


# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

SERIES—16

# ORISSA

Paper 1 of 1981

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1981

# ORISSA

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

*March, 1981*

CONTENTS


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Figures at a glance | ... | 1 |
| Statement showing a comparative picture of the Population | ... | 3 |
| **Chart and Maps** | | |
| Pie-chart showing the Comparative Population Size of the Districts | ... | 7 |
| Map of Orissa—Showing Decennial population Growth rate 1971—81 by Districts | ... | 9 |
| Map of Orissa—Showing Density of population, 1981 by Districts | ... | 11 |
| Map of Orissa—Showing Sex ratio, 1981 by Districts | ... | 13 |
| Map of Orissa—Showing Literacy, 1981 by Districts | ... | 15 |
| Background Note | ... | 19 |
| Appendix—1 | ... | 22 |
| Appendix—2 | ... | 23 |
| Analysis of results | ... | 27 |
| Size and distribution of population | ... | 27 |
| Area | ... | 28 |
| Density | ... | 29 |
| Growth rate | ... | 30 |
| Sex ratio | ... | 32 |
| Literacy | ... | 32 |
| Urbanisation | ... | 33 |
| **Provisional Population Tables** | | |
| Table 1—Distribution of Population, Sex ratio, Density and Growth rate of population | ... | 37 |
| Table 2—Decadal variation in population since 1901 | ... | 38 |
| Table 3—Literacy | ... | 39 |
| Table 4—Population by sex of cities in 1981 | ... | 40 |
| **Messages** | | |
| Message by Shri B. D. Sharma, Governor of Orissa in April, 1980 | ... | 45 |
| Message by Shri J. B. Pattnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa | ... | 47 |
| **Census in Action** | | |
| Photographs | ... | 51 |

# FIGURES AT A GLANCE

**Census of India 1981 — Provisional Population Totals — Orissa**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. POPULATION OF ORISSA | ... | Total | 26,272,054 |
| | | Males | 13,253,523 |
| | | Females | 13,018,531 |
| B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971—81 | | | |
| (1) Absolute | ... | +4,327,439 | |
| (2) Percentage | ... | +19·72 per cent | |
| C. DENSITY OF POPULATION | ... | 169 per Sq. Km. | |
| D. SEX RATIO | ... | 982 Females per 1000 Males | |
| E. LITERACY RATE | ... | Total | 34·12 per cent |
| | | Males | 46·90 per cent |
| | | Females | 21·11 per cent |
| F. PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION | ... | | 11·82 per cent |

STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

(1981 Census - Provisional Figures)

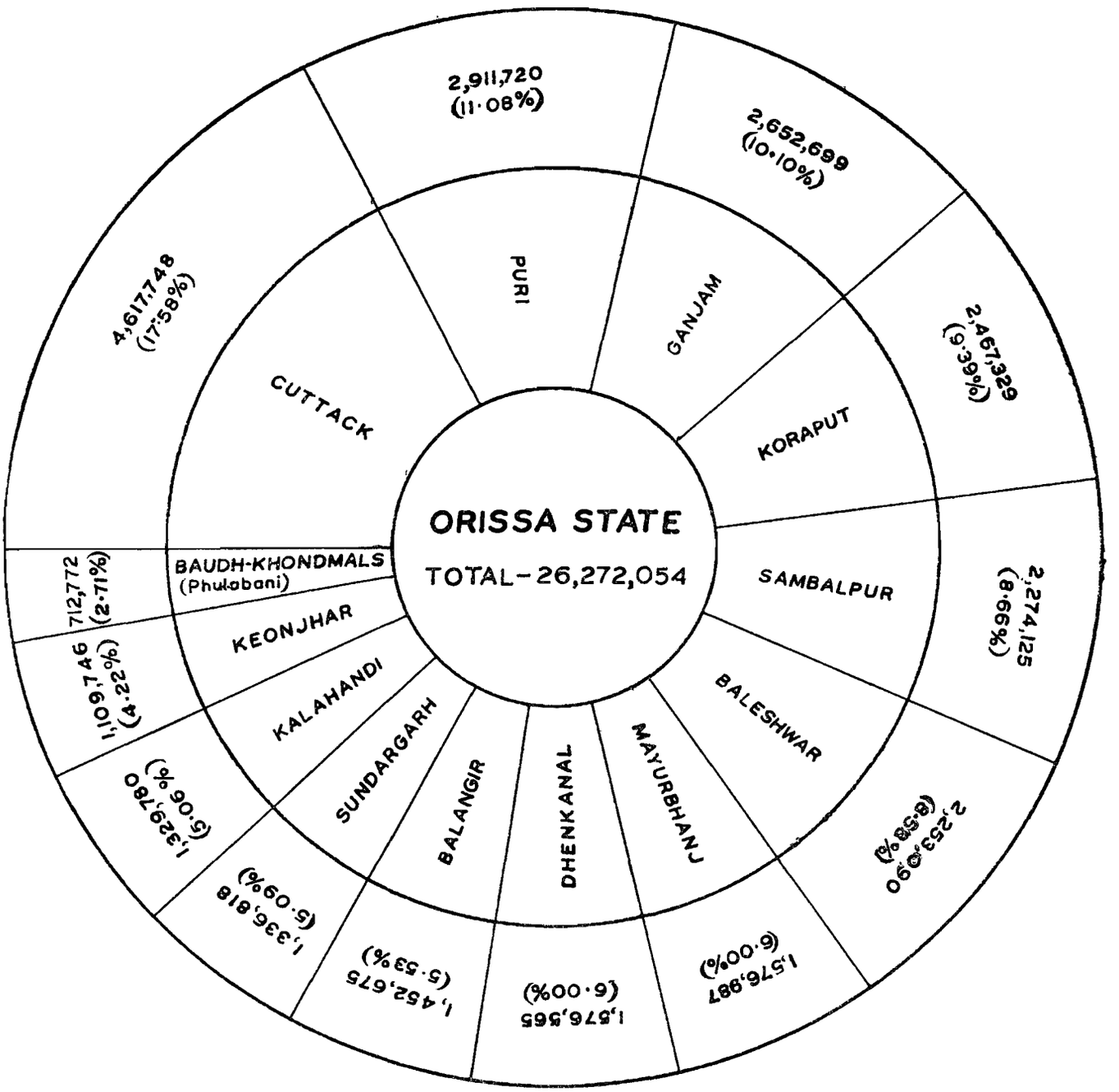
| State/ District | Total Population | | Decennial growth retes (percentage) | | Density of Population 1981 (per Km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population in 1971 (and rank) | Population in 1981 (and rank) | 1961—71 | 1971—81 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **ORISSA** | **21,944,615** | **26,272,054** | **+25·05** | **+19·72** | **169** |
| Sambalpur | 1,844,898 (5) | 2,274,125 (5) | +22·29 | +23·27 | 130 |
| Sundargarh | 1,030,758 (11) | 1,336,818 (10) | +35·87 | +29·69 | 138 |
| Keonjhar | 955,514 (12) | 1,109,746 (12) | +28·55 | +16·14 | 134 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,434,200 (7) | 1,576,987 (7) | +19·12 | + 9·96 | 151 |
| Baleshwar | 1,830,504 (6) | 2,253,090 (6) | +29·28 | +23·09 | 357 |
| Cuttack | 3,827,678 (1) | 4,617,748 (1) | +24.96 | +20·64 | 414 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,293,914 (8) | 1,576,565 (8) | +26·04 | +21·84 | 146 |
| Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 621,675 (13) | 712,772 (13) | +20·85 | +14·65 | 64 |
| Balangir | 1,263,657 (9) | 1,452,675 (9) | +18·24 | +14·96 | 163 |
| Kalahandi | 1,163,869 (10) | 1,329,780 (11) | +22·92 | +14·26 | 113 |
| Koraput | 2,043,281 (4) | 2,467,329 (4) | +30·89 | +20·75 | 92 |
| Ganjam | 2,293,808 (3) | 2,652,699 (3) | +22·50 | +15·65 | 211 |
| Puri | 2,340,859 (2) | 2,911,720 (2) | +25·51 | +24·39 | 286 |

