

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES-16

ORISSA

Part-VI-B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED TOWNS

PARADIP

Initial Draft

J. K. DAS

Final Draft & Editing

S. K. SWAIN

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FOREWORD

The census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It need hardly be stressed that a census is not a mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stock-taking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the acedemician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that mere and more empirital studies would have to be undertaken. This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly the socio-economic survey of five hundred and old villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations.

India is no doubt predominantly rural, but urbanisation has been rapidly occuring. With increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country urbanisation would seen inevitable. Urbanisation has become sine qua non of progress. Urban centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation though it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. Under the 1971 Census a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country was brought out. This is being supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of a few towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio- economic force generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

In consultation with the town planners, anthroplogists, sociologists, geographers, economicsts, demographers, etc., the criteria laid down for selection of towns for special studies were size; demographic features, such as growth rate, density of population and age of town; functional type; locational factors such as topography and natural environment, climate, growth pattern of the region, growth history and distance from nearest metropolitan area; nature of relation with other towns; concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community; and other social and cultural phonomena.

Towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study covers, among other things, the (a) growth history of towns including the infro-structure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, and (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules was evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General, India (Social Studies). The survey of individual towns have been carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of the Social Division. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/ Social Studies Division of the office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations and co-ordinating the studies of individual towns etc. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up which may be useful not only for adademic purposes but also for various development activities.

The credit for organising these studies rightly belongs to my colleagues in the Social Studies Division. I grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, who was in charge of the Social Studies Division, for stimulating his colleagues in the Census Offices to study in depth the specific problems of social changes and for developing the necessary tools for the study by divising exhaustive schedules for collecting the requisite data. I am thankful to Dr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General, who later took over the co-ordination of the programme for Dr. Roy Burman.

I also acknowledge the important role of Dr. K. P. Ittaman, Senior Research Officer who undertook the scrutiny of the Statistical data and drafts prepared in the Census Offices in the states with the assistance of Shri R. K. Mehta.

The present monograph is the outcome of the study undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa. I am indebted to my colleagues in the Census Office for their painstaking efforts in the preparation of the monograph.

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

New Delhi.

PREFACE

Census in India is not confined in counting of heads merely but in fact had a long tradition of providing data on a variety of socio-economic and cultural aspects of the people. In other words it presents a complete picture of man in his social, cultural and economic settings both at macro and micro levels which is factually required for fulfilling the needs for policy decision making and for development at planning. Keeping it in view since 1961 Social Study Projects like rural arts and crafts, fairs and festivals etc. have been taken up. As an adjunct to 1971 Census, studies on towns were taken up in Social Study Projects to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. This type of special study on towns will definitely help understanding the intensity and direction of socio-economic forces generated by unbanisation including that of how the process of urbanisation is affected and its impact on the rural neighbourhood.

The present report on the Port Town Paradip is the product of an intensive survey conducted as ancillary to 1971 Census. The field investigations were done by Shri Satyanarayan Mohapatra and Shri D. Pradhan, Assistant Compilers and Shri D. Satpathy, Tabulation Officer under the guidance of Shri J. K. Das, ex-Deputy Director, Census Operations, Orissa. Then its tabulation was done by Shri A. C. Samantaray, Computor, Shri S. N. Mohapatra, Shri R. M. Sahoo, Shri D. N. Mishra and Shri Maheswar Naik, Assistant Compilers and Shri M. A. Rahman, Tabulation Officer.

Shri J. K. Das, ex-Deputy Director of Census Operations, Orissa was entrusted to draft the report in 1978 after his reversion to the Government of Orissa. Shri J. K. Das Completed the first draft utilising the assistance of Shri D. C. Sahoo and Shri A. C. Samantaray, Computors. The initial report was revised by Shri M. K. Mukherjee, Assistant Director with the assistance of Shri D. C. Sahoo, Statistical Assistant. Subsequently, I myself prepared the final draft and the report with the assistance of Shri C. R. Mohanty, Assistant Director, Shri D. C. Sahoo, Statistical Assistant and Shri P. C. Sahoo, Computor.

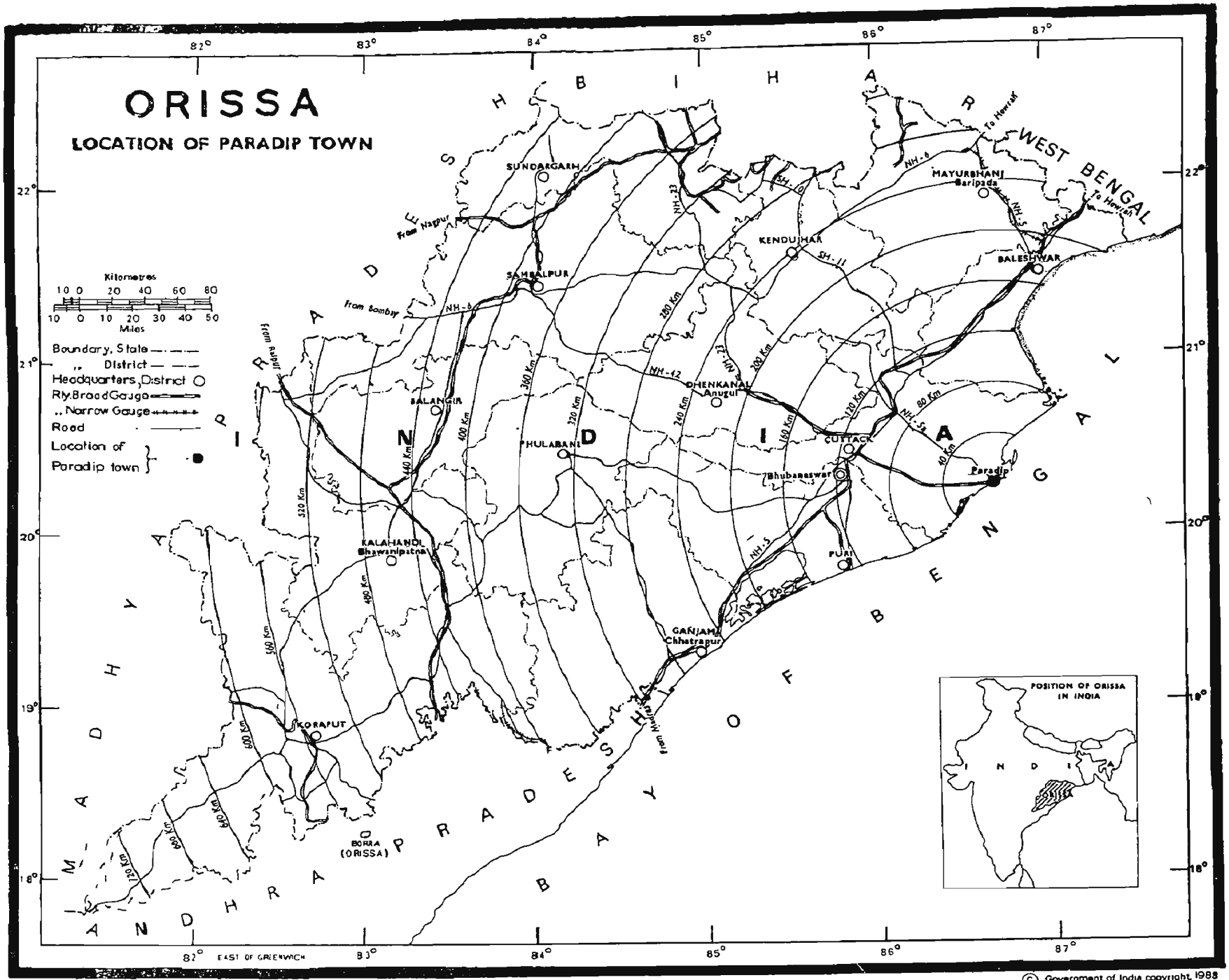
The Maps and Charts prepared for inclusion in this report was done in the Map Section of this Directorate under the able guidance of Shri J. P. Rout, Research Officer (Map). The typing work of this project is done by Shri M.N. Naik, Senior Stenographer, Shri A.R. Khan, Junior Stenographer, Smt. Indulata Mohapatra and Shri Sabir Mohammad, Lower Division Clerks.

I Must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., ex-Registrar Ceneral, India and Shri V. S. Verma, I. A. S., present Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance. I am grateful to Dr. B. K. Roy Burman, Dr. N. G. Nag, ex-Deputy Registrar Generals of India, Dr. K. P. Ittaman, present Deputy Registrar General, India and Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and his colleagues of the Social Study Division of Registrar General's Office and Shri B. P. Jain, Deputy Director, Printing and other Officers of the Office of the Registrar General for their valuable help extended to us at every stage in bringing out this publication.

In my own office I am grateful to Shri J. K. Das, ex-Deputy Director under whose guidance the tabulation work was conducted and moreover, who took considerable pains in preparing initial report on this study. Besides, I received all help from my Officers and staff who worked deligently and with devotion. My thanks are also due to them.

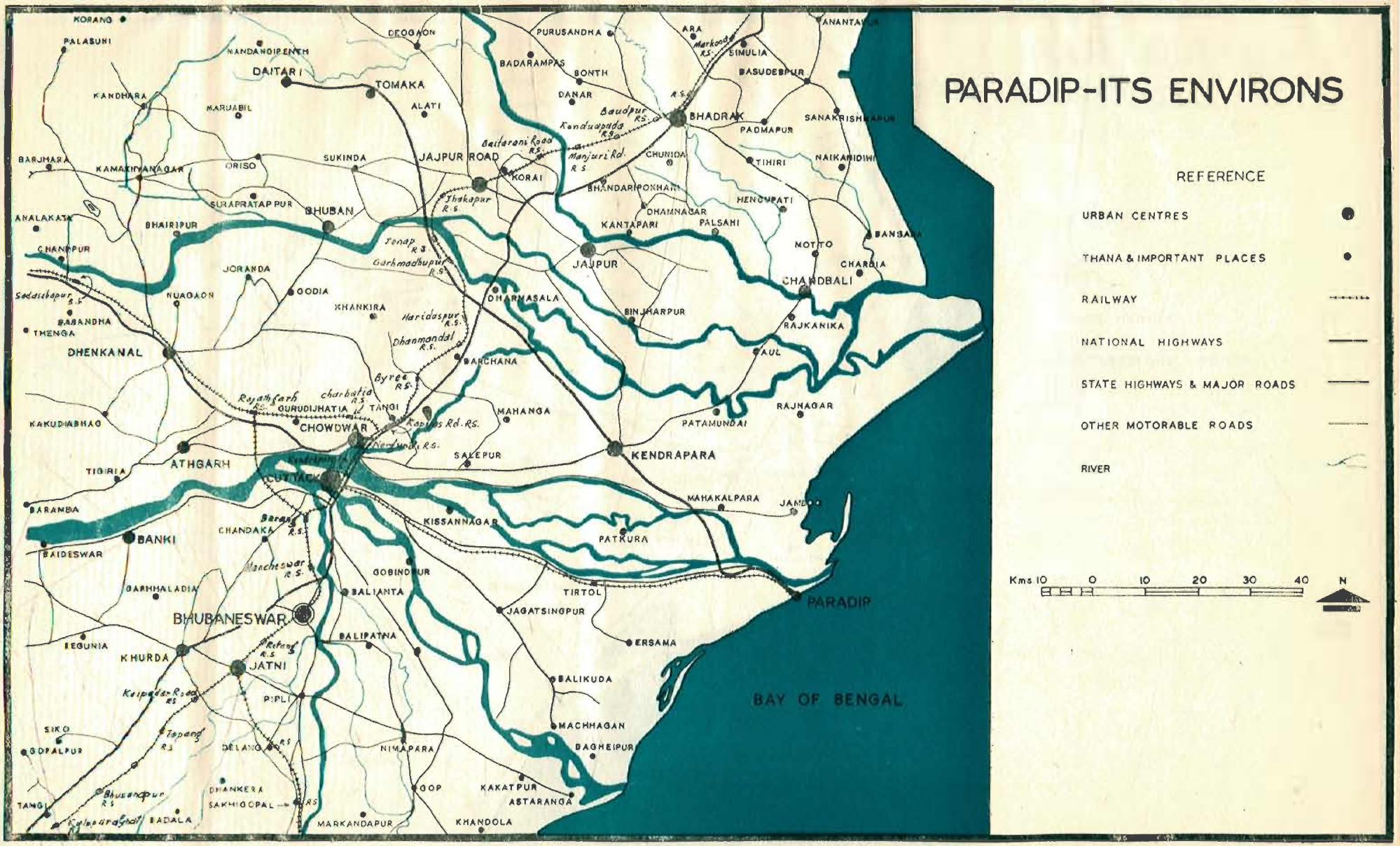
(S. K. SWAIN)
Deputy Director of Census Operations

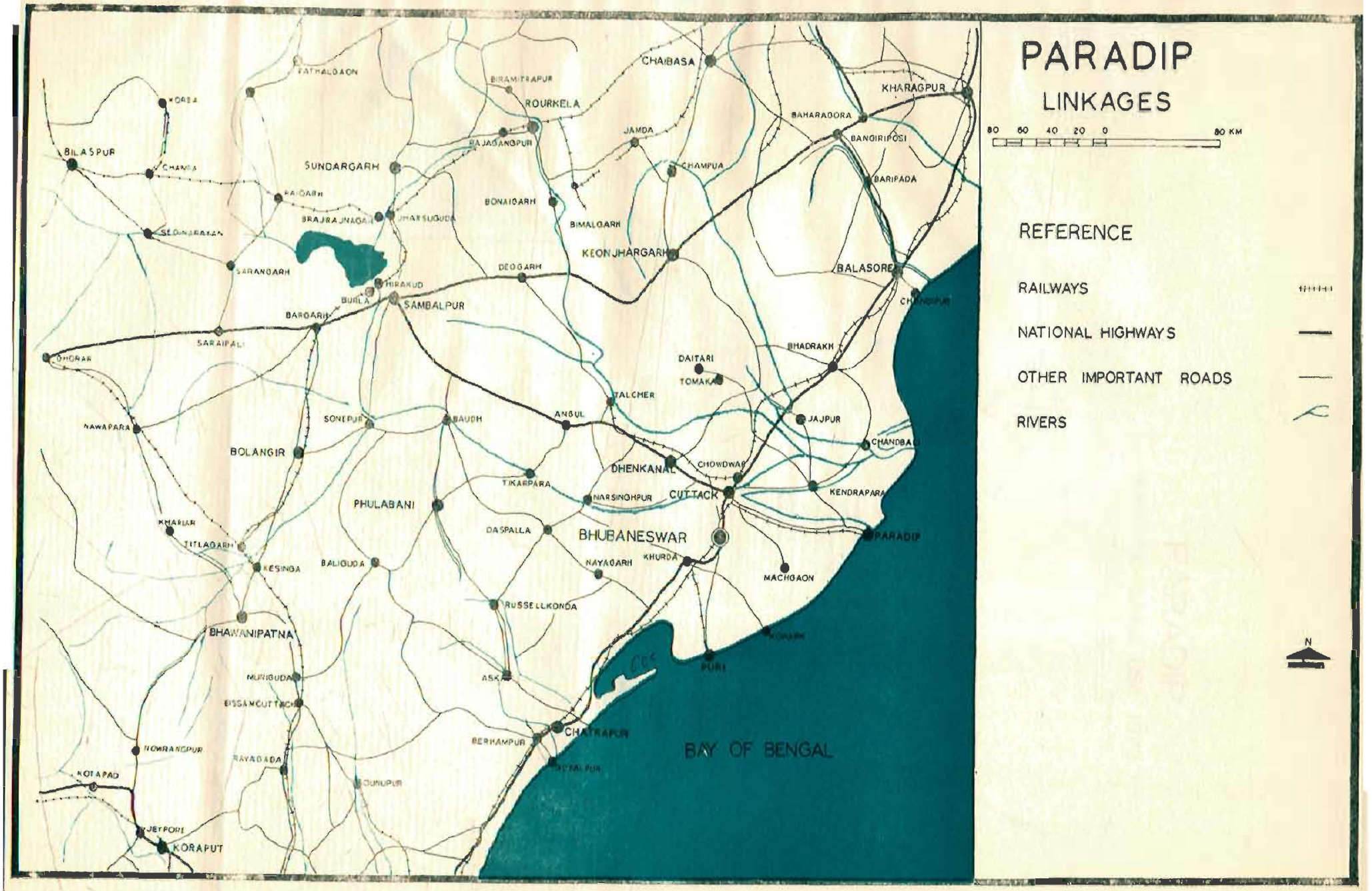
Bhubaneswar



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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PARADIP-ITS ENVIRONS
REFERENCE
URBAN CENTRES
THANA & IMPORTANT PLACES
RAILWAY
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
STATE HIGHWAYS & MAJOR ROADS
OTHER MOTORABLE ROADS
RIVER
Kms 10 0 10 20 30 40
N
BAY OF BENGAL
PARADIP
BHADRAK
JAJPUR
JAJPUR ROAD
DHENKANAL
CUTTACK
BHUBANESWAR
KENDRAPARA
BANKI
ATHGARH
CHANDBALI
DAITARI
TOMAKA
BHUBAN
DHARMASALA
BINJHARPUR
KORAI
CHOWDWAR
JATNI
KHURDA
PURUSANDHA
BADARAMPAS
BONTH
DANAR
SIMULIA
BASUDEBPUR
PADMAPUR
SANAKRISHNAPUR
CHUNIDA
TIHIRI
NAIKANIDIHI
HENGUPATI
KANTAPARI
PALSAHI
MOTTO
CHARDIA
BANSADA
RAJKANIKA
RAJNAGAR
PATAMUNDAI
MAHAKALPARA
PATKURA
KISSANNAGAR
SAKEPUR
MAHANGA
BANCHANA
TANGI
GURUDIJHATIA
KAKUDIABHAO
TIGIRIA
BARAMBA
BAIDESWAR
CHANDAKA
GOBINDPUR
BALIANTA
BARHHALADIA
BALIPATNA
TIRTOL
JAGATSINGPUR
ERSAMA
BALIKUDA
MACHHAGAN
BAGHEIPUR
KAKATPUR
ASTARANGA
GOP
NIMAPARA
DELANG
PIPLI
BEGUNIA
SIKO
GOPALPUR
TANGI
BADALA
MARKANDAPUR
KHANDOLA
SAKHIGOPAL
DHANKERA
KHANDHARA
MARUABIL
ALATI
DEOGAON
NANDANDIPENTH
PALASUNI
KORANG
BARJHARA
KAMAKHYANAGAR
ORISO
SUKINDA
SURAPRATAPPUR
ANALAKATA
BHAIRIPUR
CHANDPUR
JORANDA
NUAGAON
GODIA
KHANKIRA
BABANDHA
THENGA
KAKUDIABHAO
ANANTAPUR
ARA
SONAPUR
BHANDARIPOKHARI
DHAMNAGAR
Markonda R.S.
Baudpur R.S.
Kanduapada R.S.
Baitarani Road R.S.
Manjuri Rd. R.S.
Thakapur R.S.
Tenap R.S.
Garhmadhupur R.S.
Sadaichapur R.S.
Haridaspur R.S.
Dhanmandal R.S.
Byree R.S.
Rajasthan R.S.
Charbatia R.S.
Kapilas Rd. R.S.
Nischintakoili R.S.
Barang R.S.
Manchesswar R.S.
Ritang R.S.
Kalpada Road R.S.
Topang R.S.
Bhusandpur R.S.
Kalparaghat R.S.


PARADIP
LINKAGES
80 60 40 20 0 80 KM
REFERENCE
RAILWAYS
NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
OTHER IMPORTANT ROADS
RIVERS
N
FATHALGAON
BIRAMITRAPUR
ROURKELA
CHAIBASA
KHARAGPUR
KOREA
BILASPUR
CHAMPA
RAJAGANGPUR
JAMDA
BAHARAGORA
BANGIRIPOSI
SUNDARGARH
CHAMPUA
BARIPADA
RAIGARH
BONAIGARH
BRAJRAJNAGAR
JHARSUGUDA
BIMALGARH
SEDNDARGARH
KEONJHARGARH
SARANGARH
DEOGARH
BALASORE
HIRAKUD
BURLA
SAMBALPUR
BARGARH
SARAIPALI
BHADRAKH
DHORAR
DAITARI
TOMAKA
TALCHER
NAWAPARA
SONEPUR
BAUDH
ANGUL
JAJPUR
BOLANGIR
CHANDBALI
DHENKANAL
CHOWDWAR
TIKARPARA
CUTTACK
KENDRAPARA
PHULABANI
NARSINGHPUR
KHARIAR
DASPALLA
BHUBANESWAR
PARADIP
TITLAGARH
KESINGA
BALIGUDA
NAYAGARH
KHURDA
MACHGAON
RUSSELLKONDA
BHAWANIPATNA
KONARK
PURI
MUNIGUDA
ASKA
BISSAMCUTTACK
CHATRAPUR
BERHAMPUR
BAY OF BENGAL
NOWRANGPUR
RAYAGADA
KOTAPAD
JUNUPUR
JEYPORE
KORAPUT

PARADIP

EXISTING LAND USE 1973

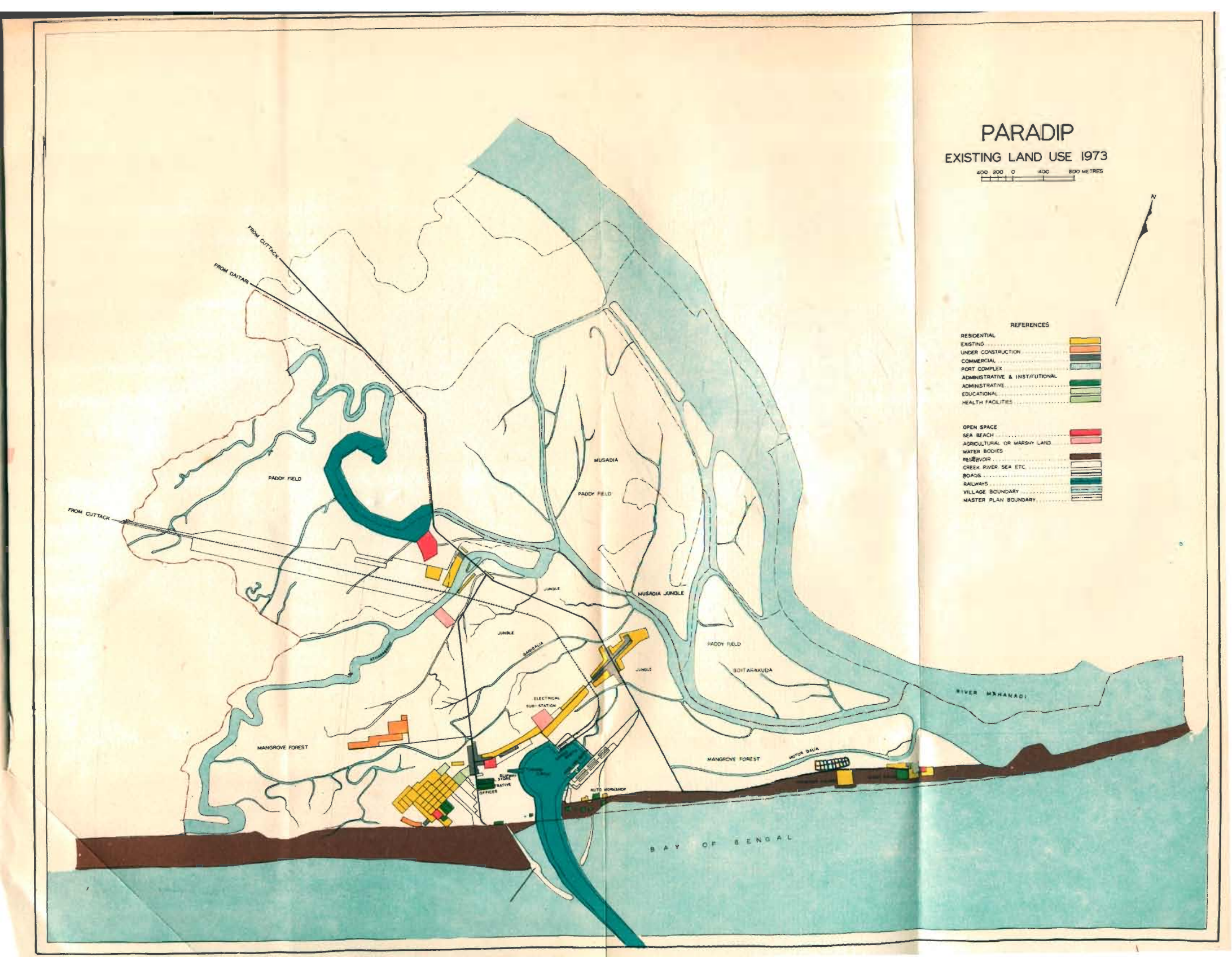
400 200 0 400 800 METRES

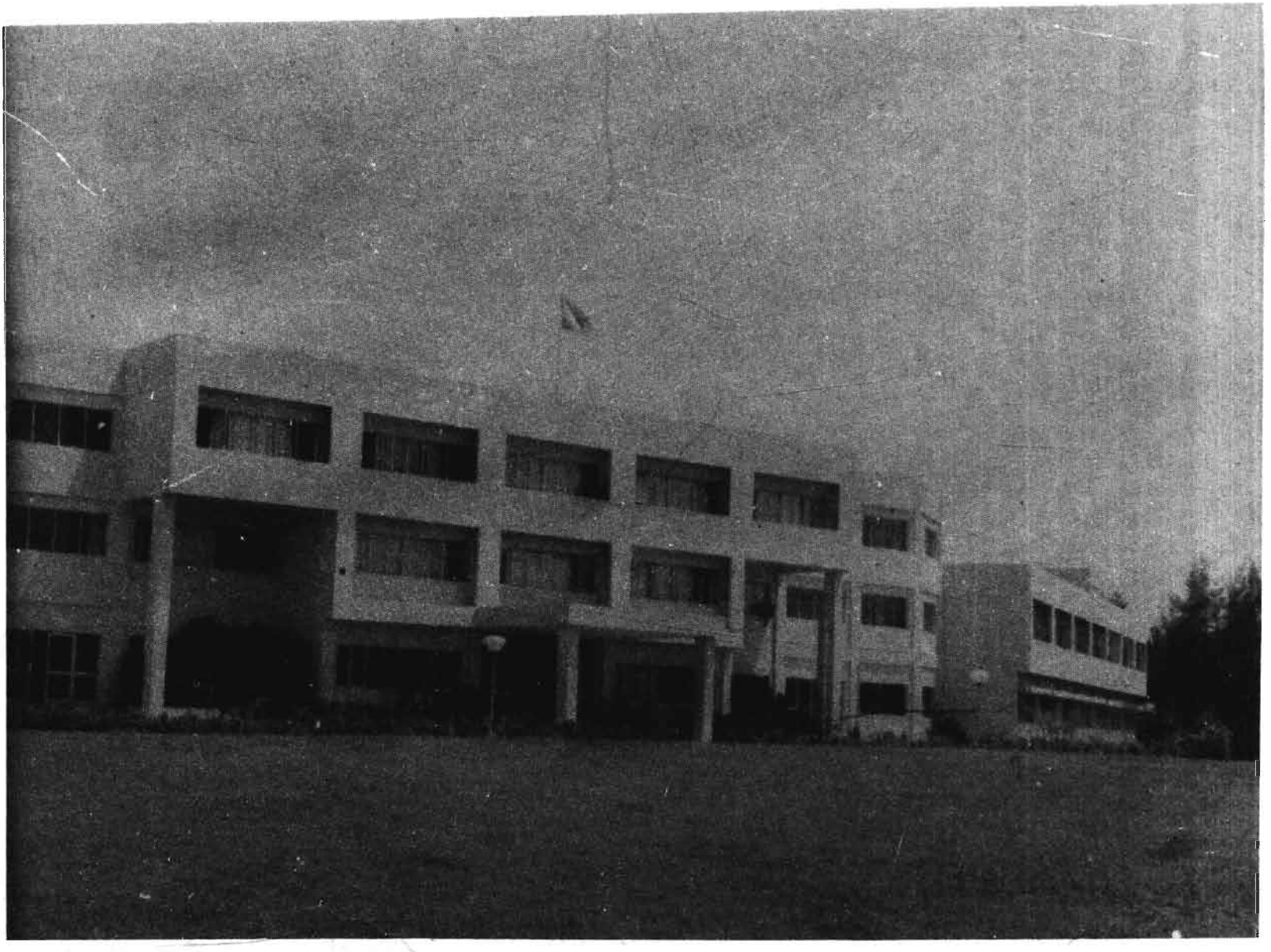
N

REFERENCES

RESIDENTIAL
EXISTING
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
COMMERCIAL
PORT COMPLEX
ADMINISTRATIVE & INSTITUTIONAL
ADMINISTRATIVE
EDUCATIONAL
HEALTH FACILITIES

OPEN SPACE
SEA BEACH
AGRICULTURAL OR MARSHY LAND
WATER BODIES
RESERVOIR
CREEK, RIVER, SEA ETC.
ROADS
RAILWAYS
VILLAGE BOUNDARY
MASTER PLAN BOUNDARY





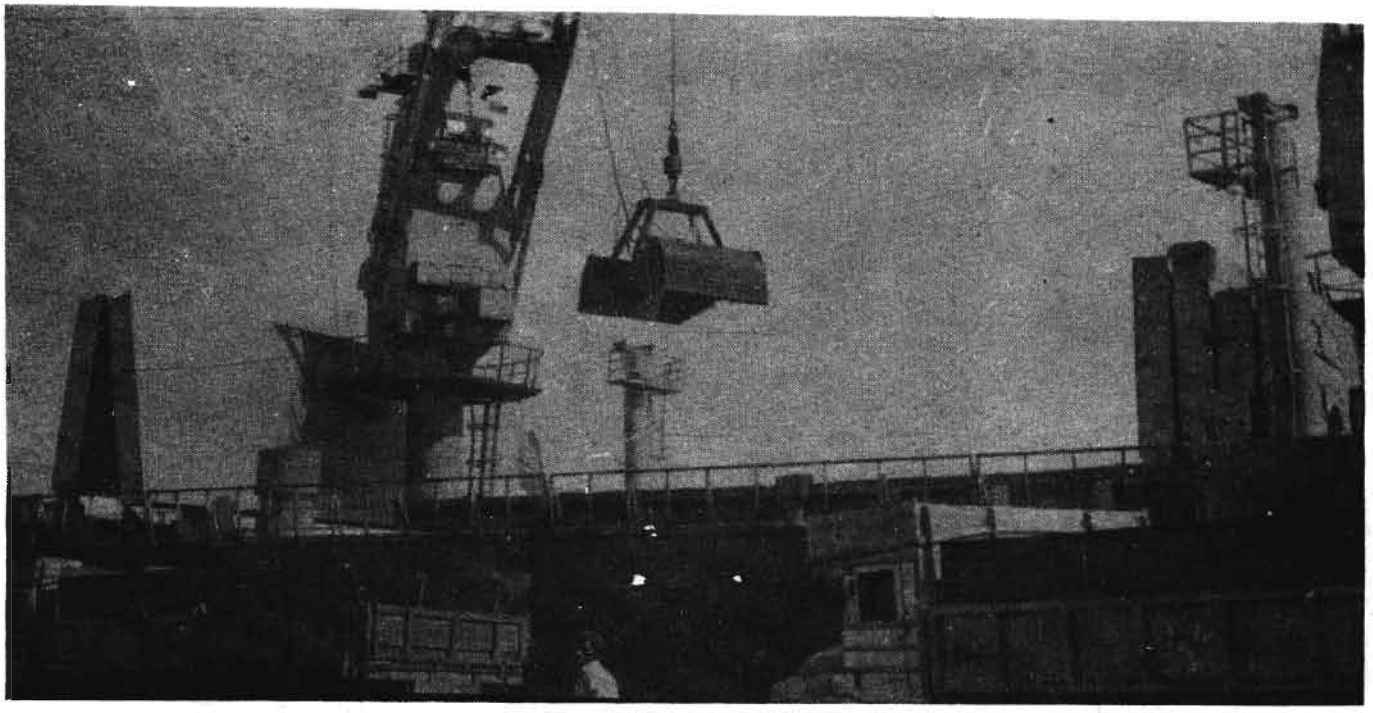
Administrative building of Paradip Port Trust



