	1,137
	(*b*) ..	2,713	1,410	719	364	756
	(*c*) ..	1,406	2,810	4,597	4,168	1,813
	(*d*) ..	1,847	1,206	861	738	221
	(*e*) ..	615	1,556	1,332	870	1,497

(*a*) Ratio of spinster females to 1,000 bachelors

(*b*) Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands

(*c*) Ratio of widows to 1,000 widowers

(*d*) Ratio of divorced or separated females to 1,000 divorced or separated males

(*e*) Ratio of unspecified females to 1,000 unspecified males

STATEMENT VI. 9

Ratio of females to 1,000 males for each marital status at broad age-groups—*concld.*

State and selected districts and city		Age-groups				
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Age not stated
Kalahandi	(*a*) ..	986	268	355	667	1,017
	(*b*) ..	3,445	1,318	730	383	920
	(*c*)	13,000	2,823	6,183	6,884	10,000
	(*d*) ..	8,000	821	912	398	1,000
	(*e*) ..	1,320	2,068	1,042	636	600
Sambalpur	(*a*) ..	981	238	226	500	1,817
	(*b*) .	3,624	1,319	773	443	1,104
	(*c*)	4,714	1,973	3,688	4,265	4,833
	(*d*) .	9,667	1,038	753	810	3,750
	(*e*) ..	439	1,397	1,119	398	3,500
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	939	253	335	728	1,340
	(*b*) ..	2,328	1,488	817	324	253
	(*c*) ..	765	4,191	7,498	5,526	308
	(*d*) ..	159	1,970	1,300	1,298	167
	(*e*) ..	304	1,891	1,683	1,341	2,689
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	975	215	140	186	1,209
	(*b*) ..	6,591	1,653	711	297	491
	(*c*) ..	4,429	2,932	4,358	3,841	1,250
	(*d*) ..	8,000	1,130	854	599	14
	(*e*) ..	557	1,478	2,080	1,952	875
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	932	319	685	809	1,007
	(*b*) ..	4,635	1,430	626	312	757
	(*c*) ..	11,500	3,135	4,773	5,251	3,500
	(*d*) ..	10,400	1,899	836	735	1,667
	(*e*) ..	554	1,732	1,610	968	500
Cuttack city	(*a*) ..	940	181	374	56	500
	(*b*) ..	1,096	1,142	437	310	667
	(*c*) ..	1,000	2,113	5,855	6,436	..
	(*d*) ..	..	7,238	707	250	..
	(*e*) ..	333	56	250	..	2,000

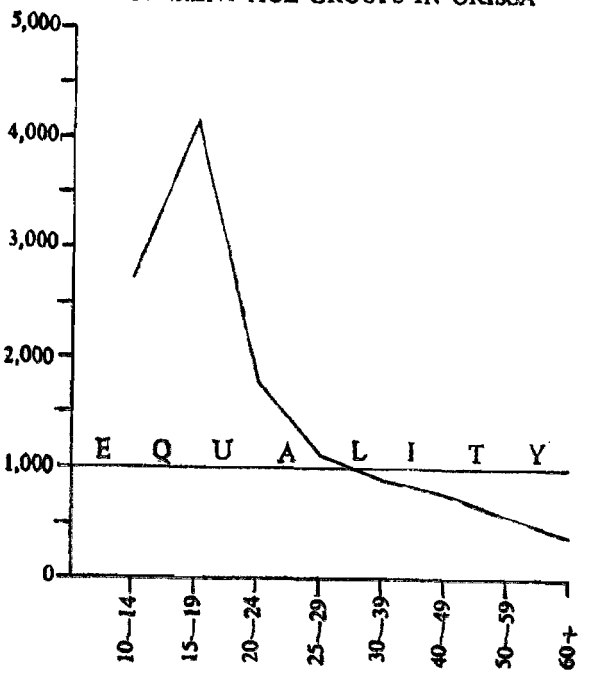
56. It may be seen that the proportion of spinsters to 1,000 bachelors is invariably below par in each age-group which is indicative of female marriages taking place earlier than those of males. In the State, the age-group 0—14 shows 973 spinsters per 1,000 bachelors. The proportion abruptly reduces to 277 in the age-group 15—34. In the subsequent age-groups the proportions are 361 and 370. The rise in the proportions may be due to the fact that in these age-groups very few females are selected for marriage due to their advanced age.

Wives versus Husbands

57. The ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands discloses that in the age-group 0—14, the proportion of married females is nearly 3 times the proportion of married males as it actually works out to 2,713 wives per 1,000 husbands. The next age-group i. e., 15—34 years bears the proportion of 1,410. Smaller proportions in the subsequent age-groups are mainly due to the fact that most of the females get married in the age-group 15—34.

58. Statement VI.9 gives the ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each broad age-group in respect of the State, of 5 districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj and also of Cuttack city. The ratio has further been shown in smaller age-groups in Statement VI.10 for the convenience of detailed study.

VI. C—RATIO OF WIVES TO 1,000 HUSBANDS AT *DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS IN ORISSA*

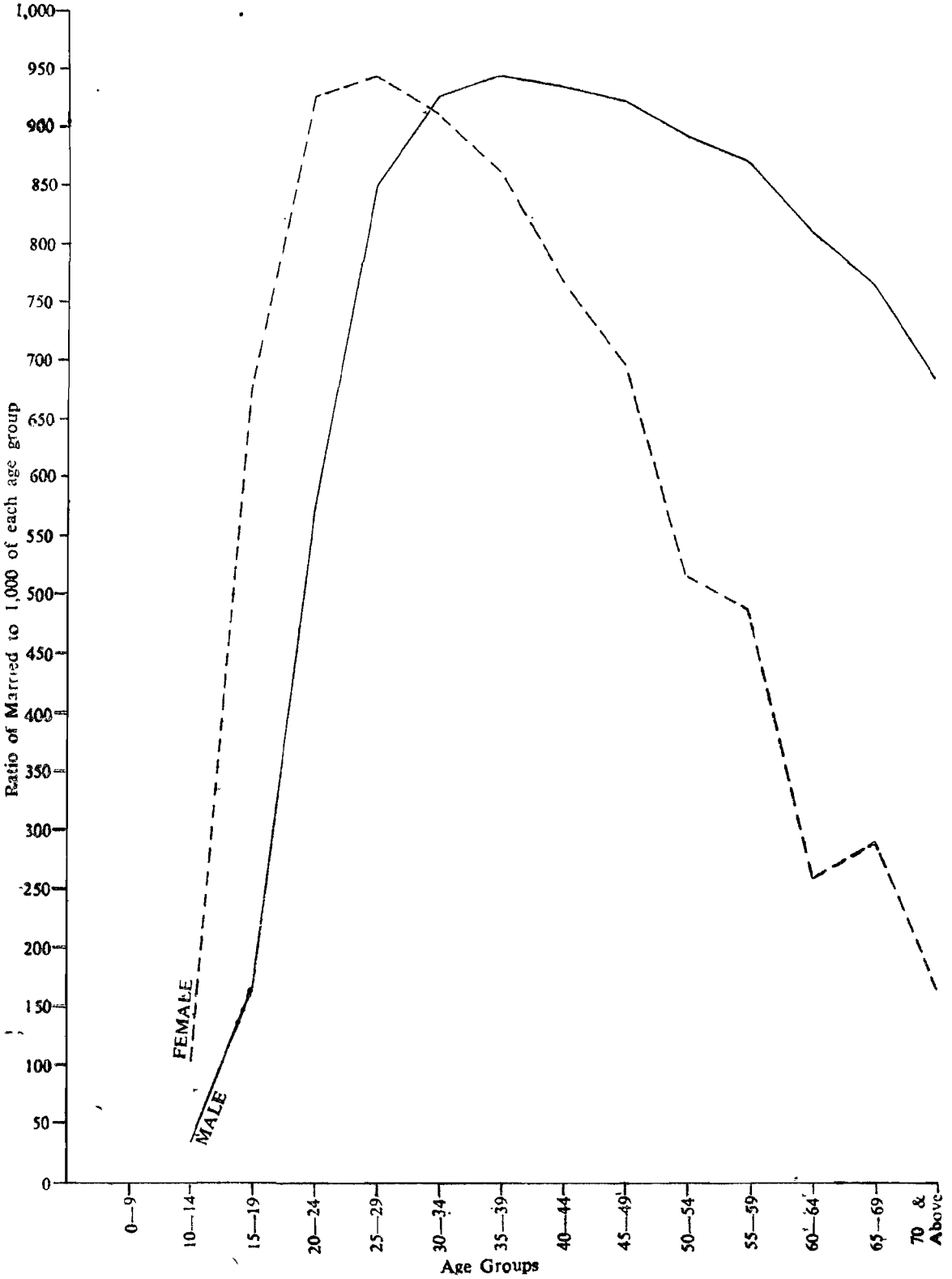


STATEMENT VI.10

Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group

State/District/City	Ratio of wives to 1,000 husbands at each age-group								
	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	Age not stated
Orissa ..	**2,713**	**4,160**	**1,769**	**1,114**	**895**	**765**	**545**	**364**	**756**
Kalahandi ..	3,445	2,624	1,638	1,126	888	736	576	383	920
Koraput ..	1,080	2,257	1,520	1,003	939	743	596	478	685
Sambalpur ..	3,624	3,946	1,699	1,062	894	803	633	443	1,104
Bolangir	2,104	2,821	1,613	1,070	911	796	674	505	2,950
Baudh-Khondmals..	2,242	3,007	2,039	1,146	915	762	507	321	857
Ganjam ..	*2,328*	*2,838*	*1,838*	*1,211*	*1,020*	*874*	*592*	*324*	*253*
Sundargarh ..	2,943	2,827	1,425	857	750	709	620	531	2,168
Dhenkanal ..	5,684	7,567	1,855	1,021	847	817	579	404	563
Puri ..	2,369	5,765	1,635	1,149	890	786	518	368	463
Keonjhar ..	2,694	4,606	1,885	1,076	825	755	516	346	576
Cuttack ..	6,591	10,176	2,134	1,267	931	778	515	297	491
Mayurbhanj ..	4,635	5,103	1,921	1,067	816	661	454	312	757
Balasore ..	20,882	8,107	1,782	1,205	846	634	391	245	928
Cuttack city ..	1,096	3,983	1,840	879	573	479	331	310	667

VI. D—RATIO OF MARRIED PERSONS OF EACH SEX IN AGE GROUPS OF ORISSA



Widows, Divorced or Separated Spouses

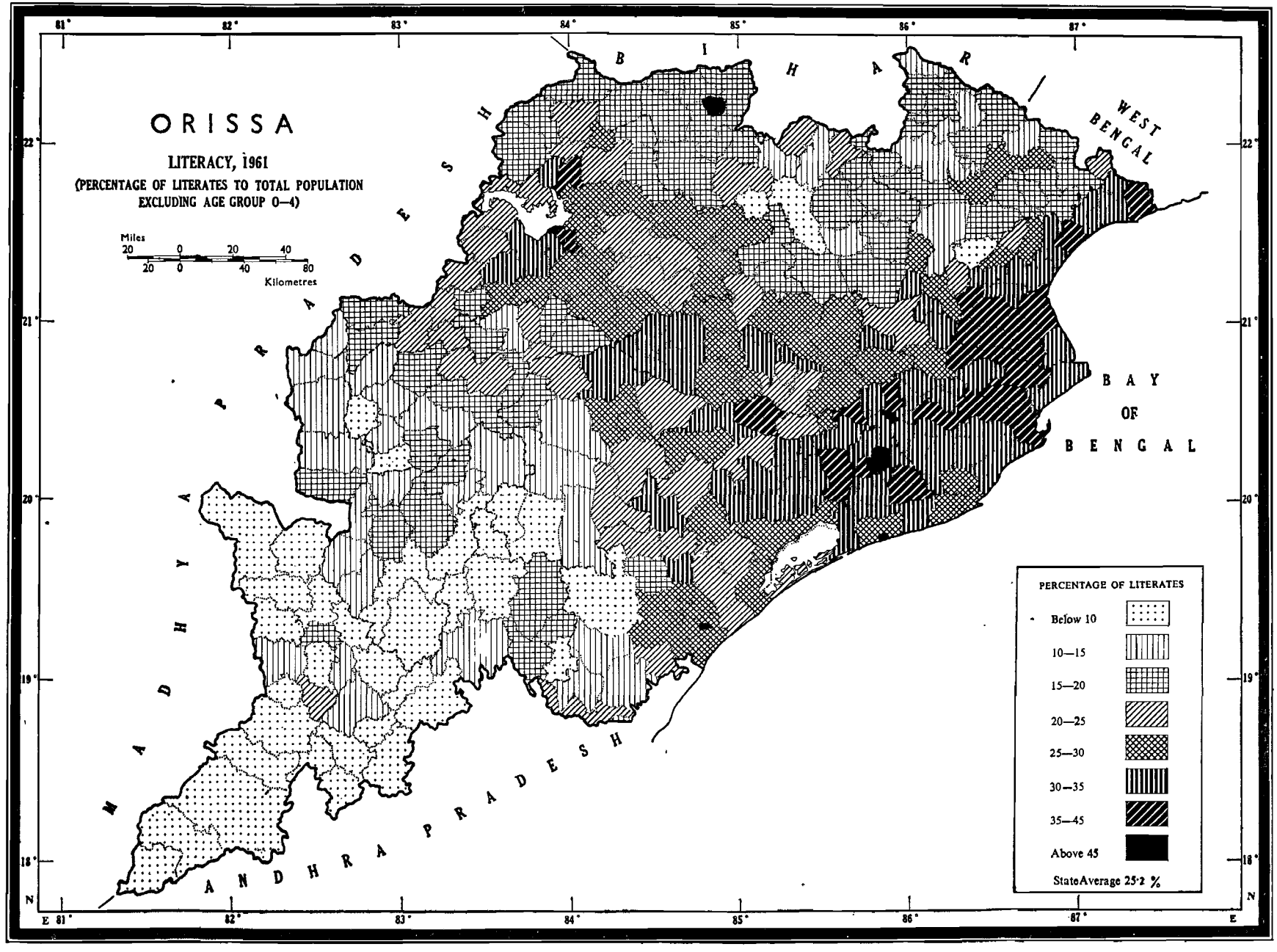
59. The proportion of widows goes on increasing in each succeeding age-group due to the fact that the widowers get married more often than the widows. Most of the widows are deprived of the privilege enjoyed by their counterparts according to the social custom, specially in the higher communities among Hindus. The Statement shows the ratio of the widows as 1,406 in the age-group 0—14, as 2,810 in the age-group 15—34 as 4,597 in the age-group 35—59 and as 4,168 in the age-group 60+ per 1,000 widowers.

60. In contrast to the ratio of the widows, the ratio of the divorced or separated females progressively decline in the successive age-groups. The proportion of this category of females is 1,847 in the age-group 0—14, 1,206 in the age-group 15—34, 861 in the age-group 35—59 and 738 in the age-group 60+ per 1,000 divorced or separated males. This goes to show that the divorced or separated females often get remarried and their proportion is depleted in this process.

Graphical Representation

61. The diagram in the previous page illustrates the trends in the marital status of each sex in different age-groups of the State.

62. A large proportion of female marriages takes place in the age-groups 15—19, 20—24 and 25—29. The steep decline in the curve from the age-group 30—34 indicates that the females are deprived of the marital privilege more and more in the subsequent age-groups as they are widowed, divorced or separated. The steep rise in the curve for the males in the age-groups 20—24 and 25—29 indicate larger proportion of marriage taking place in these two age-groups. The curve continues to rise in the age-groups 30—34 and 35—39, though the abruptness is gone. The rest of the age-groups disclose low proportion of married males, but the proportion declines gradually unlike in the case of the females. The diagram further discloses that the highest proportion of females are in married state in the age-group 25—29 and the highest proportion of males in the age-group 35—39. The widening curves after the age-group 30—34 indicate the increasing proportion of widows and divorced or separated females


ORISSA
LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION EXCLUDING AGE GROUP 0—4)
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES
Below 10
10—15
15—20
20—25
25—30
30—35
35—45
Above 45
State Average 25·2 %
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°
N
E

CHAPTER VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

DEFINITION

Literacy defined

In the present Census a person is said to be literate if he can both read and write. Ability merely to read but not to write does not qualify one to be a literate. The following extract from the Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel, Part II indicates the criterion for judging whether the person enumerated is literate or not :

"*Q. 6—Literacy and Education*

Use the following abbreviations :—
For a person

(*i*) *Who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language* — *Write O*

(*ii*) *Who can both read and write* — *Write L*

The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript i. e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with felicity he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied if the person can with understanding both read and write. If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L."

2. In the Census of 1951, the interpretation of 'Literacy' was almost the same as it is now. 'Literacy' was defined as "the ability to read and write. The test for reading is the ability to read a simple letter either in print or in manuscript". The expression 'partly literate' in the Census of 1951 referred to a person having the ability to read only. In other words, if a person was able to read, but could not write, he was taken as 'partly literate'.

Definition adopted by the United Nations

3. The recommendation of the United Nations as regard the definition of Literacy is contained in the extract below :*

"*Literacy—For census purposes, literacy is defined as the ability both to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also a person capable only of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate. Since literacy is defined as the ability both to read and to write, a single questionnaire item on this topic is considered adequate.*

Data on literacy should be collected for all persons fifteen years of age and over. If a lower age-limit is used for collection, all tabulations not cross-classified by age should be subdivided at this age so as to facilitate international comparisons."

4. The notion of literacy as adopted by the Census of India in 1961 has a close resemblance with that recommended by the United Nations. But with regard to the collection of data there is one important difference. The United Nations recommend that collection of literacy data should be confined to persons above 15 years of age. In case of the Census of India the age-limit is 5 years and over. The recommendations have another point of difference with the concept adopted in the Census of 1951. A person used to be called

* Handbook of Population Census Methods, Volume III by United Nations, New York. 1959—Page 31

'partly literate' if he was able to read but not to write. But according to the United Nations, such person should be treated as 'illiterate'. This difference, however, no longer exists in the Census of 1961 as the latest Indian criterion has been fixed according to the recommendations of the United Nations.

Application of the definition

5. In the present Census it was left to the enumerator to decide if a person enumerated is literate or not. He was instructed to apply the test of literacy in the manner indicated in the Manual of Instructions as indicated above. There were cases where illiterate persons claimed to be literate even though the criterion was explained to them. In such cases the enumerators had to apply the test of literacy according to the instruction in the Manual, though sometimes it used to annoy the person concerned. Difficult was also experienced in the case of some ladies observing seclusion (purdah) by social custom. In such cases, the enumerator had to accept whatever was returned by the head of the household. Thus the enumerator was at times at the mercy of others in filling up the returns. It may be difficult to vouchsafe the accuracy of such portions of the literacy returns as were recorded on second-hand information received by the enumerator.

Educational Standard

6. If a person could both read and write and had also passed a written examination as proof of an educational standard attained, the enumerator, instead of writing merely 'literate' in the individual slip, was instructed to write the highest examination passed.

INCREASING LITERACY

Progress of Literacy, 1931—61

7. The following table shows the progress of literacy during the period from 1931 to 1961 for the State as well as for districts separately. While preparing these tables the population in the age-group 0—4 was excluded. The relevant figures for decades prior to 1931 were not available.

STATEMENT VII.1

Number of Total, Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of Total, Male and Female population respectively, 1931—1961

(Persons in age-group 0—4 are excluded)

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Orissa ..	2,524	4,026	1,012	1,257	2,062	455	967 (Excluding Gangpur ex-State)	1,773	226	571	1,108	75
Kalahandi ..	1,308	2,308	322	378	673	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	949	1,535	343	604	950	249	275	492	59	173 (Entire Vizag Agency)	318	72
Sambalpur ..	2,629	4,250	990	1,431	2,546	380	772 (Including Nawapara Subdivision)	1,421	155	523 (Excluding Bamra and Rairakhol)	1,002	63

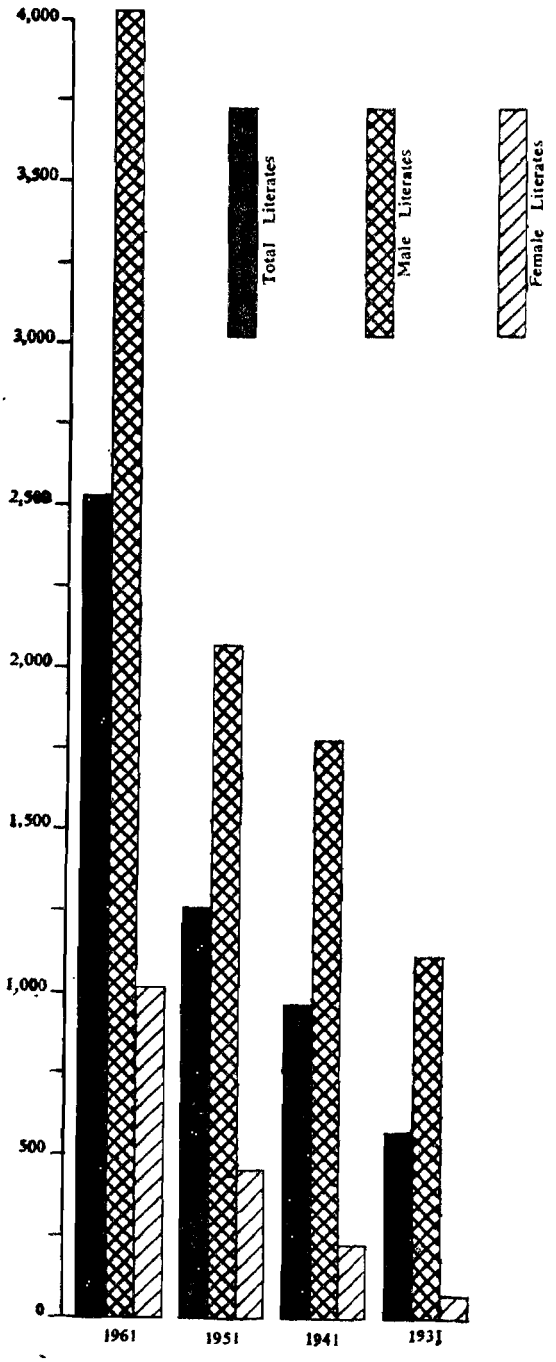
STATEMENT VII.1

Number of Total, Male and Female Literates per 10,000 of Total, Male and Female population respectively, 1931—1961—*concld.*

(Persons in age-group 0—4 are excluded)

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Bolangir ..	1,688	2,870	493	725	1,349	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals	2,054	3,620	496	812	1,460	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	2,509	4,203	963	1,412	2,433	482	844 (Including Baliguda and Khondmals)	1,591	211	620 (Including Agency and Plains)	1,250	85
Sundargarh ..	2,297	3,509	945	905	1,416	383	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	2,774	4,576	938	1,720	3,170	321	..	..	..	412 (Angul Subdivision only)	777	63
Puri ..	3,401	5,258	1,537	2,234	3,646	807	1,228 (Excluding Nayagarh Subdivision)	2,262	295	754 (Excluding Nayagarh Subdivision)	1,440	113
Keonjhar ..	2,085	3,436	695	1,120	1,919	283	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	3,463	5,287	1,626	1,476	2,233	710	1,172 (Including Angul Subdn. and excluding Athgarh Subdivision)	2,176	268	862 (Excluding Athgarh Subdivision)	1,710	113
Mayurbhanj ..	1,672	2,793	535	483	898	110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore ..	3,479	5,367	1,514	1,548	2,166	905	1,278 (Excluding Nilgiri Subdivision)	2,294	280	940 (Excluding Nilgiri Subdivision)	1,826	108

VII.A—NUMBER OF TOTAL, MALE, FEMALE LITERATES PER 10,000 OF TOTAL, MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION IN ORISSA, 1961—1931



8. In every 10,000 of general population of the age-group 5 and above in the State of Orissa, there were 571 literates in 1931 which gradually rose to 967 in 1941, 1,257 in 1951 and 2,524 in 1961. During the period of 20 years from 1931 to 1951, the number of literates grew by 686 in every 10,000 population, but during the last ten years (1951—61), the growth is 1,267. This is a remarkable growth. Among the male population, the proportion of literates out of 10,000 males was 1,108 in 1931, which rose up in the Censuses of 1941, 1951 and 1961 to 17,73 2,062 and 4,026 respectively. Literates per 10,000 female population during the Censuses of 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 are 75, 226, 455 and 1,012 respectively. The rate of growth of literacy among the males is more pronounced than among the females. During the period from 1931 to 1961 the rate of growth among the males was 2,918 as against 937 among the females.

Increase in literacy, 1951—61

9. Districtwise figures regarding progress of literacy in 1941 and 1931 are not completely available. The figures for the Censuses of 1951 and 1961 are taken into consideration for examination. For the facility of comparison, the statement below gives the percentage increase in the rate of literacy in the State and in different district during the decade 1951—61:

STATEMENT VII.2

Increase in the rate of Literacy, 1951—61

State/District		Increase in rate of literacy, 1951—61		
		Total	Male	Female
Orissa	..	**12·67**	**19·64**	**5·57**
Kalahandi	..	9·30	16·35	2·45
Koraput	..	3·45	5·85	0·94
Sambalpur	..	11·98	17·04	6·10
Bolangir	..	9·63	15·21	3·95
Baudh-Khondmals	..	12·42	21·60	3·52
Ganjam	..	10·97	17·70	4·81
Sundargarh	..	13·92	20·93	5·62
Dhenkanal	..	10·54	14·06	6·17
Puri	..	11·67	16·12	7·30
Keonjhar	..	9·65	15·17	4·12
Cuttack	..	19·87	30·54	9·16
Mayurbhanj	..	11·89	19·35	4·25
Balasore	..	19·31	32·01	6·09

10. Increase in literacy in the general population is the highest in the district of Cuttack closely followed by Balasore. But such increase among the males is the highest in Balasore followed by Cuttack. The only other district which is above the State average (12·67) as regards the increase in literacy in general population is Sundargarh (13·92). The remaining 10 districts are below the State level of increase. As regards the increase in literacy among males the State average is 19·64. The districts which are above this rate are Balasore, Cuttack, Baudh-Khondmals and Sundargarh. The remaining districts are below the State average. The increase in the rate of literacy of the female population is not high. The State average is 5·57 per cent which is, nearly, a fourth of the increase in the rate of male literacy. There are six districts which have a rate higher than the State average rate, namely, Cuttack which is at the top followed by Puri, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Balasore and Sundargarh.

11. As regards the general rate of increase Koraput presents a sad picture, the rate being 3·45. The rate of increase is particularly poor with regard to female literacy which is as low as 0·94. Other districts which have less than 10 per cent in the decennial rate of increase of literacy are Kalahandi, Bolangir and Keonjhar. The district of Baudh-Khondmals which is usually backward in many aspects has, however, a rate of increase close to the State average although in female literacy the rate of the district is very much behind other districts.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES

Distribution of total male and female literates

12. Statement VII.3 shows the distribution of 10,000 total male and 10,000 of total female literates in different districts of Orissa in the Censuses from 1931 to 1961. The figures relating to 1931 and 1941 are shown only for six districts and for Angul subdivision which constituted Orissa Division of Province in those days. The relevant figures of other districts are not available for those years. As regards the Censuses of 1951 and 1961, the distribution of literates of all the districts is shown in the statement.

STATEMENT VII.3

Distribution of 10,000 Total, Male and Female Literates

State/Districts	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Orissa ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi ..	294	321	182	234	251	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	327	336	291	293	296	277	361	366	325	337	335	370
Sambalpur ..	910	924	854	916	930	835	1,080	1,102	923	787	794	688
Bolangir ..	410	438	298	400	424	255	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	240	263	145	199	215	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	1,050	1,049	1,054	1,136	1,122	1,215	1,837	1,805	2,068	2,526	2,515	2,674
Sundargarh ..	394	396	383	245	246	238	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	635	661	533	678	703	536	..	..	..	151	150 (only Angul)	169
Puri ..	**1,447**	**1,401**	**1,634**	**1,482**	**1,453**	**1,654**	**1,625**	**1,614**	**1,709**	**1,340**	**1,328**	**1,493**
Keonjhar ..	345	361	284	308	319	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	2,401	2,298	2,812	2,548	2,462	3,057	3,508	3,507	3,516	3,240	3,241	3,225
Mayurbhanj ..	449	472	357	426	445	317	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore ..	1,098	1,080	1,173	1,135	1,134	1,141	1,589	1,606	1,459	1,619	1,637	1,381

13. In 1951, the maximum proportion of literates in any district was found in Cuttack, which district alone had 2,548 literates in 10,000 of total literates of Orissa. Puri, which ranked next to Cuttack, had 1,482 literates followed by Ganjam (1,136) and then by Balasore (1,135). Two districts, namely, Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi were at the bottom and contained very low proportions of literates, namely, 199 and 234 out of 10,000 respectively. Among the male and the female literates taken separately, Cuttack district also contained the highest proportion followed next by Puri.

14. In 1961, the coastal districts contained the highest proportions of literates, and as was the position in 1951, the districts of Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi occupied the lowest position. Comparison of the proportions of 1951 and 1961 shows that the share of the advanced districts like Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Ganjam has gone down in 1961, while the backward districts like Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Koraput have made up to some extent. In other words, the proportions of literates in the backward districts grew faster than in the advanced districts during the period of 10 years up to 1961. The measures undertaken in raising the general level of literacy during the two plan periods resulted in comparative gain in proportions by the backward districts.

15. The coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam contained 59·96 per cent or roughly 60 per cent of the total literates in Orissa, although they contained only 46·81 per cent of the general population of the State. The remaining 9 districts which are situated in the inland region contained approximately 40 per cent of literates in a population of 53 per cent of the total population of the State.