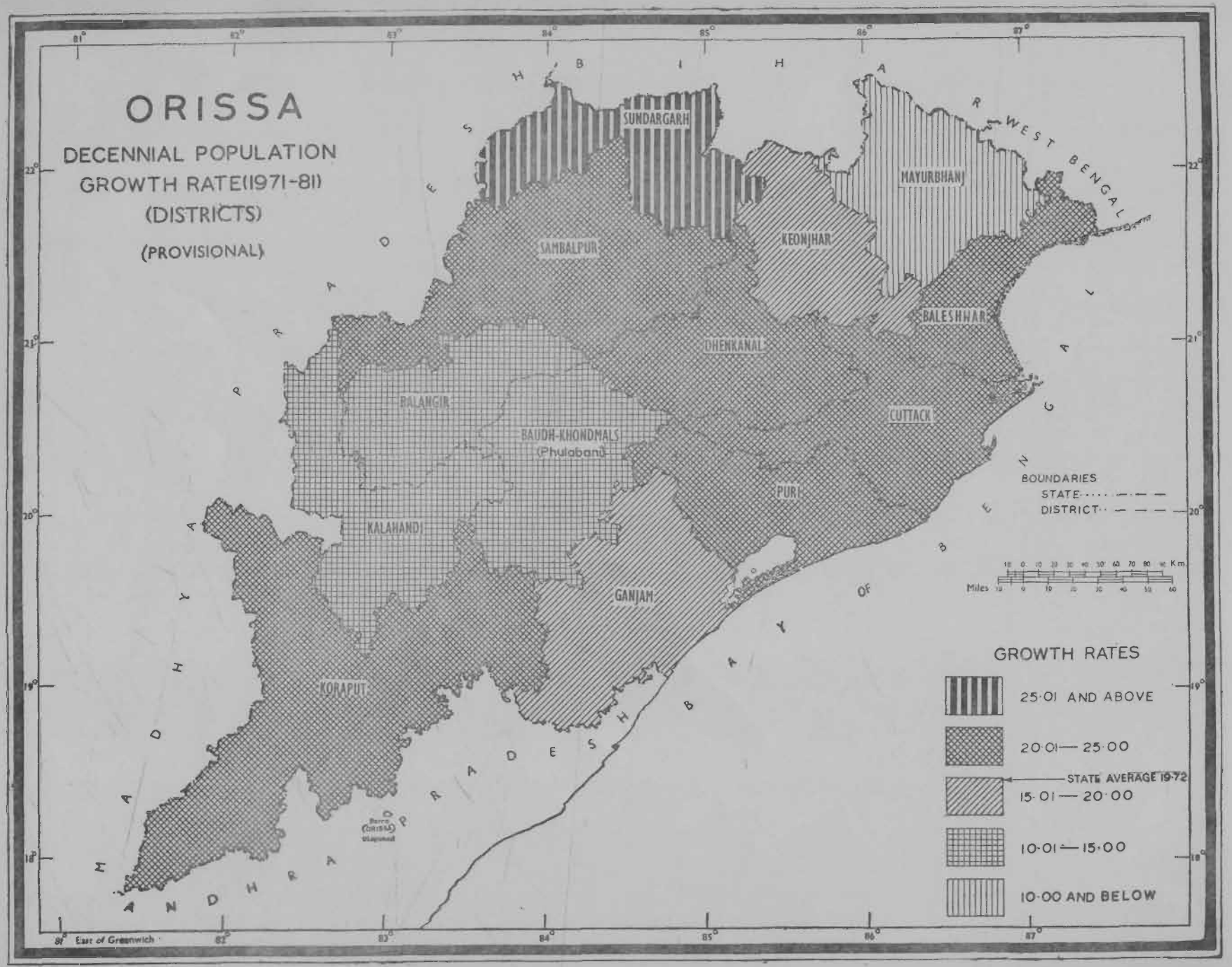
# CHART AND MAPS

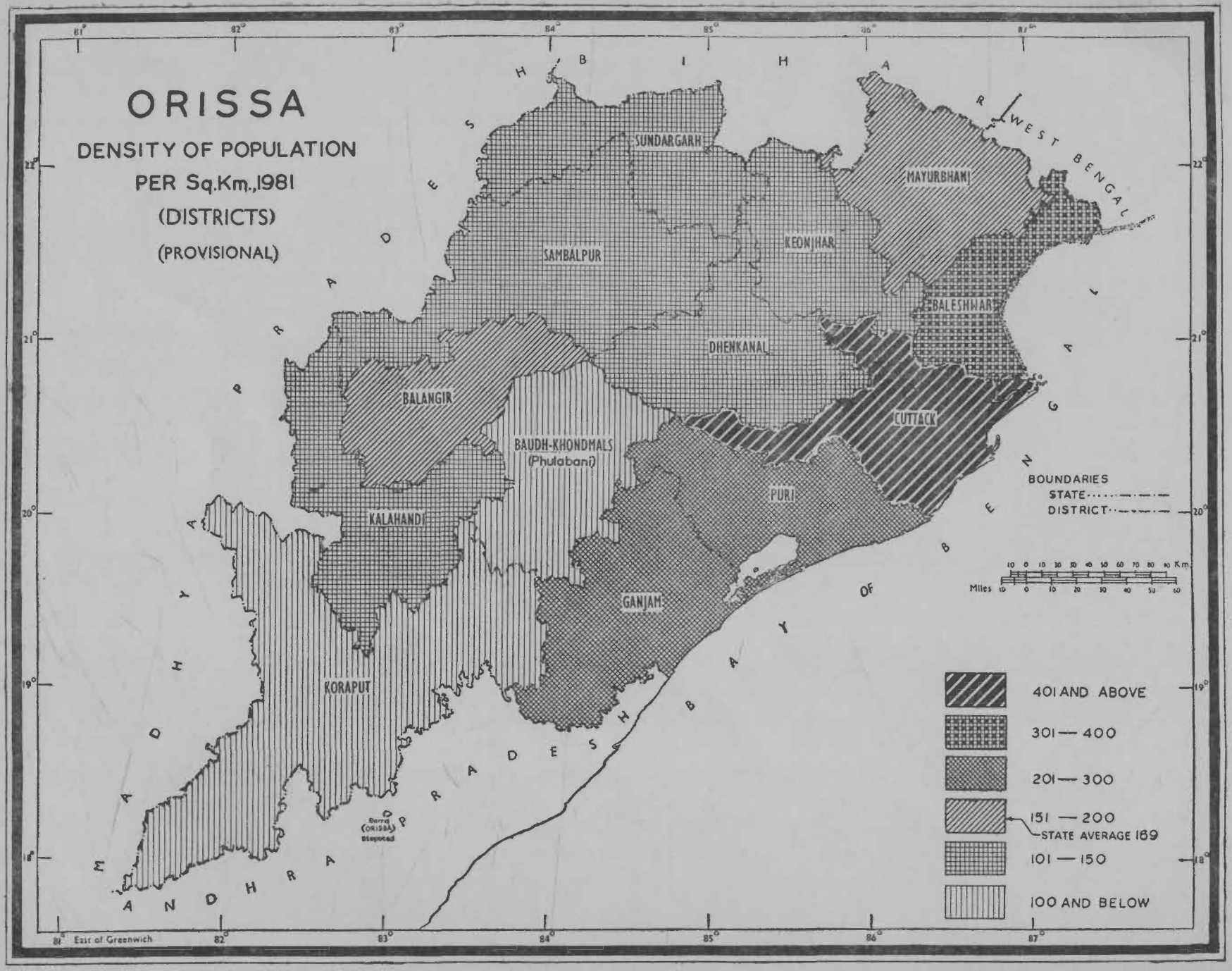
# ORISSA

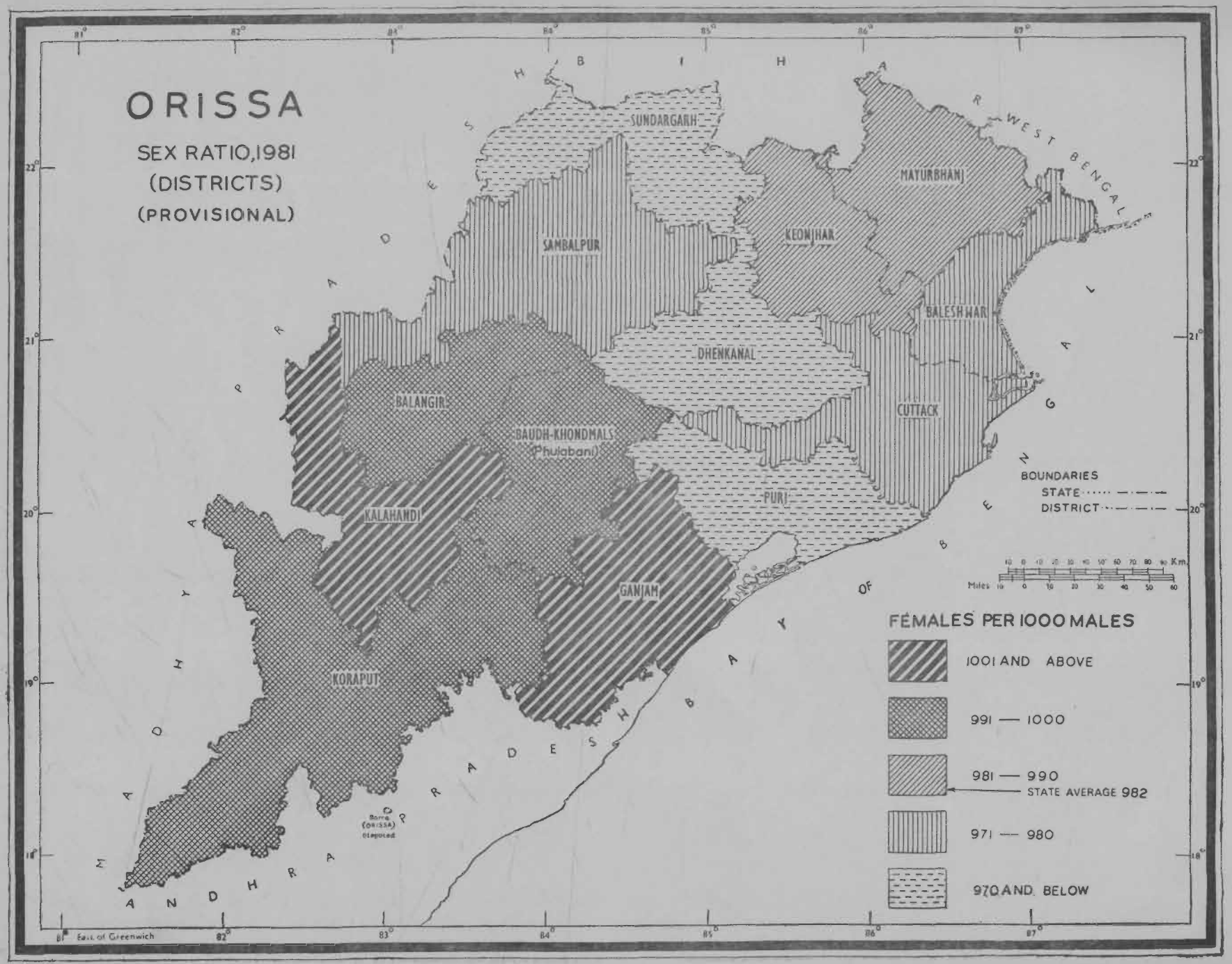
## PIE-CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS

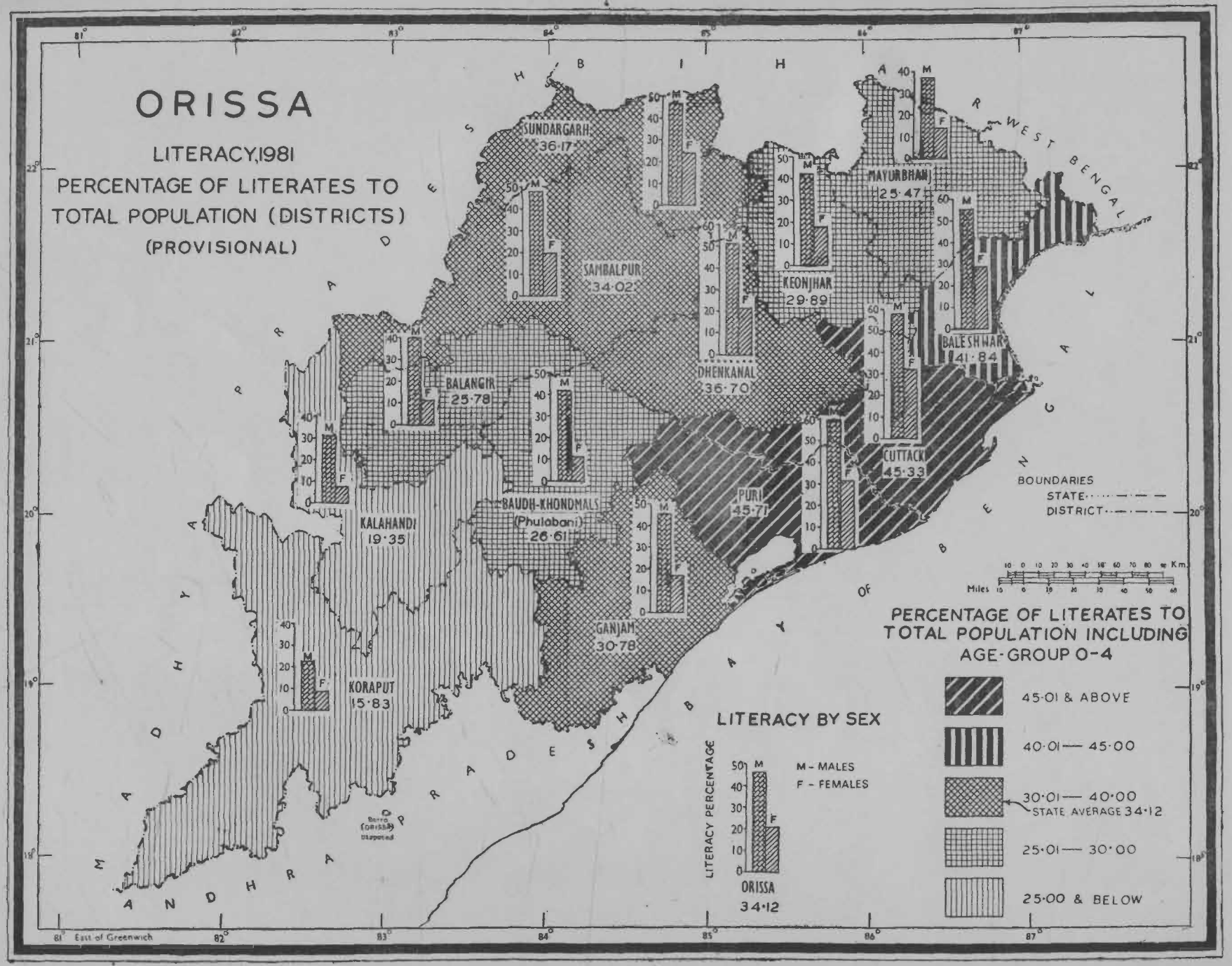
(1981 CENSUS–PROVISIONAL)