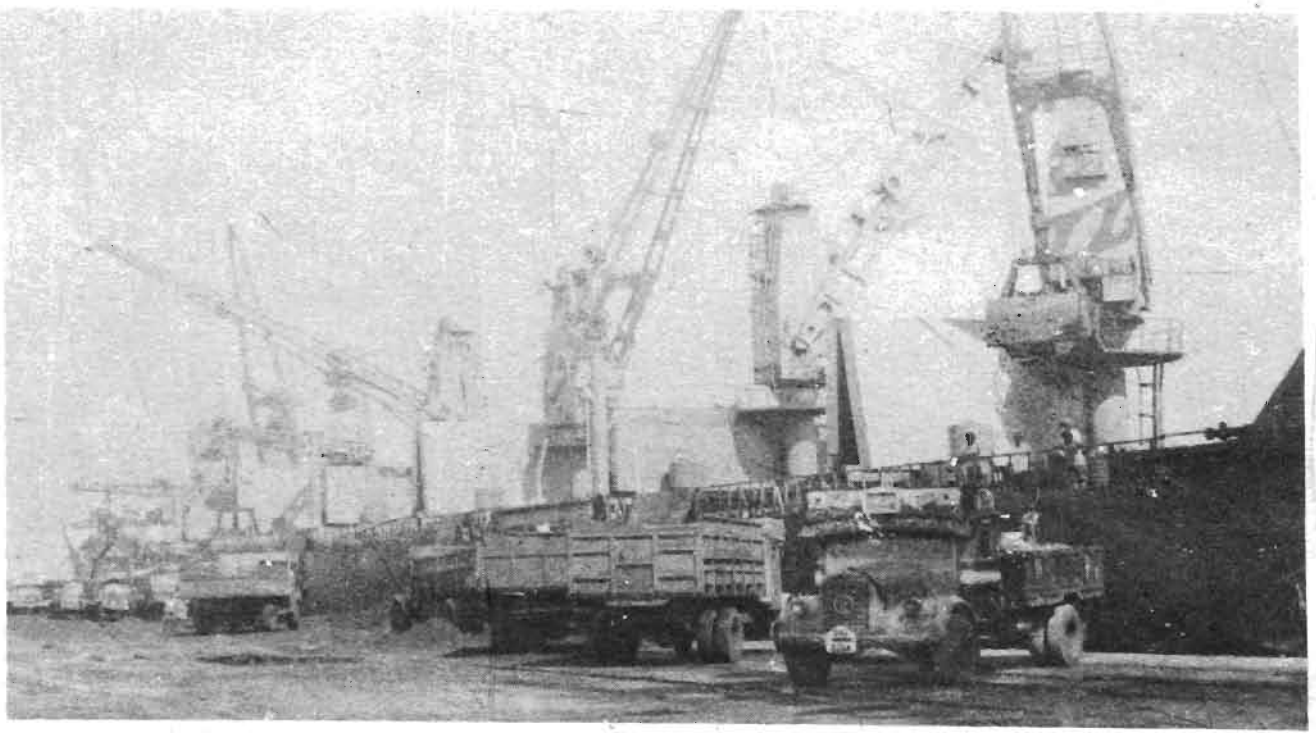
Voyage of 'SADHABA PUA' to Far-Eastern Islands



Coal Wogra Loading at Paradip Port



Coal unloading operation at Progress at General Cargo Berth Paradip Port



Ship Loading Unloading Operation at Paradip Port



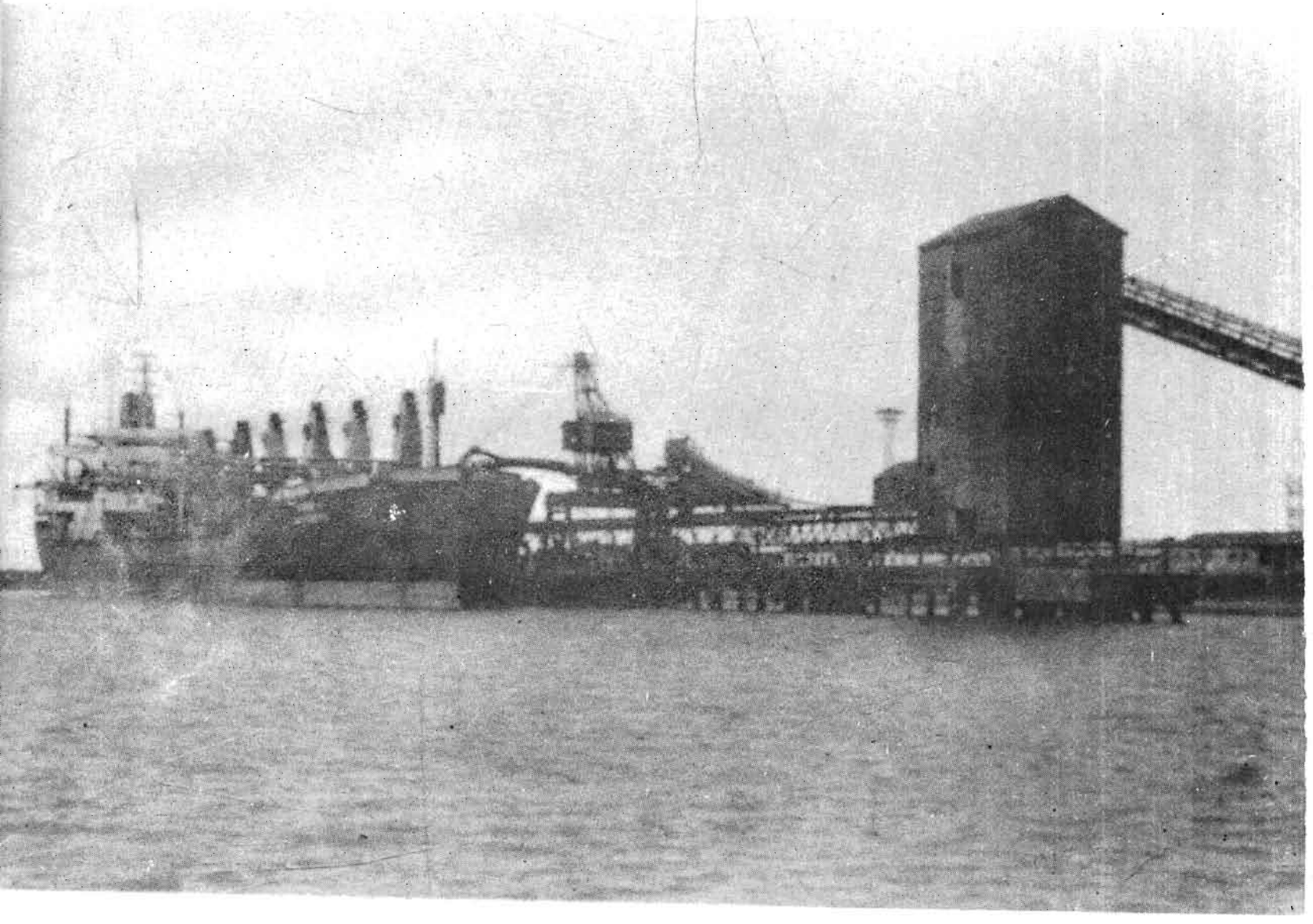
Unloading of Scraps at the General Cargo Berth



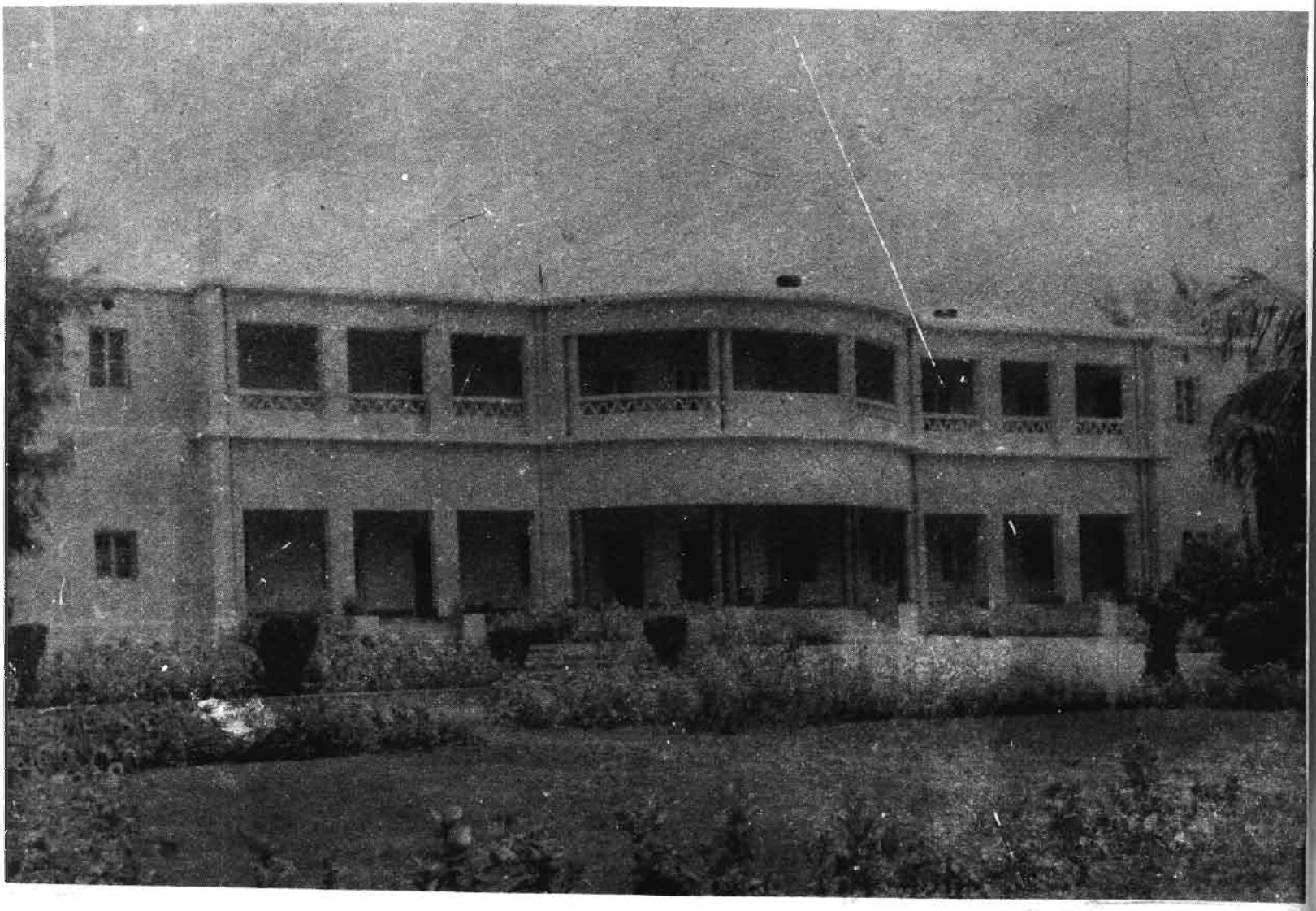
Jayadev Sadan the Auditorium for cultural Activities--Paradip Port



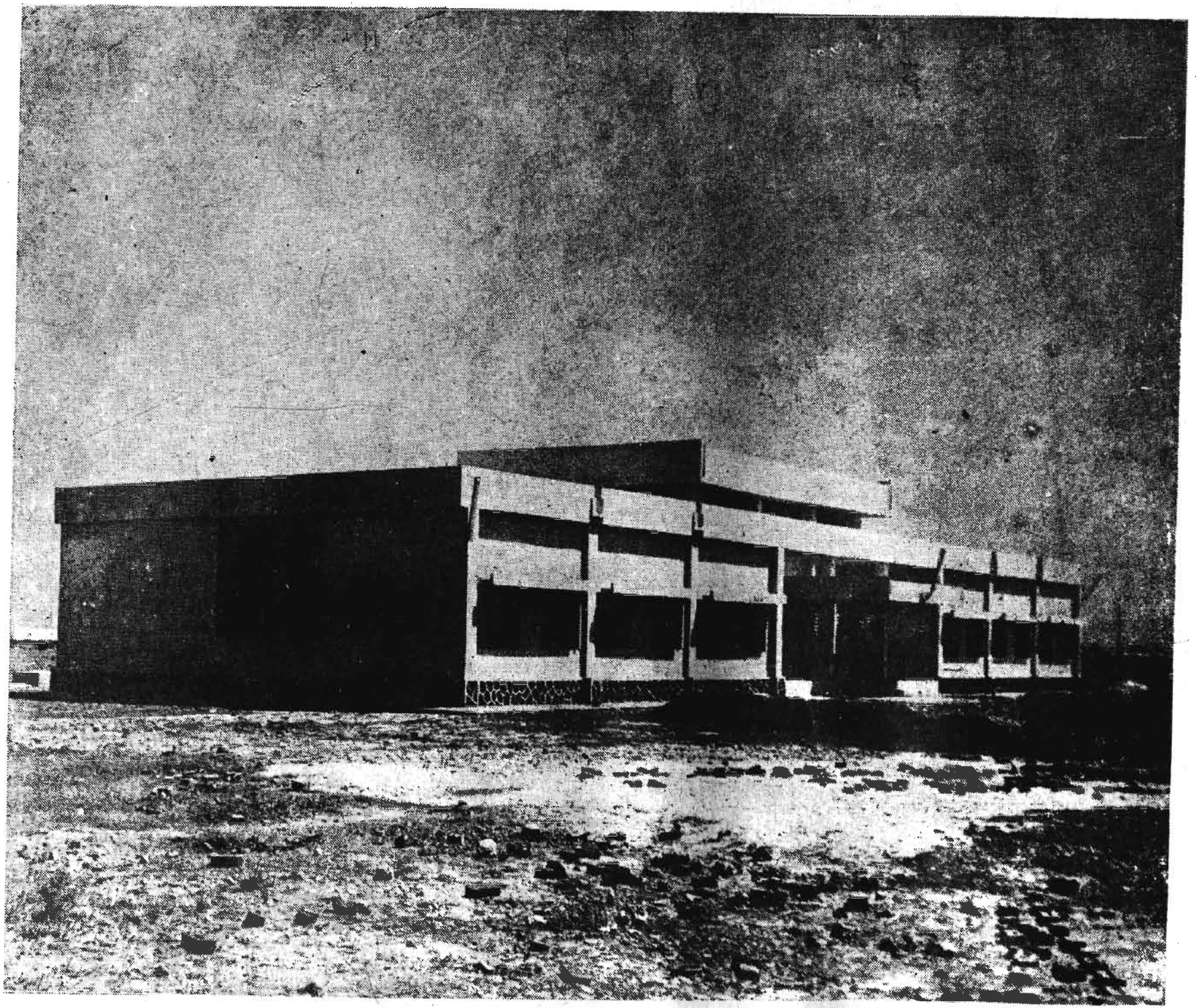
Hoisting of P. P. T. flag before commencement of C. L. R. Annual Sports at Gopabandhu Stadium Paradip Port



"Loading of Iron ores by self belt method.—A view."



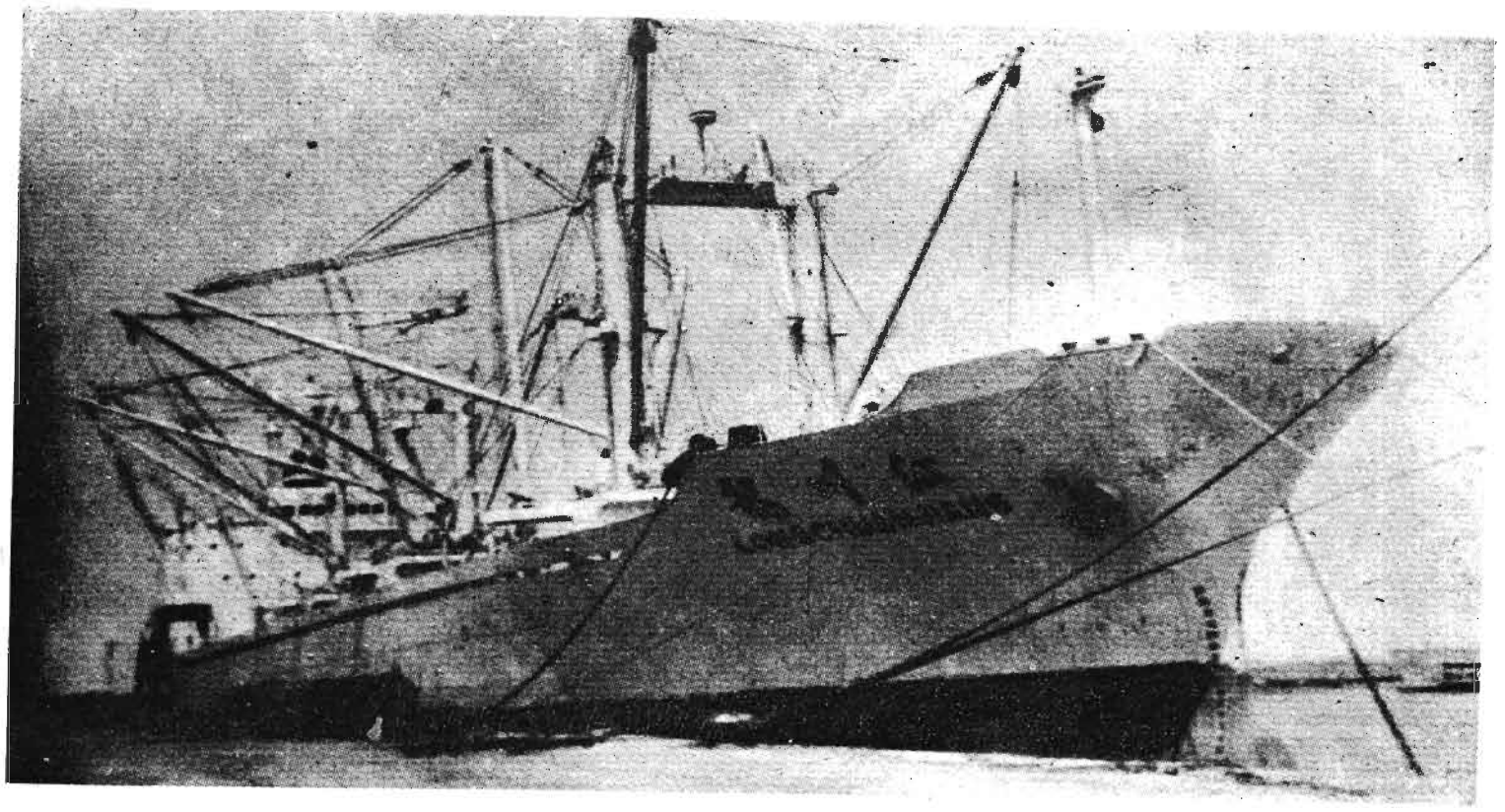
Jawhar Guest House at sector-21



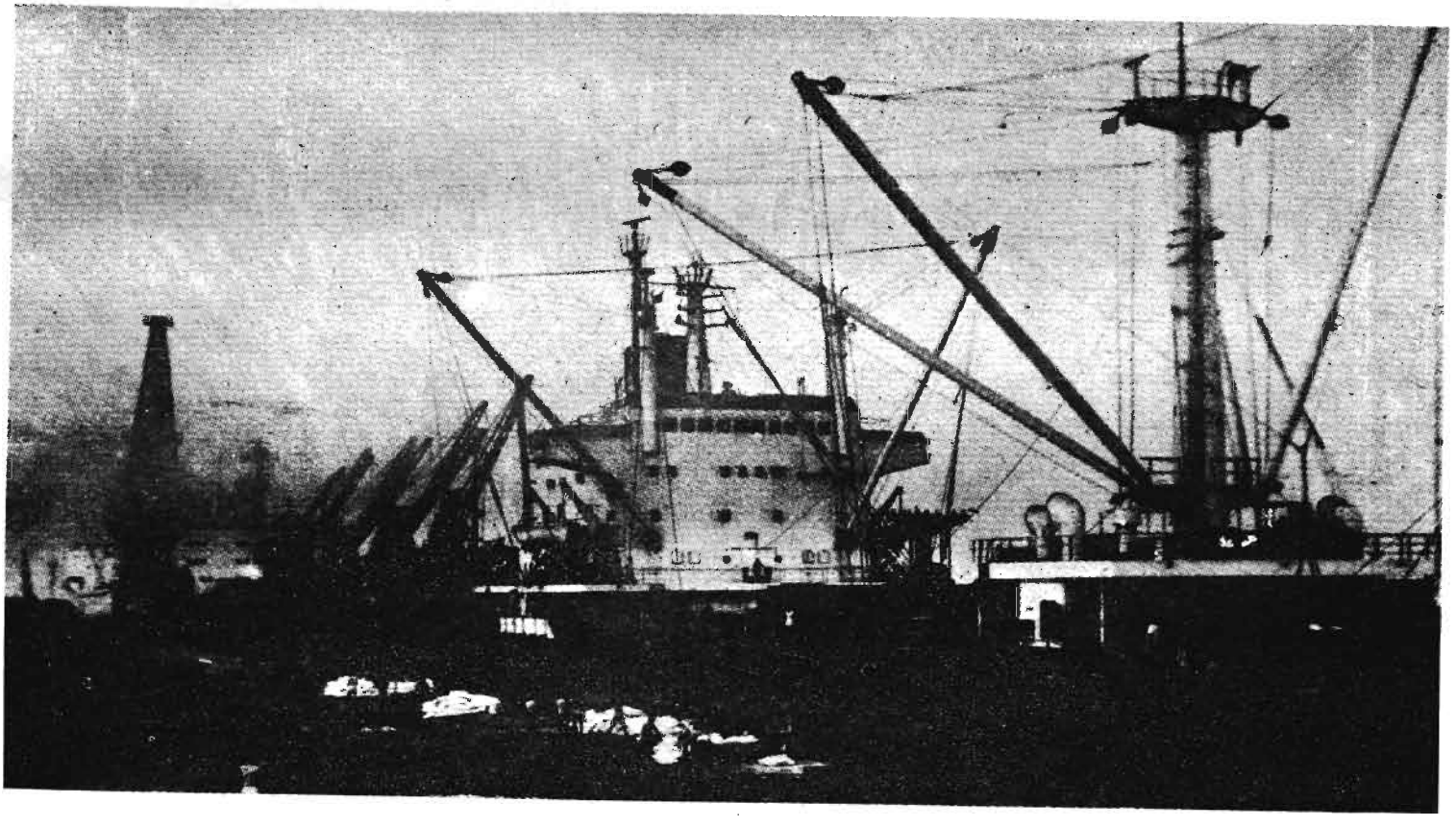
School at Madhuban Colony Area.



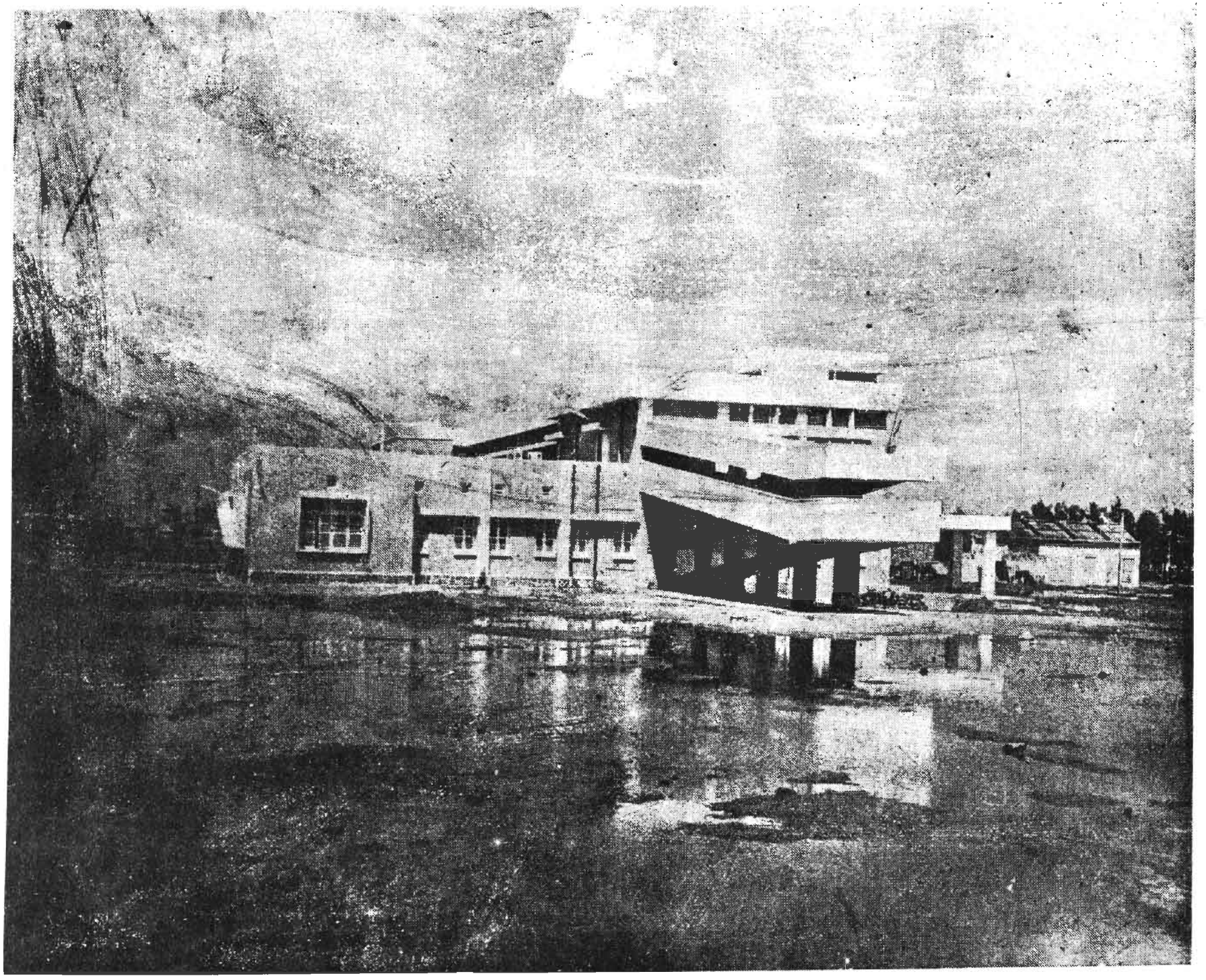
Sea wale view of Paradip Port



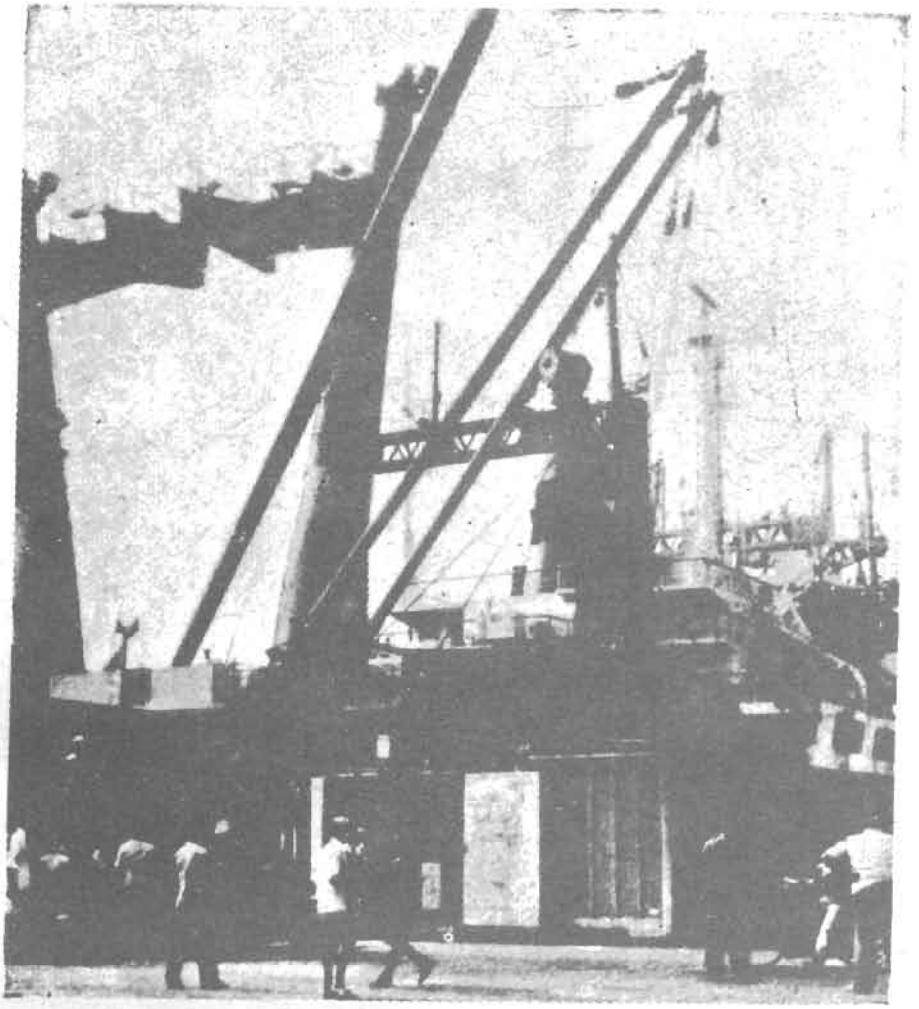
"M. V. Longchuanjiang", the first vessel berthed at East Quay on the 29th March 85.