Proportion of Literates in Districts

16. The proportion of literates in districts indicated by sexes with relation to the general population, rural population and urban population is given in Statement VII.4. The statement is a combination of different aspects of literacy proportion in the State and districts as indicated below:

(*i*) Proportion of total literates per 10,000 of general population

(*ii*) Proportion of rural literates per 10,000 of general population

(*iii*) Proportion of urban literates per 10,000 of general population

(*iv*) Proportion of rural literates per 10,000 of rural population

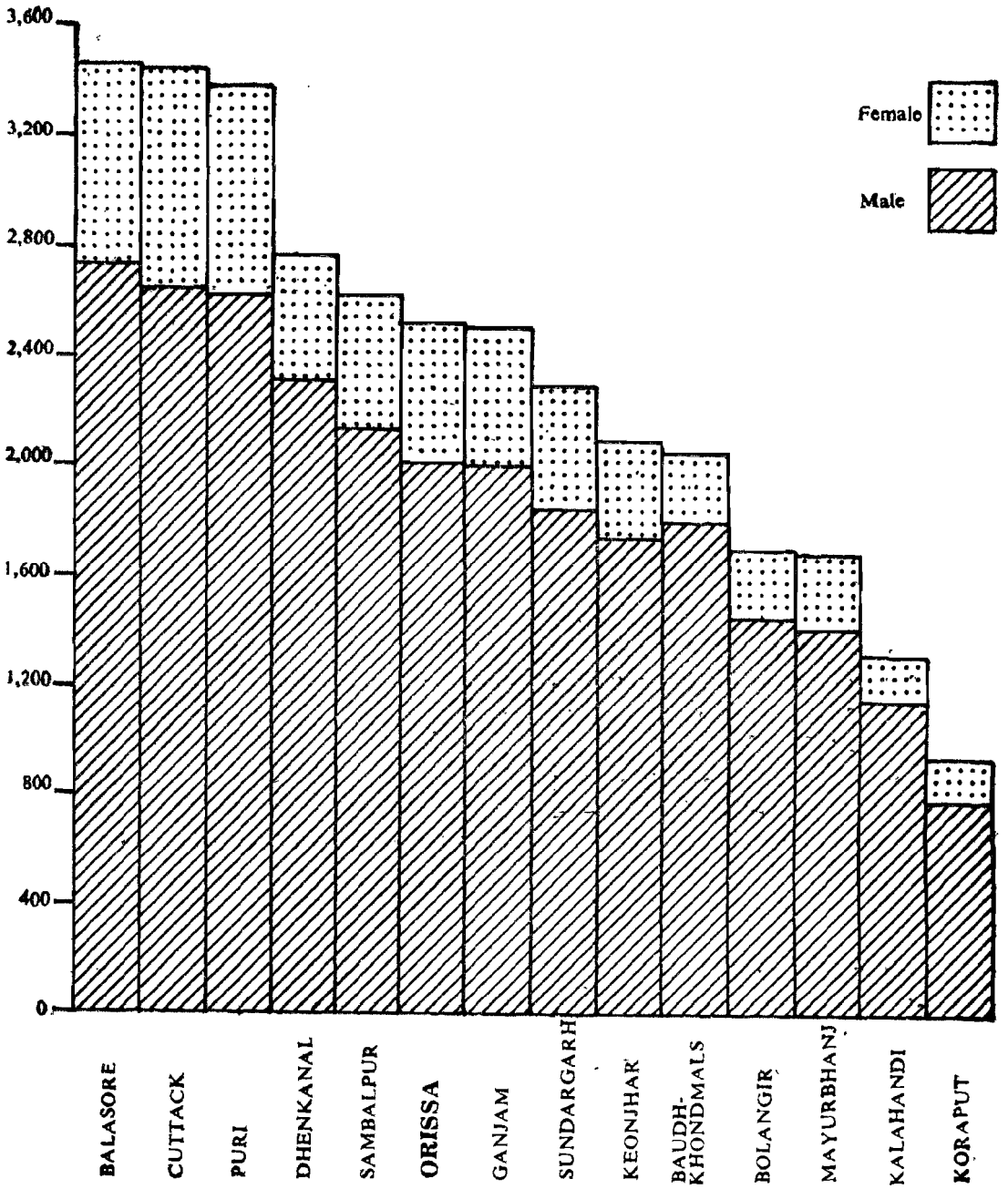
(*v*) Proportion of urban literates per 10,000 of urban population

(*vi*) Proportion of rural literates per 10,000 of total literates

(*vii*) Proportion of urban literates per 10,000 of total literates

17. All the proportions have been given by males, females and by the total of males and females in each category of proportions. Although the figures in the statement are shown in proportions of 10,000 of population of the respective category, the examination of the figures as discussed below has been done on the basis of percentage for the sake of brevity in figures.

VII.B—SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES PER 10,000 PERSONS, 1961



STATEMENT VII.4

Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural and Urban Areas, 1961

(Persons in the age-group of 0—4 are excluded)

State/District	Total literates per 10,000 of general population			Rural literates per 10,000 of general population			Urban literates per 10,000 of general population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Orissa ..	**2,524**	**4,026**	**1,012**	**2,199**	**3,558**	**830**	**325**	**468**	**182**
Kalahandi ..	1,308	2,308	322	1,193	2,141	258	115	167	64
Koraput ..	949	1,535	343	716	1,220	196	233	315	147
Sambalpur ..	2,629	4,251	990	2,252	3,691	798	377	560	192
Bolangir ..	1,688	2,870	493	1,453	2,540	354	235	330	139
Baudh-Khondmals	2,054	3,620	496	1,996	3,537	463	58	83	33
Ganjam ..	2,509	4,203	963	2,093	3,600	717	416	603	246
Sundargarh ..	2,297	3,509	945	1,468	2,262	583	829	1,247	362
Dhenkanal ..	2,774	4,576	938	2,567	4,261	841	207	315	97
Puri .	3,401	5,259	1,537	2,952	4,640	1,258	449	619	279
Keonjhar .	2,085	3,436	695	1,929	3,196	626	156	240	69
Cuttack ..	3,463	5,287	1,626	3,066	4,723	1,398	397	564	228
Mayurbhanj ..	1,672	2,793	535	1,529	2,595	448	143	198	87
Balasore ..	3,479	5,367	1,514	3,179	4,942	1,345	300	425	169

State/ District	Rural literates per 10,000 of rural population			Urban literates per 10,000 of urban population			Rural literates per 10,000 of total literates			Urban literates per 10,000 of total literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Orissa .	**2,350**	**3,935**	**879**	**5,045**	**6,430**	**3,211**	**8,711**	**8,839**	**8,200**	**1,289**	**1,161**	**1,800**
Kalahandi .	1,228	2,206	265	4,027	5,659	2,317	9,120	9,278	8,006	880	722	1,994
Koraput ..	755	1 287	206	4,589	6,066	2,984	7,549	7,947	5,703	2,451	2,053	4,297
Sambalpur ..	2,437	4,033	855	4,974	6.595	2,885	8,566	8,683	8,059	1,434	1,317	,941
Bolangir .	1,523	2,668	370	5,099	6,903	3,140	8,608	8,852	7,172	1,392	1,148	2,828
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2,021	3,583	469	4,746	6,497	2,819	9,718	9,770	9,341	282	230	659
Ganjam ..	2,286	3,959	778	4,928	6,647	3,118	8,341	8,564	7,449	1,659	1,436	2,551
Sundargarh ..	1,800	2,900	681	4,494	5,665	2,504	6,392	6,447	6,166	3,608	3,553	3,834
Dhenkanal .	2,691	4,488	878	4,497	6,217	2,347	9,254	9,312	8,967	746	688	1,033
Puri ..	3,189	5,073	1,343	5,047	7,249	4,414	8,680	8,823	8,187	1,320	1,177	1,813
Keonjhar ..	2,017	3,360	651	3,583	4,917	1,816	9,253	9,301	9,008	747	699	992
Cuttack	3,294	5,136	1,483	5,741	7,012	3,957	8,853	8,932	8,595	1,147	1,068	1,405
Mayurbhanj	1,567	2,667	458	5,958	7,407	4,102	9,147	9,292	8,379	853	708	1,621
Balasore ..	3,418	5,337	1,439	4,296	5,738	2,593	9,139	9,208	8,883	861	792	1,117

18. In the State of Orissa 25·2 per cent of the total population from the age of 5 years upwards are literates of whom 22·0 per cent reside in rural areas and 3·2 per cent in urban areas. The highest rate of literacy is noticed in the district of Balasore (34·8 per cent) followed by Cuttack (34·6 per cent) and Puri (34·0 per cent). Percentage of literates in the district of Koraput is found to be the lowest (9·5 per cent) which is far below the State average of 25·2 per cent. Among the rural population 23·5 per cent and among the urban population 50·5 per cent are literates. Thus the rate of literacy among the urban population is more than double that of rural population. The rate of literacy of males is considerably higher than that of the females. In rural areas, the rate of literacy among the males is 38·4 per cent as against 64·8 per cent in urban areas. The corresponding female literacy rates in rural and urban areas are 8·8 per cent and 32·1 per cent respectively. In the rural areas of districts, the rate of literacy is found to be the highest in the district of Balasore (34·2 per cent) followed by Cuttack (32·9 per cent) and then by Puri (31·9 per cent). Koraput district records the lowest percentage rate in this regard, viz., 7·6 per cent. The rate of literacy amongst the urban population is the highest in the district of Puri (60·5 per cent) followed by Mayurbhanj (59·6 per cent) and then by Cuttack (57·4 per cent). Keonjhar district has the lowest rate of literacy among its urban residents, the percentage being 35·8. The difference in the highest and the lowest rates of literacy in urban areas is not so much as it is in the rural. In the rural area while the rates vary from 34·2 per cent to 7·6 per cent, in the urban areas it varies from 60·5 per cent to 35·8 per cent.

STATEMENT VII.5

Total, Rural and Urban Literacy in Districts arranged in decreasing order, 1961

(Population in the age-group 0—4 is excluded)

Total literacy per 10,000 of general population			Rural literacy per 10,000 of rural population			Urban literacy per 10,000 of urban population		
	District	Proportion		District	Proportion		District	Proportion
1	Balasore ..	3,479	1	Balasore	3,418	1	Puri ..	6,047
2	Cuttack ..	3,463	2	Cuttack ..	3,294	2	Mayurbhanj ..	5,958
3	Puri ..	3,401	3	Puri ..	3,189	3	Cuttack ..	5,741
4	Dhenkanal ..	2,774	4	Dhenkanal ..	2,691	4	Bolangir ..	5,099
5	Sambalpur ..	2,629	5	Sambalpur ..	2,437	5	Sambalpur ..	4,974
6	Ganjam ..	2,509	6	Ganjam ..	2,286	6	Ganjam ..	4,928
7	Sundargarh ..	2,297	7	Baudh-Khondmals..	2,021	7	Baudh-Khondmals..	4,746
8	Keonjhar ..	2,085	8	Keonjhar ..	2,017	8	Koraput ..	4,589
9	Baudh-Khondmals ..	2,054	9	Sundargarh	1,800	9	Dhenkanal ..	4,497
10	Bolangir ..	1,688	10	Mayurbhanj ..	1,567	10	Sundargarh ..	4,494
11	Mayurbhanj ..	1,672	11	Bolangir ..	1,523	11	Balasore ..	4,296
12	Kalahandi ..	1,308	12	Kalahandi ..	1,228	12	Kalahandi ..	4,027
13	Koraput ..	949	13	Koraput ..	755	13	Keonjhar ..	3,583

Districts arranged in descending order of literacy

19. Statement VII.5 given above is the presentation of certain essential information from Statement VII.4. The names of districts have been arranged in descending order of literacy for convenience of study. It will appear that if the population in the age-group 0—4 years is excluded from counting, Balasore district has the highest proportion of literates in the general population as well as in the rural population, when the proportion relates to the entire population of the district as well as when it is confined to the rural areas of the district. In both these counts Cuttack comes second to Balasore in proportion of literates, while Koraput happens to be the 13th district. If the proportion is confined to the urban areas only, Puri district occupies the top position, followed by Mayurbhanj and Cuttack, while Keonjhar is relegated to the last position.

Percentages of literacy and population compared

20. The following table shows the distribution of 100 total, male and female literates along with distribution of 100 persons, males and females of general population in districts.

STATEMENT VII.6

Percentage of population and literates by sex in districts, 1961

District	Percentage of		Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Total Literates	Total Population	Male Literates	Male Population	Female Literates	Female Population
Kalahandi ..	2·9	5·8	3·2	5·7	1·8	5·8
Koraput ..	3·3	8·5	3·4	8·6	2·9	8·5
Sambalpur ..	9·1	8·6	9·2	8·6	8·5	8·6
Bolangir ..	4·1	6·1	4·4	6·1	3·0	6·1
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2·4	2·9	2·6	2·9	1·5	2·9
Ganjam ..	10·5	10·7	10·5	10·2	10·6	11·1
Sundargarh ..	3·9	4·3	4·0	4·5	3·8	4·1
Dhenkanal ..	6·3	5·9	6·6	5·9	5·3	5·8
Puri ..	14·5	10·6	14·0	10·6	16·4	10·7
Keonjhar ..	3·5	4·2	3·6	4·3	2·8	4·2
Cuttack ..	24·0	17·4	23·0	17·5	28·1	17·4
Mayurbhanj ..	4·5	6·9	4·7	6·9	3·6	6·8
Balasore ..	11·0	8·1	10·8	8·2	11·7	8·0

21. Of the total literates in the State, Cuttack district contains the highest percentage (24·0 per cent) followed by Puri 14·5 per cent and then by Balasore 11·0 per cent. Baudh-Khondmals district records the lowest percentage viz., 2·4 per cent of the total literates in the State. While examining the percentage of literates in different districts to total literates in the State, it may be useful to examine side by side the precentage of total population of the district to the general population of the State. The districts which are now under consideration respectively contain 17·4 per cent, 10·6 per cent, 8·1 per cent and 2·9 per cent of the total population of the State. Thus it may be seen that while the total population of Cuttack district has 17·4 per cent of the population of Orissa, the corresponding literacy percentage is 24·0 per cent. In the districts of Puri, Balasore and Baudh-Khondmals, the percentage of population is 10·6 per cent, 8·1 per cent and 2·9 per cent respectively whereas the literates there comprise 14·5 per cent, 11·0 per cent and 2·4 per cent of the total literates of the State.

22. Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam and Sambalpur are the first five districts which contain the highest percentage of literates both in the district as a whole as well as in the rural areas. Of these five districts, the first four are in the coastal belt which are comparatively more advanced than the other inland dist icts of Orissa. Sambalpur, one of the inland districts, is also fairly advanced and comes next to the four coastal districts. Below the above mentioned five districts are Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj. The former adjoins the district of Cuttack and the latter adjoins Balasore. These two districts being geog-aphically contiguous, show a high rate of literacy.

23. It appears that the distribution of population in different districts does not have any relationship with the distribution of total number of literates therein. However, in case of districts which are economically and socially advanced, it is noticed that the percentage of literacy is higher than the percentage of general population. This is particularly seen in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. In case of backward districts the opposite tendency is noticeable.

LITERACY RATES

Rates of rural and urban literacy

24. The two statements furnished below arrange the districts in order of their rate of literacy under two main groups, viz.,

(*i*) districts which are above the State average

(*ii*) districts which are below the State average

STATEMENT VII.7 A

Districts which are above or below the State Average in Rural Literacy

(Persons in the age-group 0—4 are excluded)

(Rate of rural literacy for the State per 10,000 of rural population 2,350)

Above State Average			Below State Average		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25 %	25- -50%	More than 50%
	Balasore Cuttack Puri	Dhenkanal Sambalpur	Ganjam Sundargarh Keonjhar Baudh-Khondmals	Bolangir Mayurbhanj Kalahandi	Koraput

STATEMENT VII.7 B

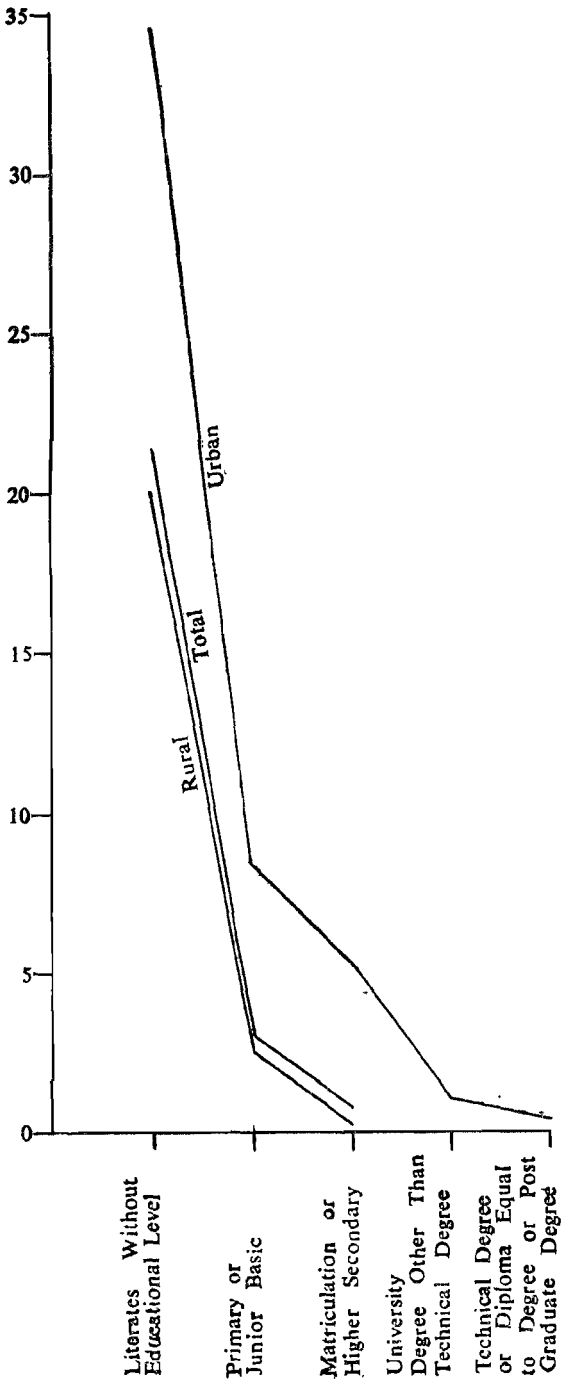
Districts which are above or below the State Average in Urban Literacy

(Persons in the age-group 0- -4 are excluded)

(Rate of urban literacy for the State per 10,000 of urban population 5,046)

Above State Average			Below State Average		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25 %	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
..	..	Bolangir Puri Cuttack Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Koraput Sambalpur Baudh-Khondmals Ganjam Sundargarh Dhenkanal Balasore	Keonjhar	

VII.C—PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, 1961



25. From the first table, which relates to rural areas only, it is seen that only five districts of Orissa have literacy rates higher than the State average, of which three have the literacy rate varying from 25 to 50 per cent higher, whereas the two remaining districts have literacy rates ranging up to 25 per cent above the State average. The remaining districts have lower rates of literacy which are below the State average. Of them, Koraput has the lowest rate which is far below the State average, the reason being the predominance of Scheduled Tribes in the population of the district.

26. In the urban area, it appears that the districts of Bolangir, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj have higher rate of literacy, within 25 per cent above the State averge. The other districts excepting Keonjhar have a literacy rate up to 25 per cent below the State average. Keonjhar is further lower down as may be seen in the statement.

Literacy rates in police stations

27. The two statements below compare the rate of literacy in each police station with that of the State average in the rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT VII. 8 A

Police stations in which rural literacy is above or below the State Average in Rural Areas

Above State Average in rural areas			Below State Average in rural areas		
More than 50 %	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		KALAHANDI DISTRICT			
			Kesinga		Sadar
			Madanpur Rampur		Lanjigarh
			Narla		Kashipur
			Dharamgarh		Thuamul Rampur
			Kegaon		Nawapara
			Junagarh		Jonk
			Koksara		Komna
			Jaipatna		Khariar
			Sinapali		
		KORAPUT DISTRICT			
			Bhairavasingpur		Koraput
			Gunupur		Dasamantapur
			Gudari		Lakshmipur
			Padmapur		Narayanapatna
					Nandapur
					Semiliguda
					Pottangi
					Padwa
					Machkund
					Nowrangapur
					Pappadahandi
					Tentulikhunti
					Jeypore
					Boipariguda
					Kundra
					Borigumma
					Kotpad
					Kodinga
					Umarkot
					Dabugam
					Jorigam
					Malkangiri
					Motu
					Venkatapalam
					Mathili
					Rayagada
					Kalyansingpur
					Bissamcuttack
					Ambodala
					Puttasingi
		SAMBALPUR DISTRICT			
Dhama	Sambalpur	Lakhanpur	Paikmal		
Jharsuguda	Rengali	Hirakud	Jagdalpur		
Bheden	Brajarajnagar	Padampur			
Attabira	Burla	Melchhamunda			
	Jujomura	Bijepur			
	Sason	Deogarh			
	Katarbaga	Govindpur			
	Laikera	Mahulpali			
	Bargarh	Gourpali			
	Gaisilat	Naktideul			
	Sohela	Riamal			
	Barpali				
	Bhatli				
	Ambabhona				
	Barkote				
	Naikul				
	Kuchinda				
	Rairakhol				
	Charmal				

STATEMENT VII. 8 A

Police stations in which rural literacy is above or below the State Average in Rural Areas—*contd.*

Above State Average in rural areas			Below State Average in rural areas		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		BOLANGIR DISTRICT			
			Bolangir	Patnagarh	Dungripali
			Loisingha	Belpara	Kantabanji
			Tusra	Khaprakhol	Turekela
			Tarbha	Sonepur	Sindhekela
			Binka	Titlagarh	
			Birmaharajpur	Saintala	
			Sindhol		
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT			
		Phulbani	Ghantapada	Phiringia	Belghar
		Khajuripada	Manamunda	Baliguda	Kotgarh
		Baudh	Raikia	Daringibadi	
		Harbhanga			
		G. Udayagiri			
		GANJAM DISTRICT			
	Aska	Rambha	Chatrapur	Surada	Mohana
		Hinjili	Kodala	Bodogodo	Ramagiri
		Berhampur Taluk	Purushottampur	Parlakhemundi	
		Pattapur	Jarada	Serango	
		Nuagam		R. Udayagiri	
		Bhanjanagar			
		Tarasingi			
		Buguda			
		Gangapur			
		SUNDARGARH DISTRICT			
		Bhasma	Lephripara	Sundargarh	Mahulpada
		Bonaigarh	Hemgir	Bargaon	Koira
			Talsara	Rajgangpur	
				Birmitrapur	
				Raiboga	
				Bisra	
				Raghunathpali	
				Banki	
				Gurundia	
				Sarasara Balang	
				Kamarposh Balang	
		DHENKANAL DISTRICT			
	Motanga	Sadar	Hindol		
	Bhuban	Gondia	Balimi		
	Colliery	Kamakhyanagar	Rasol		
	Athmallik	Parjang	Pallahara		
	Kishorenagar	Angul	Khamar		
	Thakurgarh	Purunakote			
	Handapa	Jarapada			
		Chhendipada			
		Bantala			
		Talcher			
		Kaniha			

STATEMENT VII. 8 A

Police stations in which rural literacy is above or below the State Average in Rural Areas—*contd.*

Above State Average in rural areas			Below State Average in rural areas		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		PURI DISTRICT			
Nimapara	Brahmagiri	Sadar	Krushanaprasad		
Balipatna	Satyabadi	Kakatpur			
Balianta	Delang	Banpur			
Jatni	Pipli	Khandpara			
Khurda	Gop	Nuagaon			
	Bhubaneswar				
	Chandka				
	Tangi				
	Begunia				
	Bolgarh				
	Nayagarh				
	Fategarh				
	Gania				
	Daspalla				
	Odagaon				
	Sarankul				
	Ranpur				
		KEONJHAR DISTRICT			
	Ramchandrapur	Anandapur	Patna	Sadar	Kanjipani
			Soso	Ghatgaon	Chamakpur
			Champua	Harichandanpur	
			Baria	Pandapara	
			Barbil	Telkoi	
		CUTTACK DISTRICT			
Salepur	Sadar	Balikuda	Sukinda		
Kendrapara	Chowdwar	Tigiria			
Patamundai	Tangi	Baramba			
Aul	Kissennagar				
Kanpur	Mahanga				
	Gobindpur				
	Jagatsingpur				
	Ersama				
	Tirtol				
	Banki				
	Baideswar				
	Jajpur				
	Barchana				
	Dharamsala				
	Korai				
	Binjharpur				
	Patkura				
	Mahakalpara				
	Rajnagar				
	Athgarh				
	Gurudijhatia				
	Narsingpur				

STATEMENT VII. 8 A

Police stations in which rural literacy is above or below the State Average in Rural Areas—*concld*.

Above State Average in rural areas			Below State Average in rural areas		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT			
			Badasahi Gorumahisani Raruan	Baisinga Betnoti Muruda Suliapada Kuliana Bangriposi Rairangpur Badampahar Bahalda Tiring Jashipur Udala Khunta	Baripada Bisoi Thakurmunda Sarat
		BALASORE DISTRICT			
Bhograi Bhadrak Bonth Bhandaripokhari Dhamnagar Tihiri Chandbali	Balasore Simulia Khaira Shergada Remuna Basta Jaleswar Baliapal Singla Bansada Basudebpur Soro	Nilgiri	Raibania Berhampur		

STATEMENT VII.8 B

Police stations in which urban literacy is above or below the State Average in Urban Areas

Above State Average in urban areas			Below State Average in urban areas		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		KALAHANDI DISTRICT			
			Sadar	Jonk Khariar	
		KORAPUT DISTRICT			
		Koraput Machkund	Nowrangapur Jeypore Kotpad Rayagada Gunupur		

STATEMENT VII.8 B

Police stations in which urban literacy is above or below the State Average in urban Areas—*concld.*

Above State Average in urban areas			Below State Average in urban areas		
More than 50%	25—50%	Up to 25%	Up to 25%	25—50%	More than 50%
		SAMBALPUR DISTRICT			
		Hirakud	Sambalpur		
		Burla	Brajarajnagar		
		Jharsuguda	Bargarh		
			Deogarh		
		BOLANGIR DISTRICT			
		Bolangir	Patnagarh		
		Titlagarh	Sonepur		
			Kantabanji		
		BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT			
			Baudh		
		GANJAM DISTRICT			
		Chatrapur	Bhanjanagar	Hinjili	
		Rambha	Surada	Berhampur Taluk	
		Berhampur Town	Aska		
			Parlakhemundi		
		SUNDARGARH DISTRICT			
		Rourkela Town	Sundargarh	Birmitrapur	
			Rajgangpur		
		DHENKANAL DISTRICT			
			Sadar	Bhuban	
			Angul		
			Talcher		
		PURI DISTRICT			
Bhubaneswar		Puri Town			
Khurda		Jatni			
		Nayagarh			
		KEONJHAR DISTRICT			
			Sadar	Barbil	
		CUTTACK DISTRICT			
		Cuttack city	Jajpur		
		Chowdwar	Korai		
		Banki	Kendrapara		
		Athgarh			
		MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT			
Baripada			Rairangpur		
		BALASORE DISTRICT			
		Balasore	Jaleswar	Soro	
			Bhadrak		
			Chandbali		

Police stations in which rural literacy is below the State Average for rural areas

28. From the Statement VII. 8 A, it appears that a very large number of police stations come under the group of the poorest literacy range which exceeds 50 per cent below the State average for rural areas. In all, there are 8 police stations in Kalahandi district, 30 police stations in Koraput district, 4 police stations in Bolangir district, 2 police stations in Baudh-Khondmals district, 2 police stations in Ganjam district, 2 police stations in Sundargarh district, 2 police stations in Keonjhar district and 4 police stations in Mayurbhanj district which come under this group of police stations. The number of such police stations is 54 out of 295 rural police stations in the State.

29. The group of police stations which have rate of literacy 25—50 per cent below the State average for rural areas are also fairly large in number. Such police stations are 9 in Kalahandi district, 4 in Koraput district, 2 in Sambalpur district, 6 in Bolangir district, 3 in Baudh-Khondmals district, 5 in Ganjam district, 11 in Sundargarh district, 5 in Keonjhar district and 13 in Mayurbhanj district. The total number of this group of police stations is 58.

30. Those police stations which have a literacy rate up to 25 per cent below the State average rate are less in number, namely, 46 spread over 11 districts.

Police stations in which rural literacy is higher than the State Rural Average

31. Most of the police stations which have higher rate of rural literacy than the State average fall under the group having literacy rates up to 25 per cent in excess of the State average rate. Such police stations are 56 in number spread over in 9 districts of the State, namely, 19 police stations in Sambalpur, 5 in Baudh-Khondmals, 9 in Ganjam, 2 in Sundargarh, 11 in Dhenkanal, 5 in Puri, 1 in Keonjhar, 3 in Cuttack and 1 in Balasore. The largest number of police stations under this group occur in Sambalpur and Dhenkanal districts.

32. The police stations which are in the next higher group, namely, 25—50 per cent above the State average literacy rate are 64 in number which are located in 7 districts. The largest number of such class of police stations exist in Cuttack and Puri districts. The number of police stations are as follows, namely, 4 in Sambalpur, 1 in Ganjam, 7 in Dhenkanal, 17 in Puri, 1 in Keonjhar, 22 in Cuttack and 12 in Balasore.

33. The last range of rural literacy rates which exceed 50 per cent above the State average are only 17 in number in the State. These police stations are found only in 3 coastal districts, namely, 7 police stations in Balasore and 5 each in Cuttack and Puri districts. The number of police stations containing the highest rate of rural literacy is confined to a small number of police stations as mentioned above.