ORISSA
DECENNIAL POPULATION
GROWTH RATE(1971-81)
(DISTRICTS)
(PROVISIONAL)
SUNDARGARH
SAMBALPUR
KEONJHAR
MAYURBHANJ
BALESHWAR
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BALANGIR
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
(Phulabani)
PURI
KALAHANDI
GANJAM
KORAPUT
WEST BENGAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
BOUNDARIES
STATE
DISTRICT
Km
Miles
GROWTH RATES
25·01 AND ABOVE
20·01— 25·00
STATE AVERAGE 19·72
15·01 — 20·00
10·01 — 15·00
10·00 AND BELOW
East of Greenwich


ORISSA
DENSITY OF POPULATION
PER Sq.Km., 1981
(DISTRICTS)
(PROVISIONAL)
SUNDARGARH
MAYURBHANJ
SAMBALPUR
KEONJHAR
BALESHWAR
DHENKANAL
BALANGIR
CUTTACK
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
(Phulabani)
PURI
KALAHANDI
GANJAM
KORAPUT
BOUNDARIES
STATE
DISTRICT
Miles
Km
401 AND ABOVE
301 — 400
201 — 300
151 — 200
STATE AVERAGE 169
101 — 150
100 AND BELOW
East of Greenwich


ORISSA
SEX RATIO, 1981
(DISTRICTS)
(PROVISIONAL)
SUNDARGARH
SAMBALPUR
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
BALESHWAR
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BALANGIR
BAUDH-KHONDMALS
(Phulabani)
KALAHANDI
PURI
GANJAM
KORAPUT
Berna (ORISSA) disputed
BOUNDARIES
STATE
DISTRICT
Km.
Miles
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1001 AND ABOVE
991 — 1000
981 — 990
STATE AVERAGE 982
971 — 980
970 AND BELOW
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
81° East of Greenwich
82°
83°
84°
85°
86°
87°
22°
21°
20°
19°
18°


ORISSA
LITERACY, 1981
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION (DISTRICTS)
(PROVISIONAL)
SUNDARGARH 36·17
SAMBALPUR 34·02
MAYURBHANJ 25·47
KEONJHAR 29·89
DHENKANAL 36·70
BALESHWAR 41·84
CUTTACK 45·33
PURI 45·71
BALANGIR 25·78
BAUDH-KHONDMALS (Phulabani) 26·61
KALAHANDI 19·35
GANJAM 30·78
KORAPUT 15·83
BOUNDARIES
STATE
DISTRICT
Km.
Miles
PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING AGE-GROUP 0-4
45·01 & ABOVE
40·01 — 45·00
30·01 — 40·00
STATE AVERAGE 34·12
25·01 — 30·00
25·00 & BELOW
LITERACY BY SEX
LITERACY PERCENTAGE
M - MALES
F - FEMALES
ORISSA
34·12
BIHAR
WEST BENGAL
MADHYA PRADESH
ANDHRA PRADESH
BAY OF BENGAL
81° East of Greenwich

CENSUS 1981

# BACKGROUND NOTE

## BACKGROUND

In India, the first imperial Census was ordered in 1871, but the organised synchronous population Census was started with the 1881 Census. Since then, census has been carried out once a decade with un-erring regularity. The 1981 Census is twelfth in the series of uninterrupted decennial population census.

2. The 1981 population count took place throughout the State of Orissa between 9th February to 28th February, 1981 with the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 as the reference moment. Throughout the night of 28th February, 1981, the houseless population was counted. The enumerators paid a re-visit to the households situated in their respective blocks between 1st March to 5th March, 1981 to update their records by way of taking into account new births and unfortunate deaths that had taken place between their last visit to the household and the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 and also the visitors who had not been enumerated elsewhere.

3. Our anxiety to make available to the Government, data users and the people the provisional results of the 1981 census count immediately after the completion of enumeration has prompted us to compile and present this booklet. The figures presented in this booklet give the most basic and rudimentary demographic profile of the population of the State of Orissa as at the sunrise of March 1, 1981. By a system of relay the provisional totals of population by sex and literacy were compiled from the abstracts prepared by the census enumerators, collected and consolidated first at the census charge level ( viz., Tahsil/Town ) and then at the district level. The figures were communicated by the District Census Officers telegraphically to the Director of Census Operations, Orissa and to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India by 11th March, 1981. The all India population figures have been officially released by the Registrar General, India on 18th March, 1981. The provisional figures of the State of Orissa and of the districts have been announced by the Director of Census on 24th March, 1981 in a press conference at Bhubaneswar. These figures, however, are purely preliminary totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the census enumerators and are bound to have their own limitation for want of due scrutiny. A Supplement to this publication indicating provisional data on the urban-rural composition and the working characteristics of the population up to the Tahsil level will be published shortly. The provisional figures can be confirmed only after the filled-in census schedules are fully processed in the five Regional Census Tabulation Offices. After final tabulation and cross tabulation, the census data will be brought out to present the variegated demographic, socio-cultural and economic characteristics of the population in a meaningful way.

4. Census to-day is not merely confined to counting of heads. It is a study of the people and their habitats in their economic and sociological setting. The task is of great magnitude and calls for careful and meticulous planning and a high degree of organisational efficiency. Colossal spade-work had to be done with an eye on the minutest details before embarking upon the field operation for enumeration. The preparations for the uphill task continued for almost three years. The primary objective was to identify each and every household throughout the State so as to ensure complete coverage without any omission or duplication.

5. The first step was taken to finalise the jurisdiction of the administrative units

taking into account the changes that occurred during the last decade. The list of villages of the State was prepared and sent to revenue authorities for verification with reference to the revenue records. In unsurveyed tracts and forest areas the villages and clusters of habitations were identified and listed. All the 95 statutory urban bodies, viz., Municipalities and Notified Area Councils, as declared by the State Government were included in the urban frame. Besides, 13 other places were categorised as non-statutory census towns (a census nomenclature) thus bringing 108 units under the urban frame for the 1981 census. Maps of the administrative units were accordingly updated. In order to maintain the fixity of the census frame the State Government issued orders freezing further changes in the boundaries of the administrative units from January, 1980 till the end of the Census Operation.

6. 50,806 villages coming under 308 police stations in 114 Tahsils of the State remained in the rural frame of 1981 Census. The number of districts remained unchanged at 13, whereas the number of Subdivisions stood at 57 for the entire State.

7. The first phase of census, namely, the House-numbering and Houselisting operation was carried out throughout the State from 7th April to 6th May, 1980. In this exercise not only every house and household in every enumerator's block was listed and numbered but also certain basic particulars of each house were collected. For the first time data on physically handicapped persons of certain category were collected. We had also the privilege of carrying out the Economic Census (in collaboration with the Central Statistical Organisation and the State Bureau of Statistics) as a part of the houselisting operations. Apart from the official maps, layout sketches of blocks had been prepared by the enumerators showing therein the location of every building with the building number, which provided an excellent frame for carving out enumerator's blocks before the final phase of census, i.e., enumeration. The total number of enumerator's blocks in the State stood at 69,296 which were covered during actual enumeration by 46,082 enumerators and 8,905 supervisors.

8. During the 1981 Enumeration two schedules, viz., Household Schedule and Individual Slip were canvassed. The Census Enumerator called on each household during the period of enumeration and collected information regarding housing condition and certain other socio-economic characteristics of each household, viz., religion, Scheduled Caste and Tribe, language spoken in the household, if the household is living in his own house, the predominant construction material of the house, basic facilities available to the household, married couples living therein and population of the household. Besides, a set of questions were put to each individual living in the household relating to sex, age, marital status, mother-tongue, languages known, religion, literacy, educational attainment, working characteristics and employment status. Information on unemployed and underemployed persons seeking work was collected for the first time in the 1981 Census. Collection of data on a sampling basis was a new feature in Indian Census. Information on fertility and migration was collected from 20 per cent sample blocks in the State. In these sample blocks, a schedule designed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was canvassed among the general and technical degree / diploma holders for collection of information required for manpower planning.

9. In keeping with our past practice, the school teachers were mostly engaged in the field operations. However, in certain areas, officials from government offices, public sector undertakings and local bodies were drafted. Intensive training programme was organised for the Charge Officers and trainer officers at convenient centres in the districts. These training meetings were attended by

the Director as well as the Deputy Directors so as to ensure that the trainer officers were fully equipped to take up the training of field personnel. The trainer officers in their turn imparted theoretical and practical training to the enumerators and supervisors in repetitive rounds from November, 1980 onwards. Altogether, 1,586 trainer officers drawn from different departments manned the training centres in the State. Maximum emphasis was laid on the practical exercise so as to equip the enumerators adequately to take up the assignment with confidence.

10. Actual house-to-house visit and enumeration was taken up and completed as per the schedule. The Regional Deputy Directors and the officials from the Directorate had a very busy schedule in moving from place to place during the period of enumeration to ensure coverage besides maintaining the quality of data collected. The Additional District Magistrates (who functioned as the District Census Officers), the Sub-divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers and Town Census Officers had a very tough time in guiding the field personnel for timely completion of the operation despite their heavy engagements. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the teachers and other enumerators and supervisors for their selfless and devoted work in making the 1981 Census a success. This colossal task could not have been carried through but for the individual and collective endeavour put in by the District Census Officers and other officers at the district level, Sub-divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers, Executive Officers and Additional Executive Officers of Municipalities and N. A. Cs, Inspectors of Schools, District Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Block level Extension Officers and other Sub-Charge Officers who put in their best in their respective spheres. I am grateful to the Revenue Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates for their keen interest and able leadership in leading the Census team in their respective Divisions/Districts.