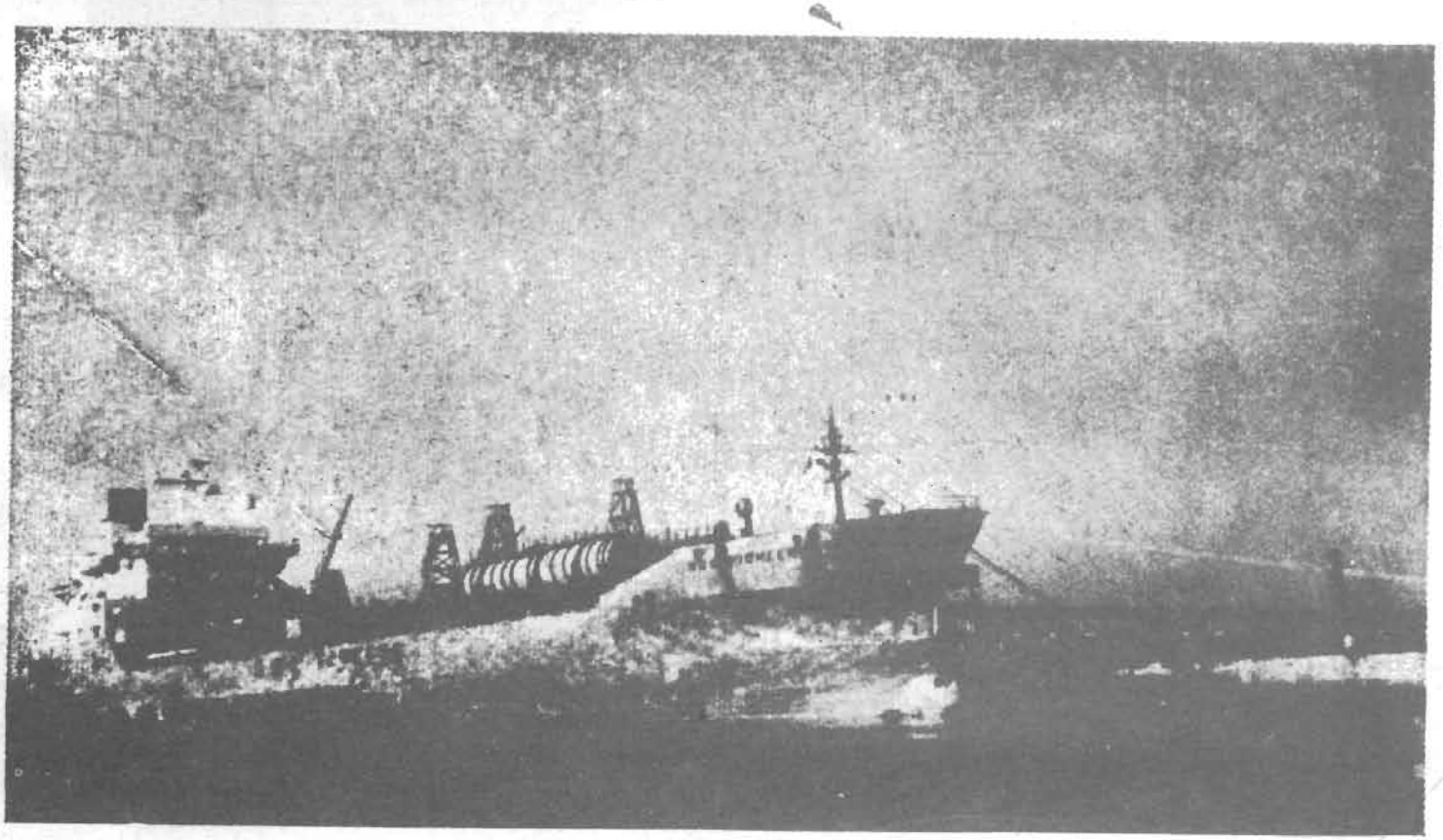
Cargo operation at newly constructed General Cargo Berth [E.Q.-2 to E.Q. 3 (N)]



New 50 Bedded Hospital



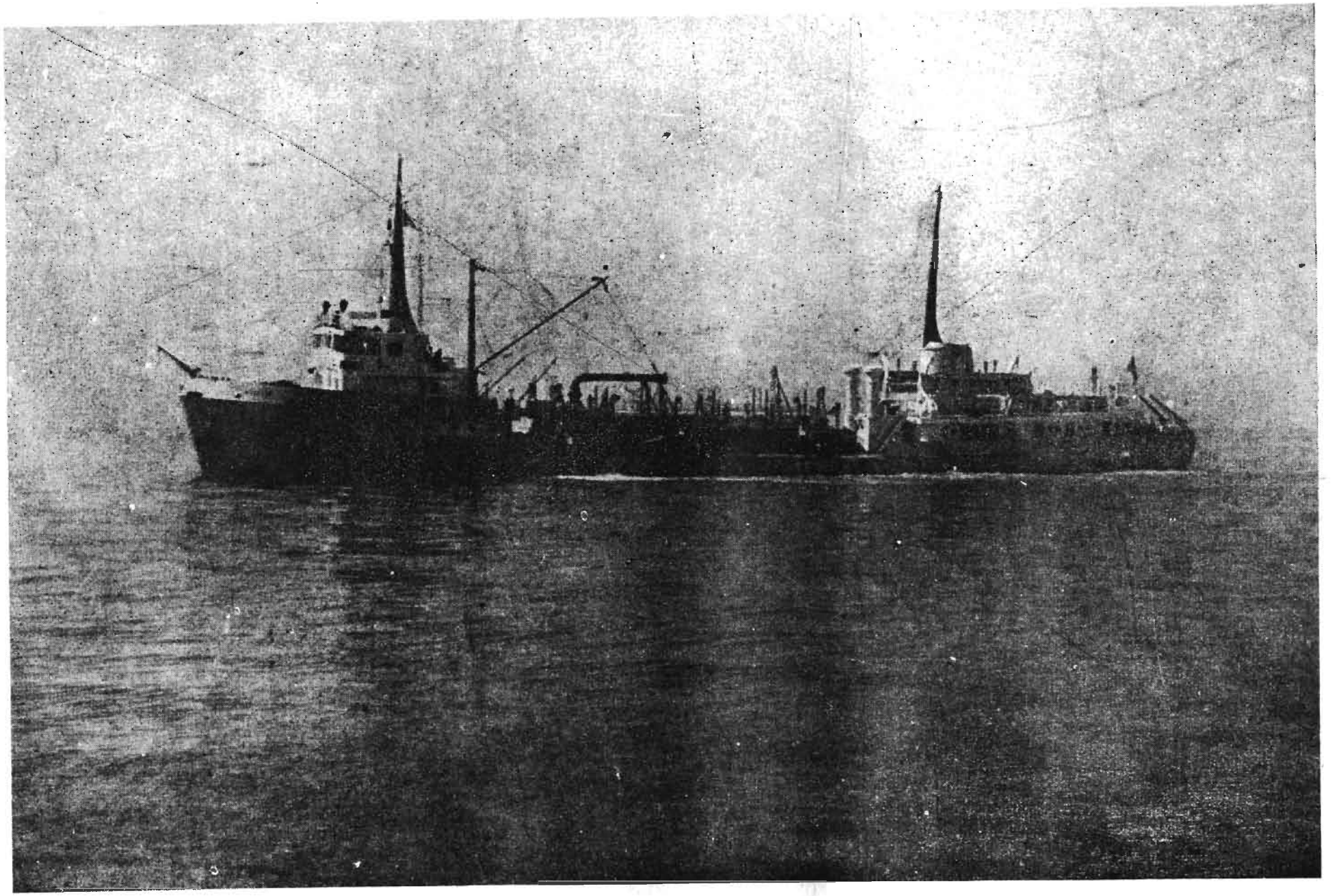
Container handling at South Quay on Dt. 16-11-85



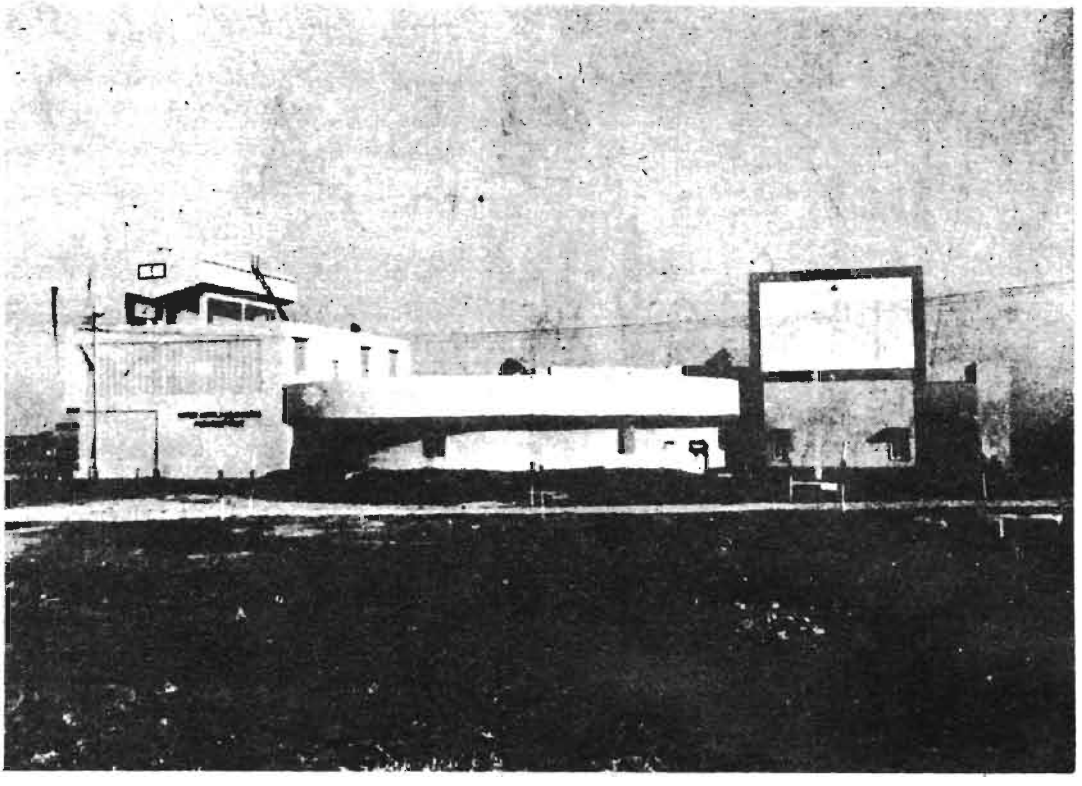
"BOW PIONEER," the first vessel berthed at Fertilizer Berth on Dt. 15-1-1986



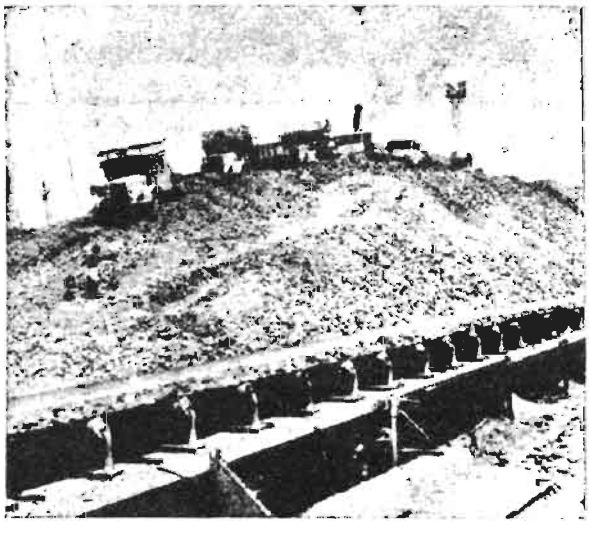
Madhuban Staff Colony, Paradip



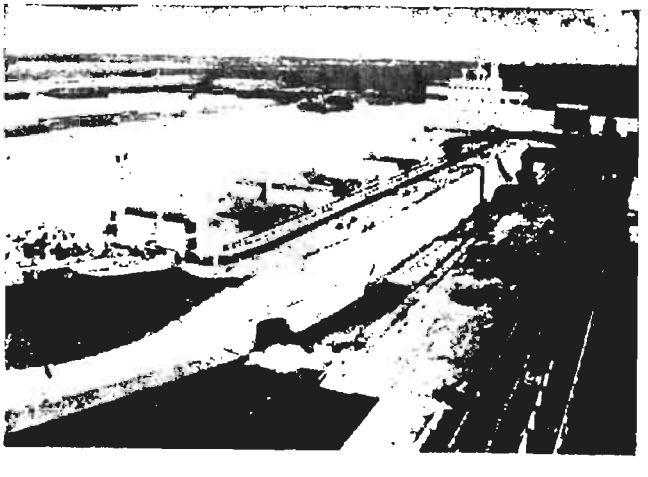
View of " KONARKA "



Waterwork complex at Paradip to supply treated water



Heap of iron ore at Paradip for export



Iron ore is being loaded in ship
'S. S. Diamond Harbour'

CHAPTER—I

INTRODUCTION

Location :

Paradip is located in Cuttack district of the State Orissa adjacent to the Bay of Bengal hardly 10 Kms. to the south-west of the false point light house. The sea route distance from Calcutta, Vizag and Madras 210, 260 and 598 nautical miles respectively, The locational latitude and longitude of Paradip is 20°-14'-55.6" N and 86°-42'-14" respectively. The nearest most populous city is Cuttack the district Headquarters—whose population according to 1971 Census was 205,759 and is 295,268 according to the 1981 Census. While Cuttack, the district Headquarters is at a distance of 101 Kms., Bhubaneswar, the State Headquarters is 124 Kms. away. The total population of Paradip town according to 1971 Census was 6,705 out of which 4,579 were males and the rest (2,126) were females. According to the 1981 Census population of this town is 33,042 with 21,259 males and 11,783 females. The train link to Paradip town is of very recent origin. Prior to this, the only communication was through road and canal. The nearest train link originated from Cuttack and the air link from Bhubaneswar. The daily train link service to and fro Paradip town is only once a day. As against this, major vehicular goods traffic from Daitari to Paradip passes through the so-called Express Highway now recognised as a National Highway. For the largest dose of daily passenger traffic, a large number of Orissa State Road Transport Corporation and private buses and mini buses, ply daily from Cuttack.

Topography and Physical Environment :

Paradip township, located 12 Kms. south of the Mahanadi river mouth, occupies almost 8,686.70 acres and its Master Plan includes 2 revenue villages; namely Sandhakuda and Bhiltargarh in full and parts of two other revenue villages namely; Bijayachandrapur and Udayavat. The sea beach occupies an area of 147.00 acres.

The town area to the east is bounded entirely by the Bay of Bengal, in the north by the river Mahanadi and the creek "Atharbanki" lies in the west and south-west. The high-water line is considered as the demarcation line of the sea shore area. Being bounded by Atharbanki creek, the port area is located on trinangular base. The entire town was originally under Tirtol police station and subsequently, the area came under the jurisdiction of Paradip Police Station. A number of villages lie within 7 kms. radius of Paradip town. The nearest hillocks are Kapilash (2,087 fts.) and Gamirah (1,922 fts.)

Paradip is a part of the major delta region of the river Mahanadi. A few small creeks run right through the area serving as the drainage outlets. The land-survey reveals the presence of sand-dunes spread along the coastal bed and ridges dispersed along the Madhuban area. The average width of sand dunes is about two hundred meters above the general ground level at places. The long line of the coastal belt ends at the low line mangrove swamp and a sparse of jungle area starting from there extends westward to about 5 kms.

The general ground level of the Paradip port area is about plus 2.4 metres above the admiralty chart Datum which is 1.55 metres below Indian Mean Sea level. This ground level is just below that of the monthly average of high water level and below that of the highest high water level. The general slopes of the area is from south east to north-west and the creek, Atharbani flows from west to east. The area is swampy low lying and covered with magrove jungles. The entire area is inter sected by a number of creeks, all tidal, in the light of technical suggestion that the port area should be reclaimed to an average level, the harbour site area is being reclaimed to plus 5.50 metres level and the township area is being reclaimed of the plus 3.50 R. L. The mode of reclamation is either by dumping the dredged soil from the sea or by filling up the area by sand through transportation from the southern accretion zone.

Flora and Fauna :

The bank of the sluggish rivers and creeks which wind through the swampy low-lying country near the sea exhibit the vegetation of a mangrove forest, the principal species being Rhizophora, Cariorps, Kandelia, Aegiceras, Hibiscustiliaceus, Expoecaria Agallocha and the like, where sand dunes interven between the sea and the cultivated land behind, an uncommon littoral vegetation is met with, which includes spinifex Hydrophylax, Ganiosporum Prostratum and similar species.

These sand hills stretching between the fertile rice plains and the sea constitute the only really distinctive feature of Orissa from the botanical point of view. They present not a few of the littoral spacies characteristic of the Madras sea-coast. The cultivated land which occupies the tract to the west has the usual ricefield weeds such as Ammannia, Ilysanthe Dopatrium, Utricularia, Sphenoclea, Hygrophila. While ponds and ditches are filled with Trapa, Nymphea, Limnanthemun or submerged water plants, such as Hydrilla Ceratophyllu, Vallisneria and ottelia. Near human habitations, shrubberies, containing Trema, Glycosmis, Polyalthia suberosa, Triphasia, Adhatoda, Vasica, Solanumtorvum and Verbascifolium, Clerodendron infortunatum are common. This undergrowth is loaded with a trangled mass of climbing Naravelia, various Menispermaceoe, many Apocynaceoe, several series of vitia, a number of Cucurbitaceoe. Basella, and several Convolvulaceoe. The arborescent portion of these village-shrubberies includes the red cotton tree (Bombax Malabaricum), Odina Wodier, Tarmarindus indica, Moringa Pterygosperma, the pipal (Ficus religiosa), the banyan (Ficus bengalansis), the palmyra (Borassus flabellifer) and the date palm (Phoenix-*sylvestris).*

The water hyacinth (Eichhornia and crassipes) deserves special mention. Being native of Brazil, it has spread over most of the tropics and in about 1900—1905, it was introuduced into the district by the Bengali settlers and labourers returning home from their work in Bengal. The pest can grow from seed, from a portion of an old root-stock or by propagation by means of stolons or runners. It is stated that a single plant can cover 600 square metres in a single season. It quickly established itself and in the course of 20 years had infected almost every Jhil, pond and water course in the district, with the exception of the canals and the large swiftly-flowing rivers. The damage done was incalculable. Cultivation was encroached upon, drainage channels blocked water supply duly contaminated and the resulting noisome swamps afford ideal breeding grounds for the malarial mosquito. Much of the Malaria, Cholera, Dysentery and other intestinal troubles with which the district has been afflicted must undoubtedly be attributed to the presence of this scourge.

In the north-western portion of the district other species of a more truely forest character are found and among them are Ailanthus excelsa, Pterocarpus, *Marsupium, Pterospermum Heyneanum, Dalbergia* Paniculata, Lanceolaria, Melia composita, Adina Cordifolia, Scheicherstrijuga and the like. The Bamboo species of the area is usually Bambusa aroundinacea. Open glades are filled with grassess, sometimes of a reedy character, sedges are abundant and ferns are fairly plentiful.

Wide stretches of jungle extend along the sea-coast and in the hilly border to the west. The woodland strip on the seaboard furnised supplies of fire wood and materials for cottage-building and agricultural implements; while large quantities of bamboos and fuel are brought down from the hilly tract adjoining the plains.

Wild animals are still plentiful in the district in spite of the extension of cultivation and the construction of canals and some of the larger species of Carnivora abound in the hilly region to the west and the lowlying country near the sea-board, where the dense jungle has not yet given way to the plough. Tigers are found in nearly in all the large fracts of jungle in the northern part of the district and they are occasionally found killing close to the town of Cuttack itself as the Mahanadi lying between the station and the hills, is an effective barrier. They annually cause considerable destruction and in the five years from 1926—30, they killed 64 persons and many hundreds of cattle. In the same period 67 tigers were shout and their dead bodies were brought in for rewards. The jungle which they frequent is generally dense and thorny so that a line of beaters very soon disintegrates into a number of paralled columns walking along recognised paths. Beats are, therefore as a rule unsuccessful, while owing to the large tracts of country over which the animals range,

it is difficult to get information in time and shooting from machane is, therefore, practically impossible. Leopards are found all over the district, bear, spotted deer, hog-deer, samber (Cervus unicolor) and mouse-deer are common in the interior and black buck have therefore have their habitation on the sandy tracts along the coast. Bisons are now rare, but stray wild-elephants occasionally wander across the borders. Boars are found in large numbers along-with the coast near Jambu and procupine, Jackals and foxes are numerous. Wild dogs are occasionally met with, but wolves have now disappeared.

Indigenous quail, here and black partridge are found in the scrub jungle and migratory quail also occasionally visit the district. Pea fowl and jungle fowl are common and nearly every variety of wild duck is found, snipe are numberous but scattered. They are seldom found in the standing paddy as in Bengal and Bihar, but prefer jungle grass in the earlier part of the season while in January and the following months they are found in wisps in the paddy stubble. Numbers of native shikari shoot, share and not for the local markets; they destory wholesale and are rapidly diminishing their number of game of all kinds.

Crocodiles and Ghariyals or fiish-eating alligators abound in the tidal rivers and creeks and grow to a very large size; the snub-nosed or man-eating crocodile annually claim a heavy toll on cattle and human life.

A large variety of fish are found in the rivers and the local inhabitants spend a lot of their spare time in fishing, often standing up to their neck in water for the greater part of the day. Fish either fresh or preserve through drying in the sun, is a favourite dish. Dried fish locally known as 'Sukhua' appears greatly popular with boatmen, carters, etc. 'Hilsa' are cought in season and the prawns of Cuttuck are famoua for their size and delicacy. Oysters are plentiful on the coast to the extreme north-east.

Climate :

The port area is under tropical monsoon zone. The average maximum temperature is 98°F or 36.7°C during the months of March and April and the average minimum temperature is 51°F or 10.5°C during the months of December and January. The following table gives the yearwise distribution of maximum and minimum temperature at Paradip.

Table—1.1

YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE : PARADIP*

Sl. No.	Year	Maximum temperature	Minimum temperature
1	1967	35.6°C	8.9°C
2	1968	36.0°C	10.1°C
3	1969	36.0°C	11.3°C
4	1970	36.5°C	12.0°C
5	1971	36.6°C	12.0°C

Rain Fall :

The south-west monsoon occurs during the months of March to September of every year. The following table gives the record of the rainfall. 1971 is the significant year in which the port town received 2209.9 mms. of rainfall, and the month of June, 1970 is the most significant month that entertained the maximum monthly rainfall of 532.3 mm. and the maximum intensity was 214 mm. on the 30th June, 1970.

Table—1.2

YEAR-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL : PARADIP*

Sl. No.	Year	Total rainfall in a year	Maximum rainfall in a month	Highest intensity
1	1967	1153.2 mm.	333.9 mm. (September)	75.8 mm.
2	1968	1391.0 mm.	287.0 mm. (July)	102.4 mm.
3	1969	1291.6 mm.	307.6 mm. (September)	100.8 mm.
4	1970	1862.9 mm.	532.3 mm. (June)	214.0 mm.
5	1971	2209.9 mm.	525.4 mm. (August)	209.3 mm.

*Source : Hydraulic Survey, Paradip Port Trust.

Wind :

The south-west monsoon occurs during the months of March upto September. The predominant wind is from the south-west with some variations to west and south. The strength generally varies between 3 to 5 beaufert Force, except during the period of cyclone. During the months of October to December, the predominant winds are from the North and North-East. The wind force is much less during the winter season.

Cyclone :

The location of Paradip port appears to fall within the cyclone belt. The following table reveals the cyclonic days with respective wind speeds :—

Table—1.3

CYCLONIC DAY AND WIND SPEED : PARADIP*

Sl. No.	Cyclonic day	Wind speed
1	2nd September, 1967	70 Km. per hour
2	9th October, 1967	90 Km. per hour
3	13th November, 1968	82 Km. per hour
4	8th October, 1969	80 Km. per hour
5	30th June, 1970	70 Km. per hour
6	12th November, 1971	72 Km. per hour
7	5th June, 1971	71 Km. per hour
8	30th October, 1971	144.2 Km. to 170 Km. per hour

*Source : Hydraulic Survey, Paradip Port Trust.

During the last five years from 1967 to 1971 Paradip port witnessed eith cyclonic storms of which one cyclone of October, 1971, was the worst. The velocity of the wind grew upto 170 Km. per hour on 30th October, 1971 and created considerable damage to the port and township.

Tide :

The swelling tide is caused by sub-oceanic currents and cross currents. The wave direction is predominant from the south-west from April to September with a normal maximum height of 2.75 metres to 3 metres. A maximum of 4.51 metres was recorded during November, 1970. From November to January, waves are from the North-East and East with a height of 2.5 to 3 metres. The minimum wave height is recorded at about 0.45 metres during May, 1969. From April to September, waves direction is from the South-West. It is seen that the wave height rises from 5 metres to 6 metres during rough seasons.

The direction of waves is according to the direction of prevailing wind. From April to September, it is from South-West and the maximum height varies from 2.75 metres to 3 metres. From November to January, it is from North-East and East and the maximum height varies from 2.5 metres to 3.0 metres. The maximum wave height recorded so far varies from 5.5 metres to 6 metres.

The sea current from February to April runs from South-West to North-East with a maximum velocity of about 1/2 to 3/4 knot and during August to October from North-East to South-West a velocity of about 3/4 knot.

Observation made by Marine Survey indicated that in addition to the ocean current, there is a tidal stream set on the surface having a maximum velocity of 1 to 1½ knots at sparing tides for both abb and flood. This current was more pronounced in shore tailing to a maximum of 3/4 to 1 knot outside the 10 fathom line.

Observation made by Marine Survey also indicated that the general direction of the tidal stream set is parallel with the flood running in a North-Easterly direction and the ebb in a South-Westerly direction. This tidal stream is during the months from October to January.

During other periods, the speed and directions may different. The following table reveals the tides.

Table—1.4

TIDES

Sl. No.	Different levels	Measurements in metres R.L.
1	Highest High-water Level	+ 3.25 m. R.L.
2	Lowest Low-water level	+ 0.40 m. R.L.
3	Highest monthly Average of High-water level	+ 2.64 m. R.L.
4	Lowest Monthly Average of Low-water level	+ 1.35 m. R.L.
5	Average wave Height	+ 6.00 m.
6	Surge water level during Cyclone of September, 1972	

Source : Central Building Research Institute, Roorki.

During the period of 1967 to 1971, the maximum height of the tides had gone up to + 3.44 metres above the Admiralty Datum. However, during Cyclone, the tidal wave height was about 6.00 metres. The lowest low tida wave height is observed to be 0.21 metres above Admiralty Datum. During February 1964, this was-0.15.

Littoral Drift :

One of the major problems facing the port town is that of sand drift, which is commonly known as littoral drift. The south-west to north-east littoral drift along the beach is of the order of 1 to 1½ million tons per annum. This erosion zone starts from the root of the northern breakwaters and extends up to 6,000 metres north-east along the shore line. The most active zone starts from the root of the northern break water and goes upto 1300 metres north-east. On the basis of the observations made from 1964 to 1970, the average volume northernly drift has been computed at about 9.4 lakh cubic metres per year. A model study under the aegis of Poona Hydraulic Research Station revealed that the littoral drift will continue. In order to save the port, a proposal for a sea-wall along the maximum beach erosion line is under consideration.

Roadways :

Located on the base of the richest delta of the river Mahanadi and being only 95 Kms. away from Cuttack a city that is well reckoned with as the commercial hob of the state. Paradip was connected with Cuttack by road and water-ways after start of the construction of Paradip port. The map enclosed at the beginning of the volume reveals the geographical location of Paradip and its environmental linkage. Cuttack is linked with Paradip via Chandikhol through National Highway No. 5 and National Highway No. 5A. National Highway No. 5A is a part of the Expressway which links Paradip with its resource region and mainly Daitari Iron Ore Mines. The total length between Paradip Port and Daitari Iron Ore mines is 144 Km. out of which 77 Kms. serve as National Highway No. 5-A. The direct link between Paradip and Cuttack is major district road No. 82. Though a major district road, the entire stretch of 95 Kms. is rather wide and well constructed to vie with a National Highway. On the other hand, National Highway No. 5-A and the Expressway both together right from the very date of their inception were being reckoned with as Expressway between Daitari Iron Ore Mines and Paradip. This Expressway was in a shattered state after construction and heavy maintenance repair cost has brought it over to a National Highway status and standard with the long bridges in the intervening rivers still demanding immediate repairs. It is a fact that both these roads i.e., Cuttack-Paradip direct and Cuttack-Paradip via National Highway No. 5 and National Highway No. 5-A are designed and built to handle heavy transportation of goods and passengers. The Orissa State Commercial Transport Corporation and other public carriers of private ownership are operating more densely over national Highway No. 5 and National Highway No. 5-A connecting Cuttack with Paradip.

An objective road-way glimpse drags one to the discovery that the major percentage of the total number of passangers running to or from Paradip over National Highway No. 5-A travel by State and contract carriages, taxi, cars or three wheeled auto-rickshaws. Some also do dare travelling by private trucks. Most of the trucks returning from Paradip run with enough space to offer to waiting passangers over both the tracks.

Cuttack, once the capital of Orissa and now the district headquarters, is linked with Bhubaneswar, the capital of the State, with National Highway No.5, which runs all the way from Calcutta to Madras. The distance from Paradip to Bhubaneswar is 125 Kms. by road. Through Cuttack Paradip is linked with all the district headquarters of Orissa either by road/or/and railways. Some major cities lying in the hinter lands like Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Rajgangpur, Sambalpur and Berhampur are well connected by rail, the distance being 496, 512, 676, 673, 827 and 260 Kms. respectively. Towns of industrial importance in the hinterland of Paradip like Rourkela, Durgapur, Bokaro, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Rajgangpur, Hirakud, Jhinkapani, Talcher and Choudwar etc. are also linked up with the Paradip town either by road/or/and by rail. Urban centres lying close to Paradip are Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur. These two are sub-divisional headquarters of Cuttack district and both the towns are connected with Paradip by road.

It is worth mentioning that Expressway now designated as National Highway No. 5-A joins Cuttack-Paradip major district road at a distance of 6 Kms. from the port township. The iron ore collected from Tomka Mines, 114 Kms. from Paradip is transported from Tomka and Gandhamardan to Paradip by truck. Iron ore from the other mines in Orissa like Banasapani, Badajamuda and Barbil is transported by rail to Dhannamandal and previously used to be transported by truck to Paradip. Just after opening up Paradip Cuttack railway link, a few wagons were exclusively railed direct to Paradip. Nearest population centres like Kendrapara, Kujang, Jagatsinghpur, Tirtol etc., provide adequate manpower and other material resources for the inhabitants of Paradip port town.

Inland Waterways :

Of the vital inland waterways connecting Paradip with Cuttack, Taladanda canal appears to be of prime importance. This is a navigable canal which is used for navigation purpose throughout the year between Cuttack and Paradip excepting for 2 months when the desilting operation and maintenance are undertaken. The river Mahanadi is also used for navigational purposes except for the dry season. Over and above this, Jambu canal also serves navigational demand and before construction of Cuttack Paradip road linkage, this and Taladanda canal served navigational facilities for transporation of iron ore goods from Cuttack to Paradip.

Railways :

The broad gauge single track rail link between Cuttack station to the East coast was undertaken recently after heavy public demand. The preliminary traffic-cum-engineering survey of the railway authorities proved the demand for rail communication between Cuttack and Paradip as unremunerative. Paradip port was then exporting only 2 million tonne of iron ore per annum towards 1971-72 and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India, had planned to provide further facilities including an additional berth for handling 9 million tonnes by the end of 5th five year plan. The railway linkage between Cuttack and Paradip was finally completed in 1973 though for the first few years after completion, it had served only transportation of goods, but no passangers. Only in 1977 passenger traffic train once a day from or to Cuttack was provided. The total rail line between Cuttack and East Coast is only 85 Kms.

Airways :

There is no air port or helipad at Paradip. The nearest civil air port is at Bhubaneswar, about 125 Kms. away from Paradip.

Morphology of the Town :

The Intermediate Port's Development recommended 1960 that Paradip should be developed as a fair weather light-erage port with a capacity of 5.5 lakh tonnes per year. In the 3rd five years plan, it was contemplated to develop Paradip as an all weather intermediate port. In 1962, the State Government started work on Paradip port project on the basis of report prepared by Messers Rendal, Palmer and Tritton of United Kingdom. The entire area proposed to be developed as Port town was an estuary, filled with swampy creeks. The workmen, staff and officers who stayed in huts in absence of water, medical and educational facilities etc., dedicated themselves for the construction of port township and a lagoon type of harbour.

Within the last few years after initation of construction of the port Township, by 1971, the environ of the Township lie within vegetable limits. The form of the township appear purely rural with the east coast adjacent. During south-west monsoons from April to September, the wave coming from south-west and south cover enormous amount of sand movement from south to north along the coast. During the north east monsoon from October to December, a return drift is caused from north to south. Due to the predominance of the long shore wave energy during the south west monsoon, the net movement of sand is north-wards. Located in an entrance cyclonic zone, storms of severe intensity occur in this region during the monsoon period.

These storms cause a large quantity of northernly movement of sand. It is estimated that 0.9 million M 3 of sand is moved north-wards on this score due to drift.

It was envisaged before undertaking constructions of the town and port that linkage and affinity will develop with the adjacant rural areas and with the growth of urbanisation of the Paradip town, the adjacent areas will also evince signs of growth. It is, indeed confessed that the pattern of overall habitation together with street pattern and vegetation though developed to some extent must be brought totally within the scope and precincts of planning for expension and development.