34. The review made above indicates that out of 295 rural police stations in the State, there are 158 police stations which are in the category of rural literacy rates below the State average for rural areas. On the other hand, there are 137 police stations which have rates above the State average rate for rural areas. The number of such police stations in the State is slightly less than the number of police stations in the lower range. Most of the police stations in the lower range are to be seen in the inland districts, particularly, in Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj, while most of the police stations in the higher range exist in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

Police stations in which urban literacy is below the State Average for urban areas

35. Statement VII. 8 B contains the classification of police stations which have urban literacy either above or below the State average of literacy for urban areas. As regards the police

stations which are below the State average, classification has been made into three groups, namely, (*i*) police stations with urban literacy up to 25 per cent below the State average, (*ii*) those which have literacy between 25 and 50 per cent below the State average, and (*iii*) those which have literacy exceeding 50 per cent below the State average. In the last category there, is no police station in the State. This offers an interesting comparison with the literacy in rural areas in which a large number of police stations of the State came under this class.

36. As regards police stations which have literacy 25—50 per cent below the State average for urban areas the number is small, limited to 8 only in the State. In Kalahandi district there are two police stations, namely, Jonk and Khariar, in Ganjam there are also two police stations, namely, Hinjili and Berhampur Taluk PS and in Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Balasore there is one police station each, namely, Birmitrapur, Bhuban, Barbil and Soro respectively.

37. The largest number of police stations occurs in the group which has literacy up to 25 per cent below the State average. There are 31 such police stations in different districts of the State, namely, 5 police stations in Koraput, 4 each in Sambalpur and Ganjam, 3 each in Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Balasore, 2 in Sundargarh and 1 each in Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. This category of police stations is the most extensive as they spread over 12 districts out of 13 in the State, the only exception being Puri.

Police stations with urban literacy above the State Average of urban literacy

38. The number of police stations which are above the State average in the matter of urban literacy are smaller in number than those which are below the average. These police stations are mostly confined in the group having urban literacy rates up to 25 per cent above the State average. Out of 22 police stations in the State which have higher literacy rates, 19 come under this class. Only 3 are left out which belong to the higher group of police stations having literacy rates between 25 to 50 per cent above the State average. Out of these three police stations two are located in Puri and one in Mayurbhanj. The other 19 police stations in the group up to 25 per cent above the State average are 4 in Cuttack district, 3 each in Puri, Ganjam and Sambalpur districts, 2 each in Koraput and Bolangir districts and 1 each in Sundargarh and Balasore districts. There are no police stations in the highest category, namely, those having more than 50 per cent above the State average rate of literacy.

39. To sum up, out of 61 police stations in the State which have urban areas 22 have got literacy rates which are above the State average of urban literacy rate and 39 police stations belong to the lower category which have literacy rates below the level of State average rate of literacy in urban areas.

Police stations where urban literacy is poorer than rural literacy

40. Strange as it may be, there are some urban localities which are noted for poverty in literacy rates, so-much-so that the rates in such urban areas are lower than in rural areas. The following statement gives a list of police stations containing such urban areas:—

STATEMENT VII. 9

Police stations where the urban literacy range is lower than the rural literacy range

District	Police station
Sambalpur ..	Sambalpur
	Brajarajnagar
	Bargarh
	Jharsuguda
Baudh-Khondmals..	Baudh

STATEMENT VII.9

Police Stations where the urban literacy range is lower than the rural literacy range—*contd.*

District	Police Station
Ganjam ..	Hinjili
	Bhanjanagar
	Berhampur Taluk
	Aska
Dhenkanal ..	Sadar
	Bhuban
	Angul
	Talcher
Puri ..	Khurda
	Jatni
	Nayagarh
Keonjhar ..	Barbil
Cuttack ..	Cuttack city
	Chowdwar
	Banki
	Athgarh
	Jajpur
	Korai
	Kendrapara

STATEMENT VII.9

Police Stations where the urban literacy range is lower than the rural literacy range—*concld.*

District	Police Station
Balasore ..	Balasore
	Jaleswar
	Bhadrak
	Chandbali
	Soro

41. The low literacy rate in big towns may be due to the predominance of labour class people who come to towns to seek their livelihood, most of whom are illiterates. Taking for example the case of Cuttack city and Chowdwar town, it appears that Cuttack Sadar PS which surrounds Cuttack city has literacy rate ranging between 25 per cent to 50 per cent above the State average, whereas both Cuttack city and Chowdwar town, have literacy rate ranging only up to 25 per cent above the State average. The low rate of literacy in Cuttack city may be due to influx of many illiterate labourers to the city, both technical and non-technical. The low rate at Chowdwar may be similarly due to many illiterate workers in the different industrial concerns existing there.

STATEMENT VII. 10 A

Miscellaneous data

District/Subdivision	Area in Sq. m. per school		Scholars per 1,000 population		Scholars per teacher		Scholars per school		Percentage of population of literate & educated to total population of age 5+	Percentage of population in primary schools to population of age 5—14
	0—4·9	5·0 and above	1—49	50 and above	1—39	40 and above	1—49	50 and above		
KALAHANDI DISTRICT		5·6	46	..	34	..	..	51	13·08	16·69
Sadar Subdivision		8·5	35	..	30	..	44	.	12·08	12·59
Dharamgarh Subdivision ..	3·4	..	..	51	34	..	..	53	14·23	18·31
Nawapara Subdivision . ..		5·0	..	57	..	40	..	58	13·01	20·43
KORAPUT DISTRICT		7·3	40	..	31	..	44	..	9·49	16·38
Koraput Subdivision		8·2	41	..	36	.	..	50	6·92	16·50
Nowrangapur Subdivision		7·4	35	..	28	..	41	..	9·47	14·63
Rayagada Subdivision		6·5	..	50	34	..	48	..	11·79	20·59

STATEMENT VII.10 A

Miscellaneous Data—*contd.*

District/Subdivision	Area in Sq. m. per school		Scholars per 1,000 population		Scholars per teacher		Scholars per school		Percentage of population of literate & educated to total population of age 5+	Percentage of population in primary schools to population of age 5—14
	0—4·9	5·0 and above	1—49	50 and above	1—39	40 and above	1—49	50 and above		
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT ..	4·1	..	..	76	38	..	..	70	26·29	32·87
Sadar Subdivision ..	3·3	..	..	75	38	..	..	76	30·32	34·42
Bargarh Subdivision ..	3·3	..	..	72	38	..	..	72	24·20	31·57
Deogarh Subdivision ..	..	5·6	..	94	39	..	..	61	26·30	35·00
Kuchinda Subdivision ..	2·9	..	..	78	38	..	..	67	21·47	31·77
Rairakhol Subdivision ..	..	8·9	..	82	30	..	46	..	26·64	32·74
BOLANGIR DISTRICT ..	3·3	..	..	59	37	..	..	61	16·88	22·56
Sadar Subdivision ..	2·4	..	..	92	..	42	..	76	21·23	35·01
Patnagarh Subdivision ..	..	6·0	40	..	35	..	..	63	15·77	14·91
Sonepur Subdivision ..	2·9	..	..	51	29	..	46	..	17·11	22·36
Titlagarh Subdivision ..	3·8	..	46	..	..	40	..	56	12·87	15·76
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT ..	..	5·0	..	82	32	..	49	..	20·54	33·13
Khondmals Subdivision ..	4·8	..	..	76	..	40	45	..	20·10	30·50
Baudh Subdivision ..	4·4	..	..	77	29	..	48	..	24·83	30·89
Baliguda Subdivision ..	..	5·5	..	89	33	..	..	51	17·04	36·15
GANJAM DISTRICT ..	1·9	..	..	75	34	..	..	55	25·09	29·16
Chatrapur Subdivision ..	1·3	..	..	63	36	..	..	56	23·70	24·08
Berhampur Subdivision ..	1·3	..	..	81	34	..	..	58	29·28	32·00
Ghumusur Subdivision ..	2·2	..	..	74	36	.	..	55	27·14	28·09
Parlakhemundi Subdivision ..	2·8	..	..	89	31	..	..	50	16·61	36·51
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT ..	4·7	..	..	64	34	..	..	60	22·97	26·17
Sadar Subdivision ..	4·0	..	..	73	32	..	..	58	20·61	28·90
Panposh Subdivision ..	3·6	..	46	..	33	..	..	63	28·14	20·10
Bonai Subdivision ..	..	7·6	..	75	..	42	..	61	18·81	29·98
DHENKANAL DISTRICT ..	3·2	..	..	76	35	..	..	59	27·74	28·59
Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	2·4	..	..	76	36	..	..	69	29·05	29·05
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision ..	3·4	..	..	77	37	..	..	65	26·97	29·57
Angul Subdivision ..	3·9	..	..	66	38	..	..	67	29·04	24·52
Talcher Subdivision ..	2·1	..	..	93	35	..	..	57	27·69	35·44
Hindol Subdivision ..	3·1	..	..	52	25	..	43	..	22·78	18·94
Athmallik Subdivision ..	3·8	..	..	86	30	..	46	..	32·19	33·83
Pallahara Subdivision ..	4·3	..	..	88	32	..	44	..	19·07	32·18
PURI DISTRICT ..	2·0	..	..	80	38	..	..	74	34·01	31·94
Sadar Subdivision ..	1·6	..	..	87	39	..	..	76	33·59	35·48
Bhubaneswar Subdivision ..	1·3	..	..	79	..	40	..	77	41·47	34·79
Khurda Subdivision ..	1·9	..	..	82	39	..	..	81	33·71	31·56
Nayagarh Subdivision ..	3·0	..	..	70	34	..	..	64	30·78	25·92
KEONJHAR DISTRICT ..	4·0	..	..	72	..	43	..	66	20·85	26·96
Sadar Subdivision ..	..	5·1	..	69	..	42	..	61	16·79	24·80
Champua Subdivision ..	3·6	..	..	72	..	49	.	80	19·14	27·26
Anandapur Subdivision ..	2·3	..	..	78	.	40	..	65	29·67	30·96

STATEMENT VII. 10 A

Miscellaneous Data – *concld.*

District/Subdivision	Area in Sq. m. per school		Scholars per 1,000 population		Scholars per teacher		Scholars per school		Percentage of population of literate & educated to total population of age 5+	Percentage of population in primary schools to population of age 5—14
	0—4·9	5·0 and above	1—49	50 and avove	1—39	40 and avove	1—49	50 and avove		
CUTTACK DISTRICT ..	1·0	..	..	87	37	..	..	66	34·63	37·65
Sadar Subdivision .	0·9	..	..	89	..	40	..	68	35·98	39·60
Jajpur Subdivision ..	1·1	..	..	86	36	..	..	64	31·98	35·96
Kendrapara Subdivision ..	1·1	..	..	86	34	..	..	64	36·26	36·89
Athgarh Subdivision ..	1·7	..	..	88	37	..	..	67	30·78	34·64
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT ..	2·8	..	..	81	..	44	..	67	16·72	30·51
Sadar Subdivision ..	2·5	..	..	94	..	46	..	73	17·83	35·60
Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	2·4	..	..	64	..	43	..	62	15·63	25·04
Panchpir Subdivision ..	4·6	..	..	81	..	48	..	70	16·14	29·46
Kaptipada Subdivision ..	2·0	..	..	70	37	..	..	53	16·11	26·22
BALASORE DISTRICT ..	1·5	..	..	84	..	46	..	69	34·79	35·61
Sadar Subdivision ..	1·3	..	..	81	..	53	..	66	33·56	34·43
Bhadrak Subdivision .	1·5		..	89	..	42	..	70	37·79	38·18
Nilgiri Subdivision ..	2·7	.	..	75	31	..	..	75	26·17	29·82

STATEMENT VII.10 B

Miscellaneous Data

District/Subdivision	Percentage of Literates			Percentage of one-teacher schools to schools having morethan one teacher	Percentage of villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one-teacher schools	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population
	Total	Males	Females					
KALAHANDI DISTRICT ..	11·06	19·57	2·71	217·07	69·33	21·03	9·64	52·06
Sadar Subdivision ..	10·24	17·87	2·72	231·52	83·07	11·82	5·11	61·80
Dharamgarh Subdivision ..	12·01	21·69	2·60	193·97	39·60	39·78	20·62	41·20
Nawapara Subdivision ..	10·97	19·25	2·85	234·17	56·25	30·91	12·84	52·33
KORAPUT DISTRICT ..	8·31	13·58	2·97	364·26	76·41	18·76	4·83	73·34
Koraput Subdivision ..	5·93	9·79	1·97	392·15	84·82	12·24	2·94	71·96
Nowrangapur Subdivision ..	8·33	13·82	2·77	343·71	63·60	28·41	7·99	72·47
Rayagada Subdivision ..	10·38	16·44	4·35	391·78	82·37	14·42	3·21	76·74

STATEMENT VII.10 B

Miscellaneous Data—*contd.*

District/Subdivision	Percentage of Literates			Percentage of one-teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one-teacher schools	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population
	Total	Males	Females					
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT ..	22·93	37·18	8·61	113·87	53·44	25·38	21·18	45·36
Sadar Subdivision ..	26·58	41·89	10·76	103·61	37·28	34·59	28·13	50·40
Bargarh Subdivision ..	21·24	35·18	7·48	94·63	42·05	28·21	29·74	38·31
Kuchinda Subdivision ..	18·33	29·31	7·42	211·76	70·00	20·19	9·81	63·53
Rairakhol Subdivision ..	22·88	39·00	6·69	184·85	72·28	17·99	9·73	39·15
Deogarh Subdivision ..	22·28	36·21	8·39	140·26	70·21	17·39	12·40	47·20
BOLANGIR DISTRICT ..	14·59	24·94	4·24	164·17	59·67	25·54	14·79	38·21
Sadar Subdivision ..	18·46	30·42	6·47	142·76	47·12	31·27	21·61	34·97
Patnagarh Subdivision ..	13·42	23·11	3·77	83·33	72·70	12·08	15·22	50·51
Sonepur Subdivision ..	14·99	26·57	3·48	173·64	60·99	25·00	14·01	27·01
Titlagarh Subdivision ..	11·02	19·06	2·96	327·59	63·17	28·61	8·22	44·03
BAUDH-KHONDMALS DISTRICT ..	17·69	31·28	4·26	159·94	81·28	11·63	7·09	60·93
Khondmals Subdivision ..	17·24	31·81	2·90	205·66	87·41	8·64	3·95	81·30
Baudh Subdivision ..	21·72	37·53	5·75	163·48	72·99	16·94	10·07	33·37
Baliguda Subdivision ..	14·52	25·74	3·61	142·68	82·03	10·62	7·35	75·38
GANJAM DISTRICT ..	21·32	35·49	8·23	189·24	33·04	43·80	23·16	26·50
Chatrapur Subdivision ..	20·04	34·85	6·65	208·42	21·66	52·90	25·44	18·75
Berhampur Subdivision ..	25·06	40·11	10·82	169·20	19·26	50·75	29·99	20·30
Ghumusur Subdivision ..	23·00	38·98	8·64	206·90	23·22	51·81	24·97	22·34
Parlakhemundi Subdivision ..	14·13	22·53	5·94	174·73	57·82	26·80	15·38	59·91
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT ..	19·71	30·41	8·02	139·94	52·95	28·96	18·09	67·76
Sadar Subdivision ..	17·67	27·79	7·50	126·53	43·18	33·95	22·87	70·92
Panposh Subdivision ..	24·35	35.52	10·48	103·09	51·62	26·21	22·17	60·34
Bonai Subdivision ..	15·94	26·25	4·99	277·78	67·18	24·13	8·69	74·09
DHENKANAL DISTRICT ..	23·45	38·87	7·89	141·58	48·65	30·40	20·95	32·13
Dhenkanal Subdivision ..	24·68	39·68	9·40	100·00	42·03	29·47	28·50	32·09
Kamakhyanagar Subdivision ..	22·88	38·90	7·04	119·83	37·44	35·13	27·43	31·69
Hindol Subdivision ..	19·20	32·39	6·36	112·50	43·82	29·78	26·40	28·36
Athmallik Subdivision ..	27·36	43·87	10·61	170·00	63·51	22·97	13·52	37·00
Talcher Subdivision ..	23·40	38·77	7·44	173·91	34·96	41·26	23·78	26·37
Pallahara Subdivision .	16·90	27·41	4·53	303·85	59·69	30·62	9·69	53·87
Angul Subdivision .	24·37	40·86	7·61	148·91	51·48	29·03	19·49	29·56
PURI DISTRICT ..	29·49	45·79	13·27	93·25	54·69	22·01	23·30	17·80
Sadar Subdivision ..	29·04	44·42	13·41	102·35	46·42	27·07	26·51	16·58
Bhubaneswar Subdivision ..	36·89	53·28	19·61	96·99	33·42	33·96	32·63	21·23
Khurda Subdivision ..	29·33	45·82	13·84	61·09	59·49	15·38	25·13	15·67
Nayagarh Subdivision ..	26·37	43·77	9·34	106·27	66·05	17·72	16·23	19·55
KEONJHAR DISTRICT ..	17·66	29·25	5·85	223·60	60·00	27·80	12·20	60·99
Sadar Subdivision ..	14·17	24·46	3·92	265·45	64·27	26·06	9·67	68·54
Anandapur Subdivision ..	25·20	39·29	10·55	205·13	52·74	32·25	15·01	46·20
Champua Subdivision ..	16·26	27·45	4·62	172·58	57·32	27·02	15·66	62·96

STATEMENT VII.10 B

Miscellaneous Data—*concld.*

District/Subdivision	Percentage of Literates			Percentage of one teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher	Percentage of villages having no schools	Percentage of villages having one-teacher schools	Percentage of villages having more than one-teacher schools	Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population
	Total	Males	Females					
CUTTACK DISTRICT ..	29·82	45·66	13·96	116·27	32·87	36·06	31·07	20 71
Sadar Subdivision ..	31·16	46·90	15·08	127·35	26·66	41·18	32·16	18·61
Jajpur Subdivision ..	27·45	42·43	12·87	88·62	36·29	29·95	33·76	28·27
Kendrapara Subdivision ..	30·98	48·09	14·20	132·27	35·64	36·26	28·10	16·74
Athgarh Subdivision ..	26·43	41·98	10·37	115·33	44·15	30·02	25·83	19·90
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT ..	14·18	23·74	4·53	208·92	61·31	26·55	12·14	69·27
Sadar Subdivision ..	15·08	24·33	5·57	181·55	63·91	24·00	12·09	62·66
Bamanghaty Subdivision ..	13·35	23·08	3·76	271·95	59·57	29·59	10·84	74·57
Panchpir Subdivision ..	13·64	24·06	3·37	203·53	64·13	24·15	11·72	72·22
Kaptipada Subdivision ..	13·64	22·73	4·31	232·39	50·00	34·91	15·09	75·65
BALASORE DISTRICT ..	29·49	45·79	12·75	110·58	56·35	22·88	20·77	25·62
Sadar Subdivision ..	28·42	43·97	12·10	109·93	61·87	20·13	18·00	25·72
Bhadrak Subdivision ..	32·14	49·98	14·29	127·90	43·47	31·29	25·24	20·89
Nilgiri Subdivision ..	21·92	35·28	8·28	36·62	67·58	8·87	23·55	52·95

Causes of prevailing low literacy rates in certain areas

42. As observed earlier, there are many blocks of low literacy rates in different parts of the State The Sadar, Lanjigarh, Kashipur and Thuamul Rampur police stations forming a part of Sadar subdivision and Nawapara, Jonk, Komna and Khariar police stations forming the Nawapara subdivision of Kalahandi district have the lowest rate of literacy as may be found from the Statement VII.7. This observation is supported by the figures in the tables at Statements VII.10 A and 10 B. Low or high rate of literacy in a particular area greatly depends on the availability of schools, the area served by each school and the teachers available therein. On referring to the figures furnished in these two tables it is seen that in the Sadar subdivision of Kalahandi district each school serves an area of 8·5 square miles as against 5·0 square miles in the Nawapara subdivision. On the contrary, Dharamgarh subdivision which has a higher level of literacy than the other two subdivisions has a good number of schools, each serving an area of 3·4 square miles only. It is also seen that the percentage of single-teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher is higher in the Sadar and Nawapara subdivisions than in the Dharamgarh subdivision. Moreover, 83·1 per cent and 56·3 per cent of villages in the Sadar and Nawapara subdivisions respectively have no school at all, whereas only 39·6 per cent of villages in the Dharamgarh subdivision go without school. All the above factors combined are responsible for low rate of literacy in the former two subdivisions. The predominance of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is also partly responsible for low rate of literacy in particular areas. In the Sadar and Nawapara subdivisions their percentage is 61·8 and 52·3 respectively as against 41·2 in Dharamgarh subdivision.

43. The entire district of Koraput has a very low rate of literacy. This district has a preponderance of Scheduled Tribe population and is extensively covered with hills and forests. The number of schools provided are not sufficient, because in every 7·3 square miles there is only one school. The villages of this district are small in population which is also another factor responsible for one school to cover many villages and large areas, a factor inducing low literacy.

44. The percentages of literates in the Kuchinda subdivision of Sambalpur district and Titlagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions of Bolangir district are lower compared to other areas. In the whole district of Sambalpur, Kuchinda subdivision contains the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. Nearly 70 per cent of its villages have no school. Although Rairakhol and Deogarh subdivisions of this district have more villages running without a school, Kuchinda subdivision has higher percentage of illiterates, as the percentage of single-teacher schools to multiteacher schools (which is another factor governing the rate of literacy) is higher than that of the other two subdivisions. Titlagarh and Patnagarh subdivisions respectively have 11 per cent and 13·4 per cent literates as against the district average of 14·6 per cent. These two subdivisions contain the lowest number of literates. The area served by each school in these subdivisions is larger than the area served in other subdivisions. Lastly, 72·7 per cent of villages in Patnagarh and 63·2 per cent of villages in Titlagarh subdivisions have no school. The combined result of all these factors is low rate of literacy there.

45. Examining the case of one of the coastal districts, viz.,Cuttack, it is seen that the percentage of literacy in the Athgarh subdivision is the lowest where 26·4 per cent of the total population are literates as against the district average of 29·8 per cent. Every square mile of this district has got one primary school whereas in the Athgarh subdivision each school serves an area of 1·7 square miles. The corresponding area in the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions of this district is 1·1 square miles each, and in the Sadar subdivision it is 0·9 square mile. Thus in the Athgarh subdivision a wider area is served by each school. Besides, 55·9 per cent of villages of this subdivision have got schools and the remaining 44·1 per cent of villages do not have any school. Similarly, Nayagarh subdivision of Puri district has the lowest rate of literacy. This subdivision consists of the ex-States of Nayagarh, Daspalla, Ranpur and Khandpara which are comparatively backward compared to other areas which originally formed part of the district. Primary schools in this area are situated scattered, each school serving an area of 3·0 square miles as against 1·6 square miles, 1·3 square miles and 1·9 square miles in Sadar, Bhubaneswar and Khurda subdivisions of this district. Nayagarh subdivision has also got the highest percentage of villages which do not have any school at all.

46. The study of the tables 10 A and 10 B of the present series of tables thus indicates that the following factors generally induce the low literacy rate in a particular area, viz.,

(*i*) When the area served by one school is too large,

(*ii*) Where single-teacher schools are predominating,

(*iii*) Where the percentage of villages having no school is high, and

(*iv*) When an area is predominated by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

47. In the tribal areas, in spite of several measures undertaken for promoting the literacy standard of the inhabitants by establishment of Ashram schools, Sevashrams and by supplying reading and writing materials to the primary school students free of cost, people do not feel interested in schooling as much as was expected. As soon as the children attain the age of seven to eight years, they are engaged in helping the elderly members of the household in economic activities.

Literacy Ranges not co-terminous with Administrative Boundaries

48. If the locations of the police stations in different ranges of literacy as shown in the Statements VII.8 A and 8 B are plotted on the map it will appear that literacy ranges do not abide by the administrative boundaries. Most of the ranges cut across the boundaries of subdivisions and districts and form their own compact blocks. Sometimes they appear in isolated groups, but generally it is a case of conglomeration of a number of police stations within the same range. Generally speaking, urban areas have high rate of literacy, which is natural because of the availability of facilities for education. But there are some police stations which have urban literacy rates lower than those of rural rates. The Statement VII.9 will indicate the names of such police stations :

STATEMENT VII. 11

Proportion of literates among males and females in total population in certain age-groups

State/District	Age-group 5—9				Age-group 10—14				Age-group 15—24			
	Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa	.. 36·63	43·92	12·99	6·46	26·76	37·45	26·43	9·36	25·85	44·49	22·69	6·97
Kalahandi	.. 40·88	48·68	7·88	2·56	39·97	43·74	13·87	2·42	35·91	50·51	11·80	1·78
Koraput	.. 42·67	48·81	6·03	2·49	44·81	42·03	10·17	2·99	38·98	51·07	7·92	2·03
Sambalpur	.. 34·02	42·98	15·35	7·65	23·76	36·94	29·28	10·02	24·73	45·10	24·06	6·11
Bolangir	.. 40·10	47·47	8·90	3·53	37·29	41·67	16·94	4·10	33·24	48·40	15·38	2·18
Baudh-Khondmals	.. 35·82	45·34	13·75	5·09	29·08	42·62	24·16	4.14	26.99	50·22	20·15	2·64
Ganjam	.. 37·18	43·73	12·93	6·16	26·88	39·48	25·19	8·45	23·81	47·31	22·18	6·70
Sundargarh	.. 37·24	44·17	12·36	6·23	30·72	40·21	21·50	7·57	29·22	42·04	22·49	6·25
Dhenkanal	.. 33·27	43·53	16·04	7·16	22·38	38·98	30·09	8·55	23·77	45·84	24·89	5·50
Puri	.. 33·22	41·39	16·58	8·81	18·98	34·84	32·54	13·64	19·57	40·63	29·22	10·58
Keonjhar	.. 37·41	44·94	12·49	5·16	28·21	40·70	24·59	6·50	28·85	47·23	19·67	4·25
Cuttack	.. 34·17	40·91	15·56	9·36	15·42	30·04	37·68	16·86	19·66	36·97	30·94	12·43
Mayurbhanj	.. 40·45	45·96	9·55	4·04	33·19	39·64	21·93	5·24	31·12	49·38	16·24	3·26
Balasore	.. 34·16	40·02	16·39	9·43	17·69	31·77	36·15	14·39	17·59	40·42	31·09	10·90

STATEMENT VII.12

Distribution of 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls of each age-group by characteristics of illiteracy and literacy

State/District	Age-group 5—9				Age-group 10—14				Age-group 15—24			
	Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate		Illiterate		Literate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**738**	**872**	**262**	**128**	**503**	**800**	**497**	**200**	**533**	**865**	**467**	**135**
Kalahandi ..	838	950	162	50	742	948	258	52	753	966	247	34
Koraput ..	876	951	124	49	815	934	185	66	831	962	169	38
Sambalpur ..	689	849	311	151	448	787	552	213	507	881	493	119
Bolangir ..	818	931	182	69	688	910	312	90	684	944	316	56
Baudh-Khondmals ..	723	899	277	101	546	911	454	89	573	950	427	50
Ganjam ..	742	876	258	124	516	824	484	176	518	876	482	124
Sundargarh ..	751	876	249	124	588	842	412	158	565	870	435	130
Dhenkanal ..	675	859	325	141	427	820	573	180	489	893	511	107
Puri ..	667	825	333	175	368	719	632	281	401	793	599	207
Keonjhar ..	750	897	250	103	534	862	466	138	595	917	405	83
Cuttack ..	687	814	313	186	290	641	710	359	388	748	612	252
Mayurbhanj ..	809	919	191	81	602	883	398	117	657	938	343	62
Balasore ..	676	809	324	191	328	688	672	312	361	788	639	212

AGE-GROUP AND LITERACY

Rate of Literacy in different Age-groups

49. The Statement VII.11 gives the proportion of literates in age-groups 5—9, 10—14 and 15—24. Another Statement, VII.12 gives the distribution of 1,000 boys and 1,000 girls of the same age-groups classified by illiterates and literates. While both these tables furnish useful information, the utility would have enhanced if comparative figures for the Census of 1951 were given. Persons belonging to the age-group 15—24, for example, were in the age-group 5—14 in 1951. It would, therefore, be possible to compare if literacy has grown between parallel age-groups during the 10-yearly interval. But such a comparison is not possible because it has not been possible to affect mortality correction in the figures. The incidence of death in particular age-group has an elusive factor in the vital statistics of the State which in itself is highly defective and incomplete. The attempt at comparison of 1951 figures with those of 1961 will not bear any fruit in view of the difficulty in assessing the extent of mortality in particular age-group.

50. Illiteracy is generally high in the female sex. In the age-group 5—9 the percentage of female illiteracy is 43·92 against the percentage of male illiteracy 36·63. Similarly, in the age-group 10—14 male illiteracy is 26·76 while female illiteracy is more than 10 per cent higher. The gap between the illiteracy in different sexes widens as the age group increases. Thus in the age-group 15—24 the male illiteracy is 25·85 while the female illiteracy is 44·49. All these percentages have been calculated by taking 100 as the total for each age-group divided into illiterate males and females and literate males and females.

51. Statement VII.12 assesses illiteracy on a different basis, namely, by taking the total of males at 1,000 and of females at 1,000 and thereafter finding the proportion districtwise. In the age-group 5—9 Puri has the lowest illiteracy among boys who number 667 out of 1,000 while Balasore has the least illiteracy among girls who number 809 out of 1,000. Koraput has the highest illiteracy of 951 among girls and of 876 among boys of the age-group 5—9.

52. In the next age-groups 10—14 and 15—24 Cuttack happens to contain the least proportion of illiterate boys (290 and 388) respectively. This district also contains the least number of illiterate girls (641) in the age-group 10—14 and 748 in the age-group 15—24. Koraput has the highest proportion of illiterate boys in the age-group 10—14 (815) as well as in the age-group 15—24 (831) but the highest illiteracy among girls is seen in Kalahandi district in both the age-groups 10—14 and 15—24 the proportion being 948 and 966 respectively.