11. I must place on record my respectful gratitude to the Governor and the Chief Minister of Orissa for their blessing and the messages to the people of Orissa. I am particularly grateful to Sri S. M. Patnaik, Chief Secretary to Government of Orissa, and Sri B. K. Mishra, Additional Chief Secretary for their keen interest in census and timely directives of the State Government for successful census-taking. I am also grateful to Sri R. K. Mishra, ex-Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary, Revenue Department, Sri P. K. Patnaik, Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Sri A. K. Roy, ex-Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary to Government, Education Department and Sri P. C. Hota, ex-Secretary, Urban Development Department and Sri S. N. Mishra, Secretary to Government, Urban Development Department for extending me their guidance and support. I am thankful to the Central and State Government publicity media including the All India Radio and Doordarshan for the excellent publicity coverage for eliciting people's co-operation. I am also fortunate in having a set of dedicated officers and staff in this directorate who had over-worked to make the 1981 Census a success and to bring this compilation and printing of the provisional figures presented in this booklet.

12. Lastly, I take this opportunity to acknowledge my deep feeling of gratitude to Sri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India for the inspiring guidance and leadership at every stage.

APPENDIX—1

*List of Officers of the Directorate*

| Name of the Officer<br>1 | | Designation<br>2 |
|---|---|---|
| A. R. Nanda | ... | Director |
| B. C. Das | ... | Deputy Director |
| S. K. Swain | ... | Deputy Director |
| M. M. Das | ... | Assistant Director |
| P. K. Rout | ... | Assistant Director |
| *Regional Tabulation Offices* | | |
| B. Sahoo | ... | Deputy Director |
| N. C. Dutta | ... | Deputy Director |
| J. Panda | ... | Deputy Director |
| P. C. Roy | ... | Deputy Director |
| P. K. Mahapatra | ... | Deputy Director |

APPENDIX—2

*Officials who worked in the "Provisional Population Totals—1981 Census Project"*

**Compilation**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. R. Mohanty | ... | Investigator |
| M. K. Mukherjee | ... | Investigator |
| A. K. Paul | ... | Tabulation Officer |
| M. D. Singh | ... | Tabulation Officer |
| K. C. Swain | .. | Tabulation Officer |
| N. Das | ... | Statistical Assistant |
| P. K. Sahu | ... | Statistical Assistant |
| J. K. Mohanty | ... | Computor |
| S. Behera | .. | Computor |
| D. N. Das | ... | Computor |

**Mapping**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. P. Rout | .. | Senior Geographer |
| M. N. Das | ... | Artist |
| S. Mulia | ... | Artist |
| S. K. Nayak | ... | Draftsman |
| S. C. Mallick | ... | Draftsman |

**Printing**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. K. Mishra | ... | Printing Inspector |
| B. K. Sahu | ... | Proof Reader |
| D. N. Mishra | ... | Proof Reader |

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

## Size and distribution of population

13. According to the provisional population figures thrown up by the 1981 Census as at the sunrise of 1st March, 1981, Orissa has a population of 26,272,054 consisting of 13,253,523 males and 13,018,531 females. This is 3·84 per cent of India's total population of 683,810,051 as recorded in 1981 Census. Orissa maintains the 11th position in the ranking among the States and Union Territories of India so far as the population size is concerned. The statement—1 gives the provisional population figures along with their sex break-up and number of literates for States and Union Territories of India for the 1981 Census.

STATEMENT—1

Provisional population totals
1981 Census

| India/States/UTs | Total Population 1981 | | | Total Literates 1981 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **INDIA** | **683,810,051** | **353,347,249** | **330,462,802** | **†237,991,932** | **†158,837,215** | **†79,154,717** |
| **States** | | | | | | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 53,403,619 | 27,035,531 | 26,368,088 | 15,989,266 | 10,578,388 | 5,410,878 |
| 2. Assam* | 19,902,826 | 10,472,712 | 9,430,114 | NA | NA | NA |
| 3. Bihar | 69.823,154 | 35,865,467 | 33,957,687 | 18,163,410 | 13,551,736 | 4,611,674 |
| 4. Gujarat | 33,960,905 | 17,484,540 | 16,476,365 | 14,858,075 | 9,534,470 | 5,323,605 |
| 5. Haryana | 12,850,902 | 6.846,153 | 6,004,749 | 4,605,649 | 3,271,047 | 1,334,602 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 4,237,569 | 2,131,312 | 2,106,257 | 1,777,201 | 1,115,973 | 661,228 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir* | 5,981,600 | 3,062,200 | 2,919,400 | NA | NA | NA |
| 8. Karnataka | 37,043,451 | 18,369,494 | 18,173,957 | 14,228,947 | 9,171,677 | 5,057,270 |
| 9. Kerala | 25,403,217 | 12,487,961 | 12,915,256 | 17,571,819 | 9,244,609 | 8,327,210 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 52,131,717 | 26,856,752 | 25,274,965 | 14,502,063 | 10,574,919 | 3,927,144 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 62,693,898 | 32,341,115 | 30,352,783 | 29,695,721 | 19,046,963 | 10,648,758 |
| 12. Manipur | 1,433,691 | 727,108 | 706,583 | 601,943 | 385,123 | 216,820 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 1,327,874 | 678,383 | 648,991 | 441,077 | 251,056 | 190,021 |
| 14. Nagaland | 773,281 | 414,231 | 359,050 | 324,700 | 203,643 | 121,057 |
| 15. **Orissa** | **26,272,054** | **13,253,523** | **13,018,531** | **8,964,625** | **6,216,037** | **2,748,588** |
| 16. Punjab | 16,669,755 | 8,840,234 | 7,829,521 | 6,791,547 | 4,118,415 | 2,673,132 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 34,102,912 | 17,749,282 | 16,353,630 | 8,201 615 | 6,350,945 | 1,850,670 |
| 18. Sikkim | 315,682 | 171,959 | 143,723 | 106,730 | 75,066 | 31,714 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 48,297,456 | 24,420,228 | 23,877,228 | 22,111,593 | 13,965,132 | 8,146,461 |
| 20. Tripura | 2,060,139 | 1,057,714 | 1,002,475 | 856,688 | 539,932 | 316,756 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 110,858,019 | 58,780,640 | 52,077,379 | 30,358,013 | 22,845,887 | 7,512,126 |
| 22. West Bengal | 54,485,560 | 28,505,151 | 25,980,409 | 22,271,867 | 14,391,808 | 7,830,059 |
| **Union Territories** | | | | | | |
| 1. A & N Islands | 188,254 | 106,889 | 81,365 | 96,520 | 62,470 | 34,050 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 628,050 | 335,941 | 292,109 | 126,185 | 94,002 | 32,183 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 450,061 | 254,208 | 195,853 | 291,091 | 174,953 | 116,138 |
| 4. D & N Haveli | 103,677 | 52,514 | 51,163 | 27,578 | 19,007 | 8,571 |
| 5. Delhi | 6,196,414 | 3,422,550 | 2,773,864 | 3,783,611 | 2,325,804 | 1,457,807 |
| 6. Goa, Daman & Diu | 1,082,117 | 546,260 | 535,857 | 604,489 | 353,832 | 250,657 |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 40,237 | 20,367 | 19,870 | 22,018 | 13,233 | 8,785 |
| 8. Mizoram | 487,774 | 251,988 | 235,786 | 290,241 | 166,296 | 123,945 |
| 9. Pondicherry | 604,136 | 304,342 | 299,794 | 327,600 | 194,792 | 132,808 |

† Excludes the figures for Assam and Jammu & Kashmir

* Projected figures

NA—Not Available

13.1. The distribution of population among the districts of Orissa, with their sex break-up, as reported by census during 1971 and 198', is given in statement-2.

STATEMENT –2

Distribution of population by Districts in 1971 and 19[illegible]

| State/Districts | Population 198[illegible] | | | Population 1971 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **ORISSA** | **26,272,054** | **13,253,523** | **13,018,531** | **21,944,615** | **11.041,083** | **10 903,532** |
| Sambalpur | 2,274,12[illegible] | 1,152,735 | 1,121,390 | 1,844,898 | 933 232 | 911,566 |
| Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | [illegible]91,754 | 645,064 | 1.030,758 | 530,836 | 499,922 |
| Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 559,459 | 550,287 | 955,514 | 483,334 | 472,180 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,576,987 | 792,315 | 784,672 | 1,434,200 | 721,914 | 712,286 |
| Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 1,138,904 | 1,114,186 | 1,830,504 | 928,342 | 902,162 |
| Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 2,340.[illegible]10 | 2,277,438 | 3,827,678 | 1.927 033 | 1,900,645 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 804,261 | 772,304 | 1,293,914 | 654,334 | 639.580 |
| Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 712,772 | 356,362 | 356,410 | 621,675 | 310,233 | 311,442 |
| Balangir | 1,452,675 | 728,875 | 723,800 | 1,263,657 | 633,965 | 629,692 |
| Kalahandi | 1.329,780 | 661,212 | 668,568 | 1,163,869 | 578,929 | 584,940 |
| Koraput | 2,467,329 | 1,237.412 | 1,229,917 | 2,043,281 | 1,031,833 | 1,011,448 |
| Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 1,305,125 | 1,347,574 | 2,293,808 | 1,123,160 | 1,170,648 |
| Puri | 2,911,720 | 1,484,799 | 1,426,921 | 2,340,859 | 1,183,838 | 1,157,021 |

STATEMENT—3

Statement showing the ranking of Districts in population size

| Rank in 1981 | Districts in order of population size | Population 1981 | Percentage to total population | Rank in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **ORISSA** | **26,272,054** | **100·00** | |
| 1. | Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 17·58 | 1 |
| 2. | Puri | 2,911,720 | 11·08 | 2 |
| 3. | Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 10·10 | 3 |
| 4. | Koraput | 2,467,329 | 9·39 | 4 |
| 5. | Sambalpur | 2,274,125 | 8 [illegible]6 | 5 |
| 6. | Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 8·58 | 6 |
| 7. | Mayurbhanj | 1,576,987 | 6·00 | 7 |
| 8. | Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 6·00 | 8 |
| 9. | Balangir | 1,452,675 | 5 53 | 9 |
| 10. | Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | 5·09 | 11 |
| 11. | Kal[illegible]handi | 1,329,780 | 5·06 | 10 |
| 12. | Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 4·22 | 12 |
| 13. | Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 712,772 | 2·7[illegible] | 13 |

13.2. Among the districts, Cuttack continues to be the most populous district of the State having a population of 46·18 lakhs, which constitutes 17·58 per cent of the total population of the State. Similarly Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) is the least populous district having a population of 7·13 lakhs accounting for 2·71 per cent of the State population. The statement-3 presents the districts of the State arranged in order of population size as per 1981 census and their ranking in 1971 and 1981.

## Area

14. Orissa has an area of 155,707 *square kilometres as reported by the Survey* of India. The area figure of the State is provisional. The statement-4 gives the area and population of each district as per the 1981 census and ranking of each district according to area and population in 1971 and 1981. It is revealed from the

statement that Koraput district having an area of 26,961 square kilometres (with 17·32 per cent of the total area of the State) ranks first, while it ranks fourth according to the population size. Similarly Baleshwar is the smallest district having an area of 6,311 square kilometres which accounts for 4·05 per cent of the State's area. This district occupies the sixth position according to population size with 8·58 per cent of the total population of the State.