Functional Areas and land use pattern :

Paradip Port Trust formulated Master Plan for the enterprising town area containing 8,686.70 acres. Two villages namely Sandhakud and Bhitargarh were acquired in full together with parts of two other villages viz., Bijayachandrapur and Udayavat as per plan attached. The high water line is accepted as the demarcation line of the sea shore. The village-wise break up of the Master Plan area is given below :—

Table—1.5

VILLAGE-WISE MASTER PLAN AREA

Sl.No.	Name of Village	Area in Acres.	Remarks
1	Sandhakuda	5,676.67	Full village
2	Bhitargarh	2,131.03	Full village
3	Bijayachandrapur	300.00	Part
4	Udayavat	132.00	Part
5	Other areas	300.00	
		8,539.70	
6	Sea Beach	147.00	
7	Total Master Plan Area	8,686.70	

A map showing the existing pattern of the Master Plan area in 1972 is enclosed at the beginning of the volume.

The entire Master Plan area stands divided into 4 (four) parts viz.

(i) Trust township

(ii) Port complex

(iii) Area-south of Atharbanki excluding the aforesaid two parts.

(iv) Master Plan area of north of Atharbanki-the Trust Township covers an area of 1,560.26 acres. It is surrounded by the river Atharbanki and the sea. A major road 150 fts. wide separates it from the port area. In 1972, only 10.5 per cent of the total township had been developed for different uses and the rest lay in the form of marshy land. The functional use of the port township area is given below:—

Table—1.6

EXISTING LANDUSE OF THE PORT TRUST TOWNSHIP

Sl. No.	Type of use	Area in acres	Per cent to trust township area	Per cent to the Master Plan area
1	Residential	99.00	6.35	1.14
2	Commercial	3.50	0.22	0.04
3	Public and semi-public	45.50	2.92	0.52
4	Circulation	41.07	2.63	0.47
5	Open space	1371.19	87.88	19.23
	Total	1560.26	100.00	24.40

The above table reveals that only 99 acres of the land has been developed for residential use and for commercial purpose, only 3.50 acres have been used in the form of temporary building.

The public and semi-public use of 45.50 acres include administrative offices (34.3 acres), educational facilities (5.2 acres), health facilities (4.0 acres) and water works (2.0 acres).

Out of the total acreage of 41.07 acres, which is only 2.63 per cent of the total land belonging to port trust township, major part has been devoted for circulation in form of major roads and prominent residential streets and only 3.20 acres is covered by the railways.

Nearly 87.88 per cent of the total area under port trust township is in undeveloped stage.

The Port Complex Area :

The port complex area contain 1400 acres out of which 171.30 acres is developed for port-affiliated uses. The table below presents the land use of the port complex area.

Table—1.7

EXISTING LAND USE OF THE PORT COMPLEX AREA

Sl. No.	Type of use	Acres	Per cent to the port complex
1	Residential	39.34	2.81
2	Commercial	10.30	0.73
3	Public and semi-public	23.36	1.67
4	Port affiliated uses	171.30	12.24
5	Circulation	116.84	8.35
6	Open space	1038.86	74.20
	Total	1400.00	100.00

The first category of the residential complex covering 39.34 acres is fully used by the labourer class in constructing their hutments. Similarly, the second category covering 10.30 acres for commercial purpose lie on both sides of 'V' point to Ghanagalia Road. This constituted the main work centre where daily market functions within the port complex, which will shift to the proposed township when the port will develop properly.

Of the balance of 23.36 acres, 11.16 acres lie for administrative, 2.20 acres for water works and 10.00 acres for electric sub-station. A major part of the administrative offices are located within this area to be shifted when the administrative building will be ready. Water works covering an area of 2.40 acres will continue as such. The electric sub-station will be shifted to accommodate full development of the port.

Port affiliated users like automobiles works, stacking yard lagoon etc. cover an area of 171.30 acres. For circulation purpose 116.84 acres have been devoted out of which 32.84 acres are in the form of road and the rest 84.00 acres are for railways.

About 1038.86 acres of land is left open. The entire acreage demands proper reclamation. When the proposed 21 berths will come to existence, the land use pattern of the port complex will change drastically. Users like residential, commercial, administrative etc. will have to be shifted over to the proposed township area.

Area South of Atharbanki (Excluding port proposed Township port complex :

Excluding port township and port complex, there exist, 2,326.70 acres of land to the south of Atharbanki river. Toe broad features of the land use of this area is given below :—

Table—1.8

LAND USE OF AREA SOUTH OF ATHARBANKI RIVER

Sl. No.	Tpye of use	Area in Acres	Per cent to the total area
1	Residential	52.76	2.27
2	Commercial	7.00	0.30
3	Public and semi-public	6.23	0.27
4	Circulation	20.00	0.86
5	Timber Yard	47.30	2.03
6	Water Bodies	158.00	6.79
7	Open space	2035.41	87.48
	Total	2326.70	100.00

52.76 acres are utilised for residential purposes. Multi-storeyed structures at,sector-21, Czechoslovakia Colony, sweeper's colony, residential area close to over-head tank of sector-21, fisheries colony and few temporary hutments near ghanagalia. The permanent and semi-permanent structures at sector-21 and fisheries colony will continue as residential in future. The tempoiary structures near Ghanagalia will continue for other purpores.

7.00 acres of land devoted for commercial purpose has temporary structures close the residential area at sector 21 and near Ghanagalia road. These are of temporary nature and are likely to be shifted. Public and semi-public uses cover an area of 6.23 acres which include administrative offices and schools. Water works and waterbodies is the form of river and canals cover as area of 158.00 acres. 20.00 acres of land has been retained for roads. About 1,699.35 acres of land remain in the form of swamp.

Area to the North of Atharabanki :

The area to the north of Atharabanki as per the Master Plan reveals 3396.54 acres. This area is mainly in the form of open space and water bodies. The broad land use of the said area is given below :-

Table—1.9

LAND USE OF AREA NORTH OF ATHARABANKI RIVER

Sl. No.	Type of use	Area in Acres	Per cent of the total
1	Residential	3.80	0.11
2	Commercial	0.40	0.01
3	Public and semi-public	16.00	0.47
4	Water bodies	1,118.50	32.93
5	Timber Yard	67.00	1.97
6	Circulation	333.40	9.82
7	Open space	1,857.44	54.69
	Total	3,396.54	100.00

Existing land use of the entire Master Plan Area :

After due enumeration about the components of the four major parts in the Master Plan, the existing land use of the entire Master Plan area is given below :—

Table—1.10

EXISTING LAND USE OF THE ENTIRE MASTER PLAN AREA

Sl. No.	Type of use	Area in acres	Per cent of the Master Plan area
1	Residential	199.90	2.30
2	Commercial	21.20	0.24
3	Public and semi-public		
	(a) Administrative	17.29	0.20
	(b) Educational	8.40	0.10
	(c) Health facilities	4.00	0.04
	(d) Service like water-works, police-station, electrical sub-station etc.	60.60	0.70
		90.29	1.04
4	Circulation		
	(a) Roads and Streets	94.74	1.09
	(b) Railways	420.60	4.84
		515.34	5.93
5	Water bodies	1,276.66	14.70
6	Open space including sea beach	6,412.01	73.82
7	Port affiliated use service industries, stacking yard, Lagoon and approach channel etc.	171.30	1.97
8	Total	8,686.70	100.00

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic Groups :

Of the total population of 6,705 according to the 1971 Census 7 persons (0.11 per cent) were Buddhists, 231 persons (3.45 per cent) were Christians, 6,328 persons (94.38 per cent) were Hindu, 112 persons (1.67 per cent) were Muslims, one person (0.01 per cent) was Jain and 23 persons (0.34 per cent) were Sikhs, 2 persons (0.03 per cent) came under other religion persuasion and one person (0.01 could not state the religion. As per 1981 Census, 4 persons (0.01 per cent) are Buddhists, 367 persons (1.11 per cent) are Christians, 31,967 persons (96.75 per cent) are Hindus, 558 persons (1.69 per cent) are Muslims, 29 persons (0.09 per cent) Sikhs, 5 persons (0.01 per cent) and under other religions and persuasion and 112 persons (0.34 per cent) do not state the religion. A decline trend in propertion is noticed for all the religions except Hindu and Muslims during the decade 1971—81.

During 1971 census the mother tongue count revealed as one Assamese, 1,778 Bengalis, 22 English men, 31 Nepalis, 14 Gujaratis, 111 Hindi, 18 Konkanies, 75 Malayalam, 10 Marathis, 3,228 Oriyas, 5 persons by Punjabis, 8 Sindhis, 115 Tamilians, 1,001 Telugus, 84 Urdu, 12 Santali, one Khond, Kand two Kannada and 125 others. But in 1981 Census the Mother tongue count reported as 4 Assamese, 4,627 Bengalis, 9 Gujaratis, 292 Hindi, 6 Kannada, 179 Malayalam, 8 Marathi, 17,440 Oriyas, 68 Punjabi, 5 Sindhi, 79 Tamil, 4,557 Telugu, 474 Urdu, 9 Bhumij, 4 English men, 45 Gorkhali/ Nepali, 3 Ho, 7 Khase, 3 Kissan, 3 Oraon/Kumukh, 489 Munda, 207 Santali and 479 others. Several new persons speaking different languages are immigrated to Paradip town for service, business etc. during the decade, hence varieties of new mother tongues have been reflected for Paradip town in 1981 Census.

In the context of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population of Paradip town for 1971 Census and 1981 Census a comparative analysis reveals the following picture.

During the 1971 Census out of 6,705 persons 368 persons (5.49 per cent) constituted the scheduled caste group, which has increased to 1855 persons (5.61 per cent) out of the total of 33,042 persons in 1981 Census. Similarly, only 95 persons (1.42 percent) in 1971 concentrated in scheduled tribe group which has increased to 1819 persons (5.51 per cent) in 1981 Census.

Residential Concentration :

An appraisal of the pattern of dispersal of population on the basis of religion, caste, tribe and community in different localities of the town reveals that there are only nine scheduled caste households reside, one each in the localities of staff colony, residential area (Pucca house), commercial and industrial area and Paradip Port Trust area as against three and two households in slum locality and residential area kutcha house locality respectively. But there are only two scheduled tribe households in Paradip port trust area locality.

Coming to concentration of particular ethnic group in the locality it is seen that the Oriya community predominate in six localities except Ethnic Association locality (Sandhakuda Nolia Area) and Bengali Refugee colony. Seven households of Bengali community (out of 12 surveyed) and nine household of Telugu (out of 11 surveyed) predominate over other ethnic groups in Bengali refugee colony and Ethnic Association locality. This apart there are other ethnic groups namely Kerali, Hindi, Nepali and Muslim that reside in slum locality. Residential Area Pucca house locality and commercial and industrial area locality. While analysing the material culture of houses in these localities, it is seen that all the 29 houses under survey in the staff colony locality are Pucca houses. This locality is inhabited by Paradip port trust employees and have been provided with accommodation by the Port Trust Authority. In Other localities, majority of the houses are kutcha.

Similarly an examination of the number of rooms under occupation of households in different localities reveals that the households with five rooms and above under their occupation number six in the staff colony locality as against one each in the Ghanagatia locality and commercial and industrial area locality. However, households with one room are mostly seen in residential area Kutcha house locality (Ghamagatia Area). Slum locality and Refugee colony area.

Slum Area :

Coming to the slum areas where field study was undertaken, there are three such areas viz., Ghangalia beside Express Highways, Refugee colony in Atharabank and Nolia area in Sandhakud. The age of these slum areas are eight, six and five years respectively.

The unrecognised slums in the town are signs of through ill constructions without response to the velocity of storms which end up with thorough destruction. The growth of these shanty dwellings on poor and unhealthy atmosphere creates a number of unauthorised slum pockets, eviction of which appears not appropriate as no systematic planned or organised attempt has yet been attempted to tackle this multifaced problems. A number of anti social elements add to the dismal picture.

Density of Population :

The density, population per sq. km. of Paradip Town was 288 during the 1971 Census. Due to escalation of Port activities in the subsequent years more job opportunities were created as a result of which population began to increase in Paradip. The density of population increased to 1,415 during the 1981 Census which is more than that of the density of population in the urban areas of the State (1359). But the density of population in urban areas of Cuttack district is much higher (2,241) than that of Paradip town. This is mainly due to the existance of Cuttack City, the hishest populous town of the State.

However, it is seen that the density of population of Paradip is much less than the important urban centres of the State, during the 1981 Census. The *Table 1.11* shows the density of population of all the towns of Orissa during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

Table—1.11

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF ALL THE TOWNS OF ORISSA 1971 & 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Density of 1971	Population Per Km.^{2} 1981
1	2	3	4
1	Sambarpur Town with O.G.	1,370	1,812
2	Hirakud Town (N.A.C.)	1,161	1,950
3	Burla Town with O.G.	885	974
4	Jharsuguda Town (M)	955	778
5	Brajarajnagar Town (N.A.C.)	768	1,304
6	Bargarh Town (M)	1,731	2,680
7	Barapali Town (N.A.C.)	735	964
8	Padmapur Town (N.A.C.)	353	497
9	Kachinda Town (N.A.C.)	406	556
10	Govindpur Town (C.T.)	172	Declassified
11	Debagarh Town (M)	491	563
12	Sundargarh Town (M)	724	995
13	Rajagangapur Town (M)	836	1,220
14	Raurkela Steel Townshis		
15	Raurkela Steel Civil Township with O.G.	1,417	2,320
16	Biramitrapur Town (M)	797	883
17	Jarda Town (C.T.)	...	1,956
18	Kendujhar Town (M)	1,245	1,806
19	Anandapur Town (N.A.C.)	677	338
20	Barbet Town (M)	587	797
21	Joda Town (N.A.C.)	657	996
22	Balagoda (Bopni) Town (C.T.)	...	833
23	Daitari Town (C.T.)	...	N.A.
24	Baripada Town with O.G.	3,591	1,767
25	Rairangpur Town (N.A.C.)	781	1,078
26	Udala Town (N.A.C.)	...	904
27	Karanjia Town (N.A.C.)	...	800
28	Bateshwar Town (M)	2,380	3,385
29	Jaleswar Town (N.A.C.)	518	734
30	Soro Town (N.A.C.)	...	787
31	Bhadrak Town (N.A.C.)	1,303	1,950
32	Basudebpur Town (N.A.C.)	...	419
33	Chandabali Town (C.T.)	1,099	1,278
34	Cuttack City with O.G.	2,806	2,978
35	Choudwar Town (M)	782	1,034
36	Paradip Town (N.A.C.)	288	1,415
37	Athagarh Town (N.A.C.)	862	1,070
38	Jagatsinghapur Town (N.A.C.)	...	1,192
39	Banki Town (N.A.C.)	1,495	2,025

Table—1.11

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF ALL THE TOWNS OF ORISSA 1971 & 1981

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Density of 1971	Population Per Km.^{2} 1981
1	2	3	4
40	Kendrapara Town (M)	1,845	2,559
41	Jajapur Town (M)	1,433	1,908
42	Jajapur Road Town with O.G.	617	936
43	Dhenkanal Town (M)	4,302	1,436
44	Bhuban Town (N.A.C.)	7,184	860
45	Talcher Town with O.G.	668	841
46	Anugul Town (N.A.C.)	477	832
47	Rengali Dam Project Township (C.T.)	...	2,114
48	Talcher Thermal Power Station Township (C.T.)	...	2,686
49	Dera Colliery Township (C.T.)	...	1,107
50	F. C. I. Townsh p (C.T.)	...	1,411
51	Kanakshyanagar Town (N.A.C.)	...	911
52	Phulabani Town (N.A.C.)	676	1,145
53	Baudh Town (N.A.C.)	429	608
54	G. Udayagiri Town (N.A.C.)	...	517
55	Balangir Town (M)	1,150	1,768
56	Sonapur Town (M)	534	691
57	Tarbha Town (N.A.C.)	496	535
58	Titlagarh Town with O.G.	1,033	1,401
59	Thantabarji Town (N.A.C.)	1,350	1,907
60	Patnagarh Town (N.A.C.)	552	745
61	Binika Town (N.A.C.)	...	514
62	Bhawanipatna Town (M)	1,619	2,456
63	Thesinga Town (N.A.C.)	589	768
64	Junagarh Town (N.A.C.)	507	656
65	Khariar Road Town (N.A.C.)	809	1,004
66	Khariar Town (N.A.C.)	321	417
67	Koraput Town (N.A.C.)	221	326
68	Sunabeda Town (N.A.C.)	366	528
69	Jeypur Town (M)	1,325	2,084
70	Kotpad Town (N.A.C.)	761	896
71	Nabarangapur Town (M)	1,663	2,310
72	Umarkot Town (N.A.C.)	379	552
73	Malkangiri Town (N.A.C.)	460	862
74	Rayagada Town (N.A.C.)	1,344	1,922
75	Gunupur Town (N.A.C.)	1,089	1,435
76	Gudari Town (N.A.C.)	2,094	2,499
77	Paparahandi Town (N.A.C.)	...	365
78	Chitrakonda Town (C.T.)	...	1,724
79	Balimelanagar Town (C.T.)	...	1,949
80	Chandiri Town (C.T.)	...	2,415
81	Chhatrapur Town (N.A.C.)	1,675	3,214
82	Hinjiri Town (N.A.C.)	949	1,165
83	Purushottampur Town (N.A.C.)	661	308
84	Rambha Town (N.A.C.)	2,614	1,055
85	Khalikote Town (N.A.C.)	806	293
86	Kabisurjyanagar Town (N.A.C.)	705	655
87	Polasara Town (N.A.C.)	950	1,104
88	Brahmapur Town (M)	4,020	2,135
89	Gopalpur Town (N.A.C.)	1,257	1,759
90	Bhanjanagar Town (N.A.C.)	1,765	2,529
91	Bellaguntha Town (N.A.C.)	1,526	1,528
92	Buguda Town (N.A.C.)	1,170	1,169
93	Asika Town (N.A.C.)	2,501	3,087
94	Surada Town (N.A.C.)	1,999	2,290
95	Parlakhemundi Town (M)	7,436	8,903
96	Digapahandi Town (N.A.C.)	...	768
97	Kashinagara Town (N.A.C.)	...	886
98	Chikiti Town (N.A.C.)	...	1,262
99	Ganjam Town (C.T.)	...	972
100	Kodala Town (N.A.C.)	...	706
101	Puri Town (M)	4,316	5,994
102	Bhubaneswar City	1,622	2,359
103	Jalani Town with O.G.	1,890	2,282
104	Khordha Town (N.A.C.)	626	862
105	Nayagarh Town (N.A C.)	335	499
106	Kantilo Town (C.T.)	...	1,262
107	Popoli Town (N.A.C.)	...	993
108	Nimapada Town (N.A.C.)	...	780
109	Banapur Town (N.A.C.)	...	1,273

CHAPTER—II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Historical Background :

Paradip town owes its importance to location of Paradip Port, the main outlet and inlet of the sea borne trade of eastern coast, a look at which revives the old memory of Orissa's great maritime past. A sea port usually serves as the gateway for many things and functionally promotes export and import trade resulting in a salutary effect on the economy of the country. Besides economic activity, ports of long standing serve as the vertex of socio-cultural and socio-religious forces.

In the present day world important metropolitan cities like Newyork, Tokyo, Sidney, Sanghai etc. have developed beside the sea and near port or harbour. In India which possess a coastline extending to 5700-Kms. synchronise metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam etc. Even the newly constructed ports like Haldia, Kandla, etc.have helped the growth of urban centres around them. Paradip port though recent in origin is no exception to it. Thus the history of the growth and development of Paradip town is closely connected with the establishment of Paradip Port at the eastern most part of Orissa.

Orissa enjoyed a glowing past as a sea-faring state. All the sea activities through imporved seacrafts were existent in the ancient time of Orissa. In the early part of the 17th century Paradip and other areas, where in the river Mahanadi criss-crossed by its branches were used to reach Cuttack. The facility was particularly availed of from Dhamra river via Pattamundai for transportation of goods of Government and other agencies. In the course of time the mouth of the rivers silted up and obstructed free movement of seacrafts. After English occupation of Orissa, the English people who are very accomplished in sea faring activities attempted to improve and extend the communications by sea through rivers. In 1819, the constructions of the light House at False Point (Present Paradip) was started. And after insuperable difficulties it was completed and the first light was lit in 1826.

This Light House known as Paradip Ghar in Oriya gradually got corrupted by colloqual usage and the False Point earned the present named of Paradip. The journey from Paradip to Cuttack was tedious and nerve breaking as the route was through dense forests and malarious swamps which entailed upon much hardship for any goods or passenger trafic.

The great famine broke out in 1866 and all possible attempts to throw food supplies to the famine hit areas of the province failed and ultimately the false point harbour formed the main entrance for supply of foods.

During the early post independence period the importance of the resource rich hinterlands of Orissa was recognised by the Government of India. And the Port Technical Committ constituted by the Government of India in 1948 and the National Council of Applied Economic Research recommended for the development of Paradip as a deep see port. Thus a minor port came in to existence at Paradip in 1958.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Interim Port Development Committee 1960 and of other expert committees the Paradip Port Development works started in 1961 and was completed in 1965 and Paradip was declared a major port in the month of April, 1966.

At the initial stage it was contemplated to export iron ore but subsequently a remarkable increase in export and import trade with other countries escalated its activities and offered job oppertunity. As a result influx of population began to increase. Besides job facilities, trade and commerce flourised and people began to settle permanently around the port complex.

In view of the evergrowing population and available urban characteristics Paradip Port was taken as a census town in the 1971 Census. The State Government declared it is a Notified Area Council vide urban Development Notification No. 31169/UD on 27.9.1979.

False Point :

Cape Harbour and light-house in the Kendrapada Sub-division are situated on the north of Mahanadi estuary, in latitude 20°20″ N., and longitude 86°47″ E. It derives its name from the circumstance that it was often mistaken by ships for Point Palmyras, one degree further north. The harbour consists of a shallow anchorage, land-locked by islands and sand-banks with two navigable channels inland. The light-house stands on the point which screens it from the southern monsoon, in latitude 20°19′50″ N, and longitude 86° 44′30″ E. The anchorage is protected by two sandy roofs, called Long Island and Dowdeswell island, and is completely land-locked by the latter. Point Reddie on the Dowdeswell Island shelters the entrance, and further in lies Plowden Island, for the most part of low jungly swamp, with a limited area of high ground suitable for building purposes and possessing good drinking water. The northerly littoral drift of sand in the Bay of Bengal, working in conjunction with the enormous quantities of silt brought down by the river has, however, silted up the harbour rapidly in recent years, and as it was found impossible to keep it open, false point was abandoned as a port-in 1924.

Two separate channels lead inland from the anchorage, the Jambu river on the north, and on the south the Bakud a short deep branch of the Mahanadi. Bars of sand intervene between the anchorage and these channels, but at full tide, cargo boats and small steamers can enter. Several tidel creeks, navigable by country boats throughout the year, also connect the harbour with the Dhamara and Brahmani rivers on the north, and with the Devi river on the South.*

The repeated incursions by the Mahamadans, the Mughals, the Marhatas and the Britishers on Orissa and their mis-rule considerably undermined the power of this seafaring race in coastal Orissa. Lord Wellesley, the Governor General planned to unite south of Orissa by a continuous line of maritime traffic with Bengal. The people of Orissa experienced disastrous famines and floods, particularly in the coastal region. The years of repeated famine are 1806, 1808, 1809, 1817, 1828, 1836, 1837, 1842 and 1865. Of these, the famine that occured in 1865, known popularly as the 'Naanka' grabbad unparalleled dimension. Disastrous floods occurred 28 times between 1831 to 1927. The British Government had kindly considered establishment of few harbours to supply materials to the hinter land of Orissa with a view to alleviating the distress born out of flood and famine. The Famine Commissioner suggested in 1865 that the False Point could be developed to serve as the best harbour between Hooghly and Bombay. But the Superintendent of Marine Survey declined construction of a harbour at False point. Thus, the coastal belt of great surprising discovery for Abul Fazal in 1567, Bruton in 1633 and T. Mettee in 1766 metamorphosed into devastating famines and floods just because of lamentable deficiency of maritime communication.

From 1870, started development of Indian Ports which went on till 1915, but the wave of development did not touch Orissa during the British Rules. It is in the Post-Independent era that the National Council of Applied Economic Research strongly recommended establishment of Paradip Port. In 1948, the Port Technical Committee strongly recommended that the possibility of establishing a deep sea port between Calcutta and Visakhapatnam should be explored. In 1951, a french Mission was invited who observed that the mouth of Mahanadi was the most suitable port site. In 1958, Paradip was declared as minor port. On 6th January, 1958, experimental loading of iron-ore into ships standing at anchorage in the open seas commenced, their developed Paradip Port and the town bearing the same name.

In 1960, the Intermediate Port Development Committee appointed by the Government of India visualised an expert traffic of 2.5 to 5 lakhs tons of iron ore per annum from Tomka Mining area only as well as 50,000 tons of steel tubes, rice and other general cargo.

The development of the Port started in 1961 on the basis of the report prepared by consulting Engineers. After completion of the development work in 1965 it was handed over to Ministry of Transport

*L.S.S.O. Malley—Bihar & Orissa district Gazetters, Cuttack—1933.

and Aviation, Government of India in the same year. Paradip Port Trust, an autonomous body was framed to look over the overall development and management of the Port in 1967.

The master plan of the port envisaged for 19 Cargo berths, three iron ore berths, one oil dock and a fertiliser berth. However, the port initially started functioning with only one 'T' shaped fully mechanised iron ore berth which was opened to traffic in 1966. Because the port initially started functioning as a mono commodity port for handling iron ore only. The iron ore berth was so designed to accommodate bulk carriers to the extent of sixty thousand DWT. The berth equipped with an ore handling plant at a rated capacity of 2500 tonnes hour. The port has three berths namely Iron Ore berth, general cargo berth and mooring buoy berth.

Paradip Port Trust :

Since 1967, Paradip Port Trust the statutory Body has been framed by the Central Government in order to promote the institution of self-contained units and to facilitate finance and investment. The Paradip Port Trust is the supreme authority for financial, administrative, public utility and operational services connected with the functions of the Port. The Chairman is the highest executive appointed by the Government of India for an overall management of port affairs. The Secretariate under him is responsible for running day to day administration of port, for framing rules and regulation, for guiding the policy matters and negotiating trade relations. The Financial Advisor-cum-Chief Accounts Officer heads the audit and accounts divisions and is the final authority for all financial matters. The Chief Engineer is responsible for planning and execution of all civil engineering projects for the development of the port, including maintenance of civil engineering works and allied infrastructures. The Chief Engineer, Electrical and mechanical is in-charge of operation and maintenance of all plants, equipments and crafts and he controls the workshop including supply of power. The port activities generally centre round the traffic and Marine Developments. The Traffic Manager is responsible for handling storage and clearance of cargo, the traffic that mainly operates on his direction, and supervision of shore labourers. The Marine Department augments the port activities through pilotage, dredging of approach and entrance channel. As the port activities are increasing at a rapid rate, its allied economic functions for maintaining 2,500 workers under different income groups demand provision for their families with all the public utility services and community facilities, through departments like medical, health, educational, estate, labour and welfare. Prerequisite of appropriate planning and maintenance of the urban area could not be realised till 1971 when Assistant Town Planner was deputed by the Government of Orissa to the Paradip Port Trust. The Trust authority also felt the dire need of a Master Plan of the Paradip Port Trust township in support of the hasbour master plan of the consultant engineers. The Paradip Port Trust Authority opened a town planning cell with the guidance of the town planner, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, An Architectural Wing is also attached to the Trust under the guidance of the Government architect, Bhubaneswar.

The construction proper of the port started on 15th November, 1962. The inauguration of the port was taken recourse to on 12th March, 1966. The velocity at which the Port Project was executed appears unparallelled in the history of port construction of India. With limited funds available for port construction investment, a phasewise construction was planned for the port. The components of the 1st phase of port development are :—

1. One iron ore berth to accommodate 60,000 D.W.T. ore carriers.
2. Fully mechanised ore handling plant catering to annual throughout of 2 million tonnes.
3. A slipway for repairs to harbour craft upto 500 D.W.T.
4. One general cargo berth with transit shed etc. to cater to vessels upto 18,000 G.R.T.

Size and the Boundary :

The site for Paradip town in its Master Plan covers 8686.70 acres in the district of Cuttack in the State of Orissa. As mentioned earlier, two revenue village viz., Sandhakuda and Bhitargarh are part of the town in full. Portions of two other revenue village viz. Bijaya Chandrapur and Udayabat alongwith sea beach constitute the remaining part of the town. The sea beach occupies an area of 147.00 acres.

The entire north of the town is bounded by the river Mahanadi and the creek Atharabanki lie on west and south west. It hardly needs mention that the

Bay of Bengal lies on the east. The high water-line is considered as the demacration line of the sea shore area. The port area bound by Atharabanki creek is located on a triangular base. It was initially under Tirtol police station, but later came under the jurisdiction of Paradip police station.

Land Utilization Pattern :

Owing to the recent existence of Paradip Port Trust there was hardly any rule framed by the Port Trust Authority for regulation of land use pattern and the discussion is based on the land use pettern available in the Paradip Master Plan prepared by the Urban Development Department of Government of Orissa.

The existing land use pattern of the Port Trust township named Paradip had been dealt with at length in Chapter-I. A thorough street and lane to lane survey of the entire township reveals absolute lack of planning and development. Unplanned location and immensurable growth of huts, hutments and unauthorised slums here, there and every where, greatly demand planned attention of the Port Trust authorities. Such basic criteria like street and roads, water supply, drainage facilities, supply of electricity and marketing facilities are a few of the many items reckoned within India and the world over which deserve paramount attention of the urban authorities It is, indeed, a fact that in Paradip, the very entry into the urban areas reveals some sort of planning and development of the port area and habitational facilities for the port employees. On the other hand, into the urban limits for trade, commerce or business, even food and water availability pose varitable crisis. It is, therefore, necessary that the urban authorities should devote and dedicate to planning and well-designed development of the entire urban area.

Population Characteristics :

According to the 1971 census of India, the population of the town was 6,705. No population data relating to Paradip is available prior of this.

Urban criteria and characteristics are not a rarity in the whole deltaic region of the river Mahanadi with high density of population amounting to 900 persons per square mile.

Another important characteristic of this deltaic region of Mahanadi is that more than 80% of the total population continue to live in rural settlements with population less than two thousand. It hardly needs analysis to infer that the Paradip Port town will attract to draw large percentage of rural population in the deltaic region with the only motivation of gainful employment.

Of Paradip town's population, only 2% are engaged in manufacturing industries. With increase in populatlon of the area it is hoped that this percentage will gradually grow up.

Out of the entire population of 67,054,579 are males and 2,126 females. In other wards, there were 464 females per 1,000 males

Of the total population, 49.60% accommodating the age group of 25-59 and 30.41% come within the age group of 0 to I4. The next in order are 17.67 per cent in 15 to 24 age group, 2.26 per cent in 60 plus age group and 0.06 per cent are those who have not stated their age.

In 1972 Paradip Port Trust Act was the only statutory provision regulating the control of land use in whole of Paradip town. Despite best efforts of the party on survey, no facts and data are available on land speculation, variations in land price and extent of land speculation.

CHAPTER—III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES

At the initial stage of the Port of the Paradip Port Trust Statutory Body was framed by the Government of India in order to promote the institution of self contained units and to facilitate finance and investment. This body is the highest authority for financial, administrative, Public utility and operational services connected with the function of the Port. The Chairman of the port trust is the highest executive authority. The secretariate under him is responsible for running day to day administration of the Port. As the Port activities increase at a rapid rate, its allied economic functions for maintaining workers of different income groups demand provision of Public services and community facility through medical, educational, estate, labour and Welfare.