EMPLOYMENT AND LITERACY

Literacy among persons engaged in different economic activities

53. The two Statements VII.13 and and VII.14 below furnish the number of male literates per 1,000 of male population and the number of female literates per 1,000 of female population in different livelihood classes in 1961 and 1951. The former gives figures of literates in every 1,000 workers of each sex separately in 1961, whereas the latter gives figures of literates in different livelihood classes of 1951 inclusive of both workers and non-workers. While one is the extract of Subsidiary Table B-III, Parts A.2 and B.1 of 1961, the other is the extract of Subsidiary Table 7.2 of 1951 Census. The two sets of statements cannot strictly be compared in view of the fact that the economic classification in 1951 was different from the later classification. The comparison, however, will show some broad features of literacy among the economically active persons.

STATEMENT VII. 13

Number of male literates per 1,000 of male population and number of female literates per 1,000 of female population in each industrial category of workers in 1961

Industrial classification		Rural Urban	Literate	
			Males per 1,000 of male workers	Females per 1,000 of female workers
Category	I	R	406	24
		U	519	83
	II	R	174	8
		U	226	12
	III	R	239	9
		U	358	31
	IV	R	364	37
		U	570	121
	V	R	657	33
		U	726	91
	VI	R	533	16
		U	624	34
	VII	R	711	25
		U	771	68
	VIII	R	654	41
		U	599	66
	IX	R	407	22
		U	654	105

STATEMENT VII.14

Number of male literates per 1,000 of male population and number of female literates per 1,000 of female population in each livelihood class, 1951

Livelihood	Class	Literate males per 1,000 males	Literate females per 1,000 females
M.L.	I	279	35
	II	213	37
	III	109	9
	IV	444	156
	V	265	44
	VI	400	87
	VII	373	146
	VIII	408	112

54. On comparing both the tables it is seen that the proportion of male literates in all the sectors of activities have increased in the present Census whereas in respect of females it has decreased. The decrease in female literates in 1961 is not the result of indifference to acquire literacy among the female workers during the decade 1951—61, but to the swelling up of figures of 1951 by inclusion of female non-workers including full-time students in different sectors of livelihood classes, while no non-worker is included in the figures of 1961. Unlike the present Census, the principal means of livelihood of a non-earning dependant in 1951 was taken to be the same as that of the self supporting person on whom he was dependant. Such non-earning dependants, in the present Census, have been classed as non-workers and thus their number is not taken into consideration while calculating the percentage of literates among persons engaged in different economic activities of 1961. This is why in the present Census, the proportion of literates among female workers has gone down.

Persons of different educational standards seeking employment

55. Table B-VIII Part A gives a fair idea of the particular ages at which persons of different educational standards belonging to urban areas begin to seek work. In the State there are 4,138 males and 131 females belonging to age 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time. Of the males 2,354 or roughly 57 per cent and among the females 72 or roughly 55 per cent fall within the age-group 15—24. In the age-group 25—34 a fairly high percentage of males and females are in search of employment for the first time. In this age-group 1,187 males and 36 females comprising 29 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of total males and females referred to above are seeking employment for the first time. Thus most of the unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time are found in the age-group 15—34 out of whom the majority come within the age-group 20—24.

56. Out of 4,138 males, seeking employment for the first time, 903 are illiterates, 1,495 are literates without any educational standard, 890 have got primary or junior basic education, 729 are matriculates, 24 are technical or non-technical diploma holders not equal to degree, 83 hold university degrees or post-graduate degrees other than technical degrees and the remaining 14 hold technical degrees or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree. Out of 131 females belonging to this category, 77 are illiterates, 37 are either literates or have passed the primary education, 13 are matriculates and 4 are university degree holders. Thus out of 4,269 persons seeking employment for the first time 742 or 17·4 per cent are matriculates and 125 or 2·9 per cent are those who are technically or non-technically qualified personnel or university degree or post-graduate degree holders. Most of these unemployed matriculates and other highly qualified personnel belong to age-group 20—24.

Unemployed Persons

57. Of the unemployed persons there are some who were employed before but are now out of employment and seeking work. In the State, there are 1,884 such males and 76 such females belonging to age-group 15 and above. Of them 1,208 males or roughly two-thirds belong to age-group 15—24, majority of whom fall within the age-range 20—24.

58. Out of the total males of the above category, 623 are illiterates, 453 are literates without any educational standard, 417 have studied up to primary or junior basic standard, 348 are matriculates, 31 are technical or non-technical diploma holders not equal to degree, 8 are holders of university degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree and 4 are technical degree or diploma holders. Similarly out of 76 females, 22 are illiterates, 3 are either literates or have read up to primary standard, 39 are matriculates and the remaining 12 are degree or diploma holders. Thus out of 1,960 persons who were employed earlier but are now out of employment, 387 or 19·7 per cent are matriculates. Most of these unemployed matriculates are found in the age-group 20—24.

59. Out of the total unemployed persons numbering 6,229, Sundargarh and Cuttack districts alone have got 2,931 or 47 per cent of whom 1,778 are from Sundargarh and 1,153 are from Cuttack. Sambalpur and Puri districts which come next in order have 670 and 651 unemployed persons. In the district of Sundargarh, out of the total unemployed persons, 791 are illiterates,334 are merely literates without any educational standard, 248 have read up to primary or junior basic, and 405 are matriculates. No technical or non-technical diploma holder or university degree holder is unemployed in this district. Sundargarh has a number of industrial towns like Rourkela and Rajgangpur which have attracted many fortune seekers to come here for the purpose of getting employments in different industrial concerns. Most of them belong to the age-group 20—24.

60. The other district which comes next in order is Cuttack which has got 1,153 unemployed persons out of whom 218 are illiterates, 395 are literates without any educational standard, 286 have read up to primary or junior basic standard, 205 are matriculates, 5 are technical or non-technical diploma holders, 30 are university degree holders and 14 are technical graduates.

Unemployment in Rural Areas

61. On reference to Table B-VIII Part B which gives data about persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational level in the rural areas only, it is seen that there are 13,723 such unemployed persons in the State out of whom 2,850 are illiterates, 5,232 are merely literates, 4,058 have read up to primary or junior basic and the rest 1,583 are either matriculates or have higher qualification than matriculation. The districts which contain larger number of unemployed persons are Cuttack followed by Balasore, Ganjam and then Puri. These four districts alone contain

9,726 unemployed, i.e., 71 per cent of the total unemployed persons in the rural areas. Roughly one-third of the total unemployed population in the State are found in the district of Cuttack. Most of the educated unemployed, viz., those having a level of education equivalent to matriculation and above, are found in the district of Cuttack followed by Balasore, Puri and then Ganjam.

62. The rate of unemployment in the rural and urban areas, when compared, shows that while the proportion of the unemployed is quite high in the urban areas of Sundargarh district, it is not so in its rural areas. In the district of Cuttack, the number of unemployed persons both in the rural and urban areas is quite high. This district being the premier district of the State has attracted many outsiders belonging to other districts to come to different towns for seeking their livelihood. A larger number of unemployed persons in the rural areas may be due to the number of big projects now in progress, which are responsible for attracting many unemployed persons from various parts of the State. The urban areas of Sambalpur has a fairly large proportion of the unemployed whereas the rural areas do not have. Ganjam gives just the opposite picture, viz., its urban areas do not have a good number of unemployed persons whereas the rural areas have an appreciable number compared to other districts. The presence of a larger number of unemployed persons in the urban areas of Sundargarh, Cuttack and Sambalpur is indicative of the opportunities of employment available or expected to be available in industrial towns of these districts. The existence of a considerable number of unemployed in the rural areas of Cuttack, Balasore, Ganjam and Puri, the four coastal districts of Orissa shows the advancement in qualifications of employment but poverty in economic opportunities.

EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED POPULATION

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

63. It was observed earlier that predominance of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the population of any particular area is one of the several factors which induces low rate of literacy. The following statement shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each district and the percentage of literates found among them:

STATEMENT VII. 15

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

District	Percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Percentage of literacy
Kalahandi	52·1	11·1
Koraput	73·3	8·3
Sambalpur ..	45·4	22·9
Bolangir ..	38·2	14·6
Baudh-Khondmals..	60·9	17·7
Ganjam ..	26·5	21·3
Sundargarh ..	67·8	19·7
Dhenkanal ..	32·1	23·5
Puri ..	17·8	29·5
Keonjhar ..	61·0	17·7
Cuttack ..	20·7	29·8
Mayurbhanj ..	69·3	14·2
Balasore ..	25·6	29·5

64. From the table above it is seen that the district containing the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population has the lowest rate of literacy and *vice versa*. Thus in the district of Koraput the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is 73·3, the highest among all the districts, whereas the percentage of literacy is the lowest of all (8·3 per cent). In the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore the percentage of literacy is higher compared to other districts, while the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is lower than other districts. Other districts more or less fall in the same line. The population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in a district is inversely proportional to the extent of literacy in the districts.

65. The following table gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in different districts by illiterates and literates:

STATEMENT VII. 16

Percentage of literates and illiterates among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/District	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Percentage of illiterates	Percentage of literates	Percentage of illiterates	Percentage of literates
Orissa ..	**88·4**	**11·6**	**92·6**	**7·4**
Kalahandi ..	92·8	7·2	94·3	5·7
Koraput ..	93·4	6·6	96·8	3·2
Sambalpur .	85·5	14·5	87·4	12·6
Bolangir ..	92·6	7·4	91·7	8·3
Baudh-Khondmals ..	87·6	12·4	88·2	11·8
Ganjam ..	89·8	10·2	93·9	6·1
Sundargarh ..	88·4	11·6	89·8	10·2
Dhenkanal ..	87·9	12·1	89·9	10·1
Puri ..	86·5	13·5	89·7	10·3
Keonjhar ..	84·5	15·5	94·0	6·0
Cuttack ..	87·6	12·4	91·3	8·7
Mayurbhanj ..	87·6	12·4	92·9	7·1
Balasore ..	86·1	13·9	94·3	5·7

66. Literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes vary from 6·6 per cent in Koraput to 15·5 in Keonjhar as against the State average of 11·6 per cent. The districts which have literacy rates lower than the State average are Kalahandi (7·2 per cent), Koraput (6·6 per cent), Bolangir (7·4 per cent) and Ganjam (10·2 per cent). Similarly among the Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rates vary from 3·2 per cent in Koraput to 12·6 per cent in Sambalpur, the corresponding State average being 7·4 per cent. The Scheduled Tribes of Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore have rates of literacy lower than the State average.

Measures for improvement of literacy

67. For improving the educational standards of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a number of Ashram Schools and Sevashrams have been established in the State by the Government. The Ashram Schools are residential in type with six years' course of the middle school standard imparting special training in carpentry, agriculture, weaving, spinning and crafts. Only tribal students are admitted into these schools. Besides the Ashram Schools, a number of lower educational institutions known as Sevashrams of the standard of primary schools have been established for imparting general education of the primary standard along with some special subjects, such as,spinning and gardening. Children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are admitted into these institutions. A statement showing the total number of Ashram Schools and Sevashrams in different districts of Orissa existing in 1961 is given below:

STATEMENT VII.17

Ashram Schools and Sevashrams

State/District	No of Ashram Schools	No. of Sevashrams
Orissa ..	**79**	**1,206**
Kalahandi	5	73
Koraput ..	13	297
Sambalpur ..	8	157
Bolangir .	5	39
Baudh-Khondmals	7	107
Ganjam ..	5	78
Sundargarh ..	9	89
Dhenkanal ..	5	72
Puri ..	2	48
Keonjhar ..	7	52
Cuttack ..	2	47
Mayurbhanj ..	9	103
Balasore ..	2	44

68. Facilities have been provided for free education in these institutions. For education outside their localities, stipends and lump grants are given to the students in High Schools, M. E. Schools and U. P. Schools. Materials necessary for reading and writing, such as. books, slates, pencils, etc. are also supplied free of cost at primary education stage. Although so much facilities have been provided to raise the educational standard of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate in scheduled areas has not progressed to an appreciable extent.

Unemployment among Scheduled Castes and Tribes

69. The following table shows the total number of unemployed persons among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

STATEMENT VII.18

Unemployment among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

State/District	Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe	Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
		M	F	M	F
Orissa	**S.C.**	**3,024**	**49**	**302**	**39**
	S.T	**766**	**55**	**237**	**24**
Kalahandi	S.C.	22	...	...	...
	S.T.	26	...	1	...
Koraput	S.C.	67	15	20	...
	S.T.	61	10	22	...
Sambalpur	S.C.	101	8	30	21
	S.T.	122	15	77	4
Bolangir	S.C.	29	...	9	...
	S.T.	16	...	2	...
Baudh-Khondmals	S.C.	16	...	10	1
	S.T.	26	...	4	...
Ganjam	S.C.	153	9	45	...
	S.T.	28	...	7	...
Sundargarh	S.C.	34	1	20	1
	S.T.	50	10	26	...
Dhenkanal	S.C.	62	..	15	1
	S.T.	38	..	12	...
Puri	S.C.	123	3	24	..
	S.T.	20	..	8	..
Keonjhar	S.C.	69	1	41	..
	S.T.	147	4	36	..
Cuttack	S.C.	2,175	11	50	7
	S.T.	48	1	10	2
Mayurbhanj	S.C.	73	1	22	8
	S.T.	153	15	19	18
Balasore	S.C.	100	..	16	..
	S.T.	31	..	13	..

70. Among the Scheduled Castes, there are 3,414 persons consisting of 3,326 males and 88 females who are seeking employment either for the first time or were previously employed but are now out of employment and seeking work. Similarly, there are 1,082 such persons among the Scheduled Tribes of whom 1,003 are males and 79 are females. A majority of unemployed persons among Scheduled Castes is seen in the district of Cuttack which alone contains 2,243 such persons. Among the Scheduled Tribes, unemployed majority comes from the districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sambalpur. The percentage of the unemployed compared to the total non-working Scheduled Tribes population is very low, being 0·05 per cent. Of the total unemployed among the Scheduled Castes, 101 persons are matriculates comprising 100 males and 1 female whereas only 5 males have qualification above matriculation or higher secondary. A majority of these unemployed persons are illiterates and a small percentage of them are either literate without any educational level or have read up to the primary or junior basic standard.

71. The following table shows the percentage of literates including educated persons in the different States of India in 1961 and 1951. The percentage has been calculated on the total population including the age-group 0—4 years.

STATEMENT VII.19

Percentage of Literacy in States of India in 1961 and 1951

(For total population including age-group 0—4 years)

State		Percentage of Literacy in 1961			Percentage of Literacy in 1951		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
India	..	**24·0***	**34·4***	**12·9***	**16·6†**	**24·9†**	**7·9†**
Andhra Pradesh	..	21·2	30·2	12·0	13·1	19·7	6·5
Assam	..	27·4	37·3	16·0	18·3	27·4	7·9
Bihar	..	18·4	29·8	6·9	12·2	20·5	3·8
Gujarat	..	30·5	41·1	19·1	23·1	32·3	13·5
Jammu & Kashmir	..	11·0	17·0	4·3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerala	..	46·8	55·0	38·9	40·7	50·2	31·5
Madhya Pradesh	..	17·1	27·0	6·7	9·8	16·2	3·2
Madras	..	31·4	44·5	18·2	20·8	31·7	10·0
Maharashtra	..	29·8	42·0	16·8	20·9	31·4	9·7
Mysore	..	25·4	36·1	14·2	19·3	29·1	9·2
Orissa	..	**21·7**	**34·7**	**8·6**	**15·8**	**27·3**	**4·5**
Punjab	..	24·2	33·0	14·1	15·2	21·0	8·5
Rajasthan	..	15·2	23·7	5·8	8·9	14·4	3·0
Uttar Pradesh	..	17·6	27·3	7·0	10·8	17·4	3·6
West Bengal	..	29·3	40·1	17·0	24·0	34·2	12·2

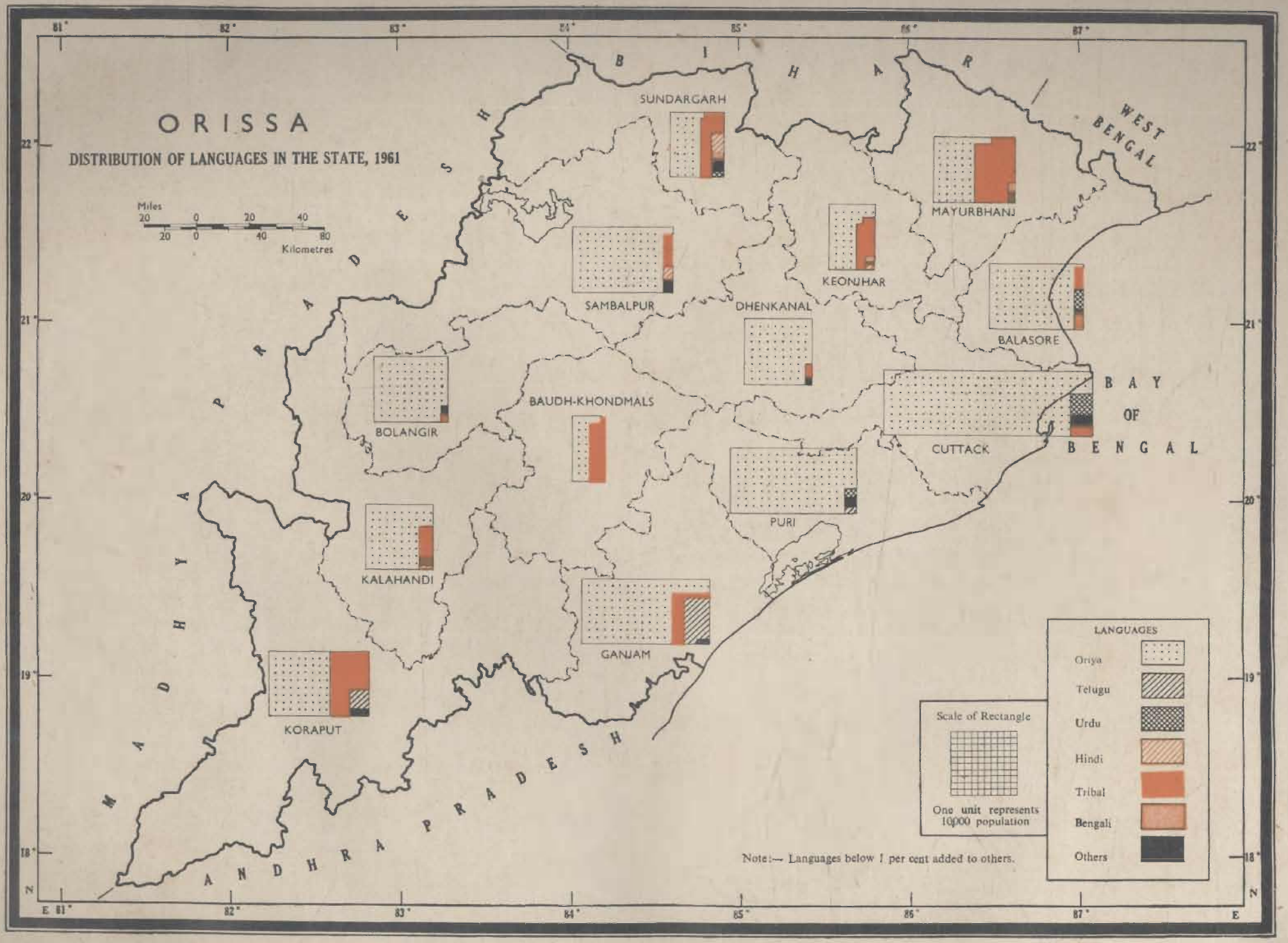
* Excludes Goa, Daman & Diu

† Excludes Jammu & Kashmir, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, N. E. F. A. and Pondicherry

72. The national average of literacy in India is 24·0 pr cent. The rate of Orissa is 21·7 and is therefore, below the national average. The State which has attained the highest literacy is Kerala which has risen up to 46·8 per cent. It is by far more advanced than the second highest State in India, namely, Madras which has attained 31·4 per cent. The lowest rates in literacy prevail in Jammu and Kashmir (11·0%) followed by Rajasthan (15·2%), Madhya Pradesh (17·1%) and Uttar Pradesh (17·6%). Bihar is slightly better than Uttar Pradesh as it has a literacy percentage of 18·4 which, however, is below the level of Orissa.

73. The national average of India has risen from 16·6 per cent in 1951 to 24·0 per cent in 1961, a gain of 7·4 per cent in 10 years. Orissa's gain during the same period is smaller than the national figure, namely, 5·9 per cent. The highest gain during the last 10 years has been made by Madras, the difference in the literacy percentage between the two Censuses amounting to 10·6 per cent. The lowest gain has been made by West Bengal which is 5·3 per cent and which is lower than the gain made by Orissa.

74. In the male population, Madras has taken the literacy percentage to the level of 44·5 in 1961 from 31·7 in 1951. The gain in literacy among females of this State is smaller than in the case of males as it has risen from 10·0 per cent to 18·2 per cent in 10 years. In Orissa the gain is, similarly, high among the males, the rate rising from 27·3 per cent to 34·7 per cent in 10 years while in case of females it has risen from 4·5 per cent to 8·6 per cent. In all the States the gain in female literacy is somewhat lower than the gain in male literacy excepting in Kerala where the gain in female literacy is higher than that of the males.


ORISSA
DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961
Miles
20 0 20 40
20 0 40 80
Kilometres
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
SUNDARGARH
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
SAMBALPUR
DHENKANAL
BALASORE
BOLANGIR
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
CUTTACK
PURI
KALAHANDI
GANJAM
KORAPUT
Scale of Rectangle
One unit represents 10000 population
LANGUAGES
Oriya
Telugu
Urdu
Hindi
Tribal
Bengali
Others
Note:— Languages below 1 per cent added to others.
81° 82° 83° 84° 85° 86° 87°
22° 21° 20° 19° 18°
N
E

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTORY

Language areas are generally no where coterminous with administrative boundaries of States. So is the case with Orissa, though not to any remarkable degree. Excepting a few Oriya speaking tracts still forming parts of some neighbouring States, the major portion of the population speaking Oriya as their mother-tongue is contained within the political boundaries of Orissa. But in spite of this linguistic homogeneity there is considerable diversity of tongues in Orissa. In the Census of 1961 there were 58 languages recorded as being spoken in the State. The regional language of the State is Oriya, which is spoken by 82·3 per cent of the State's population. There are 49 other Indian and tribal languages and 8 non-Indian languages spoken by the remaining 17·7 per cent of the population. Tribal languages which are 28 in number are included in the above figures and cover 12·1 per cent of the population. But in fact, a considerable number of these languages are mere tribal splinters spoken by a few hundred or at the most a few thousand people. Some are gradually becoming extinct, thus providing an interesting scope of study for philologists. All the languages returned in the State have been presented in alphabetical order in Table C-V published in Part II-C (Cultural & Migration Tables) of the Census Report of this State. Before presentation of the languages in this Table, it was considered necessary to classify them according to the Linguistic Survey of India by Sir George Grierson. This work was done by Sri R.C.Nigam, Linguist to the Census of India. Some mother-tongues which were not classified in the Linguistic Survey were, however, tentatively classified by the Linguist after examining the various aspects of the languages. He also reclassified some mother-tongues in modification of the classification made by Grierson. A list of such classified and reclassified languages is furnished in the Fly-leaf to Table C-V.

Definition—Mother-tongue

2. Mother-tongue was defined in the Census of 1931 as "the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his home". In 1951 the definition was made more specific and pin-pointed as "the language spoken from the cradle. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the mother-tongue recorded is that of the mother". In the year 1961 there was no change from 1951 but the definition was expressed in a slightly different manner, namely, "mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person (concerned), or mainly spoken in the household".

Dialect

3. It sometimes becomes difficult to decide whether a particular form of speech can be considered as an independent language or as a dialect of some other definite form of speech. The two words 'language' and 'dialect' have been aptly compared to two other words, 'mountain' and 'hill'. Both the pairs are often used in some loose way. While the Everest can undoubtedly be called a mountain and not a hill, one is not sure whether to call the Mahendragiri (4,923ft.) of Ganjam district a hill or a mountain. The line of distinction between the two words can not always be accurately drawn. Sometimes a higher and more extensive rock formation is called a hill, and sometimes a lower one is called a mountain. Similar confusion prevails with regard to the distinction between a language and a dialect. For instance, is there any such language as 'Bihari' ? Is 'Karmali' a language or a dialect ? Is 'Laria' a dialect of Oriya or of Hindi ? Puzzled with these difficulties, Sir George Abraham Grierson could do no better than expressing his views in the following manner, "In common use we may say that, as a genera

rule, different dialects of the same language are sufficiently alike to be reasonably well understood by all whose native tongue is that language, while different languages are so unlike that special study is needed to enable one to understand a language that is not his own". Grierson borrows this definition from the Century Dictionary which, however, warns that "this is not an essential difference". In no way is this proviso more needed than in considering the languages of the Indian sub-continent. Thus the differentiation of a language does not necessarily depend on non-intercommunicability with another form of speech. There are also other significant factors to be considered, viz., grammatical structure, nationality, etc.

Nomenclature of minor dialects

4. There is considerable difficulty in fixing the correct local names of certain languages and dialects. The speaker himself does not know its name in many cases. On the other hand, a neighbouring community may be able to describe the name of the form of speech. Sometimes a tribe gives its name to the language it speaks, not because it is specially the language of the tribe, but because that tribe is the most important one in the area in which the language is spoken. Confusion in naming a tribal language arises at times when a tribe abandons one language and tries to adopt another, and in this process creates a new mixture of the two languages. Sometimes a dying language leaves survivors to linger on at the mercy of the surrounding forms of speeches. These varied circumstances bring into play so many queers and twisted characteristics that it becomes a problem for philologists to solve, and renders difficult the task of Census officials in correctly recording the name of the spoken form of speech.

The Questionnaire

5. The question relating to mother-tongue and other languages spoken by the enumerated person was put in two subdivisions of one question as follows :

Q. 7(*a*) Mother-tongue .....

7(*b*) Any other language (s).....

Instructions for recording answers

6. Elaborate instructions were given to the enumerator to record the answer correctly. The following is an extract from the Manual of Instructions for Census personnel :

Q. 7(*a*)—Mother-tongue

"*Write the mother-tongue in full including dialect as returned by the person enumerated. Mother-tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person (concerned) or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy write the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes give the language usually spoken by the mother*".

"*If the mother-tongue is a non-Indian language, the correct name of the language (such as, English, German, Burmese, etc.) as given by the person should be recorded. If the mother-tongue is an Indian language, attempt should be made to record the name under one of the 14 languages laid down in the Constitution of India, a list of which is given below. If the person's mother-tongue is Oriya, the word 'Oriya' should be recorded, as it is one of the 14 recognized languages. If the mother-tongue is given as 'Lariha', it will be seen that this is not a recognized language, but on enquiry it will appear that Lariha is a dialect of Oriya. So the name of the language should both be recorded, such as, 'Lariha (Oriya)'. If he gives out a tribal language, such as, Kui, the words 'Kui (Tribal)' should be recorded. If he says that his mother-tongue is Marwari, you should see in the list that Marwari is not a principal language. So you should ask him, or otherwise ascertain under which principal language the Marwari language should be classified. If you are satisfied that the Marwari*

language spoken by him is a branch of Hindi, you should write 'Marwari (Hindi)'. Otherwise simply write 'Marwari'. Do not write any language as Hindustani which is vague, and which is not included in the recognized list. The list contains such names as Hindi, Urdu, etc., and you should write Hindi or Urdu as the case may be".

STATEMENT VIII.1

List of Indian Languages

(Under Constitution of India—Eighth Schedule)

1	Assamese	8	Marathi
2	Bengali	9	Oriya
3	Gujarati	10	Punjabi
4	Hindi	11	Sanskrit
5	Kannada	12	Tamil
6	Kashmiri	13	Telugu
7	Malayalam	14	Urdu

Q. 7(*b*)—Any other Language(s)

"After recording the mother-tongue, enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign, and write the language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any other language put 'X'."

"The number of languages recorded against this question should not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue which he speaks and understands best and can use with felicity in communicating with others. Such language or languages will exclude dialects of the same language."

Language names recorded as declared

7. It is obvious from the above instructions that the enumerator was directed to record, if possible, the name of the spoken language under one of the 14 principal languages recognized by the Constitution of India. Failing this, he was asked to record the name of the language as given by the enumerated person. In actual practice, the names as declared by the citizens were recorded. In earlier Censuses, it was the practice to attempt an affiliation of dialects to the parent languages and give the figures only for the main languages in the tables. Even in exhibiting figures in the tables, a scheme of classification of languages was followed. This practice gave rise to controversies about particular names, whether they stood for separate languages or for dialects of some other languages. In view of this difficulty it was decided that the Census of India should not be committed to the resolution of any such controversy and that the name given by the citizen to his own mother-tongue should be accepted as such. This was the practice followed in the Census of 1961, even though the enumerator was reminded that there were 14 major Indian languages.

Tabulation

8. As it was finally decided to publish all the languages returned, strict instructions were issued at the time of tabulation that no affiliation should be attempted and that none of the dialects, however minor should be omitted. The results of tabulation were presented in Tables C-V and C-VI appearing in Part II C of this series of Reports. Table C-V contains the number of speakers of different mother-tongues arranged in alphabetical order with rural/urban and sex break-ups. Table C-VI exhibits figures relating to bilingualism in the same manner.