STATEMENT 4

Ranking of Districts by area and population

| Districts | Population 1981 | | | Rank in Population 1971 | Area 1981 | | | Rank in area 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population | Percentage to total population of Orissa | Rank in Population | | Area (in sq. kms.) | Percentage to total area of Orissa | Rank in area | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 17·58 | 1 | 1 | 11,142 | 7·16 | 5 | 5 |
| Puri | 2,911,720 | 11·08 | 2 | 2 | 10,182 | 6·54 | 9 | 9 |
| Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 10·10 | 3 | 3 | 12,556 | 8·06 | 3 | 3 |
| Koraput | 2,467,329 | 9·39 | 4 | 4 | 26,961 | 17·32 | 1 | 1 |
| Sambalpur | 2,274,125 | 8·66 | 5 | 5 | 17,516 | 11·25 | 2 | 2 |
| Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 8·58 | 6 | 6 | 6,311 | 4·05 | 13 | 13 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,576,937 | 6·00 | 7 | 7 | 10,418 | 6·69 | 8 | 8 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 6·00 | 8 | 8 | 10,827 | 6·95 | 7 | 7 |
| Balangir | 1,452,675 | 5·53 | 9 | 9 | 8,913 | 5·72 | 11 | 11 |
| Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | 5·09 | 10 | 11 | 9,712 | 6·24 | 10 | 10 |
| Kalahandi | 1,329,780 | 5·06 | 11 | 10 | 11,772 | 7·56 | 4 | 4 |
| Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 4·22 | 12 | 12 | 8,303 | 5·33 | 12 | 12 |
| Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 712,772 | 2·71 | 13 | 13 | 11,094 | 7·13 | 6 | 6 |

## Density

15. The density of population of Orissa was 113 persons per square kilometre in 1961 which increased to 141 during 1971 census. This was far below the all India figure of 173 persons per square kilometre during 1971. However the density of population of Orissa now stands at 169 persons per square kilometre.

15. 1. Among the districts of the State Cuttack continues to be the most thickly populated area, the density being 414 persons per square kilometre. The lowest density of 64 persons per square kilometre has been recorded in respect of Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) district. The statement-5 gives the ranking of districts according to density of population in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT—5

Statement showing the Districts arranged in the order of Density of Population (Density of Population of Orissa : 169 per square kilometre)

| Rank in 1981 | Districts | Density of Population per square kilometre in 1981 | Density of Population per square kilometre in 1971 | Rank in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Cuttack | 414 | 341 | 1 |
| 2. | Baleshwar | 357 | 286 | 2 |
| 3. | Puri | 286 | 230 | 3 |
| 4. | Ganjam | 211 | 183 | 4 |
| 5. | Balangir | 163 | 142 | 5 |
| 6. | Mayurbhanj | 151 | 138 | 6 |
| 7. | Dhenkanal | 146 | 120 | 7 |
| 8. | Sundargarh | 138 | 107 | 9 |
| 9. | Keonjhar | 134 | 116 | 8 |
| 10. | Sambalpur | 130 | 105 | 10 |
| 11. | Kalahandi | 113 | 98 | 11 |
| 12. | Koraput | 92 | 76 | 12 |
| 13. | Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 64 | 56 | 13 |

## Growth rate

16. The decennial growth rate of the State's population during 1971—81 stands at 19·72 per cent compared to the growth rate of 19·82 per cent during 1951—61 and 25·05 per cent during 1961—71. The growth rate has shown a downward trend during the current decade. The annual growth rate of the State works out to 1·97 per cent during 1971 81 compared to 2·50 per cent during 1961—71. The all India growth rate stood at 21·51 per cent during 1951—61 and 24·80 per cent during 1961—71. It may be seen from the Table—2 that during the period from 1901—1951 the decadal variation in growth rate was well within 12·00 per cent whereas there has been phenomenal rise in the subsequent decades till 1971. The statement-6 indicates the decadal growth rate of Orissa since 1901.

STATEMENT—6

Statement showing the Population Growth of Orissa from 1901—1981

| Year | Population | Percentage of decadal Growth rate | Percentage of progressive Growth rate over 1901 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | 10,302,917 | — | — |
| 1911 | 11,378,875 | +10·44 | + 10·44 |
| 1921 | 11,158,586 | — 1·94 | + 8·31 |
| 1931 | 12,491,056 | +11·94 | + 21·24 |
| 1941 | 13,767,988 | +10·22 | + 33·63 |
| 1951 | 14,645,946 | + 6·38 | + 42·15 |
| 1961 | 17,548,846 | +19·82 | + 70·33 |
| 1971 | 21,944,615 | +25·05 | +112·99 |
| 1981 | 26,272,054 | +19·72 | +155·00 |

16. 1. Districtwise growth rate of population during 1961—71 and 1971—81 is given in the statement-7.

STATEMENT—7

Statement showing the growth rate of population districtwise 1971—81 and its comparison with 1961—71 growth rate

| Sl. No. | State/District | Percentage of growth rate of population | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1971—81 | 1961—71 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | ORISSA | +19·72 | +25·05 |
| 1. | Sambalpur | +23·27 | +22·29 |
| 2. | Sundargarh | +29·69 | +35·87 |
| 3. | Keonjhar | +16·14 | +28·55 |
| 4. | Mayurbhanj | + 9·93 | +19·12 |
| 5. | Baleshwar | +23·09 | +29·28 |
| 6. | Cuttack | +20·64 | +24·96 |
| 7. | Dhenkanal | +21·84 | +26·04 |
| 8. | Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | +14·65 | +20·85 |
| 9. | Balangir | +14·96 | +18·24 |
| 10. | Kalahandi | +14·26 | +22·92 |
| 11. | Koraput | +20·75 | +30·89 |
| 12. | Ganjam | +15·65 | +22·50 |
| 13. | Puri | +24·39 | +25·51 |

16. 2. During the current decade six districts, viz., Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani), Balangir, Kalahandi and Ganjam have registered a growth rate less than the State average of 19·72 per cent. The other districts, viz., Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Baleshwar, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Koraput and Puri have registered higher growth rate than the State average. The statement-8 gives the population figures of all districts of Orissa since 1901. The Table - 2 gives the percentage of variation in the growth rate from 1901 onwards.

16. 3 As against the State growth of 19·72 per cent the rural and urban growth rate for the State stands at 15·26 per cent and 68 29 per cent respectively during the decade compared to 22·26 per cent and 66.30 per cent recorded during 1961—71.

STATEMENT—8

Decadal variation in population since 1901

CENSUS—1981

Provisional Figures

| Sl. No. | State/District | Population | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 (Provisional) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | **ORISSA** | **10,302,917** | **11,378,875** | **11,158,586** | **12,491,056** | **13,767,988** | **14,645,946** | **17,548,846** | **21,944,615** | **26,272,054** |
| 1. | Sambalpur | 789,258 | 913,938 | 955,412 | 1,067,702 | 1,202,584 | 1,301,804 | 1,508,686 | 1,844,898 | 2,274,125 |
| 2. | Sundargarh | 277,173 | 362,138 | 377,449 | 436,860 | 490,708 | 552,203 | 758,617 | 1,030,758 | 1,336,818 |
| 3. | Keonjhar | 285,758 | 364,702 | 379,496 | 460,609 | 529,786 | 588,441 | 743,315 | 955,514 | 1,109,746 |
| 4. | Mayurbhanj | 610,383 | 729,218 | 754,314 | 889,603 | 984,741 | 1,028,825 | 1,204,043 | 1,434,200 | 1,576,987 |
| 5. | Baleshwar | 1,140,102 | 1,124,282 | 1,045,726 | 1,059,194 | 1,108,775 | 1,106,012 | 1,415,923 | 1,830,504 | 2,253,090 |
| 6. | Cuttack | 2,205,296 | 2,258,749 | 2,195,263 | 2,336,883 | 2,446,956 | 2,528,237 | 3,063,072 | 3,827,678 | 4,617,748 |
| 7. | Dhenkanal | 570,641 | 589,414 | 513,885 | 634,035 | 740,041 | 837,138 | 1,026,553 | 1,293,914 | 1,576,565 |
| 8. | Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 334,036 | 378,039 | 376,355 | 411,669 | 450,059 | 456,895 | 514,427 | 621,675 | 712,772 |
| 9. | Balangir | 447,625 | 624,417 | 721,207 | 804,844 | 871,804 | 917,875 | 1,068,686 | 1,263.657 | 1,452,675 |
| 10. | Kalahandi | 449,137 | 540,495 | 550,358 | 655,194 | 745,313 | 805,675 | 946,874 | 1,163,869 | 1,329,780 |
| 11. | Koraput | 722,792 | 868,955 | 841,260 | 992,839 | 1,176,989 | 1,322,640 | 1,561,051 | 2,043,281 | 2,467,329 |
| 12. | Ganjam | 1,141,963 | 1,269,686 | 1,228,465 | 1,391,069 | 1,560,669 | 1,624,829 | 1,872,530 | 2,293,808 | 2 652,699 |
| 13. | Puri | 1,328,753 | 1,354,842 | 1,218,796 | 1,350,555 | 1,459,563 | 1,575,372 | 1,865,069 | 2,340,859 | 2,911,720 |

**Sex ratio**

17. Orissa is one of the States in India which had maintained surplus female population up to 1961. However, a trend of persistent decline in the number of females had set in since the year 1921. The figure of females in 1921 was 1086 for 1000 males. The surplus of 86 females for every 1000 males during 1921 was reduced to 67 in 1931, 53 in 1941, 22 in 1951 and to 1 in 1961. However, the trend took a reverse turn during 1971 as the female population was 988 for 1000 males. During the current census of 1981, the ratio is 982 for every thousand males.

17. 1. Keonjhar and Baleshwar districts having a female population of 984 and 978 respectively per 1000 males are nearer the State average of 982. The district Ganjam has recorded the highest female population of 1033 for every 1000 males as against the district Sundargarh having the lowest ratio of female population of 933 for every 1000 males. The Table-1 discloses districtwise male and female population along with sex ratio ( females per 1000 males ).

17. 2. So far as the cities of Orissa are concerned, the number of females to male population may be seen from Table-4. Berhampur has recorded the highest sex ratio with a female population of 924 for 1000 males as against Bhubaneswar reported to have the lowest sex ratio with a female population of 757 for every 1000 males. While the overall sex ratio of Orissa during 1981 is 982 females for 1000 males, such ratio for urban area is 859 and for rural area is 1000.

***Literacy***

18. According to the criteria laid down at the 1981 census as well as in the earlier censuses, a person considered as a literate if he is able to read and write in any language with understanding. A person who can merely read and cannot write with understanding is not considered as a literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received formal education or should have passed in a minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less have been treated as illiterate even if any child is going to school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words. However, the literacy rate will undergo slight change when the break up of this age group becomes available after the processing of data and the same is excluded from the total population.

18.1. The male and female literacy rate recorded in 1971 is 38 29 per cent and 13·92 per cent respectively as against the average of 26·18 per cent. The current operation has recorded the literacy of 46·90 per cent for males and 21·11 per cent for females, as may be seen from the Table-3. The districtwise position on literacy and their inter-se ranking in the present operation as well as the earlier census of 1971 may be seen from the statement-9.