Important Public Institutions :

The offices of Paradip Port Trust are neither grouped properly nor their location appears well planned. Except Harbour Master's office, almost all offices are in temporary sheds and no efforts have yet been made to plan and execute permanent construction of office structures in grouped locations. Even after lapse of long two and half decades since the foundation, all the offices lie scattered all over 'V' point area. The offices like the administrative office, the Chief Engineer, Machnical Engineering, Financial Advisor and Offices of almost all Executive Engineers continue to function in store yards without minimum parking facilities. Other offices like rail-way, fisheries ets. are scattered here and there.

Water Supply :

The water works at Balijhara constitute the main source for water supply to Paradip Port Trust township area. The water is stored in a storage reservoir fed by Taladanda Canal and is supplied after due purification.

Two overhead tanks serve the purpose of storage that supply five lakh gallons per day. The existing reserve capacity is estimated to serve the population for 45 days at a stretch. The pecentage of area and population served constitutes the majority through areas like Sandhakud, Bengali refugee colony and Ghanagalia slum area suffer from non-supply of water. The agency responsible for water service is Public Health division of Paradip Port Trust. There are two pumping stations, one containing of 50 HP and the other having one of 90 HP pump sets. As narrated earlier, two service reservoirs exist away from the town from where the main conduit of 18 inches diameter and cast iron metal pipes carry water from the service reservoir.

The number of connections and water meters exists in number 200 for residential houses within the Town, five public taps and three for industrial plants. No water exists outside the town. The few public taps are well reckoned with as inadequate to serve the public. As regards duration of water supply, a part of the town gets regular supply and in other parts supply is intermittent. The daily timings of intermittent supply are from 5 A.M. to 8 A.M., 12 Noon to 3 P.M., 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. and 10 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Among other sources of existing water supply there exist 40 private wells/tube-wells. Coming to the system of sewerage, a part of the town has permanent sewerage system.

Open Drainage & Conservancy :

The agency responsible for providing open drainage and conservancy service is Paradip Port Trust Authority. It was not possible to collect detailed data regarding length of open drainage, the condition of cleanliness and maintenance, frequency of the process of clearing and capability of draining out rain water from the concerned authorities as the concerned planning and execution lies in a thorough incomplete stage. The method of disposal of ordure is by anaerobic action in septic tanks and that of

garbages by dumping inside pits. During investigation, it was learnt that the total conservancy staff numbered only 17 sweepers each appointed on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 195.00 only.

Sewarage :

The average ground level of Paradip is below the hight tidal level. Hence disposal of rain water poses problem. After reclamation and installation of intermedial pumping device, the portion will be considerbly improved. However, at present there are open drains to discharge the rain water as well as domestic waste water of baths and kitchens.

In the absence of any comprehensive data on sewarage, the disposal is done to the individual septic tanks through water carriage system. The sewarage plant with a drying bed close to Atharbanki creek is under construction which will serve the residential dustery of Madhuban area

Electricity :

There is no doubt that electricity is an indispensable service needed by a town alongwith other services like water supply, drainage, roads and road surface, healthy market places etc. Electricity is supplied to Paradip Port Trust Town by the Orissa State Electricity Board from 11 K.V. Sub-Station. The supply of can take care of any demand after construction of 132 KV Sub-Station. It needs no mention that the place of generation of electricity which serves the source of supply to Paradip Town lies originally at Hirakud Talcher which lie at a distances of 400 Kms and 240 Kms respectively. The number of connections relating to domestic lighting is 825 only whose average volume of consumption per month is about 10,000 units. The charges realised during 1970-71 was Rs. 33,110.63 paise as against the charges due amounting to Rs. 33,530.63 paise. The number of connections relating to industrial units is 11 whose total volume of consumption amounted to 8,500 units. The total number of consumption units for commercial and road lighting in 1970 and 1971 was 75 and 25 respectively. The norm of distance between lighting posts on different types of roads ranged between 120 feet to 150 feet. The points of lighting posts numbered 250 whose total consumption per month amounted to 25,000 watts.

The total expenditure incurred to provide such road lighting from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. amounted to Rs. 65,060/- only.

Transport & Communication :

Paradip Port, since it's birth continues to depend on uneconomically wasteful and outdated street pattern which lead to creation of enormous traffic problem just because of the absence of road safety and efficiency. Any growth of urban area should simulatanеously foresee increasing demand of heterogenous traffic volume which should be served through due planning and execution of the overall communication pattern.

It is indeed a sign of slow pace development that when the present housing colony development is mostly temporary in nature, the residential streets are mostly laid in gridiron pattern either with black toped or moorum surface. As stated earlier, neither an approach lane nor a simple transport street exists among myriads of slums which lie scattered either in rows besides major roads or in forms of heterogenous conglomeration over reclaimed lands. There are three major roads, one leading from Atharabanki creek to sector 21 residential area. The second road connects the present Madhuban development with 'V' point. The third street bifurcates from the first street just after the Atharabanki bridge and is still incomplete.

Educational Facilities :

Paradip Port Trust has set up three schools. One is Port Trust High School, the second a Port Trust Upper Primary School and the third an English Medium School. The Survey revealed the existing number of students totaling 109 males and 39 females under the teaching guidance of 9 male teachers and 2 female teachers. The management constitutes an Orissa Administrative Service Officer as President and M.A B.Ed. as Secretary and five Matriculates as Members. The Port High School was set up in 1966 by the Paradip Port Trust authorities.

The Port Trust Upper Primary School was set up

in 1965 and the English Medium School came to exist three years after i.e. 1968. It hardly needs mention that the basic objectives of the institution was to impart education to the children of the Port employees. The total number of students in the English Medium School numbered was 98—57 males and 41 females with 7 teachers—3 males and 4 females. The total number of teachers in the Port Trust Upper Primary School was 8—5 males and 3 females.

This appart, the State Government have set up two Lower Primary Schools—One at Patrika Mahal at Sanapadia on 1st January, 1968 and the second at Ghanagalia-set up on 1st January, 1971. The total strength of students of all the three primary schools numbered was 321—207 males and 114 females with 12 tecahers out of which 9 are males and 3 females.

Another Fishery Training School had been set up by the State Government. During Survey, it revealed that 12 males students were under training with only two teachers. The buildings of all the educational institutions are made of pucca walls with asbestos roofs.

The aforesaid details regarding educational institution set up and functioning at Paradip proves beyond doubt that in course of growth and development of Paradip town, a college should be set up.

Medical Facilities :

One hospital was set up by the Paradip Port Trust on 1st June, 1966, basically designed to serve the port employees both preventive and curative diseases. The number of beds was eight and the number of out-door patients treated during the year 1970-71 was as many as 61,380. The total number of in-door patient during 1971-72 numbered 2,138 out of which 1,611 were old cases and 527 were new cases. During the year of investigation i.e. 1971-72 the medical staff of the hospital numbered four doctors and three nurses. The number of medical social workers was 10 while the number of paramedical staff was 14.

An examination of the table 3.1 shows the category of diseases treated in the medical institution, during the period from 1st May, 1972 to 31st July, 1972. (Of the out-door patients treated during the period, the highest percentage relates to the disease of the digestive system and total number of patients treated for this diseases numbered 4,650). The next in-order relates to infective and parasitic diseases numbeing 2,031.

Table—3.1

CATEGORY OF DISEASES TREATED IN THE MEDICAL INSTITUTION (1st MAY, 1972 TO 31st JULY, 1972)

	Category of disease	Number of out-door patient treated.
I	Infective & Parasitic disease	2,031
II	Neoplasms	5
III	Allergic, Endocrine system, Metabolic & Nutritional diseases	1,946
IV	Diseases of Blood & Blood forming organs	630
V	Mental, Psychoneurotic & Personality disorders	7
VI	Diseases of the Nerves system and sense organs	945
VII	Diseases of the circulatory system	4
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory system	1,430
IX	Diseases of the Digestive system	4,650
X	Diseases of the Genitourinary system	1,137
XI	Deliveries & complications of pregnancy child birth and the puerperium	820
XII	Disease of the Skin and cellular tissue	1,740
XIII	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	465
XIV	Congenital Malformations	10
XV	Certain diseases of Early infancy	17
XVI	Symptoms, senility and Ill defined conditions	9
XVII	Accidents, Poisoning and violence	935
		16,781

CHAPATER—IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

The economic life of Paradip town as per the 1971 census examined and analysed on the basis of over all dimensions of the working sector of occupation and subsidiary occupation of individuals is presented below.

Out of the total population of 6,705 (according to the 1971 census), the total number of workers is 3,335. In other words, 49.7 per cent of the total population of Paradip town are workers whereas the balance (3,370) i. e. 50.3 per cent are non-workers. Majority of the total number of workers numbering 3,288 are males who constitute 98.6 per cent of the total working population. Only 47 in number i. e. 1.4 per cent of the total working force are females. Taking into account the total non-workers numbering 3,370, 61.69 per cent of this numbering 2,079 are females whereas 38.31 per cent (1,291) are males. That the percentage of females non-workers far exceeds than that of the male is a common urban phenomenon. It is, indeed, an interesting feature to note that all the common urban criteria and characteristics like males far outnumbering females and major percentage of the total male population gainfully employed with a low percentage of male non-workers appear true in the demographic analysis of Paradip Port Town despite its recent origin.

Industrial Classification of Workers :

The table 4.1 persents the industrial classification of working population in Paradip town.

Table—4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS UNDER DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES

Industrial categories	Workers under each industrial categary	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3
I	9	0.27
II	14	0.42
III	334	10.01
IV	10	0.30
V(a)	59	1.77
V(b)	74	2.22
VI	69	2.07
VII	758	22.73
VIII	1,409	42.25
IX	599	17.96
I–IX	3,335	100

Of the total number of workers, majority constituting 42.25 per cent belong to transport and communications category. Next in order is the category named trade and commerce which include 22.73 per cent of the total working force. Other services constitute 17.96 per cent of the total working popnlation.

As many as 10 per cent of the total number of workers 334 are engaged in livestock and fishing as their occupation is not a hobby.

Table 4.2 presents workers and non- workers according to main activity classified by sex and age groups in Paradip town.

Table—4.2 WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

Town	Age group	Total Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PARADIP	Total	6,705	4,579	2,126	3,288	47
TOWN	0—14	2,046	1,101	945	71	5
	15—19	424	267	157	180	...
	20—24	761	495	266	469	7
	25—29	1,043	767	276	741	8
	30—39	1,402	1,153	249	1,107	10
	40—49	606	511	95	479	9
	50—59	267	191	76	177	8
	60+	152	92	60	64	...
	A.N.S.	4	2	2	...	...

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS, 1971 (FULL COUNT) PARADIP TOWN

I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and quarrying		Age group	Town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	2	1
9	...	14	...	331	3	10	...	Total	PARADIP
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	0—14	TOWN
1	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	15—19	
1	-	2	...	39	...	8	...	20—24	
1	...	2	...	41	...	1	...	25—29	
3	...	3	...	90	2	1	...	30—39	
1	...	4	...	71	1	...	...	40—49	
1	...	1	...	29	...	...	...	50—59	
1	...	2	.	22	...	...	...	60+	
-	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	A.N.S.	

Table—4.2 WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

Town	Age group	V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (a) Household Industry		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (b) Other than household Industry		VI Costructions		VII Trade and commerce	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
PARADIP	Total	59	...	71	3	67	2	749	9
TOWN	0—14	1	...	2	...	...	...	30	1
	15—19	3	...	7	...	3	...	60	...
	20—24	13	...	11	...	14	1	94	...
	25—29	12	...	19	...	13	...	132	2
	30—39	14	...	19	2	21	...	229	1
	40—49	11	...	13	1	12	...	137	2
	50—59	4	...	...	...	2	1	49	3
	60+	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS, 1971 (FULL COUNT) PARADIP TOWN

VIII Transport, storage and communication		IX Other services		X Non-workers		Age group	Town
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
24	25	26	27	28	29	2	1
1,403	6	575	24	1,291	2,079	Total	PARADIP
3	1	20	3	1,030	940	0—14	TOWN
37	...	35	...	87	157	15—19	
224	...	63	6	26	259	20—24	
378	1	142	5	26	268	25—29	
525	2	202	3	46	239	30—39	
168	1	72	4	32	86	40—49	
57	1	34	3	14	68	50—59	
11	...	7	...	28	60	60+	
...	...	...	...	2	2	A.N.S.	

The total number of cultivators and agricultural labourers are only 9 and 14 respectively all are males. None in the age group 0—14 has been recorded as cultivator and agricultural labourer.

Of the total 334 persons engaged in livestock, fishing etc. only three are females. Of the rest 331, as many as 90 males of this category belong to the age-group 30—39. And the next in order is 61 who belong to the age group. 40—49 In other age groups the number of workers varies from 15 to 41. In transport, storage and communications, there are 1,403 males and only six females. Out of the male 1,403 as many as 903 belong to the age group 25—39. Similarly, as against 749 males under trade and commerce, there are only nine females belonging to the same category. Majority of the males numbering 366 belong to the age group 30—49.

Among the non-workers, there are 1,291 males and 2,079 females. The table based on the 80 per cent non-sample census data shows that out of the total non-working population of 2,696 as many as 1,231 are dependants and infants and 940 are engaged in household duties. About 412 are full time students. Rest 113 are enumerated under other category of non-workers. Those belonging to 0—14 age group constitute the majority. Among the adult age groups beginning from 15—19, it is of importance to note that the percentage of non-workers amongst males in all the age groups from 20—24 up to 40—49 is very less.

Occupational Classification According to sex and Educational Level.

The table 4.3 presents the occupational classification of persons at work according to the main activity other than cultivation classified by sex and educational level.

The total number of male literate workers amounts to 1,789 which comes under different occupational groups. As against each code number wherein some literate workers are accounted for, the exact and specific occupation as classified under the National Classification of occupation are given below.

It may be noticed that the majority of workers come under merchants and shop-keepers, wholesale and retail trade. The majority under this category numbering 75 out of the total 253 are literate without educational level. All 75 are males. The next in order numbering 68 with 66 males and two females comes under the primary education level and 67 males (no females) have achieved only middle school standard. There are 39 matriculates. Only 3 male graduates other than technical degrees and one female of the same occupational classification belong to the group numbering 253 in total.

Next category of workers are classified under transport equipment operators which include truck drivers and helpers. It is of interest to note that all these 249 literate workers are males. Out of this total, there are 79 literates without educational level and 75 come under primary educational standard, 74 relate to middle school standard. 19 to matriculation or higher secondary standard and two relate to technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree level. To interpret the same in varied terms, it clearly reveals that all the total 249 under this group have not reached the gradutation level.

Next in numerical strength is clerk and related workers. The majority out of the total 202 numbering 108 relate to matriculation or higher secondary standard. Nine are graduates (other than technical degree) and only two have technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. The balance relates to persons who definitely occupy clerical assignment.

A detailed analysis and examination of the trends and dimensions of the existing number under each occupational group according to sex and educational level can well be assessed from the data presented in Table 4.3. What drags on to a revealing interest is existence of as many as 66 worker (all males) under architects, engineers, technologists and surveyers. As many as eight hold technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree and six have passed matriculation or higher secondary examinations. Out of the total 82, only two are literate without educational level. All are males. Out of 46 under aircraft and ship officers 11 males come under professional degree or diploma or post-graduate degree in engineering and technology. Only 17 males come under matriculation or higher secondary education and one comes under graduation other than technical degree. The rest 17 comes under the lower educational level but all are males.

Professional and Private Practitioners :

In Paradip town, there are two lawyers, six allopopathic doctors and three Homeopathic doctors. There are no unani hakims or ayurvedic doctors. There are two architects, 142 engineers, 95 overseers and 12 draftsman. No Veterinarians, dentists, pharmacists, astrologers, palmists, jurists etc. are found in Paradip town.

Household with more than one Occupation :

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of households by number of members and by main occupational diversity.

Of the two hundred households surveyed in Paradip town, 19 households with 48 persons have diverse occupations.

Employment Status of Workers :

On the basis of 80 per cent non-sample census data, it reveals that from out of the total male and female of 3,663 and 1,701 the total male and female workers are 2,630 and 38 respectively. In other words about 72 per cent of the total male population are workers whereas only two per cent of the total female population are workers.

There are only 44 employers as against 2,036 employees, As the major part of the population numbering 1,120 belong to the age group 30—39, so also the major number of workers i. e. 892 belong to the same age group. The next in order is the age group 25—29 wherein of the total population of 835, the total number of workers is 600. It hardly needs mention that the lowest number of workers (53 only) relate to the age group 60 while the next higher number of workers (61) come within the age-group 0—14. Child workers numbering 61 in the age group 0—14 are recorded 1971 of which 57 are males and 4 are females. Again out of 57 male children 47 are enumerated under the employees category, 8 under single workers and 2 are family worker whereas all 4 female children are counted under family workers.

The table 4.5 based on survey data shows the type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex and nature of employment.

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Total Literate workers		Literate without educational levels		Educational level — Primary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	00	1	...	...	...	...	...
	01	...	...	...	...	...	...
	02	82	...	2	...	...	...
	03	69	...	...	...	...	...
0—1	04	46	...	11	...	2	...
	05	1	...	...	...	...	...
	06	...	...	...	...	...	...
	07	5	...	...	...	...	...
	08	8	4	2	...	1	1
	09	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	10	...	...	...	...	...
	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	9	4	...	...	1	1
	16	5	1	...	...	...	...
	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	3	...	...	...	...	...
	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	6	...	...	...	...	...
	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	1	...	...	...	...	...
	24	3	...	...	...	...	...
	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3	26	6	...	...	...	1	...
	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	Occupational division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	00	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	01	
...	...	6	-	...	...	8	...	02	
12	...	17	...	...	...	35	2	03	
4	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	04	0—1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	05	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	06	
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	07	
3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	08	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	09	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1—2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
1	...	5	3	...	...	1	...	15	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	26	2—3
...	...	-	-	...	-	...	...	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Educational level					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or Engineering and technology	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	00	...	—	...	...	...	...
	01	—	...	...	...	—	...
	02	...	...	...	—	66	—
	03	2	...	...	...	3	—
0—1	04	1	...	...	...	11	...
	05	...	...	...	...	...	...
	06	...	...	...	...	...	—
	07		...	...	...	...	...
	08	...	...	...	...	...	—
	09	...	...	...	...	...	-
1—2	10	...	...	...		...	...
	11	..	—	...	...	—	—
	12	4	...	...	...	—	—
	13	...	...	...	...	—	...
	14	—	—	...	...	...	...
	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
	16	...	..	—	...	...	...
	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	...	...	...	...	—	...
	19	—	...	...	...	—	...
	20	—	—	...	...	—	...
	21	2	...	2	...	...	...
	22	...	...	—	...	...	...
	23	1	...	—	...	...	...
	24	...	...	—	...	...	...
	25	...	...	...	...	—	...
2—3	26	...	...	...		—	...
	27	...	..	...	—	—	...
	28	..	...	...	...	—	-
	29	...		..			...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
diploma or Post-graduate degree									
Medicine		Agriculture veternary or diarying		Teaching		Others			Occupational division
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
								00	1
								01	
								02	
								03	
								04	0—1
								05	
								06	
1								07	
								08	
								09	
								10	1—2
								11	
								12	
								13	
								14	
								15	
				4	1			16	
								17	
								18	
								19	
								20	
						1		21	
								22	
								23	
								24	
								25	
								26	2—3
								27	
								28	
								29	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Total Literate workers		Literate without educational levels		Educational level: Primary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3—4	30	29	...	...	...	...	...
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	14	...	...	...	...	...
	33	32	...	...	...	2	...
	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	202	...	13	...	31	...
	36	2	...	1	...	...	...
	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	9	...	2	...	1	...
	39	11	...	2	...	...	...
4—5	40	251	2	75	...	66	2
	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
	43	2	...	2	...	...	...
	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—6	50	6	...	...	...	3	...
	51	2	1	...	...	...	1
	52	57	...	21	...	17	...
	53	6	...	2	...	3	...
	54	19	...	14	...	3	
	55	10	...	9	...	1	..
	56	11	...	7	...	2	...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educatiaonal level									
Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	Occupational division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
...	. .	28	...	...	...	...	...	30	3—4
..	--	...	...	...	...	...	. .	31	
...	...	13	...	...	...	.	...	32	
3	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	33	
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	34	
39	...	108	. .	...	...	2	...	35	
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	36	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
4	...	2	.	...	...	...	...	38	
1	.	5	..	...	...	2	...	39	
67	...	39	—	...	...	...	...	40	4—5
	..	...	--	...	...	...	...	41	
--	.	. .	...	..	...	...	...	42	
..		...	—	..	.	—	...	43	
.	.	...	...	...	...	-	-	44	
	...	.	.	—	..			45	
		.	..		..	.	...	46	
	.	.			...	—	..	47	
	..	.		. .	...	...	..	48	
.		.		..	...	...	...	49	
1		2		. .	...	...	...	50	5—6
2				. .	...		...	51	
18	..	1	..	...	...	..	.	52	
1	...		..	...	-	-	.	53	
2	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	54	
..		...	-	..	.			55	
1	...	1		...				56	

Table—4.3 . OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Educational level: Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or Engineering and technology	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
3—4	30	1	...	...	-	...	
	31	-	...	...	--	-	...
	32	1	...	...	-	...	...
	33	1	...	...	-	-	-
	34	...	...	-	...	...	--
	35	9	—	...	-	...	...
	36	...	...	...	...	...	-
	37	...	...	...	-	-	...
	38	...	...	...	...	...	--
	39	1	...	...	...	...	--
4—5	40	3	...	1	...	-	...
	41	...	...	...	...	--	...
	42	—	...	...	...	...	...
	43	...	...	...	...	...	-
	44	...	...	--	...	-	--
	45	...	...	...	...	-	...
	46	...	...	...	...	-	-
	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	—	...	...	...	...	-
	49	...	...	...	--	--	-
5—6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	...	...	...	...	...	--
	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	...	...	...	...	...	—
	54	...	...	-		-	--
	55	...	...	-	-	...	-
	56	--		...	-	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
diploma or Post-graduate degree									
Medicine		Agriculture veternary diarying		Teaching		Others			Occupational division
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	30	3—4
..	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	31	
..	...	...		1	...	..	—	32	
.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	33	
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	34	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
.	.	...	...	—	...	—	—	37	
...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	38	
.	..	—	...	—	...	...	...	39	
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	40	4—5
...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	42	
..	...	...	—	...	...	...	..	43	
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	44	
...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	45	
..	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	46	
—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	47	
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	—	48	
...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	49	
.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	50	5—6
.	...	...		...	..	...		51	
..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	52	
...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	53	
...	...	..	—	...	...	...	...	54	
...	...	...	...	—	...	..	—	55	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Total Literate workers		Literate without educational levels		Educational level — Primary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	57	56	...	15	...	16	...
	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
	59	2	...	...	...	1	...
6—7	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61	...	...	-	...	...	...
	62	4	...	...	...	...	...
	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65	1	...	...	...	...	
	66	-	...	...	...	...	...
	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	68	4	...	4	...	...	...
	69	26	...	3	...	4	...
7—8	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	2	...	1	...	...	1
	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	77	20		12		6	...
	78		...	...	...	...	...
	79	17	...	5	...	5	...
	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	23	...	5	...	7	...
	82	...	...	...	...	...	
8—9	83	9	...	2	...		—
	84	64		15		16	...
	85	89	...	22	...	17	...
	86		...	...	...	...	

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	Occupational division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
16	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	6—7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	62	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	65	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	
7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	69	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	7—8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	81	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	83	8—9
24	...	8		...		1		84	
37	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	85	
...	...		...	...		...	...	86	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Educational level					
		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or Engineering and technology	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
	59	...	...	1	...	...	...
6—7	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
	62	2	...	1	...	...	...
	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
7—8	69	3	...	...	...	5	...
	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
8—9	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	...	...	...	...	1	...
	86	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
diploma or Post-graduate degree									
Medicine		Agriculture veternary or diarying		Teaching		Others			Occupational division
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
								57	
								58	
								59	
								60	6—7
								61	
								62	
								63	
								64	
								65	
								66	
								67	
								68	
								69	
								70	7—8
								71	
								72	
								73	
								74	
								75	
								76	
								77	
								78	
								79	
								80	
								81	
								82	
								83	8—9
								84	
								85	
								86	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Total Literate workers		Literate without educational levels		Educational level: Primary	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	87	15	...	4	...	3	...
	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—10	93	36	...	14	...	4	...
	94	11	...	...	...	2	...
	95	28	...	15	...	5	...
	96	32	...	12	...	6	...
	97	116	...	54	...	24	...
	98	249	...	79	...	75	...
	99	67	...	23	...	15	...
	TOTAL	1,789	12	448	...	340	5

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	Occupational division
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1
5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	87	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	9—10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	
13	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	93	
5	...	4	...	...		...	...	94	
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	95	
11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	96	
30	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	97	
74	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	98	
27	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	99	
447	...	368	6	...	...	56	...	TOTAL	

Table—4.3 : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO BY SEX AND

Occupational division	Group	Educational level: Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or Engineering and technology	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
9—10	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	32	...	5	...	86	...

MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level									
diploma or Post-graduate degree									
Medicine		Agriculture veternary diarying		Teaching		Others			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Group	Occupational division
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	2	1
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	87	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	88	
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	89	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	9—10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	
1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	TOTAL	

Table—4.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND

(i. e. Different members having

Discription of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of			
	Paradip staff colony (1)		Residentional area Pucca house (2a) (Nehru Bagh)	
	No. of House-holds	No. of members	No. of House-holds	No. of members
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
1 H. H. Father (Plugman Surveyer) Son (L. D. Assistant)	...	...	...	...
2 H. H. (Fisherman) Brother (Tailoring)	...	...	...	...
3 H. H Brother (Sand loading and unloading in truck) Brother's wife+sister (daily Labourer)	...	...	...	...
4 H. H. (Peon) Father (Owner of tea stall)	...	...	...	...
5 H. H. (Owner of Bettle shops) Brother (Helper in town bus)	...	...	...	...
6 H. H. (Owner of Tailoring shop) (Brother (Moter mechanic)	...	...	...	...
7 H. H. (Owner of Sweets stall) Brother (Helper in electricadivision)	...	...	...	...
8 H. H. (Truck helper) Mother (daily labourer) Brother (daily labourer)	...	...	...	...
9 H. H. (Iron ore sample) Brother (Agricultural labour) Brother (Truck helper)	...	...	...	...
10 H. H. (Rickshaw puller) Brother (Owner of tea stall), Brother (rickshaw puller) brother wife (Owner of sweet stall)	...	...	...	...
11 H. H. (Chromite unloading) Son (Daily labour) Son (daily labourer)	...	...	...	...
12 H. H. (Fisherman) Son (helper) Son (daily labourer and electrical dept.)	...	...	...	...
13 H. H. (Iron ore loading) Brother (daily labourer) Brother (servent)	...	...	...	...
14 H. H. (Owner of tajrate shop) brother (Khalasi in fisheries dept.)	...	...	...	...
15 H. H. (Fisherman) Wife (Fish selling)	...	...	...	...
16 H. H. (Fisherman) Brother (Iron orc unloading in a private company)	...	...	...	...
17 H. H. (Khalasi in Private company) Brother (Khalasi in marine dept. of p.p. trust)	...	...	...	...
18 H. H. (Fisherman) Son (Daily labourer)	...	...	...	...

Note—H.H. =Head of the household.

BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY

different occupations)

members with diverse occupation in						
Residental area Kucha houses common (2b)		Residental area Kucha houses inferior (2c)		Yugoslavia labourar colony (3)		
No. of House-holds	No. of members	No. of House-holds	No. of members	No. of House-holds	No. of members	Discription of occupational division
6	7	8	9	10	11	1
1	2	...	...	1	2	TOTAL
...	...	...	...	1	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1	2	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Table—4.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND

(i. e. Different members having

Discription of occupational diversity	Number of households with number of			
	Ethnic association (4)		Sulm area (5)	
	No. of Households	No. of members	No. of Households	No. of members
1	12	13	14	15
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
1 H. H. Father (Plugman Surveyer) Son (L. D. Assistant)	...	...	...	...
2 H. H. (Fisherman) Brother (Tailoring)	...	...	...	...
3 H. H. Brother (Sand loading and unloading in track) Brother's wife + sister (daily Labourer)	...	...	...	...
4 H. H. (Peon) Father (Owner of tea stall)	...	...	...	...
5 H. H. (Owner of Bettle shops) Brother (Helper in town bus)	...	...	...	...
6 H. H. Owner of Tailoring shop) Brother (Moter mechanic)	...	...	...	...
7 H. H. (Owner of Sweets stall) Brother (Helper in electrical division)	...	...	...	...
8 H. H. (Truck helper) Mother (daily labourer) Brother daily labourer	...	...	..	...
9 H. H. (Iron ore sample) Brother (Agricultural labourer) Brother (Truck helper)	...	...	...	...
10 H. H. (Rickshow puller) Brother (Owner of tea stall). Brother (rickshow puller) brother wife Owner of sweet stall)	...	...	...	...
11 H. H. (Chromite unloading) Son (Daily labourer) Son (daily labourer)	...	...	...	..
12 H. H. (Fisherman) Son (helper) Son (daily labourer and electrical dept.)	...	...	...	...
13. H. H.)Iron ore loading) Brother (daily labourer) Brother (servent)	...	...	...	...
14 H. H. (Owner of tajrate shop) brother (Khalasi in fisheries deptt)	...	...	...	...
15 H. H. Fisherman) Wife (Fish selling)	2	4	...	...
16 H. H. (Fisherman) Brother (Iron ore unloading in a private company)	...	...	1	3
17 H. H. (Khalasi in Private company) Brother (Khalasi in marine dept. of p.p. trust)	...	...	1	2
18 H. H. (Fisher man Son (Daily labourer)	...	...	1	2

BY MAIN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY

different occupations)

Members with diverse occupation in						
Commecial and industrial area (6)		Refugee colony area (7)		Paradip Port area (8)		
No. of Honse-holds	No. of member	No. of House-holds	No. of members	No. of House-holds	No. of members	Discription of occupational diversity
16	17	18	19	20	21	1
7	18	3	9	2	6	TOTAL
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
..	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	1	4	3
1	2	..	...	...	...	4
1	2	...	...	...	...	5
1	2	...	...	...	...	6
1	2	...	..	...	...	7
1	3	...	...	...	...	8
1	3	...	...	...	...	9
1	4	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	1	3	...	...	11
...	...	1	3	...	...	12
...	...	1	3	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Table—4.5 : TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS

Name of Establishment	Number	Type of Occupation	Employment Status		
			Employer		
			P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total			15	15	...
I Manufacturing, processing and Servicing Establishments					
1. Registered factory		Fitter in Workshop	...	...	...
(a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.					
		Moter Mechanic	...	...	...
		Carpenter (Paradip Port Trust)	...	...	...
(b) Private		...	...	...	...
(c) Co-operative		...	...	...	...
2. Unregistered (a) Govt., Quasi Govt., Workshop			...	...	...
(b) Private		which repairing shop	...	...	...
		Cycle repairing shop	...	...	...
		Tailoring shop	...	...	...
		Fitter in Private Company	...	...	...
(c) Co-operative			...	...	...
3. Household Industry			...	...	...
II Trade and Business establishments			...	...	...
1. Wholesale (a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.			...	...	...
(b) Private			...	...	...
(c) Co-operative			...	...	...
2. Retail (a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.			...	...	...
(b) Private		Vegetable shop	...	...	...
		Grocery shop	2	2	...
		Cloth shop	1	1	...
		Fish selling	...	...	...
		Shop assistants and related workers	...	...	...
(c) Co-operative			...	...	...
3. Others (a) Govt, Govt. or Quasi Govt.			...	...	...
(b) Private		Contracters	7	7	...
(c) Co-operative			...	...	...