Number of languages non-tribal and tribal

9. The number of languages that have been returned as mother-tongue in the present Census is 58, out of which 50 are Indian and 8 non-Indian. Of the 50 Indian languages, 28 are tribal languages. The 8 number of non-Indian languages comprise 3 Asiatic languages, namely, Burmese, Chinese/Chini and Persian and 5 European languages, namely , Dutch, English, French, German and Spanish. All the languages returned as mother-tongue are listed below in alphabetical order:

STATEMENT VIII.2

List of Mother-tongues

Sl. No.	Mother-tongue
1	Bengali
2	Bhumij
3	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya
4	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
5	Burmese
6	Chinese/Chini
7	Dhelki-Oriya
8	Dutch
9	English
10	French
11	Gadaba
12	German
13	Gondi
14	Gujarati
15	Halabi
16	Hindi
17	Ho
18	Jharia
19	Juang
20	Kachchhi
21	Kannada
22	Karmali
23	Kashmiri
24	Kharia
25	Khond/Kondh
26	Kisan
27	Kisan-Bhumij
28	Koda/Kora
29	Kol
30	Konda
31	Koya
32	Kui
33	Kurukh/Oraon
34	Laria
35	Mahili
36	Malayalam
37	Marathi
38	Marwari
39	Matia
40	Mirdha-Kharia
41	Munda-Unspecified
42	Mundari
43	Nepali
44	Oriya
45	Parenga
46	Parji
47	Pengu
48	Persian
49	Punjabi
50	Santali
51	Saunti
52	Savara
53	Sindhi
54	Spanish
55	Tamil
56	Telugu
57	Turi
58	Urdu

New Languages of 1961

10. Six new languages have been enlisted in 1961 Census. The names and the number of speakers of each language or dialect are given below :

STATEMENT VIII.3

New Languages of 1961

	Language or Dialect		No. of speakers
1	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	803
2	Dhelki-Oriya	..	326
3	Dutch	..	1
4	Kisan-Bhumij	..	4,569
5	Matia	..	236
6	Saunti	..	2,117

11. The dialects at serials 2, 5 and 6 are linguistic off-shoots of Oriya while the dialect at serial 4 is a branch of Bhumij language. Therefore, they cannot be regarded as independent languages.

Languages of 1951 omitted in 1961

12. Out of 66 languages recorded in 1951 Census, 14 languages do not find place in 1961.

These languages are listed below together with the number of speakers in 1951 Census :

STATEMENT VIII.4

List of Languages Omitted in 1961

Sl. No.	Language	No. of speakers
1	Jatapu ..	8,204
2	Dhruva ..	3,212
3	Bonda ..	2,568
4	Banjari ..	592
5	Gharia ..	278
6	Didayi ..	145
7	Binjhali ..	112
8	Benongo ..	69
9	Gurumukhi ..	118
10	Malay ..	13
11	Italian ..	9
12	Pustu ..	8
13	Singhalese ..	9
14	Swedish ..	4

13. The name of the tribe is sometimes used to denote the language spoken by it. Seven languages of 1951 Census at serials 1 to 7 above are tribal languages and respectively correspond to the names of tribes. The absence of these languages in the list of 1961 suggests that the mother-tongues of these tribes have been included in the correct language nomenclature. The language at serial 8, Benongo, is not the name of a tribe. The few speakers in Koraput district might have either disappeared or merged their identity with some other language. Another missing language is Gurumukhi. As Gurumukhi and Punjabi languages are the same, separate figures for Gurumukhi are not recorded in 1961. The speakers of the non-Indian languages at serials 10 to 14 above are negligible in number and do not call for remarks.

GRIERSON'S CLASSIFICATION

Families, Sub-Families, Branches and Groups

14. Grierson classified the languages mainly on the basis of their structures for which purpose he exploited all the available materials. Broad groupings were made following the traditional genealogical classifications. Thus he classified all the languages according to the four great families of India, viz., Austric, Dravidian, Indo-European and Tibeto-Chinese. He made further classifications such as Sub-Family, Branch, Group, etc. The present work on 1961 Census is also confined to the same classification except a very few cases which have been reclassified on the basis of the latest works.

Classification of Languages spoken in Orissa

15. The mother-tongues that were returned from Orissa State have been classified in the same manner and they are given below :

STATEMENT VIII.5

Classification of Mother-tongues

Family/Sub-Family/Branch	Group/Sub-group	Language/Dialect	No. of speakers
Austric Family ..	..	..	1,255,577
Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family ..	..	..	1,255,577
Munda Branch ..	..	..	1,255,577
	Santali	..	376,302
		Karmali	12,311
		Mahili	5,729
		Santali	358,262
	Mundari	..	129,110

STATEMENT VIII.5

Classification of Mother-tongue—*contd.*

Family/Sub-Family/Branch	Group/Sub-group	Language/Dialect	No. of speakers
Munda Branch—*concld.*	Bhumij	..	95,907
		Bhumij	91,338
		Kisan-Bhumij	4,569
	Koda/Kora	..	51,916
		(*) Kisan	49,316
		Koda/Kora	2,600
	Ho	..	203,052
	Turi	..	190
	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	803
	Kharia	..	56,548
		Kharia	50,726
		Mirdha-Kharia	5,822
	Juang	..	15,795
	Savara	..	210,981
	Gadaba	..	31,791
	Munda-Unspecified	..	83,182
		Kol	58,396
		Munda-Unspecified	24,019
		Parenga	767
(†) Dravidian Family		..	1,315,509
	Dravida Group	..	12,334
		Tamil	6,918
		Malayalam	4,832
		Kannada	584
	Intermediate Group	..	909,722
	Kurukh/Oraon	..	106,656
		(*) Kisan	49,316
		Kurukh/Oraon	57,340
	Khond/Kondh	..	144,922
	Konda	..	10,930
	Koya	..	31,052
	Kui	..	512,161
		Kui	510,907

(*) Kisan is returned by the speakers of Koda/Kora of Austric Family as well as by the speakers of Kurukh/Oraon of Dravidian Family.

(†) Of late, however, according to the acceptable classifications of Dravidian Family, the groupings are better known by the names, such as, South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian instead of Dravida Group, Intermediate group, Andhra Language and North-western language.

STATEMENT VIII. 5

Classification of Mother-tongues—*concld.*

Family/Sub-Family/Branch	Group/Sub-group	Language/Dialect	No. of speakers
Dravidian Family—*concld.*		Pengu	1,254
	Gondi	..	20,087
	Parji	..	83,914
	Andhra Language	..	393,453
		Telugu	393,453
Indo-European Family	..	...	11,025,922
Aryan Sub-Family	..	..	11,025,922
Dardic or Pisacha Branch	..	..	2
	Dard Group	..	2
		Kashmiri	2
Indo-Aryan Branch	..	..	11,025,920
Outer Sub-Branch		..	10,446,699
	North-Western Group	..	131
	Sindhi	..	131
		Kachchhi	104
		Sindhi ..	27
	Southern Group		2,970
	Marathi	..	2,970
		Halabi	1,886
		Marathi	1,084
	Eastern Group	...	10,569,285
	Oriya	..	10,443,598
		Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	4,000
		Dhelki-Oriya	326
		Jharia	2,032
		Matia	236
		Oriya	10,434,887
		Saunti	2,117
	Bengali	..	125,687
(*) Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-Branch	..	..	453,534
	Mediate/Central/Pahari Group	..	453,534
	Hindi	..	219,525
		Hindi	174,011
		Laria	45,514
	Urdu	..	212,891
	Punjabi	..	6,966
	Gujarati	..	9,436
	Marwari	..	2,838
	Nepali	..	1,878

STATEMENT VIII.6

Non-Indian Mother-tongues

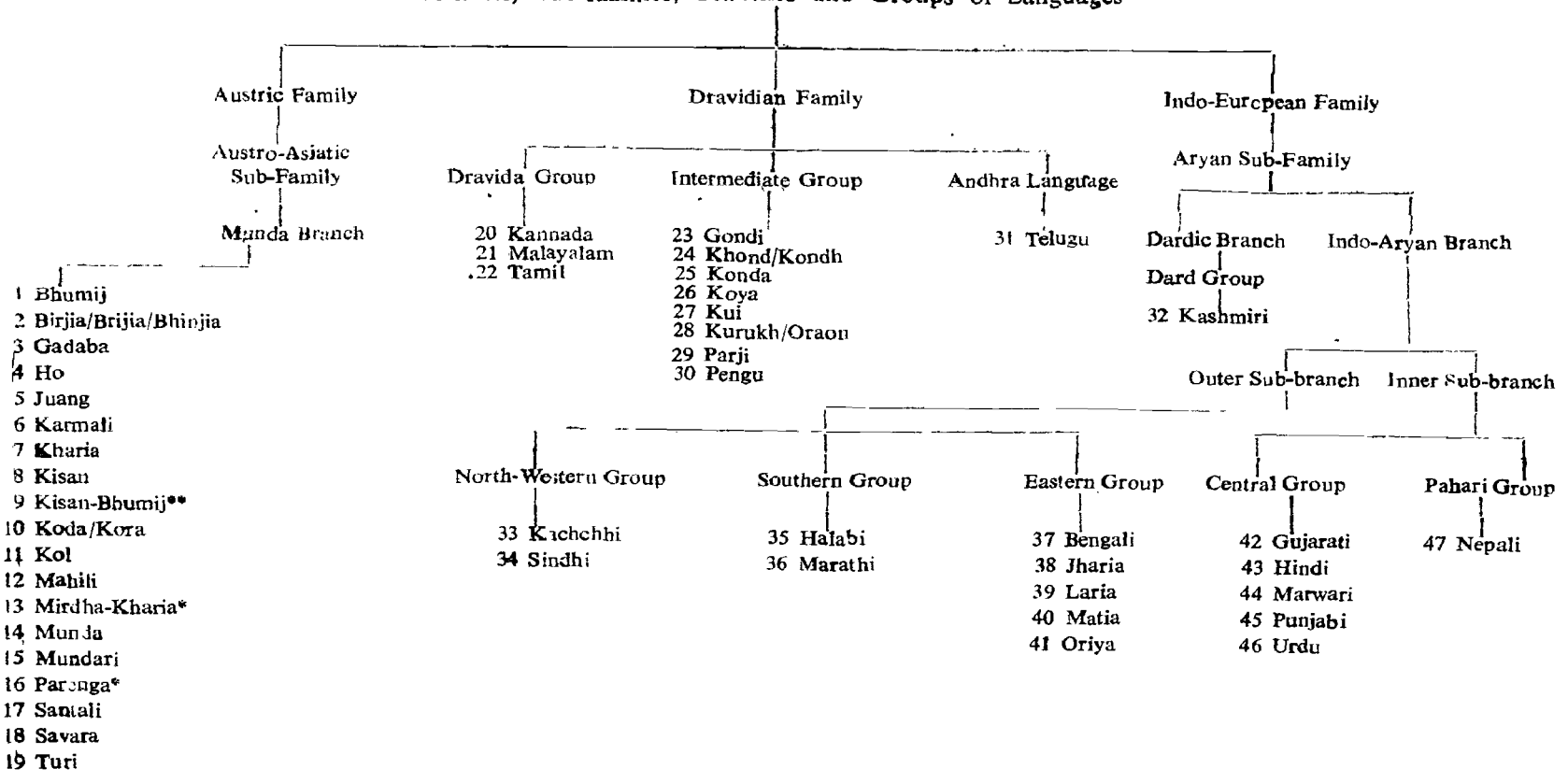
Language	No. of speakers	Language	No. of speakers
1 Burmese ..	8	5 French ..	3
2 Chinese/Chini ..	38	6 German ..	372
3 Dutch ..	1	7 Persian ..	19
4 English ..	691	8 Spanish ..	22

(*) Mediate and Inner Sub-Branches as well as Mediate, Central and Pahari groups of Grierson's classification have been obliqued here for facilitating the representations of mother-tongue groupings.

STATEMENT VIII.7

Languages of Orissa

Families, Sub-families, Branches and Groups of Languages



Note—Three dialects, namely, Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya, Dhelki-Oriya and Saunti are branches of Oriya and are not shown separately in the above table.

* These languages are tentatively classified by the Linguist.

** This language is tentatively reclassified by the Linguist.

MAJOR LANGUAGES

16. Out of 58 languages spoken in the State, Oriya has overwhelming preponderance over the rest, as it is spoken by 82·3 per cent of the total population. Two other principal languages of India, namely, Telugu and Urdu and four tribal dialects, namely, Ho, Kui, Santali and Savara are considered as major languages for Orissa, as the respective speakers exceed 1 per cent of the total population according to 1961 Census. The remaining 51 languages are deemed to be numerically unimportant as the number of speakers in each of these languages falls below 1 per cent of the total population.

Oriya

17. The predominant language of the State is Oriya as it constitutes the mother-tongue of 82·26 per cent of the population. The number of speakers has increased from 12,065,272 in 1951 to 14,434,887 in 1961. More than 90 per cent of the population use this language as mother-tongue in six of the districts. The highest percentage of speakers are found in Bolangir district, 97·78 per cent, followed by Dhenkanal district with 97·06 per cent. The percentages in the three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore are 96·30, 93·46 and 90·52 respectively. In Sambalpur district, the speakers constitute 90·82 per cent. In Kalahandi and Ganjam districts, the percentage has come down to 86·50 and 76·05 respectively on account of the incidence of tribal languages to a greater extent. The lower percentages in Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals and Mayurbhanj districts which vary between 52 and 70 per cent is, similarly, the result of increasing proportion of tribal tongues.

Kui

18. The number of speakers of this tribal language increased from 206,509 in 1951 to 510,907 in 1961, giving it the second place among the mother-tongues recorded in the State. In 1951 Census, this dialect was recorded in five districts only, viz., Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Puri. In the present Census speakers from five more districts, viz., Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Keonjhar are added which has contributed to the sharp rise in their number during the decade. Thus the language is spoken throughout the State excepting the three districts of Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore. In Phulbani district 35·52 per cent of the population speak this language while in Koraput and Kalahandi districts 10·85 per cent and 6·76 per cent of the speakers respectively are the adherents. In the remaining districts the percentages are not significant.

Telugu

19. Among the languages spoken as mother-tongue in the State, Telugu occupies the third place. The speakers constitute 2·24 per cent of the total population and are found in all the 13 districts. The number of speakers increased from 342, 523 in 1951 to 393, 453 in 1961. This language is the second in importance in Ganjam district where the speakers constitute 13·57 per cent and the third in Koraput district comprising 5·75 per cent of the speakers. The percentages in other districts are negligible.

Santali

20. This tribal language is popular in the four contiguous districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack and Balasore. The number of speakers increased from 333,979 in 1951 to 358, 262 in 1961. It occupies the second place among the languages spoken in Mayurbhanj district and the fifth place in Keonjhar district with 22·35 per cent and 3·40 per cent of the total speakers respectively. The percentages of Santali language in Balasore and Cuttack districts are 2·78 and 0·77 respectively. Dhenkanal district has only a small number of speakers.

Urdu

21. The number of Urdu speakers increased from 159,017 in 1951 to 212,891 in 1961 and they constitute 1·21 per cent of the total population.

This language comes next to Santali and is spoken in all the thirteen districts. However, the largest percentages are found in Cuttack and Balasore districts with 3·15 per cent and 3·22 per cent respectively. Puri and Sundargarh districts have modest percentages of 1·30 and 1·54 respectively. In the remaining districts, the number of speakers is below 1 per cent. The increase in proportion of speakers of this language between 1951 and 1961 is remarkable in Sundargarh district, because of many Urdu speaking immigrants to the industrial towns of this district coming from Punjab Bihar and other States.

Savara

22. The concentration of Savara speakers is conspicuous in the three contiguous districts of Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals and Ganjam. The total number of speakers has increased from 191,401 in 1951 to 210,981 in 1961 and a majority of them are in Ganjam district. This language occupies the third place among the languages spoken in Ganjam and Baudh-Khondmals districts with 6·10 per cent and 8·00 per cent respectively. The speakers in Koraput district constitute 3·70 per cent.

Ho

23. This is a tribal language. The number of speakers has increased from 181,598 in 1951 to 203,052 in 1961. A majority of them are found in Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts while small proportions are seen in Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Balasore districts. In numerical strength, this dialect coccupies the second place in Keonjhar district and the third place in Mayurbhanj district, where it constitutes the mother-tongue of 8·25 per cent and 9·76 per cent of the general population respectively. In other districts, the speakers of this language are below 1 per cent.

TRIBAL LANGUAGES

Number and percentage

24. There were 36 tribal languages in 1951. The number was reduced to 28 in 1961. The following is a list of the tribal languages as recorded in the two Censuses :—

STATEMENT VIII.8

List of Languages treated as Tribal

1951	1961	1951	1961
1 Banjari	..	20 Koda	10 Koda/Kora
2 Benongo	..	21 Kol	11 Kol
3 Bhumij	1 Bhumij	22 Konda	12 Konda
4 Bhuyan	..	23 Kondh	13 Khond/Kondh
5 Binjhali	..	24 Koya	14 Koya
6 Bonda	..	25 Kui	15 Kui
7 Dhruva	..	26 Mahali	16 Mahili
8 Didayi	..	27 Mirdha	17 Mirdha-Kharia
9 Gadaba	2 Gadaba	28 Munda	18 Munda-Unspecified
10 Gharia	..	29 Mundari	19 Mundari
11 Gond	3 Gondi	30 Oraon	20 Kurukh/Oraon
12 Halbi	4 Halabi	31 Paraja	21 Parji
13 Ho	5 Ho	32 Pareng	22 Parenga
14 Jatapu	..	33 Pengo	23 Pengu
15 Jharia	..	34 Santali	24 Santali
16 Juang	6 Jaung	35 Savara	25 Savara
17 Karamali	7 Karmali	36 Turi	26 Turi
18 Kharia	8 Kharia		27 Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia
19 Kisan	9 Kisan		28 Kisan-Bhumij

25. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is 4,223,757 out of which the number speaking tribal languages is 2,117,869 constituting 50·1 per cent of the tribal population. The number of speakers of tribal languages is 12·1 per cent although the tribes constitute 24·1 per cent of the general population of Orissa. Nearly, half the tribal population or to be exact 49·7 per cent have adopted non-tribal languages like Oriya, Telugu and Hindi as their mother-tongue as will be evident from the detailed data given in Table ST-I.

26. The number of tribal languages and dialects spoken in the State has varied from Census to Census. The number of such languages was 36 in 1951, but declined to 28 in 1961. The dialects of 1951 which were omitted in 1961 are 8 in number and the number of new dialects which was added to the list of 1961 but which did not exist in 1951 is 2. The fixation of the number of tribal languages is complicated. It is not a fact that all members of a particular tribe speak the same language. Moreover, the list of Scheduled Tribes as approved by the Government goes on changing from time to time. There was one major change between the two Censuses of 1951 and 1961. When a particular section of population is not treated as a tribe, its mother-tongue is also not treated as tribal. This is the main reason of the change in the number of tribal languages and dialects. Another reason is that the tribes sometimes change their mother-tongue from one language to another. Yet one more reason is the change in the classification of languages made at the instance of language experts. For example, two dialects, Bhuyan and Jharia which were treated as tribal in 1951 have now been classified as branches of Oriya by the Linguist to the Census of India. The languages Dhelki, Matia and Saunti can also be no longer regarded as tribal as the expert's classification has reduced them to a form of Oriya language.

Discrepancy between tribal population and speakers of tribal languages

27. When the returns of tribal mother-tongues are examined, it is likely that some extent of disparity is noticed between the total population of a particular tribe and the recorded number of adherents to the mother-tongue which derives its name from the tribe. It is, therefore, necessary to prepare a comparative statement showing (*a*) the population of some selected tribes in the State and districts and (*b*) the number of persons returned as speaking a language as mother-tongue which goes by the name of the particular tribe. Statement VIII.9 gives the comparative figures so that the numerical strength of a tribe may be compared with the number of adherents of the mother-tongue which goes by the name of that particular tribe.

STATEMENT VIII. 9

A comparative statement of Tribal Population and Tribal Languages

(*a*) Population of selected tribes

(*b*) Number of speakers of language named after the tribe

Scheduled Tribes		Orissa		Kalahandi		Koraput		Sambalpur	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhuiya or Bhuyan	(*a*) ..	79,055	77,823	1,063	1,045	187	177	10,339	10,256
	(*b*) ..	1,993	2,007	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumij	(*a*) ..	57,633	58,548	..	..	8	12	54	24
..	(*b*) ..	45,257	46,081	..	..	..	..	15	14

STATEMENT VIII. 9

A comparative statement of Tribal Population and Tribal Languages—*contd.*

(*a*) Population of selected tribes

(*b*) Number of speakers of language named after the tribe

Scheduled Tribes		Orissa		Kalahandi		Koraput		Sambalpur	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Binjhia or Binjhoa	(*a*) ..	1,200	1,030	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	401	402	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadaba	(*a*) ..	22,135	21,804	595	593	21,430	21,130	20	4
	(*b*) ..	15,839	15,952	..	..	15,839	15,952	..	..
Gond, Gondo	(*a*) ..	221,629	224,076	51,621	52,784	27,815	27,457	45,467	48,408
	(*b*) ..	10,002	10,085	..	..	9,006	9,092	..	..
Holva	(*a*) ..	2,122	2,361	187	252	1,902	2,089	..	..
	(*b*) ..	931	955	..	..	931	955	..	..
Ho	(*a*) ..	21,313	22,010	15	12	28	34	59	15
	(*b*) ..	101,723	101,329	15	44	..	..	169	145
Juang	(*a*) ..	10,877	11,013	..	..	78	76	..	..
	(*b*) ..	7,627	8,168	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian	(*a*) ..	47,974	48,717	256	260	145	205	9,475	9,705
	(*b*) ..	24,151	26,575	13	47	..	..	3,773	4,170
Khond, Kond or Khandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha	(*a*) ..	402,748	416,099	72,017	74,536	135,672	136,026	11,576	12,060
	(*b*) ..	71,852	73,070	10,518	11,719	39,875	39,159	410	323
Kisan	(*a*) ..	61,723	63,945	2	4	25	16	33,298	33,230
	(*b*) ..	24,443	24,873	..	..	..	..	10,658	10,714
Kol	(*a*) ..	23,072	23,325	..	..	66	101	..	..
	(*b*) ..	28,760	29,636	3	3	..	..	1,514	1,528
Oraon	(*a*) ..	63,761	65,300	2	1	..	..	6,257	5,872
	(*b*) ..	28,191	29,149	..	..	..	..	2,761	3,587
Mahali	(*a*) ..	3,491	3,525	79	103	464	483	134	87
	(*b*) ..	2,872	2,857	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matya	(*a*) ..	2,961	2,750	..	..	567	552	11	86
	(*b*) ..	125	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas	(*a*) ..	13,352	13,308	662	606	343	389	8,195	8,296
	(*b*) ..	2,925	2,897	16	13	..	..	2,873	2,842
Mundari	(*a*) ..	9,372	8,316	..	..	2	1	63	48
	(*b*) ..	62,823	66,287	38	42	..	..	..	..
Parenga	(*a*) ..	3,316	3,485	..	..	3,262	3,440	..	..
	(*b*) ..	417	350	..	..	417	350	..	..
Paroja	(*a*) ..	79,664	80,202	7,500	8,910	70,681	71,013	46	28
	(*b*) ..	41,823	42,091	..	..	41,823	42,091	..	..
Santal	(*a*) ..	203,058	208,123	18	22	431	559	10	14
	(*b*) ..	177,574	180,688	..	..	5	2	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	(*a*) ..	154,271	157,343	921	622	18,235	18,094	40,485	42,090
	(*b*) ..	103,902	107,079	18	..	27,382	28,036	..	..

STATEMENT VIII. 9

A comparative statement of Tribal Population and Tribal Languages—*contd.*

(*a*) Population of selected tribes

(*b*) Number of speakers of language named after the tribe

Scheduled Tribes		Bolangir		Baudh-Khondmals		Ganjam		Sundargarh		Dhenkanal	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhuiya or Bhuyan	(*a*) ..	110	49	20	18	..	..	22,664	22,504	1,965	1,680
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	72	2	..
Bhumij	(*a*) ..	2	..	3	1	1	..	2,278	20,10	1,202	1,124
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,216	1,571	..	..
Binjhia or Binjhoa	(*a*) ..	40	42	..	..	..	..	1,157	983	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	401	402	..	..
Gadaba	(*a*) ..	..	..	7	9	17	28	59	30	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo	(*a*) ..	36,116	36,173	3,902	4,185	48	44	18,127	16,722	10,862	9,517
	(*b*) ..	..	..	966	964	..	..	30	29	..	..
Holva	(*a*) ..	8	9	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ho	(*a*) ..	438	403	..	..	..	..	419	366	983	1,023
	(*b*) ..	205	272	..	..	..	..	3,971	3,043	3,052	2,871
Juang	(*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,587	5,964
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,129	3,105
Kharia or Kharian	(*a*) ..	26	199	159	158	135	117	26,578	26,665	4,321	4,354
	(*b*) ..	11	8	..	..	..	..	17,243	19,118	34	41
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Kandha and Sitha Kandha	(*a*) ..	28,357	31,239	96,947	102,059	26,056	27,261	2,000	1,329	9,722	10,841
	(*b*) ..	8	7	5,578	6,240	13,403	13,291	13	80	31	20
Kisan	(*a*) ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	24,146	26,486	3,057	2,953
	(*b*) ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12,319	12,629	387	393
Kol	(*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	36	84	1	..	2,514	2,526	3,328	3,292	229	284
Oraon	(*a*) ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	56,098	58,005	12	8
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,967	24,150	..	..
Mahali	(*a*) ..	16	8	14	14	..	..	690	784	13	17
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..
Matya	(*a*) ..	..	..	98	124	188	198	..	..	1,331	1,174
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	111
Mirdhas	(*a*) ..	2,469	2,477	293	300	..	..	32	7	1,104	990
	(*b*) ..	24	23	..	..	..	..	2	2	10	17
Mundari	(*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,892	1,202	..	..
	(*b*) ..	27	33	11	6	..	..	33,572	30,816	645	505
Parenga	(*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paroja	(*a*) ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1,220	..	4	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal	(*a*) ..	2	2	..	..	61	60	861	1,401	927	856
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	15	33	..	..	452	565
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	(*a*) ..	16,132	14,939	814	748	47,185	48,943	298	349	5,750	6,615
	(*b*) ..	..	..	20,396	20,733	56,040	58,261	..	..	15	18

STATEMENT VIII. 9

A comparative statement to Tribal Population and Tribal Languages—*concld.*

(*a*) Population of selected tribes

(*b*) Number of speakers of language named after the tribe

Scheduled Tribes		Puri		Keonjhar		Cuttack		Mayurbhanj		Balasore	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bhuiya or Bhuyan	(*a*) ..	176	171	26,478	26,208	536	450	14,966	14,650	551	615
	(*b*) ..	..	..	1,922	1,935	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumij	(*a*) ..	34	30	3,971	4,151	849	885	39,278	40,116	9,954	10,195
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	5,253	5,123	38,773	39,373	..	..
Binjhia or Binjhoa	(*a*) ..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadaba	(*a*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo	(*a*) ..	250	312	19,042	20,190	1	..	8,376	8,283	2	1
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holva	(*a*) ..	2	..	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ho	(*a*) ..	53	56	4,394	4,650	1,162	951	13,155	13,935	607	565
	(*b*) ..	..	..	29,796	31,529	2,570	2,629	59,471	58,079	2,474	2,717
Juang	(*a*) ..	..	..	5,028	4,740	183	233	1	..	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	4,498	5,063	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian	(*a*) ..	661	683	170	112	225	195	5,255	5,675	332	389
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,077	3,191	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha	(*a*) ..	15,779	16,066	2,065	1,983	2,298	2,442	110	83	149	174
	(*b*) ..	150	175	1,866	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kisan	(*a*) ..	..	..	1,088	1,153	70	68	37	32	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	1,078	1,134	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kol	(*a*) ..	..	..	22,970	23,210	..	..	12	..	24	14
	(*b*) ..	..	..	21,099	21,905	..	..	12	..	24	14
Oraon	(*a*) ..	3	8	475	528	5	..	906	877	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	870	850	593	562
Mahali	(*a*) ..	..	..	73	104	..	..	1,981	1,910	27	15
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,798	2,779	61	68
Matya	(*a*) ..	100	95	296	273	100	90	49	15	221	143
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas	(*a*) ..	70	74	105	67	..	..	79	102	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mundari	(*a*) ..	..	..	3,081	3,029	..	..	4,307	3,985	27	51
	(*b*) ..	..	..	2,016	2,081	..	..	26,052	32,281	462	523
Pareuga	(*a*) ..	..	..	40	43	..	..	14	2	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paroja	(*a*) ..	2	6	..	..	155	185	55	58	..	..
	(*b*) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal	(*a*) ..	98	98	13,601	13,558	1,237	1,154	168,151	172,176	17,661	18,223
	(*b*) ..	..	..	11,966	13,308	11,026	12,505	134,871	134,196	19,239	20,079
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	(*a*) ..	12,567	13,621	4,226	4,184	6,448	6,101	1,109	978	101	59
	(*b*) ..	51	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

28. Excepting three dialects, namely, Ho, Kol and Mundari, the number of speakers of all tribal languages is much below the number of persons enumerated under the respective tribes. The unrestricted choice in the adoption of a different mother-tongue by the members of a tribe accounts for the increase or decrease in the number of speakers compared with the population of the tribe concerned. For example, out of 156,878 persons belonging to Bhuyan tribe, 136,230 speak Oriya as their mother-tongue while a small number of 4,000 persons returned Bhuyan dialect as their mother-tongue. It indicates that the members of this tribe have practically abandoned the tribal mother-tongue and taken to the State language. Similarly, out of 43,323 persons belonging to Ho tribe, only 30,291 speak the language which goes by the same name while the remaining 13,032 persons use some other language or tribal dialect. Out of 203,515 persons belonging to Kolha tribe, 98,103 persons adhere to the Ho language as their mother-tongue, which has contributed to the inflated number of speakers of the Ho language much in excess of the population of the Ho tribe. The Gonds are found in 11 districts of the State, but only a small number speak the language of this tribe in Koraput district. Other members of the tribe appear to have forgotten their original mother-tongue. On the other hand, the speakers of Kol language are spread over in many districts, but all these districts do not contain population of Kol tribe. It may signify that the use of this language has been acquired by other tribes. These instances are merely illustrative of the fact that no consistency can be expected between the number of speakers of tribal dialects and the recorded population of the tribe concerned.