STATEMENT—9

**Statement showing the Districts arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1981 census and comparison with 1971**

| Rank in 1981 | Districts | Literacy rate in 1981 | Literacy rate in 1971 | Rank in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Puri | 45·71 | 35·34 | 2 |
| 2. | Cuttack | 45·33 | 36·43 | 1 |
| 3. | Baleshwar | 41·84 | 33·71 | 3 |
| 4. | Dhenkanal | 36·70 | 27·76 | 4 |
| 5. | Sundargarh | 36·17 | 26·47 | 6 |
| 6. | Sambalpur | 34·02 | 27 12 | 5 |
| 7. | Ganjam | 30·78 | 24·42 | 7 |
| 8. | Keonjhar | 29·89 | 21·25 | 8 |
| 9. | Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 26 61 | 19·79 | 10 |
| 10. | Balangir | 25·78 | 19·92 | 9 |
| 11. | Mayurbhanj | 25·47 | 18·05 | 11 |
| 12. | Kalahandi | 19·35 | 13·85 | 12 |
| 13. | Koraput | 15·83 | 10·58 | 13 |

18.2. Sexwise speaking, literacy among females has improved from 13·92 per cent in 1971 to 21·11 per cent during 1981 having corresponding increase in male population from 38·29 per cent in 1971 to 46·90 per cent in 1981.

18.3. Among the districts, Puri has the highest literacy rate having 45·71 per cent followed by Cuttack (45·33 per cent) and Baleshwar ( 41·84 per cent ).

18.4. The lowest rate is observed in Koraput district (15·83 per cent).

18.5. Among the cities of Orissa, Bhubaneswar has recorded the highest literacy rate of 66·97 per cent as against Sambalpur having the lowest rate of 53·68 per cent.

18.6. The distribution of the highest male as well as female literacy rate of 74·42 and 57·14 per cent goes to Bhubaneswar city. The Table-4 gives the literacy rate of the cities (towns having a population of more than one lakh) in Orissa.

**Urbanisation**

19. In 1971 census 81 places comprising 25 Municipal towns, 39 Notified Area Council towns and 17 non-statutory Census towns were taken as urban area in the State. In 1981 census 108 units comprising 27 Municipalities, 68 N. A. Cs and 13 non-statutory census towns have been brought under the urban frame. In addition to the statutory bodies under the name of Municipalities and N. A. Cs, notified by the State Government, the concept of non-statutory 'Census Town' has been evolved during earlier censuses for projecting non-municipal locations having distinct urban characteristics. Accordingly 13 locations in the State have been categorised as 'Census Towns' for the present operation

19.1. Similarly the concept of 'Urban Agglomeration' introduced during the 1971 census has also been adopted for the present operation. The idea behind the concept of Urban Agglomeration is to delineate a comprehensive area having continuous urban spread comprising a core town with its urban out-growth or two or more contiguous towns with the urban out-growth and to present comprehensive demographic and socio-economic picture of the agglomerated urban area as a whole. Accordingly, 8 Urban Agglomerations have been retained in the urban frame for the 1981 census operation.

19.2. The percentage of urban population to the total population of the State recorded during 1981 is 11·82 against the percentage of 8·41 recorded during 1971. The percentage of urban population at all India level recorded during 1971 was 19·91. However the corresponding figure for 1981 is not yet available. During the current operation, one urban area of the State existing during 1971 has been declassified to rural, whereas 28 new urban bodies have been brought to the urban frame during 1981. According to population size, towns have been classified into six categories during the current operation and number of towns falling under each category is given below :

| *Class* | *Population size* | *No. of towns* |
|---|---|---|
| I | 100,000+ | 6 |
| II | 50,000—99,999 | 8 |
| III | 20,000—49,999 | 26 |
| IV | 10,000—19,999 | 40 |
| V | 5,000—9,999 | 25 |
| VI | Less than 5,000 | 3 |

19.3 However, the State continues to be one of the least urbanised with 88·18 per cent of population living in rural areas.

19.4 The rural-urban composition of the population of districts of Orissa may be seen from statement-10.

STATEMENT—10

Rural Urban composition of population of State and Districts

| Name of State/ District | Total Population | Rural Population | Urban Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **ORISSA** | **26,272,054** | **23,166,419** | **3,105,635** |
| Sambalpur | 2,274,125 | 1,920,967 | 353,158 |
| Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | 928,759 | 408,059 |
| Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 983,501 | 126,245 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,576,987 | 1,486,473 | 90,514 |
| Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 2,067,163 | 185,927 |
| Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 4,142,652 | 475,096 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 1,452,855 | 123,710 |
| Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | 712,772 | 675,656 | 37,116 |
| Balangir | 1,452,675 | 1,319,687 | 132,988 |
| Kalahandi | 1,329,780 | 1,249,272 | 80,508 |
| Koraput | 2,467,329 | 2,187,228 | 280,101 |
| Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 2,272,703 | 379,996 |
| Puri | 2,911,720 | 2,479,503 | 432,217 |

19·5 Incidentally, it may be mentioned that although Cuttack is the largest city of the State, its population constitutes 7·07 per cent of the total population of the district. The overall urban growth rate recorded was 86·79 per cent during 1951—61, 66·30 per cent during 1961—71 and 68·29 per cent during 1971—81.

PROVISIONAL

POPULATION TABLES

# TABLE—1

*Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts*

1981—CENSUS
( Provisional Figures )

| State/District | Population 1981 | | | Sex-ratio ( females per 1000 males ) | | Density of population per sq. Km. | | Decennial Growth rate of population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1971 | 1981 | 1971 | 1981 | 1961—71 | 1971—81 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **ORISSA** | **26,272,054** | **13,253,523** | **13,018,531** | **988** | **982** | **141** | **169** | **+25·05** | **+19·72** |
| Sambalpur | 2,274,125 | 1,152,735 | 1,121,390 | 977 | 973 | 105 | 130 | +22·29 | +23·27 |
| Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | 691,754 | 645,064 | 942 | 933 | 107 | 138 | +35·87 | +29·69 |
| Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 559,459 | 550,287 | 977 | 984 | 116 | 134 | +28·55 | +16·14 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,576,987 | 792,315 | 784,672 | 987 | 990 | 138 | 151 | +19·12 | + 9·96 |
| Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 1,138,904 | 1,114,186 | 972 | 978 | 286 | 357 | +29·28 | +23·09 |
| Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 2,340,310 | 2,277,438 | 986 | 973 | 341 | 414 | +24·96 | +20·64 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 804,261 | 772,304 | 977 | 960 | 120 | 146 | +26·04 | +21·84 |
| Baudh-Khondmals ( Phulabani ) | 712,772 | 356,362 | 356,410 | 1,004 | 1,000 | 56 | 64 | +20·85 | +14·65 |
| Balangir | 1,452,675 | 728,875 | 723,800 | 993 | 993 | 142 | 163 | +18·24 | +14·96 |
| Kalahandi | 1,329,780 | 661,212 | 668.568 | 1,010 | 1,011 | 98 | 113 | +22·92 | +14·26 |
| Koraput | 2,467,329 | 1,237,412 | 1,229,917 | 980 | 994 | 76 | 92 | +30·89 | +20·75 |
| Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 1,305,125 | 1,347,574 | 1,042 | 1,033 | 183 | 211 | +22·50 | +15·65 |
| Puri | 2,911,720 | 1,484,799 | 1,426,921 | 977 | 961 | 230 | 286 | +25·51 | +24·39 |

# TABLE—2

*Decadal Variation in Population since 1901*

1981—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

| State/ District | Percentage Decadal Variation in Population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901—1911 | 1911—1921 | 1921—1931 | 1931—1941 | 1941—1951 | 1951—1961 | 1961—1971 | 1971—1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **ORISSA** | **+10·44** | **— 1·94** | **+11·94** | **+10·22** | **+ 6·38** | **+19·82** | **+25·05** | **+19·72** |
| Sambalpur | +15·80 | + 4·54 | +11·75 | +12·63 | + 8·25 | +15·89 | +22·29 | +23·27 |
| Sundargarh | +30·65 | + 4·23 | +15·74 | +12·33 | +12·53 | +37·38 | +35·87 | +29·69 |
| Keonjhar | +27·63 | + 4·06 | +21·37 | +15·02 | +11·07 | +26·32 | +28·55 | +16·14 |
| Mayurbhanj | +19·47 | + 3·44 | +17·94 | +10·69 | + 4·48 | +17·03 | +19·12 | + 9·96 |
| Baleshwar | — 1·39 | — 6·99 | + 1·29 | + 4·68 | — 0·25 | +28·02 | +29·28 | +23·09 |
| Cuttack | + 2·42 | — 2·81 | + 6·45 | + 4·71 | + 3·32 | +21·15 | +24·96 | +20·64 |
| Dhenkanal | + 3·29 | —12·81 | +23·38 | +16·72 | +13·12 | +22·63 | +26·04 | +21·84 |
| Baudh-Khondmals (Phulabani) | +13·17 | — 0·45 | + 9·38 | + 9·33 | + 1·52 | +12·59 | +20·85 | +14·65 |
| Balangir | +39·50 | +15·50 | +11·60 | + 8·32 | + 5·28 | +16·43 | +18·24 | +14·96 |
| Kalahandi | +20·34 | + 1·82 | +19·05 | +13·75 | + 8·10 | +17·53 | +22·92 | +14·26 |
| Koraput | +20·22 | — 3·12 | +17·93 | +18·55 | +12·37 | +18·03 | +30·89 | +20·75 |
| Ganjam | +11·18 | — 3·25 | +13·24 | +12·19 | + 4·11 | +15·24 | +22·50 | +15·65 |
| Puri | + 1·96 | —10·04 | +10·81 | + 8·07 | + 7·93 | +18·39 | +25·51 | +24·39 |