BY SEX AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Status														
Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
188	177	11	54	53	1	29	25	4	1	1	...	...	1	...
7	7	...	...	—		—	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
..	-	..	...	.		...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	..	..	...	—	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	—	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	..	—	...	...
..	..	—	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	-
..	...	—	1	1	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			2	2	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	—	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	.	..	-	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
..	-	...	..	...	—	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	-	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
...	..	..	-	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-	..	...	..	..	-	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
. .	...	..	...	..	-	...	..	...	...	—	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	...		..		..	...	—	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...		.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	12	12	-	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	..	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

Table—4.5 : TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS

Name of Establishment	Number	Type of Occupation	Employment Status: Employer P	Employer M	Employer F
1	2	3	4	5	6
III Other Establishments			...	...	...
1. Educational Institution			...	...	...
(a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.		Teacher	...	...	...
(b) Private			...	...	...
(c) Co-operative			...	–	...
2. Public Health Institution					
(a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.		Pharmasits	–	–	..
		P. H. D. Work Serwker	...	...	...
		P. H. D. Stretcher bearer	...	–	...
		P. H. D. Khalasi	...	...	...
(b) Private		Homopathic Practitioner	1	1	...
(c) Co-operative		...	–	...	.
3. Others (a) Govt. or Quasi Govt.		State Govt. Employees	–	...	...
		Telephone operator	...	...	.
		State Electricity Board	.	–	...
		Paradip Port Trust Employees	...	...	...
		Orissa Construction Co-operative Employees	...	...	...
(b) Private		Sweet Stall	...	...	.
		Hotel	4	4	...
		Tea Stall	...	...	...
		Betal shop	...	...	...
		Salom	...	...	...
		Private Astroloyer		...	...
(c) Co-operative			...		
No. of Specific Establishment		Private	...		...
		Fishing	...	...	...
		Daily labourer	...	...	
		Rickshaw pullar	...	...	...
		Cultivaters	...	...	
		Agricultural labourer	...	...	

BY SEX AND NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment Status														
Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
188	177	11	54	53	1	29	25	4	1	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	-	..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
..		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	—	...
2	2	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	—	-	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	—	—	...	—	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
2	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	2	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	1	1	...	—	..	...	—	—	...	...	—	—
			..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
2	2	...	-	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
76	76	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	.	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	2	1	1	.	...	...	...	..	..
10	10	...	1	1	...	8	7	1	...	..	..	..	...	..
-	...	...	6	6	..	3	3	...	.	..	...	...	...	..
..	-	...	3	3	...	.	...	-	...	-	..	...	...	...
..	...	...	1	1	.	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	..	.	1	1	..	-	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
17	17	...	..		...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	.	...	16	16	..	4	4	...	...	.	.	..	...	...
39	28	11	...	..	..	...	.		...	..	..	...	...	..
	...	..	2	2	.	.	..	.	...		.	.	..	...
		...	...	...	..		.		1	1	.			..
			...	.									1	

From the table 4.5 it is evident that there are 15 persons recorded as employers and 188 persons as employees belonging to different types of occupations. Out of 54 single workers, 53 are males and only one is female. Similarly out of 29 family workers, only four are females. Of the 188 employees, 76 are working in Paradip Port Trust, 17 have taken to private service, 10 work in the hotels and 46 are either government or quasi-government employees and another 39 are daily labourers. All the rest very few in number are divided within multiple occupations.

Table 4.6 presents industrial classification of workers by sex and class of workers, which presents the exact division and major groups as specified under each category mentioned in the table.

Table—4.6

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of N.I.C.	Total		Employer		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Divisions	2,630	38	44	...	2,020	16	469	17	97	5
Division—0	68	3	...	...	22	...	23	2	23	1
Major Group 02	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
03	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
05	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
06	59	2	...	...	16	...	20	1	23	1
Division—1	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group 12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Division—2	35	2	...	...	21	1	14	1	...	...
Major Group 20	10	1	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...
21	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
26	16	...	...	...	15	.	1	...	...	...
27	7	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...

Table—4.6

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of N.I.C.		Total		Employer		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division—3		18	...	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...
Major Group	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	39	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Division—4		90	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...
Major Group	40	74	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
	42	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Division—5		53	2	2	...	42	...	9	2	...	...
Major Group	50	39	2	2	...	35	...	2	2	...	...
	51	14	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
Division—6		411	5	26	...	92	...	236	5	57	...
Major Group	65	288	1	11	...	35	...	280	1	42	...
	66	20	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	5	...
	67	10	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...
	68	22	...	4	...	14	...	4	...	...	...
	69	71	4	10	...	40	...	11	4	10	...
Division—7		1,375	4	1	...	1,315	1	52	3	7	...
Major Group	70	233	3	1	...	180	...	45	3	7	...
	71	1,126	1	...	...	1,119	1	7	...	...	...
	75	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Division—8		206	2	12	...	147	...	45	2	2	...
Major Group	80	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
	82	197	2	12	...	138	...	45	2	2	...

Table—4.6

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of N.I.C.	Total		Employer		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division—9	365	20	3	...	266	14	88	2	8	4
Major Group 90	97	...	...	...	96	...	1	...	...	...
91	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
92	13	5	...	...	12	4	1	...	...	1
93	24	6	...	...	21	6	3	...	...	...
94	4	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
95	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...
96	112	5	...	...	70	3	35	2	7	...
99	112	4	3	...	63	1	45	...	1	3

The table reveals that the majority of the workers numbering 1,375 belong to transport, storage and communications. Out of this, a large number (1,126) only come under division 7 and major group 71 (water transport).

Under division 0—5, the total number of workers under each division is so few as 68, 9, 35, 18, 90 and 53 only. The number of workers under subsequent divisions are much higher. While division 7 contains the majority of workers as stated earlier, major number of employers (26 only out of 44) come under division 6 i. e. wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels. What appears true regarding the division containing majority of the workers, the same principle appears to apply to [illegible] number of employees. And also the total number of employees from division 0—5 appears very few as compared to the divisions from 6—9.

So far as single workers are concerned, out of the total 486, the majority numbering 241 belong to division 6. The lowest numbering two come under the division 3. As in the case with single workers, the same appears to be the fact among family workers wherein 57 out of the total 97 belong to division 6.

Place of Work :

On the basis of survey, the table 4.7 presents the average distance of place of work from the residence [illegible] occupation.

Table—4.7

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF WORK BY LOCALITY

Type of Occupation	Average distance from place of work (Km) in locality									
	1. Staff colony (Paradip Staff colony)	2. (a) Residential area Pucca houses. (Nehru Bunglow area)	2. (b) Residential area Kutcha houses (Common) (Ghanagalia area)	2. (c) Residential area Kutcha houses(Inferior. (Atharbanki area)	3. Labour colony (Yugoslovia labour colony)	4. Ethnic Association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	5. Slum area (Ghangalia Outer area Patrika Mahal area	6. Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area Ghanagalia Chhak area)	7. Refugee colony area (Bengalia refugee colony area)	8. Paradip Port area (Principal Port area)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Unskiled manual	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	N	1	1
Skilled Manual	...	3	3	...	2	5	5	1	5	2
Lowest Professional and Administrative e. g. (Primary teacher)	0	9	1	...	0	...	1	1	4	2
Small Business	0	0	N	...	...	2	N	N	...	0
Highly Skilled and supervisory manual	...	7	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	1
Clerks and shop assistants	N	9	0	...	...	..	0	0	...	1
Intermediate Professional and salaried posts (e. g. Secondary teacher.'	N	8		...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Medium Business	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highly Professional and salaried posts.	...	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owners of Factories. Large shops etc.	...	...		...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Cultivations of land	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Owned or rented	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

So far as unskilled manual workers are concerned staff colony is at a distance of 5 kms. The average distance from th place of work to the l tbour colony is 3 kms and to staff colony 5 kms for those in medium business.

Mode of transport to place or work :

The table 4.8 presents the mode of transport to the place of work and the time taken to reach the place o work by persong engaged in different types of occupations.

For all the categories of workers, transport to the place of work on foot constitutes the majority in all categories except highly skilled and supervisory mannual category where 7 go by cycle and 6 do go on foot.

Unemployment :

The table 4.9 gives the locality, number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age group and sex.

Table—4.8 : TYPE OF OCCUPATION MODE OF TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK AND TIME

Occupation	Foot				
	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Unskilled Manual	53	1	...	...	37
2 Skilled Manual	20	2	...	...	...
3 Lowest professional and Administrative (ii Primary teacher)	15	...	...	...	...
4 Small Business	60	...	...	...	...
5 Highly Skilled & Supervising Manual	6	...	...	...	...
6 Clerk and Shop Assistant	18	...	...	...	...
7 Intermediate professional Salaried Posts (ii Secondary teachers)	13	...	...	...	...
8 Higher professional of Salaried Posts	3	...	...	...	...
9 Cultivators of land owned or rented	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	189	3	...	...	37

TAKEN TO REACH TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK AND TIME TAKEN TO REACH

Cycle					Boat				
30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Unspecified	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Uaspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
2	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20
5	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
2	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
7	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..
1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	.
	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	.	...
	. .	...	...	...	..	. .	.	...	..
22	2	...		...	2	.	.		20

Table—4.8 : TYPE OF OCCUPATION MODE OF TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK AND TIME

Occupation	Bus				
	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Unspecified
1	17	18	19	20	21
1 Unskilled Manual	1	...	...	...	...
2 Skilled Manual	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lowest professional and Administrative (ii Primary teacher)	1	...	...	...	...
4 Small Business	...	...	...	...	...
5 Highly Skilled of Supervising Manual	...	...	...	...	...
6 Clerk and Shop Assistant	2	...	...	...	...
7 Intermediate professional Salaried Posts (ii Secondary teachers)	3	...	...	...	...
8 Higher professional of Salaried Posts	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cultivators of land owned or rented	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	...	...	...	...

TAKEN TO REACH TRANSPORT TO PLACE OF WORK AND TIME TAKEN TO REACH

Jeep					Hunch				
30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Unspecified	30 Minutes or less	31 Minutes to one hour	1 hour to 1½ hours	More than 1½ hours	Unspecified
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Table—4.9 : LOCALITY, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UN-EMPLOYED

	Locality	Total House-holds	Total Population			No.of households with at last one un-employed
			Persons	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Staff Colony	29	85	52	33	...
2	(a) Residential Area Pucca Houses	16	58	36	22	...
	(b) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (Common)	24	94	57	37	2
	(c) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (Inferior)	2	8	6	2	...
3	Labour Colony	4	12	8	4	...
4	Ethnic Association	11	40	19	21	...
5	Sulm Area	32	130	81	49	4
6	Commercial & Industrial Area	47	185	103	82	1
7	Refugee Colony Area	12	54	33	21	...
8	Paradip Port Area	23	73	44	29	1
	TOTAL	200	739	439	300	8

AND PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

Persons seeking employment by Age-group and sex								
All age groups total			0—14			15—19		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—4.9 : LOCALITY, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UN-EMPLOYED

Locality	Persons seeking employment					
	20—24			25—29		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Staff Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 (a) Residential Area Pucca Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (Common)	1	1	...	1	1	...
(c) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (Inferior)	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Labour Colony	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ethnic Association	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Slum Area	3	3	...	...	...	...
6 Commercial & Industrial Area	1	1	...	...	...	...
7 Refugee Colony Area	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Paradip Port Area	1	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	6	6	..	1	1	...

AND PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP AND SEX

by Age-group and sex

30—34			35—45			46—59		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

It reveal from the table that of the total eight households, two households are in the residential area Kutcha houses, 4 in the slum areas, one in the commercial and industrial area and one in the Paradip Port area wherein each household has one unemployed. Of the 8 persons seeking employment, five persons belong to age group 15—24. Two persons of age group 25—34 have registered their names in employment exchanges and another belonging to the age group 15—24 had not as yet.

Banking and Co-operative Societies :

Banking and Co-operative Societies are indispensable economic factors for any developing urban areas. In this regard, Paradip town has got two Banks namely Allahabad Bank and Cuttack United Central Co-operative Bank. Though number of Banks appears too meagre, they do cater to the needs of the people of this town to a considerable extent. In addition to these banks, there exist two other financial centres for money lending that operate in this town. The rural transaction of these centres was Rs. 8,000/- in 1970-71. A new development in the field of co-operation is the number of 'Chit funds'. These are the sources of self financing institutions by the members joining the chits. No such institution operates in Paradip town.

Allahabad Bank :

This branch of the Allahabad Bank was established at Paradip on 16.8.66 with the main objective of promoting the financial conditions of the people through grant of loans and promotion of the Banking business of the area in general. The area of operation of this bank is Paradip town. The details of the staff position of the bank reveals that there are six persons out of which one is a branch manager, one cashier, two clerks and two subordinate staff.

Cuttack United Central Co-operative Bank :

The Cuttack United Central Co-operative Bank started functioning at Paradip since 26.6.69. The area of operation of this bank was limited to the port area only. The main object of this bank is to provide short-term and medium-term loans. The number of staff working in this bank is four only, of which one is the branch manager, one lower division assistant and two peons.

Particulars about banks and other financial institutions like savings bank of post office are given in table 4.10.

Table—4.10

BANKS AND OTHER PRINCIPAL INSTITUTIONS—DEPOSITE BY DEPOSITERS

		Number of depositers—1970–71							
		Fixed		Savings		Current		Ex. C.T.D.	
Type	Number	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Post Office	1	...	...	2,167	289,185.35	...	...	4,599	70,181.40
Cuttack United Commercial Co-operative Bank	1	3	7,200	181	126,323.14	27	270,611.54	...	...
Allahabad Bank	1	N.A.	1,700	N.A.	45,440.81	N.A.	14,274.18	...	...
TOTAL	3	3	8,900	2,348	460,948.30	27	284,885.72	4,599	70,181.40

Post and Telegraph :

In Cuttack district in 1971, the number of post offices was 5,446 and the number of posts and telegraph offices was 584. On the basis of field survey conducted in 1972 it revealed that the whole of Paradip town had only one post and telegraph office whose total sale proceeds of post card, Inland letter cards, envelops and stamps during 1968—69 was only Rs. 37, 393, 75. The total number of receipts and issue of telegrams during 1969—70 was 5378 and 5,808 respectively. The total sale proceeds being Rs. 48,634,80. There was only one manually-Operated telephone exchange with one connection wherein the number of trunk calls during the year 1969—70 was 810 amounting to the total revenue of Rs. 30,579.60. The total number of money orders received and issued during 1969--70 was 1,590 and 9,214 involving total funds amounting to Rs. 156,666.78 and Rs. 700,063.51 respectively.

Establishments (including manufacturing, commercial etc :

The number of commercial and industrial establishments are given in table 4.11 and the distributions of establishments with details of particulars regarding their location, religion, mother tongue and area of origin of the owner are given in table 4.12.

A glance at the tables reveals a low number of establishments which proves beyond doubt that the town is in a developing stage. As this work of campilation has been undertaken only a few years after the foundation of the urban area, the extent of development of commercial and industrial establishment is far too low. Tne number of retail shops dealing with food and grocery articles during 1971-72 number as follows :

1. Food grains-annual	Only two shops whose approximate volume of trade was Rs. 9,000/-.
2. Shops dealing with vegetables and fruits	Their number was seven only and the approximate volume of trade per annum was Rs. 22,000/-.
3. Grocery shops	Number of shops is 14 and approximate volume of trade was Rs. 96,000/-.
4. Miscellaneous textile shops	Number was four and the approximate volume of trade was Rs. 14,600/-.
5. Fish, meat and egg	Number was two and the approximate volume of trade was Rs. 6,500/-.
6. Metalic utensils and other wares	Number was one and approximate volume of trade was Rs. 1,000/-.
7. Shoes	Number was one and approximate volume of trade was Rs. 7,000/-.
8. Medical	Number was three and approximate volume of trade was Rs. 19,000/-.
9. Watches (Sale & repairs)	Number was one and approximate volume of trade was Rs. 1,500/-.

So far as factory and industrial establishments are concerned, there is only one medium fish-canning unit located over 3.5 acres of land and the fuel used in coal and electricity and with ten skilled and ten unskilled employees. The approximate output during 1970-71 was 60,000 complete tins of the value of Rs. 10,000/-. The capital was obtained from government of Orissa and the unit sustained an annual loss of Rs. 5,000/-. The factory is facing problems of shace for expansion.

Trade Unions :

Paradip since its inception as a major port town of India has experienced the unrest of the various unions. A systematic examination of the reasons generating the tensions and conflicts reveals that the involvement of interest of the workers against the managements service is the basic factor. Under a weak industrial structure of the town, there is no important trade union except three recognised unions i.e.

1. Paradip Port Workers' Union (Recognised)
2. Sramika and Mazdur Sangh
3. Sramik Congress

Table—4.11 : COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE—PART—A OF GOOS AND

Functional Category of Locality	Number of localities	Number of Establishment	Number dealing with goods and services							
			Grocery	Food Articles	Tea	Hair Cutting	Newspaper and Books	Electric parts	Medicines	Fish
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Commercial	19	Grocery shop	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sweetmeat stall	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Teastall	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
		Hair Cutting saloon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Newspaper and book shop	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Electric shop	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Pharmacerilical shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Fish shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Stationery shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Textile shop	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
		Hotel	3	...	...	...		...	~	...
Industrial	9	Carpentary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tailoring shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Blacksmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goldsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fishtinning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF LOCALITY AND NATURE SERVICES DEALT WITH

Number dealing with goods and services												
Cosmetic goods, Baby foods, cigarettes	Textiles	Wood products i. e. chair	Garment making	Implements	Ornaments	Fishtinning	Manufacturing	Retail Trade	Nhoksale Trade	Hotels	Personal Services	Commission agent
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

Table- 4.12 : PARTICULARS OF OWNERS ETC. BY CASTE OR TRIBE, MOTHER TONGUE AREA

Type of Establishment by nature of goods and nature of activity	Location	Religion, Caste Tribe of Owner	Mother tongue of Owner
1	2	3	4
Commercial Establishment Grocery shop	1. Badapadia 2. Sanapadia	(a) Hinduism Valsa (b) Hinduism Nayar	(a) Hindi (b) Malayalam
Commercial Establishment dealing Sweet meat	Nuabaza- Badapadia Badapadia	Hinduism Gudia Hinduism Khandayat	Oriya Oriya
Commercial establishment dealing in Hotel	Market Building Badapadia Badapadia	Hinduism Gopal Sikhism Badhei Hinduism Nair	Oriya Gnrumukhi Malayalam
Commercial establishment dealing in tea,	Badapadia Nuabazar Badapadia Ghanagalia	Hinduism Khandayat Hinduism Khandayat Hinduism Khandayat Hinduism Brahmin	Oriya Oriya Oriya Oriya
Commercial Establishment Hair Cutting sloon	Badapadia	Hinduism Barik	Oriya
Commercial establishment dealing in News paper and books.	Badapadia	Hinduism Karan	Oriya
Commercial establishment Electrical parts shop	Market Building	Sikhism Sikh	Punjabi
Commercial Establishment Pharmaceufical shop	Market Building	Hinduism Karana	Oriya
Commercial Establishment Wholesale Trade in fish	Badabazar	Hinduism Khandayat	Oriya
Commercial Establishment dealing in Stationery material	Market Building	Sikhism Sikh	Hindi
Commercial Establishment dealing in textile and readyment garments	Badapadia Sanapadia	Hinduism Mayasta Hinduism Brahmin	Oriya Oriya
Industrial Establishment manufacturing of wooden products Viz-Chair, Cot Tables	Badapadia V. Point area	Hinduism Badhei Hinduism Karana	Oriya
Industrial Establishment tailoring, marking of dress	Badapadia Badapadia Badapadia Badapadia	Hinduism saha Bengali Hinduism Bengali kayash Hinduism Karan Hinduism Vaisya	Bengali Bengali Oriya Oriya
Making of Jewellery (Goldsmith) Blacksmith	Ghanagalia Sanapadia	Hinduism Bania Hinduism Badhei	Oriya Oriya
Industrial Establishment tinning of fish	Kairanga	Hinduism Brahmin	Oriya

OF ORIGIN, OTHER OCCUPATION, OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER SAME CONCERN

Area of Origin of Owner	Number in Occupation of Owner is				
	Grocery Business	Selling of sweet meat	Hotel business	Tea stall	Hair Cutting
5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) Hariyana	1	...	.	...	...
(b) Cranganere Kerala	1	...	...	...	...
Apandara P. O. Machhagam cuttack	..	1	...	...	..
Sarinchua Cuttack	...	1	...	..	...
Dhenkiagovindpur, Nuagam, Cuttack	...	...	1	...	...
Punjab	...	...	...	1	.
Rinial-Cot Distt. Trichur Kerala	...	.	...	1	...
Chhatal, Tirtol, Cuttack	...	..	.	1	...
Ersama Cuttack	..	.	...	...	1
Tarasani Balikunda, Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...
Balipada, Cuttack	...		..	...	...
Bario, Cuttack	..	..	.	..	1
Tarajanga, Tirtol, Cuttack	..	...		...	...
Paunideita Punjab		.	...	...	...
Puri Dist. Puri	..	. .	...	...	...
Kuidny,Cuttack		...	...	...	...
Jealum (Punjab)	...	...	..	...	. .
Benirampur, Cuttack	...	...	..	...	.
Bhutumundei, Cuttack	...	..	...	. .	.
Sarolo, Kanakpur, Cuttack	...			...	...
Balidia Dist. Cuttack.	...		...	...	...
Jaipur, Medinpur, West Bengal	...	...	..	...	...
Ramibasanga, Medinpur West-Bengal	.	...	..	...	. .
Salepur, Cuttack		.		.	...
Kendrapara, Cuttack	..	.		...	...
Jaganathpur, Kujanga, Cuttack	.	..	.	..	...
Mulasahi, Kujanga, Cuttack		.	...	...	...
Cuttack	...		..	...	...

Table–4.12 : PARTICULARS OF OWNERS ETC. BY CASTE OR TRIBE, MOTHER TONGUE AREA

Type of Establishment by nature of goods and nature of activity	Number in Occupation of Owner is			
	News paper agent	Medicine	Fish Business	Stationery business
1	11	12	13	14
Commercial Establishment	...	...	...	
Grocery shop	..	...	...	
Commercial Establishment dealing in sweet meat	...	...	...	..
	...	...	...	...
Commercial establishment dealing in Hotel	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...
Commercial establishment dealing in tea,	...	...	...	..
	...	...	..	..
	...	...	...	.
	...	...	...	...
Commercial establishment Hair cutting Sloon	...	...	...	...
Commercial establishment dealing in Newspaper and books	...	...	...	..
Commercial establishment, Electrical parts shop	...	...	...	...
Commercial establishment Pharmaceufical shop	...	...	..	...
Commercial establishment Wholesale Trade in fish	...	...	..	...
Commercial establishment dealing in stationery material	..	...	...	..
Commercial establishment dealing in textile and readyment garments	...	...		.
	.	.	...	.
Industrial establishment manufacturing of wooden products Viz-Chair, Cot Tables	...	.	...	
	.	..	...	...
Industrial establisment tailoring, making of dress.	...	...	...	
	.	..	...	.
	...	...	...	...
	..	..	...	...
Making of Jewellery (Goldsmith)	..	...	..	
Blacksmith	...	...	...	. .
Industrial establishment tinning of fish	...	...	...	...

OF ORIGIN, OTHER OCCUPATION, OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER SAME CONCERN

Number in Occupation of Owner is						Number having under same concern establishments	
Textile business	Garpentary	Tailoring	Making of Jewellary	Manufacturing, implements	Canning and food preservation strainer	Type	No.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...		...	...		...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...		...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Cold	1
	...	...	...		...	Storage factory Nil	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	A Pan	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Shop Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
	...	...	...	...	...	Coal 2 firewood	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	Selling Nil	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	1	...		...	Nil	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	Nil	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	...

Paradip Port Workers Union :

This union was established in 1964. The members of this union are employees of the Paradip Port Trust. The number of members of this union is about 1,400. The membership fee is two rupees and each member subscribes one rupee per month. The governing body of the union consists of one President only. The union fights for the interest of its members. Since its birth the union had taken recourse to three strikes, two conciliations and one 'Dharana' converted to strike till reaching the period under reference.

The charter of demands containing 65 items was putforth before the management for its fulfilment. In addition to that a 14 days strike notice was also served. After the expiry of the dead line, the workers started 'Dharana' in front of the office gate on 8.4.70. On 9th, 41 workers were arrested and were sent to Jail. This resulted in a general strike. Finally, the management was forced to agree to fulfil the demands of the workers. Workers arrested were also released and the criminal proceedings against them were also withdrawn. This abstract of the dispute in brief reveals that the workers demanded a higher wage, over-time benefit appointment, promotion, leave facilities, conveyance and transport facilities, dust allowance for employees working in the plant and many other items to which the management did not agree fully. About 80 per cent of the demand of the employees was fulfilled. The Paradip Port Workers Union is affiliated to Hindu Mazdur Sabha and All India Port and Dock Workers Federation.

In addition, the employees undertake Dharana, Gherao and protests to press their minor demands. The disputes are usually solved by negotiations with the management (Bi-parties), the failure of which invites a third party to negotiate the dispute.

Sramika and Mazdur Sangh :

The "Sramika and Mazdur Sangh" has been in existence since 1963 and has affiliations with the All India Trade Union Congress, a sister Organisation of the Communist Party of India. It has 700 members out of which 400 members are from Paradip Port Trust and 300 members are from Private companies such as Radio Hazarat, S.C. Roy, Nayak etc. The members are either peons, Mazdurs, fitters, turners, riggers, welders, clerks etc. The Sangh is influenced by principles of communism. There is one president of the Sangh.

The basis of membership and subscription is that each member pays five rupees towards the admission fee and monthly one rupee as subscription. The Sangh achieved an increased wage for the employees of private companies namely, Radio Hazarat and S.C. Roy. A negotiation was also made with the Paradip Port Trust regarding the special allowances for the employees. Usually, the disputes are settled through negotiations with the management, the failure of which causes the intervention of a third party.

Sramika Congress :

This union was established in 1964. It has got 1,100 members of which 800 are from the Paradip Port Trust and 300 from private companies. it is affiliated with the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The Congress had negotiated twice with the Paradip Port Trust Authority regarding the appointment of Pump Drivers and Peons and due to non-payment of wages to the peons. The executive responsibility is shouldered by one president who gets elected by the members of the Sramika Congress

This union follows the same principle to settle the disputes with the management as described earlier.

Merchants Association :

This association with 360 members came into being in 1965. The prime objective of this association is to protect the interest and to redress the grievance of the merchants. The activities of the association are controlled mostly by the commercial concerns and are extended to the welfare of the public. Its activities are primarily aimed at loking into the interest of the merchants of the twon. This association is affiliated to the Orissa Merchants Association.

Land Taxes :

Paradip was not declared as Notified Area *Councilduring the period of survey. The Holding tax* and other taxes excepting land revenue were not collected at that time. The land revenue was collected

by the local Tahasilada kujang under whose jurisdication it lies.

Market :

In stead of weekly market daily market is functioning to meet the necessity of the habitants.

Fairs :

Mainly two fairs namely the "Biswakarma Puja" (the worship of the God of architect) and the "Boita Bandana" (ceremonial worship before sailing of Boat) are being obsarved with much pump and grandeur in the town. The "Biswakarma Puja" falls during the month of August-September (Bhadra-the month in Oriya nomenclature) Thousands of people of neighbouring villages and also from distance places come here to enjoy the festival. "The Boita Bandan" falls in the month of November on the fullmoo day of Kartika". It is observed here to commemorate the ancient fame in business of Oriyas (Sadhab Puas-in Oriya nomenclature). On the specified day the Oriyas sailed their boats loaded with fancy articles and other commodities not available at their anticipated places of business, or Java, Bornio. Sumatra and many other islands on the sea. Besides "the Durga Puja" in the month of October, "the Dolajatra" in March and "Yajna" in January are being celebrated by the inhabitants in different localities of the town. These fairs and festivals also attract the visitors from neighbouring areas.

CHAPTER—V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The composition of population on the basis of ethnic or religion of an urban set up provides an insight about the interaction between groups and individuals. The structural attributes of the composion reveal the prevelance peculiarity in economic, social and cultural aspects in varying ethnic/religious groups in the urban life. Paradip town though newly set up, comprises population of different races and religious along with foreign nationals.

Any quest for data on ethnic composition of Paradip town varitably ends up in despair in absence of any study, sample survey data and any scholastic material relating to the issue. The current study did provide a little scope to undertake ethnic composition because of pura technical problems. A probe into the reasons for such a vacuum in the realm of intellectual aptitude drags one down to the only causative factor that the origin and creation of the port as a whole is of such recent nature that unless the entire urban settlement settles down to a permanent state that the question of undertaking ethnic or anthropological survey may lead one to collection of data that would ultimately lead to no inference.

Ethnic Composition by Religion and Mothertongue :

A study of the distribution of the households by locality and district and state to which the head of the household belongs reveals that out of 200 surveyed households about 50 per cent hailed from the same district i.e. Cuttack. Fifteen heads of households belong to Bangladesh and only two to Nepal. As many as 25 heads of households belong to West Bengal 18 are from Andhra Pradesh and only one household belongs to Kerala. The rest belong to other districts of the State of Orissa.

Coming to religion, of the total population of Paradip town numbering 6,705, the majority numbering 6,328 are Hindus. Of the rest, 231 are Christians, 112 Muslims, 23 Sikhs, seven Buddhists and one is Jain, Two persons come under "other religious and persuasions" and one could not state their religion. Turning to the 200 surveyed households containing 739 people as many as 197 households containing 736 people were counted as Hindus. Out of the rest three, two households are Muslims and one household is Christian.

The total data so far as mother tongue is concerned reveal that Mother tongue speaking Oriya constitutes the major mother tongue with 3,228 persons out of which 2,415 are males and 813 are females. Out of 6,705 population of the town 4,479 or 68.29 per cent male and 2,126 or 31.71 per cent are females. More than 50 per cent people are speaking mother tongue other than Oriya in the town viz. 3,477 or 51.86 per cent of town dwellers speak mother tongues other than Oriya. Out of 2,126 female dweller of the town 813 or 38.24 per cent are speaking Oriya as their mother tongue, 731 or 34.38 per cent speak Bangali, 440 or 20.70 per cent speak Telugu and rest 142 or 6.68 per cent speak other languages like Tamili, Hindi, Malayalam, Urdu, Punjabi, Nepali etc. as mother tongue. It shows that the propertionately of Oriya males are more than Oriya females due to home town.

The composition of the population of Paradip town purports that the males far out number the females. Of the total population of 6705, female population constitute 2,126 or 31.71 per cent.

The number of Oriya male speakers is conspicuously higher than the females because the males of neighbouring areas of Paradip town which are mostly inhabited by Oriya speaking people migrated to Paradip for employment, trade and business, leaving aside their family members as there was hardly any housing facility available to accommodate the growing population.

The next numerically major mother tongue is Bengali. Like Cuttack district, Bengali mothertongue also claims the second position in Paradip town with 1,778 persons out of which 1,047 are males and 731 are females. Telugu constitutes the third majority with 1,001 persons out of which 561 are males and 440 are females. Other mother tongues are Tamil (115), Hindi (111), Malayalam (75), Urdu (84), Punjabi (64), Nepali (31), English (22), and others. So far as the survey data from out of 200 households with 739 persons are concerned, 368 were Oriya, 231 Bengali, 116 Telugu, 11 Nepali, 6 Hindi, 4 Gujarati, 2 Malayalam and only one Urdu.

Out of the total population of 6,705 in Paradip town, 368 are scheduled castes and only 95 are scheduled tribes. Of the total number of scheduled castes, 229 are males and 139 are females and out of the total population of scheduled tribes, only 61 are males and 34 are females.