Numerically small dialects

29. There are 9 tribal languages returned in 1961 Census which are numerically small and at the same time are difficult of indentification. Their particulars are given in the following statement:—

STATEMENT VIII.10

Unidentifiable and numerically small languages

Language	Number of speakers		District from which returned
	Male	Female	
Bhuyan ..	1,993	2,007	Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar
Binjhia ..	401	402	Sundargarh
Dhelki ..	145	181	Bolangir and Sundargarh
Halabi ..	931	955	Koraput
Jharia ..	980	1,052	Koraput
Matia ..	125	111	Dhenkanal
Mirdha-Kharia ..	2,925	2,897	Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal
Parenga ..	417	350	Koraput
Saunti ..	1,065	1,052	Keonjhar

30. The above mentioned 9 languages have been tentatively classified in consultation with the Linguist to the Census of India after taking into consideration various aspects as indicated below:

(*i*) *Bhuyan*—Bhuyan is the name of a tribe speaking Oriya. Dalton is of opinion that their origin is Dravidian, while Russel says that their origin is Kolarian. But both say that they have forgotten their original language since at least a century. Enquiries were made from local scholars who are well-versed in tribal affairs. They opined that the Bhuyan language has completely disappeared by merging with Oriya. It has, therefore, been classified as Oriya.

(*ii*) *Binjhia*—Binjhia is a tribe distinct from Binjhal under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956. In 1951 no language known as Binjhia was returned but in 1961 a population of 803 was shown in Sundargarh district as speaking this language. The total population of Binjhal and Binjhia is 78,000 in Orissa. Grierson

equated this language with another language as Birjia which is a dialect of Kherwari. But Russel says on one occasion that they are Dravidian people but in some other connection says that they are an off-shoot of the primitive tribe of Mandla and Balaghat districts known as Baigas. It is known that Baigas speak Indo-Aryan language. Both the views are contradictory. However, this language has been classified as Birjia.

(*iii*) *Dhelki*—Only 326 speakers have been returned from two districts, namely, Sundargarh and Bolangir. This language was not returned in any of the previous Censuses. The original Census records (enumeration slips) were examined with the hope of getting any useful clue. It was found that in most cases, the entries against the question on language showed the name 'Dhelki' followed immediately by another entry '(Oriya)'. It appeared that at the spot the language was considered to be a dialect of Oriya. It has been classified as Oriya accordingly.

(*iv*) *Halabi*—It is a dialect of Marathi according to Grierson and is an Indo-Aryan language. It has been returned from one district only, namely, Koraput.

(*v*) *Jharia*—Thurston says that the Jharias are a section of Parojas and they speak Oriya. Dr. L. N. Sahu agrees with him. Therefore, this language has been classified as Oriya.

(*vi*) *Matia*—It is a branch of Oriya language spoken by the tribal people and it is classified as such.

(*vii*) *Mirdha*—This language which is returned from Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal districts, has been classified as Mirdha-Kharia after making enquiries at the spot.

(*viii*) *Parenga*—This is a Munda group of language returned from Koraput district only.

(*ix*) *Saunti*—The Census Reports of 1921 (Bihar and Orissa) and of 1931 (Mayurbhanj) as well as the Gazetteer of Orissa Feudatory States mention that the Sauntis are local people of different castes who were ex-communicated for various reasons by the society or Rulers from time to time. They come from castes who speak Oriya as their mother-tongue. The term "Saunti" refers to a social class and not to a linguistic group, and accordingly their language is classified as Oriya.

DISTRIBUTION AND PROPORTIONS OF MOTHER-TONGUES

Distribution of Population by languages

31. The following statement shows the decennial distribution of population by languages from 1931 to 1961:—

STATEMENT VIII.11

Distribution of Population by languages

Langauges			1961	1951	1941	1931
All Languages	(*a*)	..	**17,548,846**	**14,645,946**	**8,728,544**	**12,491,056**
	(*b*)	..	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Oriya	(*a*)	..	14,434,887	12,065,272	7,356,294	10,312,308
	(*b*)	..	82·3	82·4	84·3	82·5
Hindi	(*a*)	..	174,011	123,971	224,500	162,772
	(*b*)	..	1·0	0·8	2·6	1·3
Urdu	(*a*)	..	212,891	159,017		187,417
	(*b*)	..	1·2	1·1		1·5

(*a*)=No. of speakers
(*b*)=Percentage

STATEMENT VIII.11

Distribution of Population by languages—*concld.*

Langauges			1961	1951	1941	1931
Telugu	(*a*)	..	393,453	342,523	298,250	269,784
	(*b*)	..	2·2	2·3	3·4	2·2
Bengali	(*a*)	..	125,687	86,083	38,150	76,231
	(*b*)	..	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·6
Tribal Languages	(*a*)	..	2,117,869	1,837,732	805,300	1,469,886
	(*b*)	..	12·1	12·6	9·2	11·8
Other non-tribal Languages	(*a*)	..	88,894	29,190	4,250	10,061
	(*b*)	..	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·1
Non-Indian Languages	(*a*)	..	1,154	2,158	1,800	2,597
	(*b*)	..	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·02

32. The figures for 1931, 1951 and 1961 are tabulated on full count basis, while the figures of 1941 are computed on 2 per cent sampling. This is why the figures of 1941 are not strictly comparable with other years. Other figures do not disclose any abnormal variation.

Proportion of speakers of all mother-tongues in 1951 and 1961

33. The statement below gives the proportion of speakers of all the languages recorded as mother-tongue in the State in 1951 as well as in 1961.

STATEMENT VIII. 12

No. of Speakers of all mother-tongues

(*i*) Per 10,000 of population of 1951
(*ii*) Per 10,000 of population of 1961

Sl. No.	Languages		Number per 10,000 of total population	
			1961	1951
1	2		3	4
	All Languages	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
1	Banjari	..	0	N
2	Bengali	..	72	59
3	Benongo	..	0	N
4	Bhumij	..	52	68

STATEMENT VIII. 12

No. of Speakers of all mother tonguages—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Languages		Number per 10,000 of total population	
			1961	1951
1	2		3	4
5	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	2	3
6	Binjhali	..	0	N
7	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	N	0
8	Bonda	..	0	2
9	Burmese	..	N	N
10	Chinese	..	N	N
11	Dhelki	..	N	0
12	Dhruva	..	0	2
13	Didayi	..	0	N
14	Dutch	..	N	0
15	English	..	N	1
16	French	..	N	N
17	Gadaba	..	18	23
18	German	..	N	N
19	Gharia	..	0	N
20	Gondi	..	12	15
21	Gujarati	..	5	3
22	Gurumukhi	..	0	N
23	Halabi	..	1	1
24	Hindi	..	99	85
25	Ho	..	116	124
26	Italian	..	0	N
27	Jatapu	..	0	6
28	Jharia	..	1	2

STATEMENT VIII.12

No. of Speakers of all mother-tongues

Sl. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951
1	2	3	4
29	Juang ..	9	9
30	Karmali ..	7	5
31	Kannada ..	N	N
32	Kashmiri ..	N	N
33	Kharia ..	29	15
34	Khond/Kondh ..	83	191
35	Kisan ..	28	45
36	Kisan-Bhumij ..	3	0
37	Koda/Kora ..	2	3
38	Konda ..	6	6
39	Kol ..	33	34
40	Kui ..	291	141
41	Kurukh/Oraon ..	33	22
42	Kachchhi ..	N	N
43	Koya ..	18	25
44	Laria ..	26	9
45	Mahili ..	3	N
46	Malay ..	0	N
47	Malayalam ..	3	N
48	Matia ..	N	0
49	Marathi ..	1	N
50	Marwari ..	2	1
51	Mirdha-Kharia ..	3	1
52	Munda-Unspecified ..	14	31
53	Mundari ..	74	19
54	Nepali ..	1	1
55	Oriya ..	8,226	8,238
56	Parji ..	48	100
57	Parenga ..	N	1
58	Punjabi ..	4	3
59	Pengu ..	1	1
60	Persian ..	N	N
61	Pustu ..	0	N
62	Santali ..	204	228
63	Saunti ..	1	0
64	Savara ..	120	131
65	Sindhi ..	N	N
66	Singhalese ..	0	N
67	Spanish ..	N	N
68	Swedish ..	0	N

STATEMENT VIII.12

No. of Speakers of all mother tongues—*concld.*

Sl. No.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population	
		1961	1951
1	2	3	4
69	Tamil ..	4	3
70	Telugu ..	224	234
71	Turi ..	N	N
72	Urdu ..	121	109

34. The comparative figures indicate that Oriya which is the State language, commands the highest number of speakers in both the Censuses. The slight decline in proportion from 8,238 in 1951 to 8,226 out of 10,000 in 1961 is due to corresponding increase in Hindi, Bengali and a few other languages. Telugu language, which held the second place in 1951, has receded to the third position in 1961 due to the emergence of Kui language as second in importance. While the difference in the proportion of Telugu speakers is negligible, the increase in the proportion of Kui speakers in 1961 is remarkable. Similarly Santali dialect, which was third in 1951, has stepped down to fourth place and a small decline in the proportion of 1961 is observed. The proportion of speakers of Khond/Kondh and Parji has substantially declined in 1961 while the decrease in Savara speech is marginal. A small increase is noticed in the number of Urdu speakers mainly on account of influx of Sikhs, Punjabis and other Urdu speaking people in Sundargarh district, coming in search of employment in the Steel Factory at Rourkela and other industrial centres. The proportions of speakers of other languages are small and do not call for attention.

Proportion of speakers of Major mother-tongues in districts

35. The distribution per 10,000 of total population of each of seven major mother-tongues among the districts is furnished in the following statement together with the corresponding figures of 1951 Census:—

STATEMENT VIII. 13

Distribution of major mother-tongues per 10,000 of Total population among the districts, 1951 and 1961

State/District	Number per 10,000 of Total population speaking													
	Ho		Kui		Oriya		Santali		Savara		Telugu		Urdu	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
Orissa ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi ..	3	..	1,336	..	605	645	..	..	1	..	75	61	80	112
Koraput ..	..	3	3,181	..	630	577	N	..	2,627	2,799	2,188	2,324	187	184
Sambalpur ..	15	N	417	..	949	982	..	N	..	N	118	53	320	307
Bolangir ..	24	4	92	..	724	750	..	..	..	..	62	62	89	121
Baudh-Khondmals ..	..	..	3,577	8,248	190	207	..	..	1,949	1,076	17	12	26	19
Ganjam ..	..	25	630	780	987	975	1	20	5,418	6,125	6,458	6,916	300	245
Sundargarh ..	345	734	58	474	319	329	..	..	..	..	118	69	548	322
Dhenkanal ..	292	188	42	70	692	681	28	2	1	..	25	23	94	108
Puri ..	..	1	148	428	1,244	1,260	..	..	4	..	430	208	1,138	1,615
Keonjhar ..	3,020	2,121	519	..	357	347	706	908	..	..	14	2	170	107
Cuttack ..	256	323	..	..	1,981	1,975	657	650	..	..	405	223	4,533	4,230
Mayurbhanj ..	5,789	6,469	..	..	434	449	7,510	7,381	..	..	8	6	374	394
Balasore ..	256	132	..	..	888	823	1,098	1,039	..	..	82	41	2,141	2,236

Urban-Rural Proportion

36. The proportion per 10,000 of rural population and 10,000 of urban population of the speakers of major languages as mother-tongue in the State and districts in 1961 is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT VIII. 14

Number per 10,000 of Total population speaking the major languages as mother-tongue in each District of the State, 1961

State/District	Rural Urban	Total	Number per 10,000 of Total persons speaking						
			Ho	Kui	Oriya	Santali	Savara	Telugu	Urdu
Orissa	**Rural**	**10,000**	**129**	**331**	**8,898**	**232**	**135**	**184**	**91**
	Urban	**10,000**	**41**	**12**	**7,896**	**6**	**32**	**1,209**	**804**
Kalahandi	Rural	10,000	1	740	9,224	..	N	27	8
	Urban	10,000	..	19	9,399	..	..	185	397
Koraput	Rural	10,000	..	1,418	7,580	N	478	509	15
	Urban	10,000	..	30	5,709	..	99	3,847	315
Sambalpur	Rural	10,000	2	160	9,817	..	..	6	15
	Urban	10,000	..	11	8,873	..	..	492	624
Bolangir	Rural	10,000	5	46	9,934	..		8	7
	Urban	10,000	..	..	9,366	..	..	373	261
Baudh-Khondmals	Rural	10,000	..	3,697	5,456	..	825	13	9
	Urban	10,000	..	167	8,892	..	649	89	203
Ganjam	Rural	10,000	..	191	7,901	..	668	1,225	15
	Urban	10,000	..	6	6,363	3	122	3,247	259
Sundargarh	Rural	10,000	163	66	9,727	..	..	12	32
	Urban	10,000	38	29	7,919	..	..	575	1,439
Dhenkanal	Rural	10,000	49	22	9,899	10	N	9	11
	Urban	10,000	274	10	9,482	1	..	33	200
Puri	Rural	10,000	..	44	9,793	..	N	42	121
	Urban	10,000	..	3	8,913	..	..	799	285
Keonjhar	Rural	10,000	974	429	8,135	411	..	5	46
	Urban	10,000	855	128	8,431	74	..	112	400
Cuttack	Rural	10,000	18	..	9,618	83	..	14	267
	Urban	10,000	9	..	8,082	3	..	690	1,216
Mayurbhanj	Rural	10,000	1,172	..	6,093	2,686	..	1	48
	Urban	10,000	81	..	8,207	75	..	101	1,536
Balasore	Rural	10,000	39	..	9,445	303		14	199
	Urban	10,000	12	..	7,365	15	..	166	2,442

Utility of figures of Subsidiary languages

37. If a person commonly spoke an Indian language other than his mother-tongue, the name of that language was recorded on the enumeration slip. The languages should not be more than two to be recorded in such a case and should be other than his mother-tongue. The languages were then tabulated in due course in order to obtain information about bilingualism. Similar information was also recorded and tabulated in 1951 and 1931. The intention is to ascertain the nature of and the extent to which the members of one particular linguistic fold have found it necessary or expedient without abandoning their own mother-tongue, to adopt as a secondary language, the tongue of some other group with which they are brought into close contact in day-to-day life. The figures disclose two aspects of a question, firstly, the bilingualism prevalent in the border areas where some languages co-exist and secondly the bilingualism that arises out of necessity of certain persons to employ the regional language as a means of communication. The figures are also of additional interest in that one can know how far the primitive races, wherever they exist, are acquiring the use of the regional language. Table C-VI supplies the data regarding the subsidiary languages spoken in the State and the districts.

Number of speakers and percentage

38. There are altogether 1,568,931 persons in the State constituting 8·9 per cent of the population who speak a second language. The number of persons who speak a subsidiary language and the percentage they form to the total population in each district are given below:

STATEMENT VIII.15

Percentage of Bilingualism to general population

State/District	No. of persons who speak a subsidiary language	Percentage of persons in Col.2 to general population
1	2	3
Orissa	**1,568,931**	**8·9**
Kalahandi	56,743	5·6
Koraput	255,918	17·1
Sambalpur	86,068	5·7
Bolangir	16,103	1·5
Baudh-Khondmals	67,270	13·1
Ganjam	190,090	10·2
Sundargarh	90,803	12·0
Dhenkanal	21,963	2·1
Puri	75,546	4·0
Keonjhar	65,311	8·8
Cuttack	147,324	4·8
Mayurbhanj	390,119	32·4
Balasore	105,673	7·5

39. The distribution per 10,000 speakers of the major mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages is given in the following statement. The number of subsidiary languages are limited to three in descending order of numerical strength.

STATEMENT VIII. 16

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother-tongues also speaking one or more Subsidiary Languages, 1961

State/District		Mother-tongue and number of speakers using subsidiary language	Three numerically large subsidiary languages					
			Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III	
1		2	3		4		5	
		ORIYA						
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**451,199**	**196,118**	(English)	**105,856**	(Hindi)	**62,412**	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**4,347**		**2,346**		**1,383**	
Kalahandi	(*a*) ..	9,559	5,762	(Hindi)	3,318	(English)	226	(Kui)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,028		3,471		236	
Koraput	(*a*) ..	49,955	33,794	(Telugu)	6,609	(English)	4,502	(Kui)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,765		1,323		901	
Sambalpur	(*a*) ..	33,030	16,797	(Hindi)	15,586	(English)	364	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,085		4,719		110	
Bolangir	(*a*) ..	8,058	4,408	(English)	3,401	(Hindi)	224	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,470		4,221		278	
Baudh-Khondmals	(*a*) ..	21,403	16,180	(Kui)	3,659	(English)	1,191	(Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	7,560		1,710		556	
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	58,529	23,026	(Telugu)	21,408	(English)	9,305	(Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	3,934		3,658		1,590	
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	19,235	11,139	(Hindi)	6,198	(English)	1,779	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,791		3,222		925	
Dhenkanal	(*a*) ..	12,440	8,476	(English)	3,523	(Hindi)	316	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,814		2,832		254	
Puri	(*a*) ..	48,058	29,079	(English)	11,998	(Hindi)	5,017	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,051		2,497		1,044	
Keonjhar	(*a*) ..	22,525	12,059	(Bengali)	5,739	(English)	4,706	(Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,354		2,548		2,089	
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	86,350	53,225	(English)	17,262	(Hindi)	15,288	(Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,164		1,999		1,770	
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	26,089	11,115	(Bengali)	8,175	(English)	6,787	(Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	4,260		3,134		2,601	
Balasore	(*a*) ..	55,968	30,238	(English)	14,241	(Bengali)	11,269	(Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,403		2,544		2,013	

(*a*) No. of speakers of a particular language using one or more subsidiary languages

(*b*) Proportion of (*a*) to 10,000

STATEMENT VIII.16

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother-tongues also speaking one or more Subsidiary Languages, 1961—*contd.*

State/District		Mother-tongue and number of speakers using subsidiary language	Three numerically large subsidiary languages		
			Sub-language I	Sub-language II	Sub-language III
1		2	3	4	5
		SANTALI			
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**234,596**	**232,237** (Oriya)	**1,642** (Hindi)	609 (Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**9,899**	**70**	**26**
Keonjhar	(*a*) ..	6,078	4,883 (Oriya)	1,194 (Hindi)	1 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,034	1,964	2
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	3,570	3,201 (Oriya)	209 (Hindi)	98 (Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,966	585	275
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	202,570	202,001 (Oriya)	298 (Bengali)	239 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,972	15	12
Balasore	(*a*) ..	21,810	21,597 (Oriya)	213 (Bengali)	..
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,902	98	..
		KUI			
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**131,147**	**126,397** (Oriya)	**3,096** (Telugu)	**939** (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**9,638**	**236**	**72**
Kalahandi	(*a*) ..	17,905	17,899 (Oriya)	6 (Hindi)	..
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,997	3	..
Koraput	(*a*) ..	38,725	35,013 (Oriya)	3,096 (Telugu)	346 (Kondh)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,041	799	89
Sambalpur	(*a*) ..	9,824	9,708 (Oriya)	110 (Hindi)	6 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,882	112	6
Baudh-Khondmals	(*a*) ..	41,925	41,557 (Oriya)	273 (English)	52 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,912	65	12
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	14,696	14,684 (Oriya)	5 (English)	5 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,992	3	3
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	1,450	1,320 (Oriya)	114 (Hindi)	16 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,103	**786**	110
Puri	(*a*) ..	4,034	4,028 (Oriya)	6 (Hindi)	..
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,985	15	..
Keonjhar	(*a*) ..	1,896	1,496 (Oriya)	392 (Hindi)	8 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	7,890	2,068	42
		TELUGU			
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**118,761**	**99,653** (Oriya)	**10,622** (English)	**7,013** (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**8,391**	**894**	**591**
Koraput	(*a*) ..	28,763	24,543 (Oriya)	2,461 (English)	879 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,533	856	306
Sambalpur	(*a*) ..	1,294	570 (Hindi)	364 (English)	357 (Oriya)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	4,405	2,813	2,759

STATEMENT VIII.16

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother-tongues also speaking one or more Subsidiary Languages, 1961—*contd.*

State/District		Mother-tongue and number of speakers using subsidiary language	Three numerically large subsidiary languages		
			Sub-language I	Sub-language II	Sub-language III
1		2	3	4	5
		TELUGU—*concld.*			
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	72,936	64,842 (Oriya)	4,845 (English)	2,992 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,890	664	410
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	1,572	948 (Hindi)	303 (English)	280 (Oriya)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,031	1,927	1,781
Puri	(*a*) ..	7,137	5,592 (Oriya)	818 (English)	611 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	7,835	1,146	856
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	3,875	1,989 (Oriya)	1,004 (English)	724 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,133	2,591	1,868
		HO			
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**79,252**	**78,601 (Oriya)**	**609 (Hindi)**	**42 (English)**
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**9,918**	**77**	**5**
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	916	584 (Oriya)	321 (Hindi)	11 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,376	3,504	120
Dhenkanal	(*a*) ..	1,968	1,950 (Oriya)	18 (Hindi)	..
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,909	91	..
Keonjhar	(*a*) ..	9,721	9,459 (Oriya)	244 (Hindi)	18 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,730	251	19
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	1,621	1,608 (Oriya)	8 (Hindi)	5 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,920	49	31
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	62,461	62,441 (Oriya)	12 (Hindi)	8 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,997	2	1
Balasore	(*a*) ..	2,026	2,026 (Oriya)	..	..
	(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..
		URDU			
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**69,790**	**56,314 (Oriya)**	**6,740 (Hindi)**	**5,153 (English)**
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**8,069**	**966**	**738**
Koraput	(*a*) ..	1,447	1,083 (Oriya)	152 (Hindi)	116 (Telugu)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	7,484	1,050	802
Sambalpur	(*a*) ..	2,317	1,157 (Oriya)	871 (Hindi)	267 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	4,994	3,759	1,152
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	3,259	2,066 (Oriya)	453 (English)	351 (Telugu)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	6,339	1,390	1,077
Sundargarh	(*a*) ..	3,152	1,403 (Hindi)	1,369 (Oriya)	362 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	4,451	4,343	1,148
Dhenkanal	(*a*) ..	709	575 (Oriya)	64 (Hindi)	62 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,110	903	874
Puri	(*a*) ..	9,652	8,354 (Oriya)	695 (Hindi)	508 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,655	720	526
Keonjhar	(*a*) ..	1,371	806 (Oriya)	362 (Hindi)	182 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,879	2,640	1,328
Cuttack	(*a*) ..	27,252	23,917 (Oriya)	1,574 (Hindi)	1,476 (English)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,776	578	542
Mayurbhanj	(*a*) ..	2,872	2,390 (Oriya)	233 (Hindi)	140 (Bengali)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,322	811	487
Balasore	(*a*) ..	16,175	13,614 (Oriya)	1,519 (English)	600 (Hindi)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	8,417	939	371

STATEMENT VIII. 16

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of the Major Mother-tongues also speaking one or more Subsidiary Languages, 1961 —*concld.*

State/District		Mother-tongue and number of speakers using subsidiary language	Three numerically large subsidiary languages					
			Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III	
1		2	3		4		5	
		SAVARA						
Orissa	(*a*) ..	**54,158**	**42,722**	**(Oriya)**	**11,312**	**(Telugu)**	**114**	**(Kondh)**
	(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**7,888**		**2,089**		**21**	
Koraput	(*a*) ..	27,209	16,088	(Oriya)	11,121	(Telugu)	..	
	(*b*) ..	10,000	5,913		4,087		..	
Ganjam	(*a*) ..	26,461	26,146	(Oriya)	191	(Telugu)	114	(Kondh)
	(*b*) ..	10,000	9,881		72		43	

Diversity in Bilingualism

40. The above statement shows the diversity of speeches in the State and different districts. Absence of uniformity is conspicuous, for there are varied combinations of mother-tongues with subsidiary languages in different districts. In the State there are 451,198 persons with Oriya as mother-tongue who speak as many as 18 subsidiary languages of which English, Hindi and Bengali are numerically most important. While English is common to all the thirteen districts, Hindi is numerically important in twelve districts and Bengali in nine districts. Telugu as a subsidiary language occupies the first place in Koraput and Ganjam districts. The importance of Kui language is seen in Kalahandi, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals districts. But both these languages are insignificant at the State level.

41. The predominance of Oriya as a subsidiary language used by speakers of six different major mother-tongues is a distingushing feature noticeable in the above statement. This is so because the knowledge of the State language is considered indispensable for pursuing economic activities and establishing social contacts. The figures in the statement show that 99 per cent of Santali, 96 per cent of Kui, 84 per cent of Telugu, 99 per cent of Ho, 81 per cent of Urdu and 79 per cent of Savara bilingual speakers have returned Oriya as their subsidiary language. It has been assigned the first place in all the districts according to numerical importance of the speakers except in Sambalpur district under Telugu, and Sundargarh district under Telugu and Urdu mother-tongues. The number of speakers of the other two subsidiary languages is comparatively small.