## TABLE - 3

**Literacy** (*including Population in age-group 0—4*)

1981—CENSUS
( Provisional Figures )

| State/District | Total Population 1981 | | | Literate Population 1981 | | | Percentage of Literates to Total Population | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Orissa** | **26,272,054** | **13,253,523** | **13,018,531** | **8,964,625** | **6,216,037** | **2,748,588** | **26·18** | **38·29** | **13·92** | **34·12** | **46 90** | **21·11** |
| Sambalpur | 2,274,125 | 1,152,735 | 1,121,390 | 773,731 | 553,101 | 220,630 | 27·12 | 40·51 | 13·40 | 34·02 | 47·98 | 19·67 |
| Sundargarh | 1,336,818 | 691,754 | 645,064 | 483,502 | 327,460 | 156,042 | 26·47 | 36·67 | 15·63 | 36·17 | 47·34 | 24·19 |
| Keonjhar | 1,109,746 | 559,459 | 550,287 | 331,703 | 238,405 | 93,298 | 21·25 | 32·37 | 9·88 | 29·89 | 42·61 | 16·95 |
| Mayurbhanj | 1,576,987 | 792,315 | 784,672 | 401,693 | 293,253 | 108,440 | 18·05 | 27·97 | 8·00 | 25·47 | 37·01 | 13·82 |
| Baleshwar | 2,253,090 | 1,138,904 | 1,114,186 | 942,719 | 627,193 | 315,526 | 33·71 | 47·50 | 19·52 | 41·84 | 55·07 | 28·32 |
| Cuttack | 4,617,748 | 2,340,310 | 2,277,438 | 2,093,063 | 1,357,403 | 735,660 | 36·43 | 49·80 | 22·87 | 45·33 | 58·00 | 32·30 |
| Dhenkanal | 1,576,565 | 804,261 | 772,304 | 578,580 | 413,398 | 165,182 | 27·76 | 42·03 | 13·16 | 36·70 | 51·40 | 21·39 |
| Baudh-Khondmals ( Phulabani ) | 712,772 | 356,362 | 356,410 | 189,655 | 149,517 | 40,138 | 19·79 | 32·93 | 6·70 | 26·61 | 41·96 | 11·26 |
| Balangir | 1,452,675 | 728,875 | 723,800 | 374,538 | 290,982 | 83,556 | 19·92 | 32·28 | 7·48 | 25·78 | 39·92 | 11·54 |
| Kalahandi | 1,329,780 | 661,212 | 668,568 | 257,290 | 206,169 | 51,121 | 13·85 | 23·19 | 4·61 | 19·35 | 31·18 | 7·65 |
| Koraput | 2,467,329 | 1,237,412 | 1,229,917 | 390,536 | 286,673 | 103,863 | 10·58 | 16·11 | 4·95 | 15·83 | 23·17 | 8·44 |
| Ganjam | 2,652,699 | 1,305,125 | 1,347,574 | 816,628 | 589,259 | 227,369 | 24·42 | 37·76 | 11·62 | 30·78 | 45·15 | 16·87 |
| Puri | 2,911,720 | 1,484,799 | 1,426,921 | 1,330,987 | 883,224 | 447,763 | 35·34 | 49·81 | 20·54 | 45·71 | 59·48 | 31·38 |

## TABLE—4

*Statement showing cities with a population of 100,000 and above*

1981—CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

| Sl. No. | Name of Urban Agglomeration/ City | Provisional Population 1981 | | | Sex Ratio | Total Literates | | | Literacy rates | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Cuttack Urban Agglomeration | 326,468 | 182,268 | 144,200 | 791 | 205,271 | 129,109 | 76,162 | 62·88 | 70·83 | 52·82 | |
| | (a) Cuttack Municipality and other areas | 294,334 | 163,610 | 130,724 | 799 | 185,457 | 115,629 | 69,828 | 63·01 | 70 67 | 53·42 | |
| | (i) Cuttack Municipality | 269,064 | 149,111 | 119,953 | 804 | 168,992 | 104,765 | 64,227 | 62·81 | 70·26 | 53·54 | |
| | (ii) Cuttack Industrial Estate (outgrowth) | 14,089 | 8,435 | 5,654 | 670 | 10,041 | 6,695 | 3,346 | 71·27 | 79·37 | 59·18 | |
| | (iii) Cuttack C.R.R.I. and other Govt. Colonies (outgrowth) | 5,902 | 3,145 | 2,757 | 877 | 3,391 | 2,168 | 1,223 | 57·46 | 68·93 | 44·36 | |
| | (iv) Jagatpur Industrial Estate areas (outgrowth) (Nimpur village) | 5,279 | 2,919 | 2,360 | 808 | 3,033 | 2,001 | 1,032 | 57·45 | 68·55 | 43·73 | |
| | (b) Chowdwar Municipality | 32,134 | 18,658 | 13,476 | 722 | 19,814 | 13,480 | 6,334 | 61·66 | 72·25 | 47·00 | |
| 2. | Rourkela Urban Agglomeration | 321,326 | 179,331 | 141,995 | 792 | 192,126 | 123,103 | 69,023 | 59·79 | 68·65 | 48·61 | |
| | (a) Rourkela Steel Township N.A.C. and other areas | 213,279 | 118,207 | 95,072 | 804 | 133,218 | 83,768 | 49,450 | 62·46 | 70·87 | 52·01 | |
| | (i) Rourkela Steel Township N.A.C. | 205,598 | 114,048 | 91,550 | 803 | 129,442 | 81,254 | 48,188 | 62·96 | 71·25 | 52·64 | |
| | (ii) I. D. L. Factory area and other Colony areas (outgrowth) | 7,681 | 4,159 | 3,522 | 847 | 3,776 | 2,514 | 1,262 | 49·16 | 60·45 | 35·83 | |
| | (b) Rourkela Civil Township N. A. C. | 95,960 | 54,888 | 41,072 | 748 | 54,520 | 36,289 | 18,231 | 56·82 | 66·11 | 44·39 | |
| | (c) Jalda Census Town | 12,087 | 6,236 | 5,851 | 938 | 4,388 | 3,046 | 1,342 | 36·30 | 48·85 | 22·94 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Bhubaneswar City | 219,419 | 124,883 | 94,536 | 757 | 146,953 | 92,938 | 54,015 | 66·97 | 74·42 | 57·14 | |
| 4. | Berhampur City | 162,407 | 84,396 | 78,011 | 924 | 92,942 | 56,776 | 36,166 | 57·23 | 67·27 | 46·36 | |
| 5. | Sambalpur Urban Agglomeration | 162,190 | 86,252 | 75,938 | 880 | 87,070 | 55,564 | 31,506 | 53·68 | 64·42 | 41·49 | |
| | (a) Sambalpur Municipality and other areas | 112,645 | 59,520 | 53,125 | 893 | 60,011 | 37 752 | 22,259 | 53·27 | 63·43 | 41·90 | |
| | (i) Sambalpur Municipality | 110,296 | 58,269 | 52,027 | 893 | 58,929 | 37,019 | 21,910 | 53·43 | 63·53 | 42·11 | |
| | (ii) Outgrowth Areas | 2,349 | 1,251 | 1,098 | 878 | 1,082 | 733 | 349 | 46·06 | 58·59 | 31·79 | |
| | (b) Hirakud N. A. C. | 21,667 | 11,492 | 10,175 | 885 | 11,651 | 7,545 | 4,106 | 53·77 | 65·65 | 40·35 | |
| | (c) Burla N. A. C. and other areas | 27,878 | 15,240 | 12,638 | 829 | 15,408 | 10,267 | 5,141 | 55·27 | 67 37 | 40·68 | |
| | (i) Burla N. A. C. | 24,691 | 13,621 | 11,070 | 813 | 14,206 | 9,454 | 4,752 | 57·54 | 69·41 | 42·93 | |
| | (ii) Outgrowth Areas | 3,187 | 1,619 | 1,568 | 968 | 1,202 | 813 | 389 | 37·72 | 50·22 | 24·81 | |
| 6. | Puri City | 101,089 | 53,878 | 47,211 | 876 | 59,889 | 36,611 | 23,278 | 59·24 | 67·95 | 49·31 | |

# MESSAGES

*MESSAGE OF*

## SHRI BHAGWAT DAYAL SHARMA, GOVERNOR OF ORISSA

*on the eve of the Houselisting Operation in April, 1980*

The next decennial population census of India will be taken up in February-March, 1981. This will be the twelfth in India, fourth since independence and fifth of its kind in Orissa. Census plays a very vital role as the most reliable source of data for formulation of policies and planning for national and regional development. India has earned a unique distinction in conducting the most massive national venture once every 10 years without any break over last 100 years and also presenting fairly comprehensive and correct data on various characteristics of its variegated population, family structure and housing conditions.

In this great national venture which is kept completely free from any bias, political or otherwise, the only concern is compilation and intelligent interpretation of statistical data collected from individuals, houses and establishments. From the various questionnaire in connection with the 1981 census one will certainly get an impression that some significant changes have been introduced to bring out a more comprehensive picture of each household economy. Census has to-day become not merely a counting of heads but a study of people in their sociological, demographic and economic settings.

2. As a very important preliminary step to the main operation put down for February-March, 1981, preparations are now going on all over our State for the first stage of the operation, namely, House-numbering and Houselisting which is scheduled to start from 7th April, 1980. This important field operation will go on all over the State from 7th April to the end of April, 1980. Apart from presenting a frame for the actual enumeration operation by way of identifying habitations and normal residents therein, this operation will throw up data regarding physically handicapped persons which will help in planning and framing policies for this socially disadvantage group. Besides, the houselisting operation is being synchronised with a fairly comprehensive economic census which will release some important data regarding enterprises of all categories barring purely agricultural activities like crop production and plantations. About 42,000 enumerators and 9,000 supervisors who form the core field functionaries for this massive operation have been appointed and are undergoing intensive training in the technique of the job they will carry out in April, 1980. They are mostly drawn from the local school teachers who had conducted this difficult task in the previous censuses. There could be no better agency to be entrusted with this work for 1980 houselisting operations and for the 1981 Census enumeration. The success of this great national undertaking depends on the dedicated work on the part of the school teachers and the large number of officials forming the chain in census.

3. It takes two to make the census : the enumerator and the enumerated. It is alongwith the fullest support and willing co-operation of the citizens that the census succeeds. The Indian Census Act guarantees that the information given is to be treated as completely confidential. This information given by the citizen to the enumerator will not be used as evidence in any court of law. I would appeal to the people of Orissa to furnish correct and complete replies to the questions put to them by the enumerators without any reservation. All possible help and co-operation and assistance must be extended to them with the realisation that it is a privilege to have participation in such a great national task.

4. With all your co-operation I expect even of Orissa the standard of our census would be one of the best in India.

*JAI HIND*

# ଭାରତରେ ୧୯୮୧ ଜନଗଣନା ଆରମ୍ଭର ଅବ୍ୟବହିତ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ କାନକୀ ବଲ୍ଲଭ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଙ୍କର ବେତାର ଭାଷଣ

ଭାରତରେ ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଏକ ଐତିହ୍ୟ ଓ ପରମ୍ପରା ରହିଛି । ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ତୃତୀୟ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଭାରତରେ ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଉଥିଲା ବୋଲି କୌଟିଲ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଅର୍ଥଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରୁ ସୂଚିତ ହୁଏ । ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସନ କାଳରେ ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ୧୮୭୧ ମସିହାରେ ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା । ତା'ର ଦଶବର୍ଷ ପରେ ବିଧିବଦ୍ଧ ଭାବରେ ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ୧୮୮୧ରେ ସମାହିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେହିଦିନରୁ ପ୍ରତି ଦଶ ବର୍ଷରେ ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଉଛି । ଚଳିତ ୧୯୮୧ର ଜନଗଣନାକୁ ମିଶାଇଲେ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ୧୧୦ ବର୍ଷ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେବ ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଦେଶର ଦ୍ୱାଦଶ ଜନଗଣନା ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ଫେବ୍ରୁୟାରୀ ୯ ତାରିଖଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେବ ଏବଂ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପହିଲାର ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟୋଦୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲୁ ରହିବ । ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ପହିଲାରୁ ୫ ତାରିଖ ଭିତରେ ସଂଶୋଧନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଂପନ୍ନ ହେବ ।