Sex Composition :

So far as total sex composition is concerned, of the total population of 6,705 according to the 1971 Census, there are 4,579 males and 2,126 females. The sex ratio i.e. females per 1000 males of the town is 464. This visible sex ratio imbalance indicates that all these have come from the neighbouring hinterlands of Paradip and their mother tongue is Oriya. Male working population of the rural areas in the neighbourhood, and enterpreneurical class of people from other areas migrate to the developing urban areas in order to eke out better livelihood through entry into business. Unless they secure stable and improved livelihood, they do not nourish the desire to drag their females on to the town.

Of the total population of the town, 3,335 are workers of which 732 belong to the young age group 10-24. Most of the people of this age group are not married. Moreover, a sizeable proportion of the employees of the Port Trust as well as the Paradip town are from neighbouring areas of the town who use to stay single and spend their off days with their families in their villages. Persons who are married use to stay without their families for want of better living conditions at Paradip owing to its recent origin.

Age Structure :

An analysis of the age structure of the population of Paradip town reveals that the majority of the population belong to the age group 0-14 which forms about 30 per cent of the total population followed by the age group 30-39 (1,402) and 25-29 (1,043).

It can be seen from Table 5.1 that people in the dependent age groups 0-14 and 60+ from 33 per cent of the total population and active age groups 15-24 and 25-59 from about 67 per cent of the total population.

Table—5.1 : AGE AND MARITAL

Age-group	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total population			Never married	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages	URBAN	5,364	3,663	1,701	1,600	772
0— 9		1,248	656	592	656	592
10—14		389	225	164	225	149
15—19		338	212	126	211	21
20—24		607	394	213	301	8
25—29		835	615	220	157	2
30—34		642	530	112	32	...
35—39		478	392	86	10	...
40—44		313	263	50	3	...
45—49		176	148	28	3	...
50—54		127	91	36	...	...
55—59		85	60	25	2	...
60—64		42	18	24	...	...
65—69		50	38	12	...	...
70+		31	19	12	...	...
A.N.S.		3	2	1	...	...

STATUS (BASED ON 80 PERCENT)

Marital Status							
Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,030	863	33	62	...	2	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	104	...	...	...	1	...	...
92	203	1	1	...	...	...	1
456	217	2	1	...	...	...	...
496	110	2	2	...	...	...	...
381	85	1	1	...	...	...	...
254	41	6	9	...	...	...	...
141	23	4	5	...	...	...	...
89	22	2	14	...	...	...	..
52	20	6	5	...	...	...	...
15	13	3	11	...	...	...	...
38	8	...	4	...	...	...	...
13	3	6	9	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Age, Sex and Marital Status :

Marital status is an imporatant featuie of any population study. A study of the distribution of population on the basis of the marital status (Table 5.1) shows that out of 5,364 persons 2,893 aie married. 2,372 are never married and the rest are widowed (95), divorced or separated (2) and marital status not stated (2).

Amo g the married persons, 2,030 are males and 863 are females i.e. about 1,150 male members reside in the town without their spouse. In the age group 10-19, there exists only married male as against 118 females. In the age group 20-24 there are 92 married males where as in the age group 25-29, the number of married males is almost double that of the females. In subsequent age groups, the proportion of married females has gone down in comparison to married males. In the older age groups, there are only 66 married males as against 24 married females.

Age, Sex and Education :

There are 2,640 literate males and 533 literate females in the total population of 6,705. The percentage of literates to total population of the town is 47.32 per cent as against 59.45 per cent of the nearest city, Cuttack. The wide gap between the percentage of literates between the two urban centres might be due to the fact that Paradip is a new transport town where the concentration of labour class of people is more who are mostly illiterate. So far as the sex-wise literacy trend is concerned, the percentage of male literate is 57.65 per cent as against 25.07 per cent of females. The reasons for more number of literate males as compared to the females may be due to larger number of literate male workers living without their family and working within the town. The opportunity for the job counts more than the adequate living accommodation to entertain one's family.

An examination of literacy trend by educational standard (Table 5.2) shows that there rae 646 persons who are either matriculates or above which form 12.04 per cent of the total population where as the persons without education level, primary and middle class together constitute 35.42 per cent. Analysis of the distribution of literates and educated persons in different age groups reveals that the age group 20+ accommodates 3,386 persons which is more than 50 per cent of the total literates and educated persons where 629 persons are either matriculated or obove.

There 47 graduates or degree holders other than technical degree holders of whom 33 are males and 14 are females and there are 10 post-graduate degree holders other than technical degree of whom 6 are males and 4 are females. Among the technical degree holders 88 males belong to engineering technology, only one male belongs to medicine and five males and two females belong to teaching and one to others.

Religion and Age at Marriage :

Religion and age at marriage as presented in Table 5 3 exclusively relate to currently married women only with their related births during the last year. There 1,701 females in Paradip town of which 863 are currently married women who have given 181 births during the last year. The currently married women from about 51 per cent of the total female population of the town.

Table—5.2 : AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS

Age Group	Total Population			Illiterate	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Ages	5,364	3,663	1,701	1,553	1,265
0—4	670	345	325	345	325
5—9	578	311	267	200	196
10—14	389	225	164	109	98
15—19	338	212	126	79	80
20—24	607	394	213	104	98
25—34	1,477	1,145	332	293	226
35+	1,302	1,029	273	421	241
Age not stated	3	2	1	2	1

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

ONLY (BASED ON 80% SAMPLE)

Literate (without educational level)*		Educational level							
		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or higher secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
642	164	381	107	513	93	381	52	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	69	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	29	28	22	23	15	...	...	...	...
29	17	30	8	62	16	12	5	...	...
60	19	49	36	72	28	78	24	...	...
185	25	128	31	225	24	190	17	...	...
193	5	145	8	131	10	101	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.2 : AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS

	Educational level					
	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Age	59	...	33	14	6	4
0—4	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—24	11	...	10	6	1	2
25—34	36	...	15	6	2	2
35+	12	...	8	2	3	...
Age not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...

ONLY (BASED ON 80% SAMPLE)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering & technology		Madicine		Agriculture veterinary & dairing		Teaching		Other	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
88	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	All ages		Present Age: Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Religions										
All Ages	863	181	...	...	51	11	183	46	247	73
Less than 13	110	13	...	...	8	1	17	2	24	4
13—17	565	124	...	...	43	10	135	34	158	49
18—22	171	42	...	...	...	...	31	10	58	20
23—27	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
28+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism										
All Ages	855	180	...	...	51	11	181	45	246	73
Less than 13	110	13	...	...	8	1	17	2	24	4
13—17	558	123	...	...	43	10	133	33	157	42
18—22	170	42	...	...	...	...	31	10	58	20
23—27	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
28+	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam										
All Ages	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianity										
All Ages	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
13—17	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, (URBAN) BASED ON 80%

Present Age									
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All Religions									
151	29	81	18	52	4	24	...	67	...
13	3	12	3	5	...	6	...	18	...
107	21	43	9	30	1	8	...	41	...
24	4	25	6	15	2	10	...	8	...
6	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism									
148	29	80	18	51	4	24	...	67	...
13	3	12	3	5	...	6	...	18	...
105	21	42	9	29	1	8	...	41	...
23	4	25	6	15	2	10	...	8	...
6	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam									
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianity									
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The distribution of currently married women among different religions reveals that of the total 863 women, 855 are Hindus, only 5 are Muslim and only three females belong to Christianity. This shows that 99 per cent of the currently married women belong to Hinduism. The rest one per cent is shared by Muslim and Christianity.

The trend in age at marriage with reference to present age, religion and education particularly for currently married women of Paradip town shows that out of 863 currently married women (Table 5.3) 565 or 65.47 per cent got married while they were in the age group 13-17. But the numder of women who got married at the age of 18-22 is considerably less. Another interesting feature is that 110 or 12.75 per cent of currently married women got married before attaining 13 years of age. This trend of age at marriage almost holds good in case of Hindu religion whereas in Islam religion 80 per cent of the currently Married women married within 13-17 years of age. But in case of christianity it was found that hundred per cent currently married women have married in that age group.

As regards to education and marital status Table 5.4 depicts that 442 or 68.53 per cent of the total 645 illiterate currently married women have got married within 13-17 years and 102 or 15.81 per cent of the same got married before they attained 13 years of age. Only 14.5 per cent of the illiterate women married between 18-22.

In case of literate but less than matriculation educational qualification it was found that 105 or 66.46 per cent of the total 158 women have got married in the age group 13-17 and 27.85 per cent of these women married in the age group 18-22. Similarly, out of 40 currently married women with Matriculation but below graduate qualification, 16 or 40 per cent married in the age group 13-17 and 20 or 50 per cent between the age 18-22. Further it was revealed that out of 20 currently married women with graduate and above qualification only 2 or 10 per cent married in the age group 13-17, 13 or 65 per cent in the age group 18-22 and 5 or 25 per cent in the age group 23-27. This clearly indicate the trend that the age at marriage increase is directly proportional to the degree of education. In other words, the literate and educated women prefer to marry at a latter age than the illiterate women.

So far as related births during last year are concerned, the present age group 23-27 predominates over all other age groups by claiming 73 births followed by the age group 18-22, 28-32 and 33-37.

Education, age at Marriage and Trend :

The educational policy of the State Government has led to major change in the educational system of the State leading to escalated enrolment in all educational institutions. Literacy among the currently married women (Table 5.4) reveals that of the total 863 currently married women of this town, 645 or 74.74 per cent are unable to read and write. The rest 218 or 25.26 per cent are literate and educated women. Of these 158 are literate but below matriculation level, 40 are matriculate and above and 20 are graduates and above.

Most of the currently married women under the educational level 'literate' but below matriculation are from the present age group 23-27 followed by the age groups 18-22 and 28-32. Most of these women got married at the age of 13-22. The same pattern of distribution is also prevalent in other educational levels.

On the basis of 80 per cent data, of 863 currently married women, 565 belong to the age group 13-17. As many as 171 belong to 18-22 and 110 come under the age group less than 13. Only 16 belonged to the age group 23-27 and only one to 28 and above. The above said analysis of the age at marriage is presented in table 5.5. Majority of the women under reference numbering 855 belonged to Hinduism. Only five were Muslims and three Christians.

Table—5.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at Marriage	All Ages		Present Age							
			Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Illiterate										
All Ages	645	130	7	...	48	11	118	32	116	46
Lass than 13	102	13	7	...	7	1	16	2	22	4
13—17	442	92	...	...	41	10	93	25	114	33
18—22	94	24	...	...	...	...	9	5	27	9
23—27	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
28+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literate but Less than Matriculation										
All Ages	158	43	...	...	3	...	51	12	53	22
Less than 13	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
13—17	105	28	...	...	2	...	36	8	35	13
18—22	44	15	...	...	...	...	14	4	16	9
23—27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation and above but less than graduate										
All Ages	40	7	...	...	...	...	11	2	20	4
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13—17	16	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	2
18—22	20	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	2
23—27	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Graduate and above										
All Ages	20	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	1
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
18—22	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
23—27	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AND RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEARS BY EDUCATION,
(BASED ON 80% NS)

Persent Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		V S	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					Illiterate						
114	22	67	15	41	4	20	...	64	...	...	...
12	3	12	3	4	...	6	...	16	...	...	...
84	15	35	8	27	1	7	...	41	...	...	...
15	4	20	4	9	2	7	...	7	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Literate but less than Matriculation						
26	6	10	3	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
22	6	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Matriculation and above but less than graduate						
4	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					University Graduate and above						
7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE MARRIAGE AND

Age at marriage	All duration		Duration of Marriage					
			Less than 1		1—4		5—9	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religion								
All Ages	863	181	18	...	159	43	228	63
Less than 13	110	13	4	...	6	1	9	...
13—17	565	124	8	...	110	29	159	46
18—22	171	42	2	...	37	12	55	17
23—27	16	2	3	...	6	1	5	..
28+	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hinduism								
All Ages	855	180	18	...	158	43	225	62
Less than 13	110	13	4	...	6	1	9	...
13—17	558	123	8	...	109	29	157	45
18—22	170	42	2	...	37	12	54	17
23—27	16	2	3	...	6	1	5	...
28+	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam								
All Ages	5	1	...	...	1	...	2	1
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	1
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christianity								
All Ages	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION DURATION OF AGE AT MARRIAGE

Duration of Marriage											
10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30+		Unspecified	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
					All Religion						
175	42	106	22	60	11	35	...	82	...	...	...
26	3	16	5	15	4	5	...	29	...	...	...
126	31	63	12	35	6	19	...	45	...	...	...
23	8	25	4	10	1	11	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Hinduism						
174	42	104	22	60	11	34	...	82	...	...	...
26	3	16	5	15	4	5	...	29	...	...	...
125	31	61	12	35	6	18	...	45	...	...	...
23	8	25	4	10	1	11	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Islam						
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Christanity						
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

While the aforesaid analyssis relates to the age at marriage, specific data have been collected on the duration of marriage together with related number of birth during last one year.

Out of 863 currently married women of all ages at marriage, the maximum number of births (63) appear to have occurred within the duration period of 5-9 where in the number of women are 228, The same trend is also visible in the age group 13-17 which is the age at marriage that reflects the maximum number of women i.e. 565 giving births to 124 births. From out of these 565 women, as many 159 come under the duration of mrriage period of 5-9 who belonging to the age at marriage group 13-17 have given 46 births. The next lower rate of birth in the age at marriage group of all ages come under 1-4 years duration of marriage which number 43 as compared to 63 in the duration group of 5-9. Next in order is the 10-14 years duration of marriage where 175 women of this duration group have produced 42 births. Reverting to the age at marriage group of 13-17, as against the maximum number of women and births which come under the duration of 5-9, the next in order is not the duration of 1-4 but 10-14 where 126 women have given 31 births. It however, deserves mention that more than 12.5 per cent of 80 per cent sampled women appear to have married below 13 years of age and the majority of women's marriage come within the age group of 13-17 and 18-22. Majority of births, however occur within these two age group of marriage when their duration of marriage is 5-9 years. As against this phenomenon the lowest number of births have occurred in the age at marriage group of 28+.

As 855 out of the total number of women i.e. 863 come under Hinduism as stated earlier the same criteria and Co-relation of the guantum of birth and duration of marriage also apply to the data on Hindu religion. No specific inference can be drawn form out of data available for those belonging to Muslim and christian religion as their number is all too few.

Out of the total 863 currently married women, 645 were illiterates, 158 were below matriculation, 40 only were below graduation but above matriculation and only 20 were university graduates and above. It is of great interest to recored that for those majority who were either illiterates or below matriculation level the age at marriage of 13-17 years predominantly. Contained the maximum percentage. As against this for those who are either matriculates and above and graduates and above, the age of marriage at 18-22 dragged phenomenally to a much higher percentage of women as compared to 13-17. Among illiterates those belonging to the age of marriage at lass than 13 in number as many as 102 that stands reduced to seven in below matric and one in matriculation and above but below graduation level.

Table—5.6

AGE SPECIFIC MARITAL FERTILITY RATE

Religion/ Education	Persent Age							
	13—17	18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+
All religion	216	251	296	192	222	77	...	...
Hindu	216	249	297	196	225	78	...	...
Muslim	...	500	..	...	...	...	...	...
Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education								
Illiterate	229	271	277	193	224	98	...	...
Literate but less than matriculation	...	235	415	231	300	...	...	...
Matric & above but below graduate	...	182	200	250	...	...	...	...
Graduate and above	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...

Table 5.6 reveals the age specific marital fertility rate religion-wise and on educational category-wise. The table depicts that the age specific marital fertility rate 296 is the highest in the age group 23-27 in all religions and 297 among Hindus. But the highest fertility rate (500) is recorded in the age group 18-22 in Muslim religion.

Similarly the highest age specific marital fertility rate 277 is noticed in the age 23-27 among the illiterate, 415 in literate but below matriculations and 125 in university graduates and above categories. It worthwhile to note that the age specific marital fertility rate of 229 in the age group 13-17 is recorded among the illiterate women only in the town. It show that age specific marital fertility rate has direct relationship with education.

Switching over to the duration of marriage among the illiterates, out of 442 women in the age at marriage group of 13-17, as many as 111 come under 5-9 years of duration of marriage and 101 women come under 10-14 years of duration. And the number of births is as high as 31 and 25 respectively. The same principle is more or less applicable to literates below matriculation. Among matriculates but less than graduates there is no birth up to 18 years of age at marriage so far as duration of marriage is concerned.

Table 5.7 presents the distribution of currently married women and related births during the previous year by religion, education group, present age and age at marriage. Of the total 855 currently married women belonging to Hindu religion, 641 are literate. 156 are literate but below matric, 38 are matriculate and above but below graduate and 20 are university graduates. It is intersting to note that the highest proportion of the currently married women married at the group 13-17 among the illiterates and literates but below matriculation. But in case of other two educational levels, the predominant age group at which the marriage takes place at an early age among the illiterates. The same pattern of distribution also applies to other two religions though their number is meagre enough leaving little scope for deep analysis.

Survey data in table 5.8 reveals the average age at marriage among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other communities. The average age at marriage among the scheduled caste males is 23 as against 22 for males among scheduled tribes. The average age at marriage among the males of other communities is 23. So far as the average age at marriage among the females is concerned it is 16 among the scheduled caste females, 14 among scheduled tribe females and 17 among the other communities. This shows that the females among scheduled population prefer to marry earlier than females among the general community. Of the total 863 currently married women based on 80 per sent data, 51 belong to scheduled castes and nine belong to scheduled tribes thus the currently married women of scheduled castes and tribes form about seven percent of the total currently married women.

Non-Enrolment in School :

Out of 200 sampled households under survey, only 30 households have had both male and female children of school going age i.e. 5-14 years, 31 with female children and 32 with male children. Out of 30 households with school going children belonging to both the sex as many as eight households failed to send any of their children to school. Similary out of 31 households 22 failed to send their female children to school. Out of 32 households with only male children, two households failed to send their male children to school. It is interesting to note that out of 32 households with only male children of school going age, not only that 13 households failed fully but another 2 failed partially to the extent that only some of their children were sent to the school. Thus, out of 31 households with female children, 22 failed fully and three failed partially thereby dragging only six households to end up in full success. It is indeed revealing that out of total 200 households, the percentage of full illiteracy among the children rose to an appex of 65 percent. And the percentage of literacy through running to school was as low as 35 percent only.

The causative factors for school non-attendance have been probed through during sample survey and presented in table 5.9.

Discontinuation of Studies :

In the total sample survey the extent of discontinuation of study appears to be far too low. Only two male children within 10-14 age group have discontinued from Class III-IV and only one female child belonging to 10-12 age group discontinued from Class-III.

Reasons ascribed for discontinuation of studies were financial in case of male children and engagement in household duties in case of the female children.

Table—5.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	All Ages		Present Age: Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu—Illiterate										
All Ages	641	129	7	...	48	11	116	31	165	46
Less than 13	102	13	7	...	1	1	16	2	24	4
13—17	438	91	...	...	41	10	91	24	113	33
18—22	94	24	...	...	...	...	9	5	27	9
23—27	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
28+	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—Literate but less than Matriculation										
All Ages	156	43	...	...	3	...	51	12	53	22
Less than 13	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
13—17	103	28	...	...	2	...	36	8	35	13
18—22	44	15	...	...	...	...	14	4	16	9
23—27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—Matriculation and above but less than graduate										
All Ages	38	7	...	...	...	...	11	2	20	4
Less than 13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13—17	15	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	2
18—22	19	3	...	...	...	...	5	1	10	2
23—27	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—University graduate and above										
All Ages	20	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	1
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
18—22	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
23—27	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEARS BY RELIGION EDUCATION GROUP, OF THE WOMEN (BASED ON 80% NON SAMPLE)

Present Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Age not stated	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hindu—Illiterate											
114	22	67	15	40	4	20	...	64	...	...	...
12	3	12	3	4	..	6	...	16	...	...	...
84	15	35	8	26	1	7	...	41	...	...	...
15	4	20	4	9	2	7	...	7	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—Literate but less than Matriculation											
24	6	10	3	9	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
20	6	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—Matriculation and above but less than graduate											
3	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindu—University graduate and above											
7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	All Ages		Present Age: Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Islam—Illiterate										
All Ages	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam—Literate but less than Matriculation										
All Ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam—Matriculation and above but less than graduate										
All Ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Islam—University graduate and above										
All Ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEARS BY RELIGION EDUCATION GROUP, OF THE WOMEN (BASED ON 80% NON-SAMPLE)

Present Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Age not stated	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
				Islam—Illiterate							
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Islam—Literate but less than Matriculation							
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Islam—Matriculation and above but less than graduate							
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Islam— University graduate and above							
	...			...		...					...
	...			...		...					...
...	...	...		...		...		...			...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...

Table—5.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

Age at marriage	All Ages		Present Age: Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Christian—Illiterate										
All Ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—Literate but less than Matriculation										
All Ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—Matriculation and above but less than graduate										
All Ages	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—University graduate and above										
All Ages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13—17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18—22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23—27	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEARS BY RELIGION EDUCATION GROUP, OF THE WOMEN (BASED ON 80% NON-SAMPLE)

Present Age											
28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+		Age not stated	
W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Christian—Illiterate											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—Literate but less than Matriculation											
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—Matriculation and above but less than graduate											
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian—University graduate and above											
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.8 : AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO

Caste/Tribe/Community	Average Age of Marriage		Age at Marriage					
			Males					
	Males	Females	Below 14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	23	17	1	14	140	64	3	...
Scheduled Caste	23	16	...	1	8	3	...	...
Scheduled Tribe	22	14	...	...	3	...	...	...
Oriya	23	17	...	8	85	35	1	...
Bengali	23	16	1	2	24	13	2	...
Telugu	23	17	...	2	18	10	...	...
Hindi	25	20	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kerali	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nepali	23	17	...	...	1	1	...	...
Muslim	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEX AND CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY

Age at Marriage									
Males		Females							
40—44	45+	Below 14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	23	101	25	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	47	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	31	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	15	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—5.9 : HOUSEHOLDS DEFAULTING IN ENROLLING SCHOOL GOING

Caste/Tribe/ community of Head of household	Number of households having children of school going age (5-14)			No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	No. of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school
	Male only	Female only	Male, Female only			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	32	31	30	13	2	22
Scheduled Castes	1	2	2	1	...	2
Scheduled Tribes	1	...	...	...	...	...
Oriya	15	11	12	3	1	5
Bengali	10	8	9	6	...	6
Telugu	4	10	4	2	1	9
Kerali	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hindi	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nepali	...	...	2	...	...	...
Musalim	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians	...	...	...	..	...	...

CHILDREN BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF LEAD OF HOUESHOLD

No. of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	No. of households having both Male and female children to school going age and failing to send both to school	No. of households with both Male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	No. of household with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	No. of households with both Male and female children of school going age and failing to send only to female children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	No. of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of both male and female children to school
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	8	2	1	7	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1	1	3	...	...
...	4	1	...	2	1	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER—VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

A depth study of the multifaced and dimensions of the migration phenomenon in any urban area fundamentally demands analysis of the elementary statistics relating to the place of birth of the total population enumerated in the specific urban area. The place of birth on the basis of the population of Paradip urdan area as a whole is not available nor the basic data with regard to 80 per cent of the total sample data can possibly be traced out. It only reveals that out of the 80 per cent non-sample data, 93 persons enumerated in Paradip town were born in other towns of Cuttack district. Out of these 93, as many as 63 are males and 30 females. Out of 63 males and 30 females 42 and 28 respetcively were born in Cuttack and remaining in Kendrapara town.

Classification of migrants by place of last residence :

The exodus of migrants to urban centres has created multi-dimensional problems in the field of settlement, planning education etc. of the total population of Paradip town as numerated in 1971 i. e. 5,364 as many as 4,692 constituting 87 per cent of the total population are migrants. Among the total migrants, 3,297 are males and 1,395 are females.

So far as the composition of the migrants is concerned, it is revealed that 4,176 persons have migrated to Paradip from else-where within India and 501 persons from Asia beyond India. The migrants from within the country constitute 79.74 per cent. from rural areas, 20.04 per cent from urban areas and the rest 0.22 per cent just could not specify their place of last residence as rural or urban.

The migrants from rural areas constitute the majority. Among the rural migrants, those from within the district of enumeration and from other districts of the State of enumeration number 2,320 persons and the migrants of urban areas of this category number 482 persons only. Coming to the composition of migrants from rural and urban areas of the States of India beyond the state of enumeration, it is evident that 1,010 persons have migrated from rural areas and 355 from urban areas. West Bangal, no doubt, tops the list both from rural and urban points of view by claiming the highest percentage of migrants to Paradip through exodus of 483 persons from rural areas and 197 persons from urban areas from out of the total number of migrants totalling upto 1,010 anc 355 repectively. Next State to follow is the State of Andhra Pradesh from where 432 persons have migrated from rural areas and 51 persons from urban areas.

A survey of 80 per cent non-sample data reveals that of the total population of Paradip town maximum number of inmigrants hail from Cuttack town which is their birth place. Except Cuttack and Kendrapara towns; the total number of persons enumerated in Paradip town but with their birth place in other towns of Cuttack district, range between two to four only. This proves that the in-migrants of Paradip town born in other towns in India far outnumber those born in towns of Cuttack district. In other words, migrants from all over the country with their birth place in other States of India have migrated to Paradip town for settlement. This apart, a large number of in-migrants with their last residence elsewhere in India for out-number those with their last residence in countries of Asia beyond India.

The total number of persons migrating from countries in Asia beyond India number 501. Out of this, 238 are from Bangladesh, 185 are from Japan, 38 from Nepal and 32 from the then Ceylon, 6 from Pakistan and 2 from Burma. Migrants from Japan numbering 185 appear to be part of enumeration in the ships tagged on to Paradip Port. All the 238 Migrants from Bangladesh appear to be refugees who have settled down in Paradip town.

The major part of the total numbering 4,692 in-migrants (from out of 80 per cent non-sample data) appear to have their last residence in India (4,176). To add to this, the sex ratio appears all very low as the males for out-number the females. The total number of females per thousand males is 429 only.

A survey of the duration or period of stay of the in-migrants within Paradip town reveals that from out of the total 4,692 hailed from other areas out side Paradip but within India, the majority numbering 2,106 have stayed on the Paradip for 5 to 9 years. The next in order are 1,608 nearly 1 to 4 years old, then come 834 who are less than one year old and the number in-migrants with 10 to 19 years of stay and 20+ years stay are 93 and 3 respectively. 48 migrants could not state their duration of residence in the town.

The census enumeration in Paradip town reveals the aforesaid data wherein specific emphasis is laid on majority or in-migrants from other places in India and out side which number 2,106 and who come within the duration group of 5 to 9 years old. This has a definite co-relation with the past historical facts according to which the foundation stone laid by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was on 3rd January, 1962, construction was started on 15th November, 1962, dredging was completed on 15th September, 1965. Port inaugurated by Mr. Peter Strambolic on 12th March, 1966 and the first iron ship was loaded on 19th November, 1966. The census enumeration revealing large number of in-migrants to Paradip from within the country and outside was undertaken in April, 1971. The gap of 5 to 9 years and large number of inmigrants can thus be proved under simple arithmetic. As enumerated earlier, of the total in-migrats of 4,692 in Paradip town with their last residence elewhere, the majority numbering 4,176 hail from within the country.

From out of 4,176, as many as 2,806 are in-imgrants from within the state of Orissa, and the balance 1,370 come from other states of India.

Out of the 2,806 who are in-imgrants from within the state of Orissa, the majority numbering 1,300 come from within the district of Cuttack and 1,006 hail from orther districts of Orissa.

The total number of females per thousand males among all these categories of in-imgrants is very very low. From the Table 6.1 presenting the migrants classified by their place of last residence and duration of residence in Paradip town, it is clear that in each category, the majority of migrants are resident of Paradip town for 5 to 9 years preceding the year of this survey in the 1971.

Turning to the total migrants numbering 1,370 who did migrate on to Paradip town from states beyond Orissa, the majority numbering 680 are from West Bengal followed by Andhra Pradesh (483). From all other states, the number of migrants is all too small in number.

Table 6.2 presents the classification of migrants by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and occupational division of workers.

The majority of the migrants come within the age group of 30 to 59 years. As against their number 1,803, the number of migrants from 15 to 29 age group is 1,781. Thus, it is clear that the majority, from out of total migrants of 4,692 numbering as many as 3,584 come within the working age-group of 15 to 59 years.

Out of the total migrants (4,692) as many as 2,115 are illiterates, of the balance (2,577), as many 823 are literates without any education level, 495 have passed primary examination, 613 have passed middle school standard, 433 are either Matriculates or higher secondary standard and the balance belong to higher education standard. Of the balance 4 have non-technical diploma not equal to degree and 56 have technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree. As many as 48 have graduate degree other than technical degree and 13 have post graduate degree other than technical degree and 13 have post graduate degree other than technical degree. Of these holding technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree, there are 84 males under engineering and technology, only one under Medicine, none under agriculture and veterinary and 7 with technical teaching degree.

Table 6.1 Presents population of town classified by place of last residence and duration of residence. From out of the return, certain categories of non-reported and un-classificable population as enumerated at the bottom of the table have been excluded.

Table—6.1 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Town: Less than 1 year	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL		4,692	3,297	1,395	670	164
A—Last Residence Elsewhere in India	Rural	3,330	2,344	986	307	106
	Urban	837	558	279	147	37
	Unclassifiable	9	...	9	...	6
I. Within the state of enumeration but out side the place of Enumeration	Rural	2,320	1,749	571	256	67
	Urban	482	312	170	50	24
	Uuclassifiable	4	...	4	...	3
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	1,669	1,285	384	181	61
	Urban	130	96	34	21	3
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	...
(b) In other district of state of enumeration	Rural	651	464	187	75	6
	Urban	352	216	136	29	21
	Unclassifiable	3	...	3	...	3
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	1,010	595	415	51	39
	Urban	355	246	109	97	13
	Unclassifiable	5	...	5	...	3
(a) Andaman & Nicobar Island	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	1	...	1	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	432	255	177	30	17
	Urban	51	33	18	5	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Assam	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	2	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Bihar	Rural	10	8	2	...	...
	Urban	9	7	2	...	...
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	...
(e) Delhi	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	1	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION (BASED ON 80%)

where enumerated

1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years		Period not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,062	546	1,500	606	58	35	2	1	5	43
850	423	1,149	419	31	15	2	1	5	22
206	104	192	126	13	7	...	...	...	5
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
656	291	810	190	20	5	2	1	5	17
143	70	107	65	12	6	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
475	206	611	100	11	1	2	1	5	15
40	16	34	11	1	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
181	85	199	90	9	4	...	...	...	2
103	54	73	54	11	6	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	132	339	229	11	10	...	...	...	5
63	34	85	61	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	. .	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	53	177	104	...	...	...	...	...	3
15	13	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	. .	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .

Table—6.1 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Town: Less than 1 year	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(f) Gujarat	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	13	8	5	1	1
	Unclassifiable	...	..	...	...	...
(g) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	1	...	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Karnataka	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	1	1	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Kerala	Rural	23	21	2	2	...
	Urban	12	10	2	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	20	15	5	5	...
	Urban	4	2	2	2	2
	Unclassifiable	3	...	3	...	2
(k) Maharashtra	Rural	5	3	2	1	1
	Urban	23	11	12	5	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(l) Punjab	Rural	6	4	2	...	...
	Urban	3	1	2	...	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(m) Rajasthan	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(n) Tamil Nadu	Rural	29	9	20	...	...
	Urban	30	19	11	4	5
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	1
(o) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2	2	...	...	...
	Urban	6	4	2	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION (BASED ON 80%)

where enumerated

1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years		Period not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	16	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	3	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.1 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Migrants			Town: Less than 1 year	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(p) West Bengal	Rural	483	278	205	13	21
	Urban	197	147	50	79	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India		501	395	106	216	15
Bangladesh		238	147	91	...	8
Burma		2	1	1	...	...
Cylon		32	32	...	32	...
Japan		185	178	7	178	7
Nepal		38	32	6	6	...
Pakistan		6	5	1	...	...
(c)		...	...	...	...	...
(d)		...	...	...	...	...
(e)		...	...	...	...	...
(f)		...	...	...	...	...
C—Unlassified		15	...	15	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION (BASED ON 80%)

where enumerated

1—4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years		Period not stated	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
125	60	131	113	9	9	...	...	...	...
26	8	41	41	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	18	159	59	14	13	...	...	...	1
1	16	132	54	14	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Migrants to Paradip Town Classified by sex, broad age groups, Educational level & Workers by occupational Divison :

As stated earlier, of the total migrants numbering 4,692, the majority numbering 4,176 were from India, out of which as many as 2,806 migrated from within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration i.e., Paradip town.