Bilingualism of Scheduled Tribes

42. Table ST-I supplies the data of mother-tongues and bilingualism of the Scheduled Tribes in the State and districts. 876,478 persons constituting 41·4 per cent of the speakers of the tribal dialects speak a second language other than their mother-tongue, of whom 765,788 persons have returned Oriya as the subsidiary language. Apart from a large number of tribal people adopting Oriya as their mother-tongue, about one-third of the tribal people with tribal languages as their mother-tongue are conversant with Oriya as additional language. The following statement which is more or less a summary of the Table ST-I, shows the absolute figures and the distribution of 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes in the State who also speak one or more subsidiary languages according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT VIII. 17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages

(*a*) Denotes absolute figures for each sex returned in 1961

(*b*) Denotes the above as proportion of 10,000

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Bathudi		Bhumij		Oriya									
	(*a*)	5,755	7,613	5,755	7,613	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumij		Bhumij		Oriya		English		Hindi					
	(*a*)	25,723	26,211	25,688	26,209	23	..	12	2	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,986	9,999	9	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
Binjhal		Bhumij		Oriya									
	(*a*)	10	8	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara		Bhumij		Oriya		English							
	(*a*)	4,255	4,309	4,251	4,309	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,991	10,000	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadaba		Gadaba		Oriya		Telugu							
	(*a*)	12,384	11,485	12,264	11,389	120	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,903	9,916	97	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo		Gondi		Oriya		Telugu		Kui		English		Hindi	
	(*a*)	6,100	8,213	5,868	8,116	111	86	117	11	3	..	1	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,620	9,882	18	105	192	3	5	..	1	..
Bathudi		Ho		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(*a*)	925	579	837	521	86	58	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,049	8,998	930	1,002	21	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan		Ho		Oriya		English							
	(*a*)	649	243	646	243	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,00	9,954	10,000	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhumij ..		Ho		Oriya		English							
	(a)	32	21	31	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,688	10,000	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo ..		Ho		Oriya									
	(a)	642	566	642	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ho ..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	4,679	4,021	4,673	4,020	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,987	9,998	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharwar ..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	10	17	10	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	8,235	..	1,765	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha including, Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Ho		Hindi		Oriya							
	(a)	15	7	9	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,000	1,429	4,000	8,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kisan ..		Ho		Oriya									
	(a)	8	7	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kol ..		Ho		Oriya									
	(a)	2,710	2,330	2,710	2,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolha ..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	26,417	29,591	26,408	29,590	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,997	10,000	3	N	..	..	..	..	..	
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(a)	1,319	1,150	1,305	1,137	5	9	9	4	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,894	9,887	38	78	68	35	..	..	..	
Oraon ..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi		English		..			
	(a)	397	436	79	424	308	11	10	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,990	9,725	7,758	252	252	23	..	..	..	..
Pentia ..		Ho		English		Hindi							
	(a)	15	8	10	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,667	1,250	3,333	8,750	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal		Ho		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(a)	1,278	819	1,262	765	15	54	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,875	9,341	117	659	8	..	..	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Ho		Hindi									
	(a)	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Ho		Hindi									
	(a)	5	3	5	3	..	..		..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII. 17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Sounti	..		Ho		Oriya		Hindi						
	(*a*)	150	200	140	200	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,333	10,000	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathudi	..		Juang		Oriya		Hindi						
	(*a*)	327	294	320	291	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,786	9,898	214	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan	..		Juang		Oriya								
	(*a*)	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juang			Juang		Oriya		Hindi						
	.. (*a*)	1,661	1,994	1,658	1,994	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,982	10,000	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kisan	..		Juang		Oriya								
	(*a*)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal	..		Juang		Oriya								
	(*a*)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bathudi	..		Karmali		Oriya		Hindi		English				
	(*a*)	3,308	2,603	1,903	2,599	1,403	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,753	9,985	4,241	15	6	..	..	..	..	..
Santal	..		Karmali		Oriya		English		Hindi				
	(*a*)	22	..	15	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	6,818	..	2,273	..	909	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian	..		Kharia		Oriya		Hindi		English				
	(*a*)	6,259	4,892	5,417	4,570	702	316	140	6	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,655	9,342	1,121	646	224	12	..	..	..	..
Kisan	..		Kisan		Oriya		Hindi		English				
	(*a*)	14,910	3,717	13,198	3,586	1,649	126	63	5	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,852	9,648	1,106	339	42	13	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhumij ..		Kisan-Bhumij		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	643	613	576	607	67	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,958	9,902	1,042	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Kol		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(a)	1,141	991	1,397	989	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,972	9,980	21	20	7	..	..	..	..	..
Kol ..		Kol		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	413	381	403	380	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,758	9,974	242	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolha ..		Kol		Oriya		English		Hindi					
	(a)	1,144	903	1,124	899	15	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,825	9,956	131	..	44	44	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Kol		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(a)	1,387	1,692	1,141	1,596	231	96	15	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,226	9,433	1,666	567	108	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	139	131	125	120	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,993	9,160	1,007	840	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatapu ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya									
	(a)	4	20	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Khond/Kondh		Oriya		Telugu		English		Hindi			
	(a)	31,437	26,510	28,929	22,511	2,498	3,996	4	3	6	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,202	8,492	795	1,507	1	1	2	..	..	..
Matya ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya									
	(a)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya									
	(a)	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paroja ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya									
	(a)	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya									
	(a)	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Khond/Kondh		Oriya		Telugu							
	(a)	..	106	..	75	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	7,075	..	2,925	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII.17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Unclassifiable		Khond/Kondh		Telugu		Oriya							
	(*a*)	18	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	5,556	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Konda		Oriya		Telugu							
	(*a*)	496	610	258	410	238	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,202	6,721	4,798	3,279	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatapu		Koya		Oriya		Telugu							
	(*a*)	1,022	481	884	354	138	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,650	7,360	1,350	2,640	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Koya		Telugu		Oriya							
	(*a*)	8,356	9,667	5,122	6,024	3,234	3,643	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,130	6,232	3,870	3,768	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kisan		Kurukh/Oraon		Oriya									
	(*a*)	164	34	164	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis		Kurukh/Oraon		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English			
	(*a*)	981	1,554	940	1,504	35	48	3	2	3	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,582	9,678	357	309	31	13	30	..	..	..
Oraon		Kurukh/Oraon		Oriya		Hindi		English		Gujarati		Bengali	
	(*a*)	7,397	4,321	5,703	3,301	1,391	979	161	22	119	..	23	19
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,710	7,639	1,880	2,265	218	51	161	..	31	44
Bathudi		Kui		Hindi									
	(*a*)	27	22	27	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhottada or Dhotada		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Gadaba ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo ..		Kui		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	215	197	207	187	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,628	9,492	372	508	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ho ..		Kui		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	155	..	137	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	8,839	..	1,161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juang ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	344	51	344	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kawar ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	19	4	19	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Kui		Oriya		Telugu		Hindi		Khond Kondh		English	
	(a)	64,882	38,475	62,737	36,592	1,604	1,492	190	225	189	158	161	8
	(b)	10,000	10,00	9,670	9,511	247	388	29	58	29	41	25	2
Kisan ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	318	..	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kol ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	155	20	155	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolha ..		Kui		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(a)	373	811	293	775	60	36	20	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,0	10,000	7,855	9,556	1,609	444	536	..	..	..	..	..
Koli including Malhar ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kondadora ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(a)	12	4	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Speakers of this mother-tongue using more subsidiary languages will be found at the end of the table

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Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Kora		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korua		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koya		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	5,317	4,511	5,317	4,511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulis		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	96	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matya		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	6	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis		Kui		Oriya		Hindi		English					..
	(*a*)	763	485	475	444	287	41	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,225	9,155	3,762	845	13	..	..	..	..	
Mundari		Kui		English									
	(*a*)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paroja		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	2,334	927	2,334	927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pentia		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	270	379	270	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Kui		Oriya		English							
	(*a*)	98	115	97	115	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,898	10,000	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sounti ..		Kui		Oriya		English							
	(*a*)	29	24	28	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,655	9,583	345	417	..	..	..	..	..	.
Unclassifiable ..		Kui		Oriya									
	(*a*)	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banjara or Banjari ..		Laria		Hindi		Oriya							
	(*a*)	295	120	184	118	111	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,237	9,833	3,763	167	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binjhal ..		Laria		Bengali		Oriya							
	(*a*)	5	41	..	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan ..		Laria		Hindi		Oriya							
	(*a*)	102	51	92	20	10	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,020	3,922	980	6,078	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo ..		Laria		Hindi		Oriya		Bengali					
	(*a*)	110	72	106	6	4	40	..	26	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,636	833	364	5,556	..	3,611	..	..	..	..
Kawar ..		Laria		Oriya									
	(*a*)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharwar ..		Laria		Oriya		Hindi							
	(*a*)	24	..	18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	7,500	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Laria		Oriya		Hindi		English		Urdu			
	(*a*)	264	240	146	199	104	..	14	40	..	1	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,530	8,291	3,940	..	530	1,667	..	42	..	..
Mirdhas ..		Laria		Oriya									
	(*a*)	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Laria		Oriya		Hindi		Telugu		English			
	(*a*)	1,102	504	915	468	121	36	37	..	29	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,303	9,286	1,098	714	336	..	263	..	..	..

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Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Oraon	..	Laria		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali			
	(*a*)	786	372	189	338	303	34	292	..	2	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	2,405	9,086	3,855	914	3,715	..	25	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	..	Laria		English		Oriya							
	(*a*)	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	7,500	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahali		Mahili		Oriya		Bengali		Hindi		English			
	(*a*)	340	318	250	214	66	104	18	..	6	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,353	6,730	1,941	3,270	529	..	177	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis	..	Mahili		Bengali		Oriya							
	(*a*)	18	10	12	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,667	2,000	3,333	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas	..	Mirdha/Kharia		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(*a*)	2,095	1,128	2,088	1,126	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,966	9,982	29	18	5	..	..	..	..	..
Kol	..	Munda—Unspecified		Oriya									
	(*a*)	479	290	479	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis	..	Munda—Unspecified		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(*a*)	3,657	2,949	3,389	2,947	212	2	56	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,267	9,993	580	7	153	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha	..	Munda—Unspecified		Oriya		Hindi		English					
	(*a*)	984	1,017	981	1,017	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,970	10,000	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumij	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English			
	(*a*)	5,396	3,228	5,368	3,223	16	..	9	5	3	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,948	9,985	30	..	17	15	5	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi							
	(*a*)	214	92	211	92	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,860	10,000	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ho	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	439	313	413	313	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,408	10,000	592	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian	..	Mundari		Oriya		English							
	(a)	17	8	14	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,235	10,000	1,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Kolha	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi		English				.	
	(a)	109	36	97	36	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,899	10,000	826	..	275	..	..	..	..	..
Kora	..	Mundari		Oriya									
	(a	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Mahali	..	Mundari		Oriya									
	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matya	..	Mundari		Oriya									
	(a)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	0,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas	..	Mundari		Oriya									
	(a)	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali			
	(a)	10,925	4,922	8,581	4,147	2,121	768	221	5	2	2	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,855	8,426	1,941	1,560	202	10	2	4	..	..
Mundari	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali			
	(a)	2,153	1,110	2,017	1,107	113	3	22	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,368	9,973	525	27	102	..	5	..	..	..
Santal	..	Mundari		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English			
	(a)	3,707	2,455	3,623	2,420	54	16	28	18	2	1	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,773	9,858	146	65	76	73	5	4	..	..
Bagata	..	Oriya		Hindi		Kui							
	(a)	5	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,000	..	2,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banjara or Banjari	..	Oriya		Hindi		English							
	(a)	82	15	78	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,512	9,333	88	667	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Bathudi	..		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English				
	(*a*)	202	94	92	68	62	24	48	2	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	4,555	7,234	3,069	2,553	2,376	213	..	..	..	..
Bhottada or Dhotada	..		Oriya		Telugu		Bengali		Hindi		English		Kui
	(*a*)	244	32	152	28	40	..	28	..	24	3	..	1
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,229	8,750	1,639	..	1,148	..	984	938	..	312
* Bhuiya or Bhuyan	..		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Kui		Telugu
	(*a*)	924	355	737	315	123	3	50	32	12	2	2	2
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,976	8,873	1,331	85	541	902	130	56	22	56
Bhumia	..		Oriya		Telugu		Hindi		English				
	(*a*)	162	108	132	108	17	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,148	10,000	1,049	..	803	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumij	..		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Ho		
	(*a*)	623	184	276	74	232	..	115	104	..	6	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	4,430	4,022	3,724	..	1,846	5,652	..	326	..	..
Bhunjia	..		Oriya		Hindi								
	(*a*)	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binjhal	..		Oriya		Hindi		English						
	(*a*)	111	53	85	53	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,658	10,000	2,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Binjhia or Binjhoa	..		Oriya		Hindi		English						
	(*a*)	139	12	138	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,928	10,000	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bondo Poraja	..		Oriya		Hindi								
	(*a*)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dal	..		Oriya		Hindi								
	(*a*)	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Desua Bhumij		Oriya		Kui									
	(a)	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharua		Oriya		Hindi		Telugu							
	(a)	5	17	5	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Didayi		Oriya		Telugu									
	(a)	37	33	37	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadaba		Oriya		Telugu		Kui		Bengali		Hindi			
	(a)	1,093	1,188	1,082	1,177	..	9	7	..	4	2	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,899	9,907	..	76	64	..	37	17	..	..
Gandia		Oriya		Telugu									
	(a)	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Gond, Gondo		Oriya		Hindi		Kui		English		Telugu		Gondi	
	(a)	2,145	982	1,515	710	246	227	367	4	6	30	4	10
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,063	7,230	1,147	2,312	1,711	41	28	305	18	102
Ho		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English					
	(a)	312	51	208	50	76	1	28	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,667	9,804	2,436	196	897	..	..	..	..	..
Holva		Oriya		Hindi		Telugu							
	(a)	3	10	3	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,000	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatapu		Oriya		Telugu		Khond/Kondh							
	(a)	159	341	147	278	12	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,245	8,152	755	1,848	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juang		Oriya		Hindi		Telugu		English					
	(a)	8	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	5,000	..	3,750	..	1,250	..	..	..	..	..
Kawar		Oriya		Hindi		Telugu		English					
	(a)	18	14	17	8	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,444	5,714	..	4,286	556	..	..	..	..	..
Kharia or Kharian		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Telugu			
	(a)	1,075	465	949	452	67	3	58	10	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,828	9720	623	65	540	215	9	..	..	..

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Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Kharwar ..		Oriya		Hindi		English							
	(*a*)	53	63	49	63	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,245	10,000	755	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha ..		Oriya		Telugu		Kui		Hindi		English		Kond	
	(*a*)	5,831	4,809	3,607	2,538	1,452	2,092	242	51	259	2	45	121
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,186	5,278	2,490	4,350	758	106	444	4	77	252
Kisan ..		Oriya		Hindi		Enigish		Bengali					
	(*a*)	520	402	433	401	57	1	30	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,327	9,975	1,096	25	577	..	..	..	..	..
Kol ..		Oriya		Hindi		Enlglish							
	(*a*)	82	61	80	61	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,756	10,000	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolah-Kol-Loharas ..		Oriya		Bengali		Hindi							
	(*a*)	5	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	6,000	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kolha ..		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English		Telugu		Kui	
	(*a*)	754	495	608	457	96	37	46	1	3	..	1	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,064	9,232	1,273	748	610	20	40	..	13	..
Koli including Malhar ..		Oriya		Telugu		English							
	(*a*)	11	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(*b*)	10,000	..	9,091	..	909	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kondadora ..		Oriya		Telugu		Kui		English		Hindi			
	(*a*)	279	327	235	315	35	10	8	1	1	1	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,423	9,633	1,254	306	287	31	36	30	..	..
Kora ..		Oriya		Bengali		Hindi		Telugu		English			
	(*a*)	24	18	9	7	4	8	7	3	4	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	3,750	3,889	1,667	4,444	2,917	1,667	1,666	..	..	..
Korua ..		Oriya		Telugu									
	(*a*)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(*b*)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kotia	..	Oriya		Telugu									
	(a)	14	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koya	..	Oriya		Kui		Hindi							
	(a)	11	78	9	74	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,182	9,487	1,818	513	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kulis	..	Oriya		Hindi		English		Kui					
	(a)	33	7	29	6	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,788	8,571	909	..	303	1,429	..	..	..	..
Lodha	..	Oriya		Hindi									
	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Mahali	..	Oriya		Telugu		Hindi		Kui		Bengali		Khond	
	(a)	191	60	113	44	63	12	12	..	2	2	..	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,916	7,333	3,299	2000	628	..	105	333	..	334
Matya	..	Oriya		Kui		Telugu		English		Bengali			
	(a)	75	81	50	74	19	5	5	..	1	2	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,667	9,136	2,533	617	667	..	133	147	..	..
Mirdhas	..	Oriya		Hindi		Kui		English		Telugu			
	(a)	606	57	567	37	15	20	23	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,356	6,491	248	3,509	380	..	16	..	..	..
*Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis	..	Oriya		Hindi		English		Telugu		Bengali		Kui	
	(a)	2,530	2,133	2,119	2,054	296	19	47	15	41	7	21	16
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,375	9,630	1,170	89	186	70	162	33	83	75
Mundari	..	Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English					
	(a)	33	18	22	9	7	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,667	5,000	2,121	4,444	1,212	556	..	..	..	..
Omanatya	..	Oriya		Telugu		Kui		English		Hindi			
	(a)	269	18	226	..	41	18	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,402	..	1,524	10,000	37	..	37	..	..	..
Oraon		Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Telugu			
	(a)	1,253	1,105	1,072	1,098	153	7	27	..	1	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,555	9,937	1,221	63	216	..	8	..	..	..
Parenga	..	Oriya		Kui		Telugu		Hindi					
	(a)	140	4	115	..	22	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,214	..	1,572	..	214	10,000	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII.17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
*Paroja	..	Oriya		Telugu		Kui		Hindi		English		Bengali	
	(*a*)	1,090	1,594	764	906	108	668	184	20	33	..	1	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,009	5,684	991	4,191	1,688	125	303	..	9	..
Pentia	..	Oriya		Bengali		Hindi		Telugu		Kui		English	
	(*a*)	88	49	55	30	18	18	13	..	1	1	1	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,250	6,122	2,045	3,674	1,477	..	114	204	114	..
Rajuar	..	Oriya		Hindi		Bengali							
	(*a*)	12	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	7,500	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal	..	Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Telugu			
	(*a*)	534	162	219	83	164	7	143	70	8	2	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	4,101	5,124	3,071	432	2,678	4321	150	123	..	..
*Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara	..	Oriya		Hindi		Telugu		Kui		Khond/Kondh		English	
	(*a*)	2,558	559	1,869	281	294	197	243	8	63	68	87	3
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,307	5,027	1,149	3,524	950	143	246	1,216	340	54
*Shabar or Lodha	..	Oriya		Hindi		Telugu		English		Bengali		Kui	
	(*a*)	2,105	1,305	1,399	910	551	372	70	..	47	17	23	6
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,646	6,973	2,618	2,851	333	..	223	130	109	46
Sounti	..	Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Telugu		Kui	
	(*a*)	34	10	20	9	7	1	4	..	2	..	1	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,882	9,000	2,059	1,000	1,177	..	588	..	294	..
Unclassifiable	..	Oriya		Hindi		English		Bengali		Telugu			
	(*a*)	344	87	135	70	160	17	31	..	18	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	3,925	8,046	4,651	1,954	901	..	523	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli, Kandha and Sitha Kandha	..	Parji		Oriya									
	(*a*)	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Paroja ..		Parji		Oriya		Kui		Telugu		Hindi		English	
	(a)	9,803	9,716	6,125	7,626	2,124	1,090	1,444	997	56	3	54	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,248	7,849	2,167	1,122	1,473	1,026	57	3	55	..
Kol ..		Santali		Hindi		Oriya							
	(a)	1,002	1,016	502	515	500	501	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,010	5,069	4,990	4,931	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahali ..		Santali		Bengali									
	(a)	35	2	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santal ..		Santali		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English		Telugu	
	(a)	123,649	105,513	123,082	105,144	282	134	258	216	27	8	..	11
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,954	9,965	23	13	21	20	2	1	..	
Shabar or Lodha ..		Santali		Oriya		Hindi		Bengali		English			
	(a)	1,921	1,454	1,629	1,377	154	55	82	16	56	6	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,480	9,471	802	378	427	110	291	41	..	..
Unclassifiable ..		Santali		Oriya									
	(a)	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhottada or Dhotada ..		Savara		Oriya		Telugu							
	(a)	10,423	11,052	5,081	5,750	5,342	5,302	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,875	5,203	5,125	4,797	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha ..		Savara		Oriya									
	(a)	206	240	206	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahali ..		Savara		Telugu		Oriya							
	(a)	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	6,667	..	3,333	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Savara		Oriya									
	(a)	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Savara		Oriya		Telugu		English					
	(a)	12,903	11,961	12,525	11,782	374	179	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,707	9,850	290	150	3	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Savara		Oriya		Khond/Kondh		Telugu		English			
	(a)	4,415	2,939	4,400	2,728	..	114	15	96	..	1	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,966	9,282	..	388	34	327	..	3	..	..

STATEMENT VIII.17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*contd.*

Scheduled Tribe		Mother-tongue and No. of speakers of such mother-tongue who use subsidiary languages		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength									
				Sub-language I		Sub-language II		Sub-language III		Sub-language IV		Sub-language V	
		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
Unclassifiable	..	Savara		Oriya		Hindi							
	(*a*)	11	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	5,455	..	4,545	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bagata	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	12	25	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banjara or Banjari	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhottada or Dhotada	..	Telugu		Oriya		English		Hindi					
	(*a*)	87	..	74	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	8,506	..	804	..	690	..	..	..	..	..
Bhumia	..	Telugu		Hindi		Oriya							
	(*a*)	18	1	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gadaba	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	6	640	6	640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gond, Gondo	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ho	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holva	..	Telugu		Oriya									
	(*a*)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jatapu	..	Telugu		Oriya		Khond/Kondh							
	(*a*)	293	126	275	126	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,228	10,000	772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

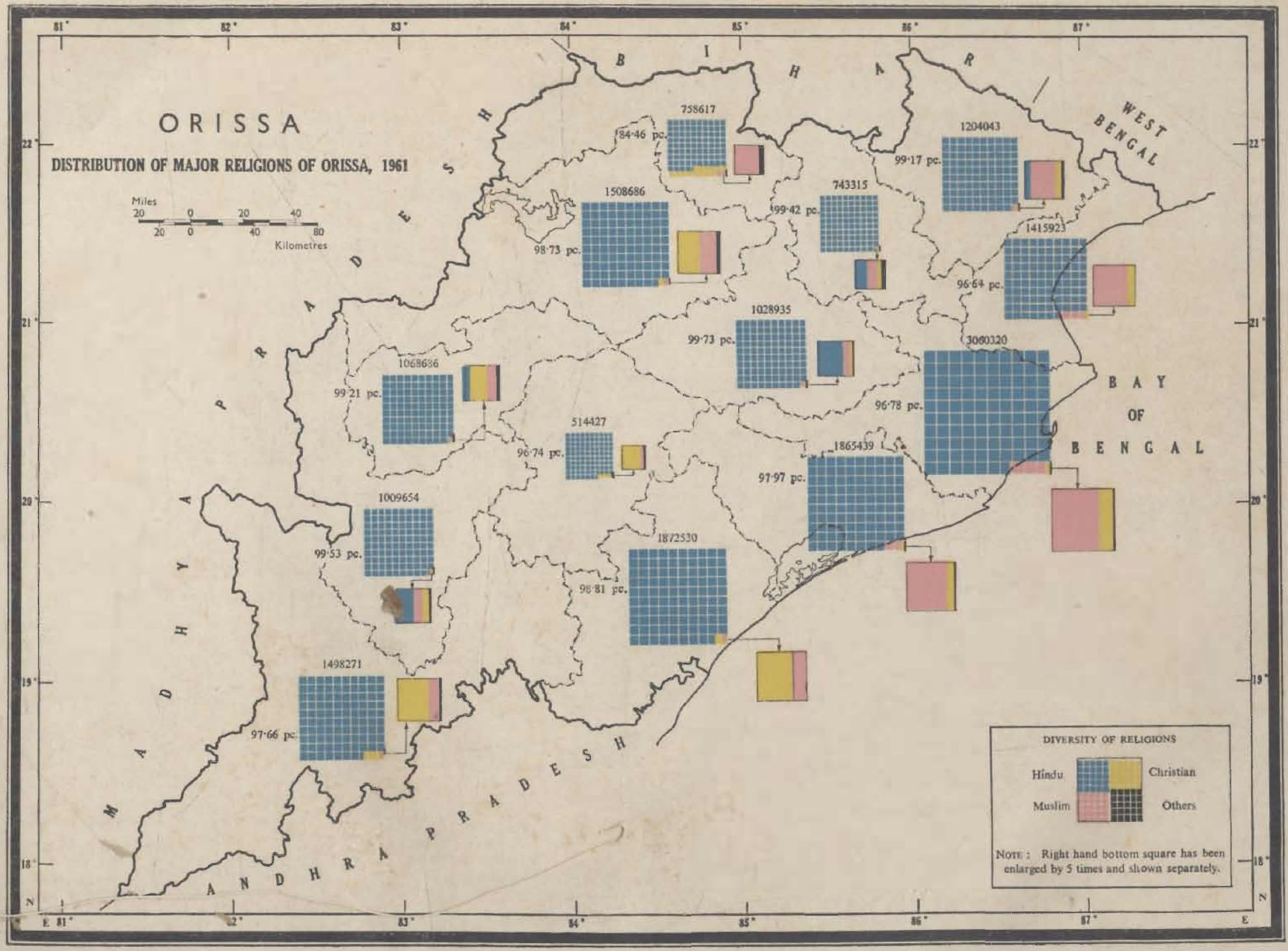
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha		Telugu		Oriya		Kui		Khond/Kondh					
	(a)	1,251	270	1,102	270	84	..	65	..	..	..	.	.
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,809	10,000	671	..	520	..	..	..	.	.
Kondadora ..		Telugu		Oriya		Kui							
	(a)	998	1,341	937	1,341	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,389	10,000	611	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Mahali ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
Matya ..		Telugu		Oriya		English				..			
	(a)	76	36	74	36	2	..	..	..		..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,737	10,000	263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mirdhas ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	2	15	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Telugu		Oriya		English		Hindi					
	(a)	13	4	6	2	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,615	5,000	3,846	..	1,539	5,000	..	..	..	..
Omanatya ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parenga ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	..	215	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paroja ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	187	84	187	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	220	64	220	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Telugu		Oriya		Hindi							
	(a)	203	123	200	123	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,852	10,000	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sounti ..		Telugu		Oriya									
	(a)	..	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT VIII.17

Distribution per 10,000 speakers of mother-tongues spoken by Scheduled Tribes, who also speak one or more Subsidiary languages—*concld.*

***(Speakers of mother-tongues using more subsidiary languages not appearing in the above table)**

Scheduled Tribe		Subsidiary languages in descending order of numerical strength			
		Sub-language VI		Sub-language VII	
		M	F	M	F
1		14	15	16	17
Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha ..		Savarà			
	(*a*)	1	..	..	..
	(*b*)	N	..	..	..
Bhuiya or Bhuyan ..		Ho			
	(*a*)	..	1	..	..
	(*b*)	..	28	..	..
Gond, Gondo ..		Bengali			
	(*a*)	7	1	..	..
	(*b*)	33	10	..	..
Khond, Kond or Kandha, including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha ..		Savara		Bengali	
	(*a*)	16	5	10	..
	(*b*)	28	10	17	..
Mahali ..		English			
	(*a*)	1	..	..	..
	(*b*)	52	..	..	..
Munda, Munda-Lohara or Munda-Mahalis ..		Savara		Khond	
	(*a*)	5	4	1	18
	(*b*)	20	19	4	84
Saora, Savar, Saura or Sahara ..		Bengali			
	(*a*)	2	2	..	..
	(*b*)	8	36	..	..
Shabar or Lodha ..		Savara			
	(*a*)	15	..	..	..
	(*b*)	71	..	..	..


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Others
NOTE : Right hand bottom square has been enlarged by 5 times and shown separately.

CHAPTER IX

INTRODUCTORY

RELIGION

Informtion on Religion was collected at this Census as at all previous Censuses.

Religion no more the Basis of Tabulation

2. In Censuses prior to 1951 the enumeration slips were sorted out in the first instance on the basis of religion. This yielded population figures for every village or town throughout the country broken into population groups, differentiated by religion. These groups then became the units for further sorting of Census data. As a result, many of the important Census tables (like age, marital status. literacy, etc.) were prepared, so as to exhibit figures for persons professing different religions separately. A different procedure, however, was adopted at the Census of 1951. The enumeration record was sorted in the first instance with reference to the principal means of livelihood of every citizen as recorded at the Census. This yielded basic numbers for every village and town for each of the eight main livelihood classes, which then became the units for further sorting of Census data. In consequence, the information extracted in the Census of 1951 for population groups differentiated by religion was restricted to the ascertainment of numbers only. In the Census of 1961, the same procedure, more or less, was followed. The enumeration pads were broken and the slips sorted in the first instance for preparation of the Primay Census Abstract which gives classification of the population by literacy, by working and non-working groups and by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Religion has no place in this initial undertaking. It comes much late in the process of sorting and compilation of the recorded data. The most essential feature of tabulation in 1961 related to the economic activities of the people. Therefore, the exhibition of statistics for details of sex, age, marital status, etc., has been done with reference to economic classification and not on the basis of religion.

The Questionnaire

3. The question on religion and the instructions issued to the enumerators for recording correct answers are reproduced below :

Question 5(*b*)—Religion

Instructions—"Use the following abbreviations :

For Hindu	..	write H
Muslim	..	write M
Christian	..	write C
Jain	..	write J
Buddhist	..	write B
Sikh	..	write S

For others write the answers actually returned."

4. The insturctions did not admit of much freedom of discretion left to the enumerator. The determination of an individual's religion was more a matter of choice on the part of the individual concerned, than a ground of investigation for the enumeration agency. No difficulty was experienced, and no controversy was raised in recording the religion of different communities in the State.

Tabulation

5. The distribution of population by religion is given in Table C-VII published in Part II-C of this Report. Table D-II of 1951 Census corresponds to the Table C-VII of the present

Census. The rural and urban areas were not distinguished separately in 1951 Census, but the present table furnishes data for rural and urban areas. Specific columns for tribal and non-tribal religions as given in Table D-II of 1951 Census were dispensed with as independent and complete tables for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prescribed in the present Census.

DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION

Distribution of Population by Religion

6. The statement below shows at a glance the number of persons in each major religion for the past five Censuses in the State:

STATEMENT IX.1

Distribution of population by Religion

Religion	Population				
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
All religions ..	**17,548,846**	**14,645,946**	**13,767,988**	**12,491,056**	**11,158,586**
Hindu ..	17,123,194	14,318,411	13,448,470	12,225,206	10,946,721
Muslim ..	215,319	176,338	165,661	148,666	138,360
Christian ..	201,017	141,934	147,979	114,323	69,882
Sikh ..	5,030	4,163	476	276	119
Jain ..	2,295	1,243	765	427	397
Buddhist ..	454	969	1,889	1,828	1,612
Others ..	1,537	2,883	2,748	330	1,495

7. The growth of each religion during 1951—61 in Orissa is compared with the all-India growth in the statement below. It also shows the percentage of the population and the decennial growth rate of major religions during 1951—61.

STATEMENT IX. 2

Growth of religions during 1951—61 of India and Orissa

Name of religious community	India*			Orissa		
	Persons	P. C. to total population	P. C. growth rate 1951—61	Persons	P. C. to total population	P. C. growth rate 1951—61
Hindu ..	366,502,878	83·51	20·29	17,123,194	97·57	19·59
Muslim ..	46,939,357	10·69	25·61	215,319	1·23	22·11
Christian ..	10,726,350	2·44	27·38	201,017	1·15	41·63
Jain ..	2,027,267	0·46	25·17	2,295	0·01	83·89
Buddhist ..	3,250,227	0·74	1,670·71	454	0 00	(—)53·15
Sikh	7,845,170	1·79	25·13	5,030	0·03	20·83
Others ...	1,606,964	0·37	(—)13·07	1,537	0·01	(—)46·69

*Excludes population of NEFA as details are not available.

8. The comparative statement discloses that the percentage increase of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh religions in Orissa is not highly incompatible with the all-India rate of growth, but the phenomenal increase of Christians and Jains and the abnormal decline of Buddhists in Orissa call for special attention. While the Buddhists have very perceptibly gone down, the rates of growth of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs in Orissa have also been lower than the all-India rates of the respective religions. But the Christians in Orissa have grown by 41·63 per cent, while the growth rate of this religion in India as a whole is limited to 27·38 per cent. More remarkably have the Jains grown, namely, by 83·89 per cent in Orissa, as against 25·17 per cent. in India. A probe was carried out in this matter and it appeared that there has been some amount of confusion in the enumeration stage in distinguishing between Jainism and Buddhism. As a result, some of the Buddhists were recorded as Jains. This accounts for abnormal decline in the number of Buddhists and abnormal increase in the number of Jains. It will, therefore, be useful to examine the growth rate of the two communities put together in order to see how the rate compares with the rate of growth of other major communities, the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs.