ସୁଖର କଥା ଯେ, ଚଳିତ ଜନଗଣନା ପରିବାର ଦୁଇ ସପ୍ତାହ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜନଗଣନା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସାକ୍ଷର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପୃଥକ ଭାବରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯିବ । ଆମ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଗତ ବର୍ଷ ଅପ୍ରେଲ-ମଇ ମାସରେ ଘର ନମ୍ବର କରିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସରିଯାଇଛି । ତାହା ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ସୁଗମ ଓ ତ୍ୱରାନ୍ୱିତ କରିବ ।

ଜନଗଣନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରାଯାଇଛି, ସେଥିରେ କେତେକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରାଯାଇଛି ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପରିବାରର ଅବସ୍ଥା, ପାରିବାରିକ ରୂପରେଖ ଏବଂ ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହେବ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପରିବାରର ବାସଗୃହ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ତଥ୍ୟ, ଯଥା : ଧର୍ମ, ତପଶିଲଭୁକ୍ତ ଜାତି ବା ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ, ଘରେ କହୁଥିବା ଭାଷା, ନିଜଘର ବା ଭଡ଼ାଘର, ଘର ତିଆରିରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ଉପାଦାନ, ବାସଗୃହରେ ଥିବା ମୌଳିକ ସୁବିଧା ଏବଂ ସେଥିରେ ରହୁଥିବା ବିବାହିତ ଦମ୍ପତି ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସଂପର୍କରେ ତଥ୍ୟ ମିଳିପାରିବ । ଗୃହରେ ରହୁଥିବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ବୟସ, ବୈବାହିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା, ମାତୃଭାଷା, ଜାଣିଥିବା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଭାଷା, ସାକ୍ଷରତା ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷାଗତ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ତଥା ସେମାନଙ୍କ କାମଧନ୍ଦା ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନ ପଚରାଯିବ । କେତେକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ଆସି ବାସ କରୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନେ ପୂର୍ବବାସସ୍ଥାନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର କାରଣ ବିଷୟ ଏବଂ ସନ୍ତାନସନ୍ତତିଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚରାଯିବ ।

ଜନଗଣନା ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ବିବାଦୀୟ ଜାତୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଠାରୁ ସଂଗୃହୀତ ତଥ୍ୟକୁ ସଜାଡ଼ି ତାକୁ ପରିସଂଖ୍ୟାନଭିତ୍ତିକ କରିବା ହିଁ ଏହାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ । ମୁଣ୍ଡଗଣତି କରିବା ଆମ ରଜ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ବିଘଟ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ; କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଜିର ଜନଗଣନା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ କେବଳ ମୁଣ୍ଡଗଣତିରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ ନୁହେଁ । ଏଥିରୁ ସାମାଜିକ, ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ଓ ଗ୍ରଲିଚଳଣି ସଂପର୍କରେ ବହୁ ତଥ୍ୟ ମିଳିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ ଭିତ୍ତିକରି ଆମେ ଯୋଜନା ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିଥାଉଁ । ଏହି ଜନଗଣନାର ଫଳାଫଳ ଆମର ସରକାରୀ ଓ ବେସରକାରୀ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଥିବା ଯୋଜନାକାରୀ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ ପ୍ରଶାସକ-ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଦେଶର ମୌଳିକ ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ଓ ଲୋକଶକ୍ତି ସଂପର୍କରେ ଚିତ୍ର ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେଇପାରିବ ।

ଏହି ବିଘଟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ସୁଗ୍ଭରୁରୂପେ ସଂପାଦନ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଦୁଇ ବର୍ଷ ଧରି ଏକ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଓ ପୁଂଖାନୁପୁଂଖ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତି ହୋଇଯାଇଛି । ଆମ ରଜ୍ୟରେ ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସ୍କୁଲ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ସମେତ ପ୍ରାୟ ୫୫ ହଜାର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଗତ ତିନିମାସ ଧରି ତାଲିମ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ସେମାନେ ଫେବୃୟାରୀ ୯ ତାରିଖଠାରୁ ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଲଗିପଡ଼ିବେ । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟପରାୟଣତା ଏବଂ ରଜ୍ୟର ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଆନ୍ତରିକ ସହଯୋଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ହିଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଟି ସଫଳ ହୋଇପାରିବ ।

ଜନଗଣନା ଭଳି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ସଂଶ୍ଳିଷ୍ଟ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବିଶେଷତଃ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭରେ ମୁଁ ଆନ୍ତରିକ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଜଣାଉଛି । ସେମାନଙ୍କର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟପରାୟଣତା ବିନା ଏଭଳି ଏକ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱସଂପନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପାଦିତ ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ଏଭଳି ଏକ ଜାତୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ସଂପାଦନ ଦିଗରେ ଗଣନାକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବେ ସହଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ମୁଁ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ନିବେଦନ କରୁଛି । ମୁଁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଭର ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ରୁତି ଦେଉଛି, ସେମାନେ ଯେଉଁ ତଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ, ତାହା ଜନଗଣନା ଆଇନ୍ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଗୋପନୀୟ ରଖାଯିବ ।

ମୁଁ ଏହି ଜାତୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଫଳତା କାମନା କରୁଛି ।

ଜୟ୍ହିନ୍ଦ୍

# CENSUS IN ACTION



Shri A. R. Nanda, Director of Census Operations, Orissa being introduced to Shri Giani Zail Singh, Union Home Minister at the Conference of Directors' of Census Operations held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi in November, 1980. Standing to the right of Minister, Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.



Shri A. R. Nanda, Director of Census, Orissa presiding over the first conference of the District Census Officers of Orissa held at Cuttack on 29-30 November, 1979, on the eve of Houselisting operation. To his left Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Deputy Registrar General, India and to his right Shri B. C. Das, Deputy Director of Census, Orissa.



District Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers attending the first conference of the District Census Officers at Cuttack on 29-30 November, 1979.



Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General-*cum*-Census Commissioner of India presiding over the second conference of the District Census Officers of Orissa at Puri on 16-17 June, 1980. Sitting to his left is Shri A. K. Mishra, District Magistrate-*cum*- Principal Census Officer, Puri and sitting to his right Shri A. R. Nanda, Director of Census, Orissa.



District Census Officers and Additional District Census Officers attending the second conference at Puri on 16-17 June, 1980.



Shri A. R. Nanda, Director of Census, Orissa presiding over the district level training class of Charge Officers at Keonjhar. To his left Shri D. C. Gupta, District Magistrate, Keonjhar. To his right Shri B. Chatterjee, Additional District Magistrate-*cum*-District Census Officer, Keonjhar.



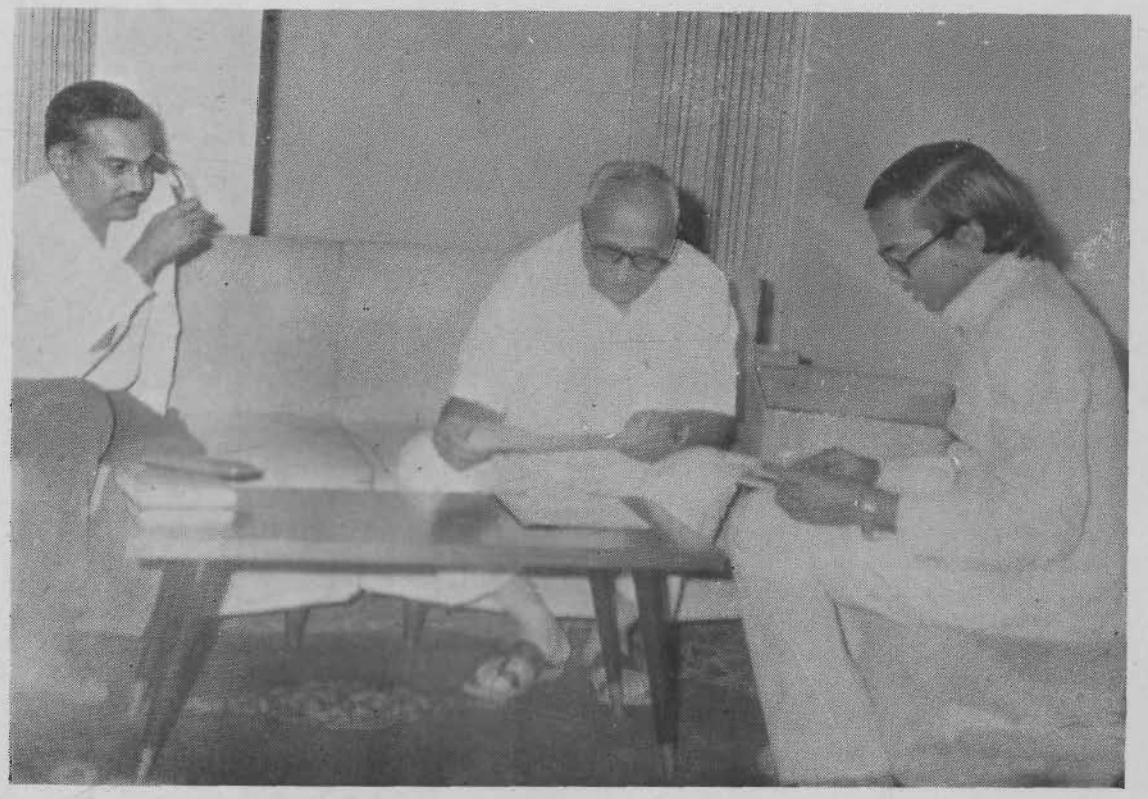
Enumerators being imparted practical training on Census in Angul town area in Dhenkanal district.



Enumerators doing practical exercise in Nakchi village under Kishore Nagar Block of Athmallik Sub-Division in Dhenkanal district.



Enumerator, Ms. Mamata Dash has the proud privilege of enumerating Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Orissa—the first citizen of the State—on the 9th February 1981, the opening day of the Census count.



Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Orissa, discusses important aspects of Census and gives a look at the questionnaire. Shri P. K. Patnaik, Commissioner-*cum*-Secretary to Government of Orissa, Revenue Department sitting to his right and the Director of Census, Orissa sitting to his left.



Enumerator, Shri Irsadullah of Cuttack City has the rare privilege of enumerating Shri R. N. Mishra, Chief Justice of Orissa High Court on the 9th February 1981. (From L to R) Shri R. N. Mishra, Chief Justice of Orissa High Court, Shri Irsadullah, Enumerator, Shri N. N. Singh, Additional Executive Officer of Cuttack Municipality, Shri S. K. Swain, Deputy Director of Census, Orissa and Shri C. R. Mohanty, Investigator.



Shri J. B. Patnaik, Chief Minister of Orissa being enumerated on the 9th February 1981. Sitting to his right Shri A. R. Nanda, Director of Census, Orissa and in the background standing Shri S. M. Routray, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhubaneswar, Shri R. Rao, Private Secretary to the Chief Minister, Shri R. N. Misra, Executive Officer, Bhubaneswar Municipality-*cum*-Additional District Census Officer, Shri Brajamohan Patra, Enumerator, Shri M. Das, Supervisor.



A lady enumerator at work in Cuttack City

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