STATEMENT IX.3

Growth of Jains and Buddhists compared with other communities

Religious Community	Decennial Growth Rate (1951—61)	
	India	Orissa
Hindu ..	20·29	19·59
Muslim .. .	25·61	22·11
Sikh ..	25·13	20·83
Jain+Buddhist ..	193·32	24·00

9. A rational explanation of the growth rate of different communities is now available from the statement above. Putting it in round figures, the communitywise rate of decennial growth is as follows :

Hindus 20 per cent, Sikhs 21 per cent, Muslims 22 per cent and Jains and Buddhists combined 24 per cent. The growth rate of the two communities Jains and Buddhists put together is slightly in excess of the growth rate of either of the other communities, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, but the difference is small and not material. Thus it is evident that there was inter-change of population of Jains and Buddhists in course of the recording of their religion by the enumeration staff, the result going mostly in favour of the Jains. This led to a sharp decrease of the Buddhist population, which is striking when compared alone with the growth of the Buddhists in India as a whole. In Orissa, the growth rate was (—) 53·15 per cent while in India it was (+) 1,670·71 per cent. The wide gulf of difference is now much narrowed down by examination of the combined figures of the two communities (Jains and Buddhists), the difference ranging from +193·32 per cent in India to +24 per cent in Orissa. In spite of this rationalization, the difference in the combined growth rate of the two communities in Orissa and in India is very considerable. The all-India rate is due partly to the neo-Budhhist movement which swept over the country during the decade 1951—61. In fact the movement took in its stride all States except Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan. Secondly, there was a current of migration of Buddhists from Tibet in the wake of conquest of that country by China. A large number of these migrants got settled in India, mostly outside Orissa, thereby contributing to considerable increase in the growth rate of the Buddhist community in India but not in Orissa. The combined effect of the two above mentioned causes brought about an unprecedented increase in the decennial growth rate of the community in India to the extent of over 1,600 per cent.

Distribution of Major Religious Communities in districts

10. Two statements, namely, Statements IX.4 and IX.5 give the proportionate distribution of the major religious communities of Orissa out of 10,000 of population in different Censuses from 1921 to 1961. They reveal the areas of concentration of particular communities as well as the incidence of abnormal growth or decline of the communities in different districts of the State. In taking into consideration the figures indicated in the statements it may be borne in mind that the districts of the State underwent extensive alterations in their territorial limits. The figures have been computed from old Census Reports by adjustment without any refinement. In spite of all the care taken, the figures for 1931 and 1921 may not be regarded as fully representative of the present jurisdiction of the districts.

11. Separate statistics for rural and urban areas as well as for the entire area of the district have been given only in respect of the year 1961. Such figures are not available in respect of the past Censuses. The distinction between rural and urban areas was drawn for the first time in the Census of 1961.

Hindus

12. The principal religion of the State is Hinduism. Of the total population of 17,548,846 in the State, as many as 17,123,194 or 97·57 per cent are persons who returned their religion as Hinduism. In 1951, the number of Hindus was 14,318,411 and they grew at the rate of 19·59 per cent against the growth of general population at the rate of 19·82 per cent in the decade 1951—61. Statement IX.4 shows gradual decline in the proportion of Hindus from 1921, although the reduction is negligible. The variation from decade to decade is less than half a per cent and does not materially affect their numerical increase, which closely corresponds with the general increase in population, for being by far the largest community, they must necessarily influence the general growth. This is evident from the comparison, as given below, of the decennial rates of growth of the general population and of the Hindus during the last four decades. In each decade, the two rates are close to one another, although in 1941—51, the rate of growth of Hindus was slightly higher than the rate of growth of general population, and in the remaining three decades the reverse effect is noticeable.

Religion	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
All Religions (General Population)	**11·94**	**10·22**	**6·38**	**19·82**
Hindus	11·68	10·01	6·47	19·59

13. The distribution of Hindus in different districts as given in Statement IX.5 shows that there is variation in proportion according to geographical location and social factors. Thickly populated districts of the coastal region have larger porportion of Hindus while the reverse is the case with thinly populated inland districts. Higher proportion in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam and lower proportions in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Keonjhar bear testimony to this observation. As the figures for the Censuses of 1931 and 1921 are not firm, the decadewise comparison is restricted to the figures of 1961, 1951 and 1941 Censuses only. The progressive increase from decade to decade in the proportion of Hindus in the three districts of Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar and the gradual decline in the four districts of Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj are apparent from the Statement IX.5. Fluctuations are noticed in the proportions of the remaining districts. Cuttack and Balasore districts which showed downward trend in 1951, have recouped in 1961 with higher proportions. The increase in the proportion of Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri and Sambalpur districts noticed in 1951 could not be maintained in 1961 when the figures declined below 1951 level.

Muslims

14. The second important religion of Orissa is Islam, although the numerical strength of the followers of this religion is incomparably smaller than that of the leading religion of the State. The number of Muslims has increased from 176,338 in 1951 to 215,319 in 1961, marking a growth of 22·1 per cent during the decade. The percentage to the total population indicates small rise from 1·20 per cent in 1951 to 1·23 per cent in 1961. The maximum strength of Muslims is found in the three coastal districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Cuttack district alone contains 92,717 or about two-fifths of the total Muslim population of the State. Next comes Balasore with a strength of 45,401 followed by Puri which has 34,869 Muslims. They are found in their lowest number in Baudh-Khondmals, where their strength is limited to 446 souls. But the proportionate distribution as given in the Statement IX.4 shows that there is slight decline in these three districts compared with the proportion in 1951. Dhenkanal has also shown similar downward trend in 1961. While Kalahandi district maintained consistency for the last three decades, the proportion in rest of the eight districts has gone up contributing to the overall increase in the State figure. Sundargarh district has shown remarkable rise during the decade 1951—61.

15. The decennial increase of this community during the last four decades is compared with the decennial increase of general population of Orissa as follows :

Religion	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
All Religions				
General Population	**11·94**	**10·22**	**6·38**	**19·82**
Muslims	7·45	11·43	6·45	22·11

During the decade 1921—31 the growth of Muslims was lower than the general growth, but it gradually gained in the subsequent three decades.

16. The districtwise distribution of Muslims as given in Statement IX.5 for the three decades of 1941, 1951 and 1961 shows that three districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Keonjhar have recorded progressive increase from decade to decade. The high proportion noticeable in Sundargarh district in 1961 has resulted from the establishment of heavy industries which attract technicians and workers of all religious faiths. The decrease in their proportion noticed in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Balasore is small and not significant. While Sambalpur district has maintained consistency from decade to decade, the other districts, namely, Koraput, Puri and Mayurbhanj have shown fluctuations by recording increase in 1951 and decrease in 1961, the differences in variation being negligible.

Christians

17. The number of Christians increased from 141,934 in 1951 to 201,017 in 1961, which amounts to a growth of 41·63 per cent during the decade. They constitute 1·15 per cent of the total population. There is no consistency in the growth of Christian population of this State as observed in the Census Report, Part I of 1951, Orissa, an extract of which is given below :

> " *The Christian population has shown unusual fluctuation in the past four Censuses. The total strength was only 69,882 in 1921, and within a decade it rose to 1143,323 in 1931, a gain of 63·6 per cent which is high indeed. By 1941, the number further rose to 147,979, an increase of 29·4 per cent in ten years. The 1951 Census, however, recorded 141,934 Christians only within the bounds of Orissa, which is a decrease of 4·1 per cent as compared with 1941 figure but which amounts to an increase of 24·2 per cent in 20 years from 1931. The growth of Hindus and Muslims during the last 20 years, between 1931 and 1951 is 17·1 and 18·6 per cent respectively. The growth of Christians during the same 20*

years amounting to 24·2 per cent is higher than that of the other principal communities. This larger growth is justified in view of the proselytising activities favoured by Christianity. Similarly, the phenomenal increase of Christians between 1921 and 1931, as stated above, may be due to a large number of tribal population declaring Christianity as their religion. But there is no reason to suppose that there was real fall in the population of Christians between 1941 and 1951. The fall, as shown by the recorded figures, is due to some amount of confusion in 1941 in recording the religion of hill tribes. The Christian population was swelled up in this confusion. In fact, the correct population of Christians in 1941 would be somewhere between 114 thousand and 141 thousand, which are the recorded population of 1931 and 1951 resepectively."

18. The growth of 41·63 per cent of Christians during the decade (1951—61) is much higher than that of the other two principal religions. Nine districts have recorded more than 30 per cent increase which has contributed to the excessive growth of this community. They are Keonjhar (227·35 per cent), Mayurbhanj (187·13 per cent), Puri (48·37 per cent), Sundargarh (47·81 per cent), Baudh-Khondmals (47·18 per cent), Ganjam (44·80 per cent), Kalahandi (41·59 per cent), Sambalpur (30·97 per cent) and Koraput (30·72 per cent). All these areas excepting Puri district and portions of Ganjam and Sambalpur districts are predominantly tribal in population. In Sundargarh district alone the number of Christians has swelled from 71,943 in 1951 to 106,342 in 1961. They constitute 14 per cent of the total population of the district, and form nearly half the total Christian population of the State. A comparison of the decennial rate of growth of this community and ofthe general population of Orissa shows the great strides made by the Christians in their numerical and consequently the proportionate strength from decade to decade.

Religion	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61
All Religions (General Populations)	**11·94**	**10·22**	**6·38**	**19·82**
Christians	63·59	29·44	—4·09	41·63

19. The districtwise distribution of Christian population as given in Statement IX.5 shows the progressive increase of the members of the community in the districts of Kalahandi, Baudh-Knondmals, Puri, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj from decade to decade since 1941. But gradual decline in proportion from decade to decade is perceptible in the three districts of Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Balasore, while fluctuations are noticed in the districts of Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam and Sundargarh. The concentration of the high proportions in tribal districts testifies to the popularity of this religion among the Scheduled Tribes as much as to the efficiency of the proselytising work of foreign missionaries.

Sikhs

20. The number of Sikhs in Orissa increased from 4,163 in 1951 to 5,030 in 1961, marking a growth of 20·8 per cent during the decade. Compared with the previous Censuses of 1931 and 1941 when their numbers were 276 and 476 respectively, 1951 Census showed a tremendous rise, mostly in the industrial areas. In spite of the growth of 20·8 per cent in the decade 1951—61, their proportion to total population which was 3 out of 10,000 of the general population in 1951 remains unchanged in 1961.

21. The proportion of Sikhs living in different districts out of 10,000 of general population, as given in Statement IX. 5 shows that there is no fixity of their numerical strength as seen from decade to decade, because a majority of them keep on moving from place to place in search of new opportunities. While the proportion of those living in the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore has declined in 1961 compared with that of 1951, their proportion in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts rose by leaps and bounds on account of employment facilities in the mining and industrial areas. The increase in other districts is not worth notice.

Buddhists and Jains

22. As mentioned earlier, there was some confusion during the enumeration stage in distinguishing a Buddhist from a Jain. The followers of these religions are small in number, dispersed in insignificant proportions here and there. The local enumerators were confounded in dealing with the members of these two religions. According to the recorded figures the number of Buddhists in Orissa decreased from 969 in 1951 to 454 in 1961, which is a fall of 53·15 per cent. On the other hand, the Jains recorded an increase from 1,248 in 1951 to 2,295 in 1961 which amounts to a growth of 83·89 per cent during the decade. The decline of one and the growth of the other as shown by the recorded figures are unreal. The real position may be seen when the population of the two communities are combined and compared in 1951 and 1961. These two communities had a population of 2,217 in 1951. They increased to 2,749 in 1961, showing an increase of 24·0 per cent as against the general decennial rate of increase of 19·82 per cent. The small excess in percentage over the rate of increase of the general population appears to be normal in view of the faster growth of the community on account of neo-Buddhism and other factors.

23. The distribution of the members of these communities in different districts shows a conspicuous decline of Buddhists in Cuttack district where the number fell from 700 in 1951 to 134 in 1961. Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts recorded figures in 1961 which were lower than those of 1951. But in Puri, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals and Mayurbhanj districts there has been some amount of gain in population during the decade. As regards the Jains, the great bulk of over 66 per cent were returned from two districts, namely, Kalahandi and Bolangir The remaining 34 per cent are spread over other districts. Baudh-Khondmals and Ganjam districts contain a negligible number of Jains.

Other Religions

24. The supplement to Table C-VII furnishes the details of 'Other Religions' which include Zoroastrian and Sarna religions. The number of Zoroastrians has declined from 181 in 1951 to 36 in 1961. Although it is difficult to state the exact reason for the fall in their number, one of the possible reasons may be migration of a few families to places outside the State. Sarna is a religious community found in Mayurbhanj district only. The religion is practised by some members of the Scheduled Tribes of that district. The members of the community maintain that their religion is quite distinct from Hinduism. Some particulars about the religious and social practices obtaining among the Sarnas are given in the Census Report, Part I of 1951. The population of this community was 2,576 in 1951 but has come down to 1,498 in 1961.

TRIBAL RELIGIONS

Religions of Scheduled Tribes

25. A separate table showing the religious faith of the tribal population is compiled for the first time in 1961 Census, namely, Table SCT-IV Part B. The principal religions of the Scheduled Tribes are Hinduism and Christianity, for a vast majority of the tribal population profess these religions. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in Orissa is 4,223,757 of whom 4,118,134 follow the Hindu religion and 104,125 the Christian religion. The remaining 1,498 persons have described themselves as not belonging to the fold of any major religion, but to the primitive tribal religion named 'Sarna' as mentioned above. The religious order of Kumbhipattia which was recorded as a separate religion in 1951 has not been returned by anybody in 1961.

STATEMENT IX.4

Distribution of Hindus and Muslims per 10,000 of Population, 1921—1961

State/District	Hindu							Muslim						
	1961			1951	1941	1931	1921	1961			1951	1941	1931	1921
	Total	Rural	Urban					Total	Rural	Urban				
Orissa ..	**9,757**	**9,811**	**8,961**	**9,776**	**9,768**	**9,787**	**9,810**	**123**	**82**	**726**	**120**	**120**	**119**	**124**
Kalahandi ..	9,953	9,979	9,055	9,958	9,968	9,969	9,973	22	7	518	22	22	24	25
Koraput ..	9,766	9,793	9,257	9,787	9,746	9,748	9,807	24	11	275	24	23	21	22
Sambalpur ..	9,873	9,925	9,251	9,880	9,892	9,912	9,926	41	12	389	38	38	39	40
Bolangir ..	9,921	9,935	9,634	9,918	9,883	9,883	9,878	22	11	251	21	21	19	17
Baudh-Khondmals ..	9,675	9,674	9,760	9,751	9,987	9,956	9,988	9	9	..	7	7	8	7
Ganjam ..	9,881	9,896	9,709	9,901	9,853	9,923	9,958	26	9	211	25	24	29	29
Sundargarh ..	8,446	8,483	8,276	8,598	8,259	8,435	8,918	139	21	678	94	94	95	86
Dhenkanal ..	9,973	9,985	9,726	9,972	9,971	9,971	9,950	20	11	213	22	24	22	26
Puri ..	9,797	9,876	8,770	9,798	9,799	9,812	9,814	187	120	1,056	190	189	176	173
Keonjhar ..	9,942	9,970	9,306	9,964	9,965	9,968	9,971	35	25	255	30	31	29	27
Cuttack ..	9,678	9,738	8,856	9,672	9,677	9,691	9,682	303	254	968	305	300	287	297
Mayurbhanj ..	9,917	9,944	8,777	9,903	9,939	9,930	9,932	63	40	1,008	62	59	60	59
Balasore ..	9,664	9,800	7,703	9,644	9,659	9,686	9,702	321	193	2,153	342	324	300	285

STATEMENT IX.5

Distribution of each Major Religious Community among the districts, 1921—1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
				1961				
Orissa	**T** ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	R ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
	U ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi	T ..	587	102	75	586	66	3,420	..
	R ..	607	54	70	267	85	1,437	..
	U ..	260	184	103	727	46	4,570	..
Koraput	T ..	854	170	1,550	326	639	397	..
	R ..	863	114	1,612	469	766	1,033	..
	U ..	716	262	1,189	263	502	27	..
Sambalpur	T ..	870	284	592	1,869	396	710	..
	R ..	857	121	491	2,044	766	1,354	..
	U ..	1,073	556	1,184	1,792	..	337	..
Bolangir	T ..	619	110	252	515	286	3,190	65
	R ..	628	83	286	1,152	553	4,964	..
	U ..	481	154	56	235	..	2,161	637
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	291	21	808	44	595	4	..
	R ..	305	33	940	143	..	12	..
	U ..	60	..	41	..	1,233	..	..
Ganjam	T ..	1,081	223	871	50	110	9	20
	R ..	1,053	112	950	111	43	12	..
	U ..	1,522	409	413	23	183	7	191
Sundargarh	T ..	374	489	5,290	1,845	617	126	..
	R ..	328	98	5,420	625	340	333	..
	U ..	1,130	1,143	4,533	2,381	913	7	..
Dhenkanal	T ..	599	97	23	437	220	44	..
	R ..	608	80	11	1,374	298	60	..
	U ..	461	125	91	26	137	34	..
Puri	T ..	1,067	1,619	132	396	2,291	174	19
	R ..	1,060	1,542	35	39	1,958	83	..
	U ..	1,177	1,749	692	552	2,648	227	191
Keonjhar	T ..	432	120	40	1,535	198	702	..
	R ..	440	131	13	566	170	356	..
	U ..	299	101	198	1,960	288	902	..
Cuttack	T ..	1,730	4,306	227	2,242	2,952	575	65
	R ..	1,722	5,383	99	2,995	4,851	273	..
	U ..	1,858	2,505	974	1,912	913	750	637
Mayurbhanj	T ..	697	351	43	38	1,366	13	9,746
	R ..	725	348	25	124	170	..	10,000
	U ..	251	356	147	..	2,649	21	7,516
Balasore	T ..	799	2,108	97	117	264	636	85
	R ..	804	1,901	48	91	..	83	..
	U ..	712	2,456	379	129	548	957	828
				1951				
Orissa	**T** ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi	T ..	597	105	74	836	557	2,692	14
Koraput	T ..	868	173	1,679	154	206	449	225
Sambalpur	T ..	898	284	641	2,998	857	1,691	132
Bolangir	T ..	636	112	345	214	526	4,271	24
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	311	18	778	26	52	16	10
Ganjam	T ..	1,124	227	852	72	..	..	7
Sundargarh	T ..	332	296	5,069	651	..	..	..
Dhenkanal	T ..	584	103	28	190	330	..	17
Puri	T ..	1,076	1,694	126	331	176	104	35
Keonjhar	T ..	409	101	17	183	..	..	4
Cuttack	T ..	1,708	4,382	262	2,467	7,224	465	538
Mayurbhanj	T ..	712	360	21	1,765	41	264	8,987
Balasore	T ..	745	2,145	108	113	31	48	7

STATEMENT IX.5

Distribution of each Major Religious Community among the districts, 1921—1961—*concld.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Jain	Others
				1941				
Orissa	T ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi	T ..	589	106	38	1,786	..	1,386	17
Koraput	T ..	817	154	1,760	588	..	288	123
Sambalpur	T ..	885	273	553	1,870	..	510	336
Bolangir	T ..	641	113	521	1,429	..	7,189	56
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	334	18	19	..	..	..	43
Ganjam	T ..	1,143	230	1,285	42	..	..	194
Sundargarh	T ..	301	279	5,356	315	..	..	3,302
Dhenkanal	T ..	550	108	20	882	..	..	65
Puri	T ..	1,061	1,663	92	861	..	157	735
Keonjhar	T ..	393	99	13	210	..	..	50
Cuttack	T ..	1,762	4,431	221	1,240	..	470	4,876
Mayurbhanj	T ..	728	354	4	525	..	..	78
Balasore	T .	796	2,172	118	252	..	..	125
				1931				
Orissa	T ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	**10,000**
Kalahandi	T ..	570	112	31	...	..	..	443
Koraput	T ..	757	136	1,917	10,000	..	..	..
Sambalpur	T ..	866	277	440	..	..	..	695
Bolangir	T ..	651	105	623	..	..	..	1,999
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	335	23	129	..	..	..	..
Ganjam	T ..	1,129	270	579	..	10,000	..	..
Sundargarh	T ..	301	280	5,615	..	..	..	78
Dhenkanal	T ..	518	96	33	..	..	..	99
Puri	T ..	1,081	1,595	137	..	..	..	74
Keonjhar	T ..	376	88	11	..	..	..	25
Cuttack	T ..	1,854	4,523	280	..	..	..	6,452
Mayurbhanj	T ..	723	357	77	..	..	..	89
Balasore	T ..	839	2,138	128	.	.	..	46
				1921				
Orissa	T ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	..	**10,000**
Kalahandi	T ..	534	104	16	..	..	..	127
Koraput	T ..	722	128	1,967	.	.	..	..
Sambalpur	T ..	866	277	460	..	..	..	171
Bolangir	T ..	651	89	1,023	..	..	..	1,242
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	343	20	28	..	..	..	3
Ganjam	T .	1,118	258	230	..	..	..	..
Sundargarh	T ..	308	236	5,374	..	..	..	105
Dhenkanal	T ..	468	95	16	..	..	.	-3,094
Puri	T ..	1,089	1,521	187	..	..	..	505
Keonjhar	T ..	346	73	7	..	..	.	157
Cuttack	T ..	1,944	4,723	409	..	.	.	4,394
Mayurbhanj	T ..	684	319	100	..	..	..	69
Balasore	T .	927	2,157	183	..	..	..	133

(..) means not available

Districtwise distribution of Tribal Religions

26. Statement IX.6 shows the proportion of persons following each tribal religion in different districts out of 10,000 population of each such religion in the State. The proportions are shown for two Census years, 1961 and 1951. The figures for 1961 are shown with break-ups for rural and urban areas, but such figures are not available for 1951 Census.

27. Out of a population of 10,000 tribals professing Hindu religion, Koraput district has the highest proportion of 2,211. Districts which come next in order are Mayurbhanj (1,768), Sambalpur (1,054), Sundargarh (859), Keonjhar (850) and Kalahandi (813). Other districts have much small proportions, the lowest occurring in Puri district (164). The position with regard to the rural areas of different districts is nearly the same as for the districts in entirety. But in urban areas the proportions are different, the highest occurring in the towns of Sundargarh district (3,925) followed by the towns of the districts Koraput (1,380), Keonjhar (1,320) and Sambalpur (1,309).

28. The members of the Scheduled Tribes following the Christian faith are highly concentrated in Sundargarh district both in the rural and urban areas. In the district as a whole and in the rural and the urban areas of the district taken separately, the proportion of Christian tribals exceeds 8,000 out of the total of 10,000 for all the districts of the State: The second highest concentration of Christian tribals is noticed in Sambalpur district and thereafter in Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Koraput. There is one more tribal religion named 'Sarna'. the followers of which are concentrated in one district only, namely, Mayurbhanj. So the proportion commanded by this district is 10,000 out of the total of 10,000 for the State.

Percentage growth of Tribal Religions

29. Statement IX.7 gives the rate of increase or decrease of tribal religions from 1941 to 1961. The population of the Scheduled Tribes who profess Hindu religion was 3,175,374 in 1941. The number was reduced to 2,898.298 in 1951, but ultimately rose to 4,118.134 in 1961. There was a loss in the population of Hindu tribals amounting to 277.076 or 8·73 per cent during the decade 1941--51. But this loss was more than compensated by a gain of 42·09 per cent in 1951—61 when the absolute increase amounted to 1,219,836. The loss of population in 1941—51 was shared by Koraput, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj. This loss was, however, not real but arose on account of confusion in recording the religion of those members of the Scheduled Tribes who claimed to have changed their religion.

30. The total population of the Scheduled Tribes professing Christian religion is 104,125 spread over mostly in Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Koraput. Sundargarh district has the lion's share, namely, 87,159 persons out of the total of 104,125 in the State.

STATEMENT IX.6

Proportion of Each Tribal Religious Community Among the Districts to 10,000 persons of each religion

State/District		1961									1951			
		Hindu			Christian			Sarna			Hindu	Chris-tian	Sarna	Kumbhi-pattia
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban				
Orissa	..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Kalahandi	..	813	824	277	32	34	..	..	..	..	840	29	..	..
Koraput	..	2,211	2,228	1,380	158	168	29	..	..	..	1,798	251	..	784
Sambalpur	..	1,054	1,049	1,309	528	514	714	..	..	..	1,212	80	..	6,863
Bolangir	..	536	541	283	20	22	..	..	..	..	642	5	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals	..	508	518	2	478	514	..	..	..	..	667	283	..	588
Ganjam	..	448	454	107	355	379	29	..	..	..	383	141	..	..
Sundargarh	..	859	798	3,925	8,371	8,348	8,668	..	..	..	868	9,210	..	..
Dhenkanal	..	348	351	191	1	1	7	..	..	..	360	..	..	981
Puri	..	164	163	197	N	N	3	..	..	..	216	..	..	784
Keonjhar	..	850	840	1,320	38	..	547	..	..	..	787	1	..	..
Cuttack	..	208	209	179	N	N	..	..	..	..	277	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj	..	1,768	1,797	321	19	20	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,733	..	10,000	..
Balasore	..	233	228	500	N	..	3	..	..	..	217	..	..	..

STATEMENT IX.7

Rate of Increase or Decrease of Tribal Population Professing different Religions

State/District		Year	Hindu			Christian			Sarna		
			Population	Variation	Percentage	Population	Variation	Percentage	Population	Variation	Percentage
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	**Total** ..	**1961**	**4,118,134**	**1,219,836**	**42·09**	**104,125**	**37,716**	**56·79**	**1,498**	**—1,078**	**—41·85**
		1951	**2,898,298**	**—277,07·6**	**—8·73**	**66,409**	**30,560**	**85·25**	**2,576**	..	..
		1941	**3,175,374**	..	..	**35,849**	..	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi	Total ..	1961	334,806	91,303	37·50	328	132	67·35	..	..	..
		1951	243,503	35,303	16·96	196	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	208,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput	Total ..	1961	910,694	389,523	74·74	1,649	—17	—1·02	..	..	..
		1951	521,171	—403,766	—43·65	1,666	—14,029	—8·939	..	..	..
		1941	924,937	..	..	15,695	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur	Total ..	1961	433,907	82,685	23·54	5,498	4,967	935·40	..	..	..
		1951	351,222	57,590	19·61	531	—1,225	—69·76	..	..	..
		1941	293,632	—	..	1,756	..	..	..	—	..
Bolangir	Total ..	1961	220,704	34,591	18·59	212	178	523·53	..	..	..
		1951	186,113	43,565	30·56	34	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	142,548	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals	Total ..	1961	209,091	15,792	8·17	4,976	3,099	165·10	..	..	..
		1951	193,299	8,262	4·47	1,877	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	185,037	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam	Total ..	1961	184,308	73,241	65·94	3,693	2,754	293·29	..	..	..
		1951	111,067	—145,844	—56·77	939	—13,413	—93·46	..	—	..
		1941	256,911	—	..	14,352	..	..	—	..	—..

STATEMENT IX.7

Rate of Increase or Decrease of Tribal Population Professing different Religions—*concld.*

State/District		Year	Hindu			Christian			Sarna		
			Population	Variation	Percentage	Population	Variation	Percentage	Population	Variation	Percentage
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sundargarh	Total ..	1961	353,751	102,274	40·67	87,159	25,997	42·51	..	..	..
		1951	251,477	199,016	379·36	61,162	57,116	1,411·67	..	..	..
		1941	52,461	..	..	4,046	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal	Total ..	1961	143,474	39,096	37·46	10	..	..	..	..	..
		1951	104,378	12,302	13·36	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	92,076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri	Total ..	1961	67,470	4,760	7·59	4	..	..	..	..	..
		1951	62,710	8,096	14·82	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	54,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keonjhar	Total ..	1961	349,993	121,907	53·45	396	392	98·00	..	..	..
		1951	228,086	77,229	51·19	4	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	150,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	Total ..	1961	85,861	5,667	7·07	2	..	..	..	..	..
		1951	80,194	23,508	41·47	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	56,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj	Total ..	1961	728,070	225,967	45·00	196	..	..	1,498	−1,078	−41·85
		1951	502,103	−212,851	−29·77	..	..	..	2,576	..	..
		1941	714,954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore	Total ..	1961	96,005	33,030	52·45	2	..	..	..	..	..
		1951	62,975	20,514	48·31	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1941	42,461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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ERRATA

The following printing mistakes are regretted:

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5	2	last	Census us,	Census,
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136	2	14	28	280
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141	4 of 1st. statement	3	Illegible	12
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142	2 of statement	6	+4·0	+24·0
144	2	4 frombelow	Illegible	3,536
153	6	last	95	959
	4	2 from below	Illegible	956
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159	2 of 2nd. statement	last	109,850	209,850
161	4	2 from below	0·99	0·09
162	5 of statement.	2	3·6	3·64
176	4 of statement	column heading	500—900	500—999
200	2	23	12	14
202	9 of statement	3 from below	Blank	8
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204	9	7 from below	..	3
205	11	7 from below	4	5
206	8	14	Illegible	134
207	10	7 from below	Blank	1
211	2	13	female	male
233	3 of 2nd statement	1	22,70	22,701
239	3 of statement	1	Illegible	5,788,519
240	6 of 1st. statement	1	Illegible	950,981
	4 ,,	2	Illegible	1,988
	2 ,,	5	Illegible	46,430
	4 ,,	6	Illegible	33·06
241	1	17	Illegible	4,832
253	1	15	no table-	not able
254	8 of statement	1	1·69	11·69
258	12	13	Illegible	26
	17	22	Illegible	79
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262	41	3	1,198	1,189
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275	1	last	Sensus	Census
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281	2	4 from below	16	816
288	6	5	3	2
291	11 of statement	11	58	558
292	3	7	658	685
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315	4 of 1st. statement	4	Blank	Karanjia
322	5	7	164·17	169·17
349	2	17	26	262
362	6	5 from below	Illegible	182
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365	2	3	1,141	1,401
372	4	4	Illegible	6,229
	10	4	Illegible	964
	5	5	Illegible	315
374	8	3	242	442
377	13	8	Blank	1
	7	4 from below	17	179
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392	4	last	500	509
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	8	8	—8·939	—89·39
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