Of the total number of migrants, as many as 1,803 belong to the age group 30-59. The next in order numbering 1,781 belong to the age group 15-29. Then followed in order are 0-14 age group and 60+wherein the percentage of total migrants under these age groups to the total migrants was rather all too meagre to be reckoned with. The obvious causative factor behind 0-14 age group securing the third position proves no doubt its low rate of growth trend at the place of migration.

An analysis of the classification of the total number of migrants into such groups or categories as the place of last residence or age group drives one to the inference that under each category of last residence 30-59 age group ever secures the top priority of position. The subsequent age groups to follow are 15-29, then 0-14 and the last age group is 60+.

The majority of the migrants are either illiterate or literate without any educational level. The causative motivation behind their migration on to an urban area lies apparently in their quest for employment in ports, industries, tarnsportation and personal services etc. It is indeed of great interest to notice that only among the illiterate of 15-29 age group, the number of females far out-number the males. A reiteration of the same inference is apparently suo moto arrived at in each component of diflerent classification of the migrants. The only category of educational level which appears rather substantial among the migrants is the technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree whose number in the engineering and technology wings of this port town is as high as 84. The teaching staff with such qualification number only seven.

Occupational Classification of Migrant Workers :

The table 6.2 on 80 per cent non-sample presents the occupational classification of workers with reference to educational standard. There are 2,640 workers of which 2,601 are males 39 are females representing 10 different occupational divisions besides, there are seven cultivators and 11 agricultural labourers. Among the occupational classifications, which represent production and related workers, transport equipment operations and labourers constitute the highest number of persons i.e. 1,084 or 41.06 per cent of the total workers of different occupations with 1,070 males and only 14 females. So far as education among the workers of these category is concerned, it is found that the highest educational level attained is matriculation which absorbs only 69 males and one female. The primary and middle school standard together claim 444 and literate without educational level 265 males only.

The occupation which accommodates highly qualified persons, both in technical and general level is the professional, technical and related workers. Paradip is primarily a transport town and the preponderance of technically qualified persons like engineers, technologists, professional workers etc. appears to be natural. There are 49 male technical diploma or certificate holders not equal to degree, 7 male graduate degree other than technical degree holders two male non-technical post-graduate degree holders, and 77 male engineers and technologists. The other occupations to follow are clerical and related workers and administrative, executive and managerial workers. The details of data may be referred to at Table 6.2.

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	Total	3,297	1,395	1,148	967
	0—14	533	455	322	328
	15—19	1,223	558	265	321
	30—59	1,471	332	512	271
	60+	70	49	49	46
	A.N.S.	...	1	...	1
A—Resided in India	Total	2,902	1,274	1,019	862
	0—14	504	423	306	300
	15—29	1,061	510	223	283
	30—59	1,274	294	445	235
	60+	63	47	45	44
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	2,061	745	606	444
	0—14	324	262	185	171
	15—29	819	324	147	151
	30—59	886	134	257	99
	60+	32	25	17	23
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	1,381	419	377	247
	0—14	193	154	116	101
	15—29	554	180	89	77
	30—59	613	73	161	57
	60+	21	12	11	12
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In the district of the state of enumeraion	Total	680	326	229	197
	0—14	131	108	69	70
	15—29	265	144	58	74
	30—59	273	61	96	42
	60+	11	13	6	11
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
663	160	387	108	523	90	383	50	4	...
157	89	29	24	24	14	1	...	...	...
214	64	157	65	269	56	200	38	2	...
285	7	194	18	228	19	177	11	2	...
7	...	7	1	2	1	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
579	151	354	105	456	90	336	47	2	...
146	85	27	24	24	14	1	...	...	...
186	60	141	63	245	56	170	35	...	...
241	6	180	17	185	19	161	11	2	...
6	...	6	1	2	1	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	103	296	80	381	75	270	34	2	...
94	58	21	19	23	14	1	...	...	...
122	42	117	48	210	47	145	29	...	...
163	3	152	12	146	13	122	5	2	...
5	...	6	1	2	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
277	69	209	47	277	40	187	13	1	...
54	34	10	12	12	7	1	...	...	...
96	32	76	30	156	28	103	12	...	...
124	3	118	5	109	5	81	1	1	...
3	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	34	87	33	104	35	83	21	1	...
40	24	11	7	11	7	...	...	...	...
26	10	41	18	54	19	42	17	...	...
39	...	34	7	37	8	41	4	1	...
2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
TOTAL	Total	56	...	34	14	9	4
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	38	...	21	9	3	4
	30—59	18	...	13	5	6	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	49	...	34	13	9	4
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	35	...	21	8	3	4
	30—59	14	...	13	5	6	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	44	...	24	6	4	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	31	...	14	4	2	2
	30—59	13	...	10	2	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	20	...	12	3	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	15	...	8	1	1	...
	30—59	5	...	4	2	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In the district of the state of enumeration	Total	24	...	12	3	3	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	16	...	6	3	1	2
	30—59	8	...	6	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
84	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
34	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	841	529	413	418
	0—14	180	161	121	129
	15—29	242	186	76	132
	30—59	388	160	188	136
	60+	31	22	28	21
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	..
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	395	106	129	91
	0—14	29	23	16	19
	15—29	162	45	42	36
	30—59	197	38	67	36
	60+	7	...	4	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	147	91	46	82
	0—14	9	18	4	15
	15—29	70	35	20	31
	30—59	65	38	20	36
	60+	3	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
195	48	58	25	75	15	66	13	...	...
52	27	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
64	18	24	15	35	9	25	6	...	...
78	3	28	5	39	6	39	6	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	9	33	2	67	...	47	3	2	...
11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	4	16	1	24	...	30	3	2	...
44	1	14	1	43	...	16	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	7	15	2	24	...	16	...	1	...
3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	3	8	1	10	...	11	...	1	...
15	1	5	1	14	...	5	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	5	...	10	7	5	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	7	4	1	2
	30—59	1	...	3	3	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	7	...	...	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	1	...	...
	30—59	4	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	3	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	..	...	..	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
14	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burma	Total	1	1	1	...
	0—14	...	1	...	...
	15—29	1	...	1	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	32	6	11	6
	0—14	...	2	...	2
	15—29	11	4	...	4
	30—59	21	...	11	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Total	5	1	2	1
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	1	...	1
	30—59	3	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	32	...	15	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	12	...	7	...
	30—59	20	...	8	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	178	7	54	2
	0—14	20	2	12	2
	15—29	66	5	14	...
	30—59	88	...	26	...
	60+	4	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	14	...	31	...	6	3	1	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	6	...	10	...	16	3	1	...
18	...	7	...	21	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burma	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Srilanka	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	4	...	...	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	1	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...	...	..
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Unclassified	Total	...	15	...	14
	0—14	...	9	...	9
	15—29	...	3	...	2
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	2	...	2
	A.N.S.	...	1	...	1
		DIVISION-01			
TOTAL	Total	241	8	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	133	6	...	...
	30—59	108	2	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	177	8	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	92	6	...	...
	30—59	85	2	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	144	7	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	79	6	...	...
	30—59	65	1	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	74	3	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	38	2	...	...
	30—59	36	1	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				DIVISION-01					
15	...	6	2	24	...	55	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	1	4	...	35	4	...	...
11	...	4	1	20	...	20	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	2	20	...	35	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	1	3	...	16	4	...	...
1	...	3	1	17	...	19	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	2	20	...	27	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	3	...	15	4	...	...
1	...	2	1	17	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	2	14	...	18	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	2	...	10	1	...	...
...	...	2	1	12	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Unclassified	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-01					
TOTAL	Total	49	...	7	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	35	...	3	...	...	...
	30—59	14	...	4	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	44	...	7	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	32	...	3	...	...	...
	30—59	12	...	4	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	39	...	5	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	28	...	2	...	...	...
	30—59	11	...	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	17	...	2	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	14	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				DIVISION-01					
77	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
24	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) In the district of the state of enumeraion	Total	70	4	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	41	4	...	...
	30—59	29	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	33	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	13	...	...	...
	30—59	20	1	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	6	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	...	...
	30—59	2	1	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Andaman & Nicobar Island	Total	1	...	. .	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	. .	...	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	..	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	...	...	6	...	9	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
(b) In the district of the state of enumeration	Total	22	..	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	14	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	8	...	2	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	5	...	2	..	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	1	.	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andaman & Nicobar Island	Total	...	...	...	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY

(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
29	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Maharastra	Total	2	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	4	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	4	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	11	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...
	30—59	9	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gujarat	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	..	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharastra	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	..	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	...	...	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	..	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	1	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY

(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	64	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	41	...	...	...
	30—59	23	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	..
Bangladesh	Total	2	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	47	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	27	...	...	...
	30—59	20	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	15	...	...	...
	0—14	..	...	...	...
	15—29	14	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-2			
TOTAL	Total	71	...	3	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	26	...	1	...
	30—59	44	...	1	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	...	2	...	4	...	20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISION-2									
3	...	4	...	19	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	8	...	6	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	5	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	4	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	..	...
		DIVISION-2					
TOTAL	Total	2	...	11	...	6	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	5	...	2	...
	30—59	2	...	6	...	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISION-2									
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Resided in India	Total	65	...	3	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	23	...	1	...
	30—59	41	...	1	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	43	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	16	...	1	...
	30—59	27	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	26	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	9	...	...	...
	30—59	17	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	17	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	7	...	1	...
	30—59	10	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	22	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	7	...	...	...
	30—59	14	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3	...	4	...	18	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	7	...	6	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	..	4	...	13	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	7	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
..	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
A—Resided in India	Total	2	...	11	...	6	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	5	...	2	...
	30—59	2	...	6	...	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	2	...	7	...	3	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	3	...	1	...
	30—59	2	...	4	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	2	...	2	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	1	...
	30—59	2	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	...	..	5	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	2	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	3	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	4	..	3	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	2	...	1	...
	30—59	...	...	2	..	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Total	4	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	Total	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	4	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A N.S.	...	...	...	...
Maharastra	Total	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Andhra Pradesh	Total	...	...	2	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	Total	...	...	...	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharastra	Total	...	...	...	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	1	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	1	.
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY

(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Total	4	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	6	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	5	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	...	1	...	..	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	..	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	..	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	.	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY

(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
		DIVISION-3			
TOTAL	Total	314	...	23	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	161	...	6	...
	30—59	151	...	17	...
	60+	2	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	298	...	23	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	154	...	6	...
	30—59	142	...	17	...
	60+	2	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	271	...	19	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	141	...	6	...
	30—59	128	...	13	...
	60+	2	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	192	...	14	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	102	...	5	...
	30—59	88	...	9	...
	60+	2	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	79	...	5	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	39	...	4	...
	30—59	40	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				DIVISION-3					
18	...	32	...	49	...	173	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	15	...	25	...	93	...	...	...
9	...	16	...	24	...	80	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	32	...	47	...	163	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	15	...	23	...	88	...	...	...
7	...	16	...	24	...	75	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	31	...	46	...	149	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	15	...	23	...	80	...	...	...
5	...	15	...	23	...	69	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	21	...	37	...	101	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	9	...	20	...	56	...	...	...
4	...	11	...	17	...	45	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	10	...	9	...	48	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	6	...	3	...	24	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	6	...	24	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
		DIVISION-3					
TOTAL	Total	4	...	14	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	11	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	..
A—Resided in India	Total	2	...	14	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	11	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	2	...	11	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	8	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	3	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	1	...	8	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	6	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	2	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	1	...	3	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	2	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				DIVISION-3					
...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	27	...	4	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	13	...	...	...
	30—59	14	...	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	9	...	3	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	...	...
	30—59	5	...	3	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Karnataka	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	4	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	3	..	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	3	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnataka	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	..	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	..	...	...	...	..	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	10	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	7	...	1	..
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	16	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	7	...	...	...
	30—59	9	...	...	. .
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	..
Bangladesh	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	. .	...	2	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tamil Nadu	Total	..	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	..	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	..	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY

(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Japan	Total	10	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	...	...
	30—59	7	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	5	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-4			
TOTAL	Total	356	3	137	1
	0—14	7	1	5	...
	15—29	133	...	33	...
	30—59	206	2	94	1
	60+	10	...	5	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	348	3	133	1
	0—14	7	1	5	...
	15—29	129	...	32	...
	30—59	202	2	91	1
	60+	10	...	5	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	237	1	53	...
	0—14	5	1	3	...
	15—29	101	...	16	...
	30—59	123	...	31	...
	60+	8	...	3	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				DIVISION-4					
74	...	64	2	52	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	16	...	39	...	16	...	...	...
43	...	44	1	13	...	12	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	..	64	2	50	...	29	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	16	...	37	...	16	...	...	...
42	...	44	1	13	...	12	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
58	...	58	1	44	...	24	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	13	...	35	...	13	...	...	...
32	...	41	...	9	...	10	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Japan	Total	2	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	...	...	...	..
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-4					
TOTAL	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	206	1	48	...
	0—14	4	1	3	...
	15—29	87	...	14	...
	30—59	107	...	28	...
	60+	8	...	3	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	31	...	5	...
	0—14	1	...	...	...
	15—29	14	...	2	...
	30—59	16	...	3	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	111	2	80	1
	0—14	2	...	2	...
	15—29	28	...	16	...
	30—59	79	2	60	1
	60+	2	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	68	...	61	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	14	...	12	...
	30—59	52	...	47	...
	60+	2	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	3	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	3	...	1	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
48	...	50	1	41	...	19	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	11	...	33	...	10	...	...	...
27	...	36	...	8	...	8	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	6	1	6	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
10	...	3	1	4	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
⋮	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	Total	5	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...
	30—59	3	1	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	4	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	3	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	. .	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	30	1	18	1
	0—14	2	...	2	...
	15—29	6	...	3	...
	30—59	22	1	13	1
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	8	...	4	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	1	...
	30—59	4	...	3	. .
	60+	...	...	. .	.
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	:

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Kerala	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangladesh	Total	8	...	4	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	1	...
	30—59	4	...	3	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-5			
TOTAL	Total	296	11	112	8
	0—14	29	4	24	4
	15—29	122	1	38	...
	30—59	143	6	49	4
	60+	2	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	233	10	97	8
	0—14	28	4	23	4
	15—29	105	...	36	...
	30—59	98	6	37	4
	60+	2	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	182	5	76	4
	0—14	17	3	12	3
	15—29	79	...	33	...
	30—59	84	2	30	1
	60+	2	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	144	3	60	3
	0—14	15	2	11	2
	15—29	56	...	21	...
	30—59	72	1	27	1
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				DIVISION-5					
74	...	45	1	47	1	18	1	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	21	...	21	...	6	1	...	...
36	...	20	1	26	1	12	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	32	1	30	1	17	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	14	...	19	...	6	...	...	...
25	...	14	1	11	1	11	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	29	...	24	1	15	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	12	...	14	...	5	...	...	...
21	...	13	...	10	1	10	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	20	...	18	...	9	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	7	...	9	...	4	...	...	...
20	...	11	...	9	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-5					
TOTAL	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
DIVISION-5									
...	. .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	. .	...
. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	. .	.	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	38	2	16	1
	0—14	2	1	1	1
	15—29	23	...	12	...
	30—59	12	1	3	...
	60+	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	51	5	21	4
	0—14	11	1	11	1
	15—29	26	...	3	...
	30—59	14	4	7	3
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Andhra Pradesh	Total	12	1	10	1
	0—14	4	1	4	1
	15—29	3	...	2	...
	30—59	5	...	4	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	3	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...
	30—59	1	1	...	. .
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	9	...	6	1	6	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	1	1	5	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	3	1	6	...	2	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	...	2	...	5	..	1	...	.	...
4	...	'	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree — Males	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree — Females	Graduate degree other than technical degree — Males	Graduate degree other than technical degree — Females	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree — Males	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree — Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	...	..	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	.
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Andhra Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	Total	1	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	34	2	10	2
	0—14	7	...	7	...
	15—29	20	...	1	...
	30—59	7	2	2	2
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	1	...	1
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	1	...	1
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	63	1	15	...
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	17	1	2	...
	30—59	45	...	12	..
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	..
Japan	Total	34	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	7	1	...	...
	30—59	27	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	13	...	17	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	7	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
11	...	6	...	15	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	8	...	15	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
9	...	3	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Punjab	Total	..	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	..	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	..	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pakistan	Total	1	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	23	...	14	...
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	6	...	2	...
	30—59	16	...	11	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	5	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	4	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-6			
TOTAL	Total	253	3	190	3
	0—14	12	...	10	...
	15—29	81	...	56	...
	30—59	140	3	105	3
	60+	20	...	19	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	213	3	153	3
	0—14	11	...	9	...
	15—29	66	...	42	...
	30—59	117	3	83	3
	60+	19	...	19	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISION-6									
38	...	9	...	11	...	5	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
24	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	9	...	11	...	4	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
23	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pakistan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Srilanka	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-6					
TOTAL	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resided in India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIVISION-6

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	106	2	69	2
	0—14	8	...	6	...
	15—29	30	...	18	...
	30—59	64	2	41	2
	60+	4	...	4	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	74	...	42	...
	0—14	8	...	6	...
	15—29	20	...	11	...
	30—59	44	...	23	...
	60+	2	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	32	2	27	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	10	...	7	...
	30—59	20	2	18	2
	60+	2	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	107	1	84	1
	0—14	3	...	3	...
	15—29	36	...	24	...
	30—59	53	1	42	1
	60+	15	...	15	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	5	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	4	...	1	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
20	...	7	...	6	...	4	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
16	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...
15	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
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Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	1	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	85	1	71	2
	0—14	3	...	3	...
	15—29	29	...	21	...
	30—59	42	1	36	1
	60+	11	...	11	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	40	...	37	...
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	15	...	14	...
	30—59	23	...	22	...
	60+	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	40	...	37	...
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	15	...	14	...
	30—59	23	...	22	...
	60+	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-7, 8 and 9			
TOTAL	Total	1,070	14	286	13
	0—14	6	3	3	3
	15—29	455	5	93	4
	30—59	598	6	182	6
	60+	11	...	8	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DIVISION-7, 8 and 9									
265	...	189	...	255	...	69	1	4	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
111	...	91	...	129	...	28	1	2	...
150	...	97	...	126	...	40	...	2	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Maharashtra	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		DIVISION-7, 8 and 9					
TOTAL	Total	1	...	. .	..	...	...
	0—14	...	...	.	. .	...	...
	15—29	1	...	..	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	.	.

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Resided in India	Total	928	14	254	13
	0—14	5	3	2	3
	15—29	393	5	81	4
	30—59	519	6	163	6
	60+	11	...	8	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	658	5	166	5
	0—14	5	3	2	3
	15—29	301	...	56	...
	30—59	346	2	104	2
	60+	6	...	4	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	431	3	89	3
	0—14	4	2	1	2
	15—29	204	...	31	...
	30—59	220	1	55	1
	60+	3	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	227	2	77	2
	0—14	1	1	1	1
	15—29	97	...	25	...
	30—59	126	1	49	1
	60+	3	...	2	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	270	9	88	8
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	92	5	25	4
	30—59	173	4	59	4
	60+	5	...	4	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
228	...	174	...	214	...	54	1	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
93	...	83	...	113	...	22	1	...	...
131	...	90	...	101	...	31	...	2	...
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	...	137	...	172	...	31	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
66	...	64	...	97	...	17	...	...	...
79	...	72	...	75	...	13	...	2	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	95	...	120	...	23	...	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
50	...	41	...	67	...	15	...	...	...
50	...	53	...	53	...	7	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	...	42	...	52	...	8	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	23	...	30	...	2	...	...	...
29	...	19	...	...	...	6	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	...	37	...	42	...	23	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	19	...	16	...	5	...	1	...
52	...	18	...	26	...	18	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
A—Resided in India	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	..	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	.
	30—59	...	...	. .	...	...	.
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	1	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	...	...	.
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	. .
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	.

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Keral	Total	10	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	2	...	...	...
	30—59	8	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	3	...	2	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	2	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	4	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	1	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Total	3	...	1	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	3	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Gujarat	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Keral	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Total	8	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—19	2	1	...	...
	30—59	6	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	126	3	32	3
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	55	2	11	2
	30—59	70	1	20	1
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	142	...	32	...
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	62	...	12	...
	30—59	79	...	19	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	48	...	30	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	21	...	12	...
	30—59	27	...	18	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Burma	Total	1	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	1	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	16	...	33	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	...	11	...	13	...	3	...	...	...
18	...	5	...	20	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	15	...	41	...	15	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	8	...	16	...	6	...	2	...
19	...	7	...	25	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	5	...	8	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Bengal	Total	...	...	...	...	..	.
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	. .	...	...
	30—59	...	..	...	...	.	...
	60+	...	...	...	. .	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	. .	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Japan	Total	32	...	..	...
	0 - 14	..	...		
	15—29	33	...	.	...
	30—59	49	...	...	. .
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Nepal	**Total**	**2**	...	**1**	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	2	...	1	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
		NON-WORKERS			
TOTAL	Total	678	1,356	387	942
	0—14	479	467	280	321
	15—29	107	546	37	317
	30—59	71	313	58	257
	60+	21	49	12	46
	A.N.S.	...	1	...	1
A—Resided in India	Total	622	1,236	346	837
	0—14	453	415	267	293
	15—29	94	499	24	279
	30—59	60	275	47	221
	60+	15	47	8	44
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	410	725	215	443
	0—14	289	255	162	165
	15—29	68	318	16	151
	30—59	45	127	34	94
	60+	8	25	3	23
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31	...	9	...	28	...	12	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	2	...
16	...	5	...	20	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NON-WORKERS									
172	160	36	103	63	89	17	43	...	...
152	89	23	23	24	14	...	...	...	...
10	64	9	64	34	56	14	32	...	...
8	7	2	15	3	18	...	10	...	...
2	...	2	1	2	1	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160	151	33	100	63	89	17	41	...	...
141	85	21	23	24	14	...	...	...	...
10	60	9	62	34	56	14	30	...	...
8	6	2	14	3	18	...	10	...	...
1	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	103	27	77	54	74	11	30	...	...
89	58	15	18	23	14	...	...	...	...
5	42	9	47	26	47	10	25	...	...
6	3	2	11	3	12	...	5	...	...
1	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level: Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Japan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		NON-WORKERS					
TOTAL	Total	...	...	2	14	1	4
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	2	9	1	4
	30—59	...	...	...	5	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
A—Resident in India	Total	...	...	2	13	1	4
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	2	8	1	4
	30—59	...	...	...	5	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	...	...	1	6	1	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	4	1	2
	30—59	...	...	...	2	...	...
	60+	...	...	..	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	..	..	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NON-WORKERS									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	224	409	117	241
	0—14	162	149	95	97
	15—29	34	178	6	77
	30—59	25	70	15	55
	60+	3	12	1	12
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeraion	Total	186	316	98	192
	0—14	127	106	67	68
	15—29	34	140	10	74
	30—59	20	57	19	39
	60+	5	13	2	11
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Total	212	511	131	404
	0—14	164	160	105	128
	15—29	26	181	8	128
	30—59	15	148	13	127
	60+	7	22	5	21
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Delhi	Total	...	1	...	1
	0—14	...	1	...	1
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	Total	3	5	1	2
	0—14	3	5	1	2
	15—29	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
57	69	15	44	29	40	6	12	...	...
49	34	6	11	12	7	...	...	...	...
3	32	6	29	14	28	5	11	...	...
5	3	2	4	3	5	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	34	12	33	25	34	5	18	...	...
40	24	9	7	11	...	...	...	...	...
2	10	3	18	12	19	5	14	...	...
1	...	...	7	...	7	...	4	...	...
1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	48	6	23	9	15	6	11	...	...
52	27	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	18	...	15	8	9	4	5	...	...
2	3	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-group	Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	...	...	...	3	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	1	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	2	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	1	3	1	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	3	1	2
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	...	...	1	7	...	2
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	1	4	...	2
	30—59	...	...	...	3	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	..
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Delhi	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnatak	Total	...	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	1	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	4	10	2	4
	0—14	4	4	2	1
	15—29	...	6	...	3
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	3	14	2	8
	0—14	2	3	2	3
	15—29	...	7	...	2
	30—59	...	3	...	3
	60+	1	1	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	10	31	6	10
	0—14	7	4	4	2
	15—19	2	10	...	2
	30—59	1	17	2	6
	60+	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	3	2	3	...
	0—14	2	...	2	...
	15—29	...	2	...	...
	30—59	1	...	1	...
	60+	..	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	1	3	...	...		...		...
1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	1	4	1	5	...	6	...	...
2	..	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
Karnataka	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Total	...	...	...	1	...	1
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	1	...	1
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil Nadu	Total	...	...	...	2	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	2	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
. .	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

Last Residence	Age-Group	Total migrants		Illiterate	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	**Total**	56	105	41	91
	0—14	26	23	19	19
	15—29	13	44	13	36
	30—59	11	38	11	36
	60+	6	...	4	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	Total	47	91	34	82
	0—14	23	18	11	15
	15—19	11	35	11	31
	30—59	9	38	9	36
	60+	4	...	3	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	7	6	5	6
	0—14	2	2	1	2
	15—29	2	4	2	4
	30—59	2	...	2	...
	60+	1	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Total	2	1	2	1
	0—14	1	...	1	...
	15—29	...	1	...	1
	30—59	...	...	...	...
	60+	1	...	1	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY
(BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Literate (Without educational level)*		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
12	9	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
11	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	..
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.2 : MIGRANTS TO PARADIP TOWN CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION

		Educational level					
		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	
Last Residence	Age-Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
B—Countries in Asia beyond India	Total	...	...	...	1	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	1	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bangladesh	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0—14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15—29	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30—59	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60+	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A.N.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGE-GROUPS EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ON IN CASE OF WORKERS BY (BASED ON 80%)

Educational level									
Technical degree on diploma equal to degree on Post-graduate									
Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture veterinary and dairying		Teaching		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Place of last residence and duration of stay :

Out of the total 80 per cent non-sample data, majority numbering 1,049 (864 males and 185 females were residents within the district of enumeration i.e. Cuttack who continue to be residents of Paradip town for 3 years or more. The next in order are those whose place of last residence was in other states in India beyond Orissa and they too are residents in Paradip for 3 years or more. The above two categories of population had last resided in the rural areas of India. Under the same category, the third highest population relate to those who last resided in district other than Cuttack within the state of enumeration and who are resident in Paradip town for three years or more. Their total number was 464. It hardly needs reiteration that in all these three categories of rural migrants to Paradip town from different parts of India, the common characteristic was that their total period of residence in Paradip town exceeds three years. Keeping in view the planning and execution of Paradip Port and town development projects it is indeed natural for these rural migrants to have migrated to Paradip town more than three years ago with a view to Participating in the schemes under execution.

Switching over to the migrants who last resided in the urban areas of India and migrated to Paradip town part of the same common crition perceptible among the rural migrants appears applicable. In other words each category of the urdan migrants appears to have contined as residents of Paradip for more than three years. The first category contains 217 persons who hail from districts other than Cuttack within the State of Orissa and are residents of Paradip town for 3 years or more. The next in order relate to migrants numbering 199 whose last place of residence was other states of India outside Orissa. They too have settled for 3 years or more. Coming to the third category 174 persons migrated from other states in India but have stayed in Paradip for less than 3 years. It may be that while the local residents from the state of Orissa as a whole had migrated in large number at the time of port construction work, some migrated from other states of India much later i.e. after the Government of India took up Paradip Port as a whole.

So far as the period of duration of the households is concerned, majority of the households numbering 140 belong to 5—9 years duration and 53 households have 1—4 years duration. Only seven households continue with 10 years and above duration. This low proportion of households with 10 years and above duration was its origin to Paradip's recent start as a port town.

Workers and Non-workers according to main activity classified by place of last residence :

The classification of migrants into two broad streams i. e. workers and non-workers shows that of the total 4,692 migrants, as many as 2,658 or 56.65 per cent are workers and the balance 2,034 are non-workers. An examination of the sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers also reveals that there are 3,297 male and 1,395 female migrants of which 2,619 or 79.44 per cent are male workers and only 39 or 2.8 per cent are female workers. Among the immigrants about 20 per cent are from urban areas and 80 per cent are from rural areas of India. The workers from urban areas of India constitute 18.29 per cent as against 22.23 per cent of the non-workers, just the reverse phenomenon appears in rural areas where the proportion of non-workers is less than the workers. Immigration from the neighbouring states like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal etc. is more from rural areas as compared to their urban counter parts. In case of other states, migration did occur mostly from urban areas.

So far as the distribution of migrant workers among the industrial categories is concerned, category-VIII i. e. transport, storage and communications claims the highest number of workers with 1,132 males and six females forming about 43 per cent of the total working population followed by categories VII i. e. trade and commerce with 744 males and seven females then comes category IX, i. e. other services with 453 males and 19 females. The participation of female workers among the industrial categories is too meagre except in other services. The detailed distribution of migrant workers among the industrial categories may be seen from the table 6.4.

Analysis of migrant population with reference to last residence, age group and duration of residence in the place of enumeration has been made in the forgoing paragraphs, Table 6.5 alongwith the above data depicts the marital status of the total migrant population (excluding 15 persons whose place of last residence has not been known).

Table—6.3 : POPULATION OF TOWN CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST (BASED ON

Total Population			Born Locally			
			Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4,839	3,260	1,579	358	305	415	199

Last resided in rural areas of India				Last residence in other urban areas of India			
Other states in India and resident for				Within the district of enumeration and resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
491	305	49	19	53	16	86	55

Note—1. Return in which birth place Rural/Urban classification is not reported have been excluded.

2. Return with unclassifiable birth place have been excluded.

3. Persons having born outside India are excluded.

4. Unspecified period of residence in the city is included under 3 years.

RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE
80% SAMPLE)

Last resided in rural areas of India							
Within the district of enumeration resident for				Other district within the state of enumeration and resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
864	185	126	58	324	140	90	111

Last residence in other urban areas of India								Last residence rural and urban areas of Sikim and resided for	
Other districts within the state of enumeration and resident for				Other states in India and resident for					
Less than 3 year		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years	3 years or more
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
144	73	138	36	122	77	...	...	...	...

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Migrant Population		4,692	3,297	1,395	2,619	39
A. Resided in India	Rural	3,330	2,344	986	1,867	27
	Urban	837	558	279	413	11
	Unclassifiable	9	...	9	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	2,320	1,749	571	1,434	13
	Urban	482	312	170	217	7
	Unclassifiable	4	...	4	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	1,669	1,285	384	1,091	9
	Urban	130	96	34	66	1
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Rural	651	464	187	343	4
	Urban	352	216	136	151	6
	Unclassifiable	3	...	3	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	1,010	595	415	433	14
	Urban	355	246	109	196	4
	Unclassifiable	5	...	5	...	...
(a) Andaman & Nicobar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	1	...	1	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	432	255	177	198	6
	Urban	51	33	18	23	1
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Assam	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	2	...	2	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Bihar	Rural	10	8	2	7	...
	Urban	9	7	2	6	...
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
I Cultivation		II Agricultural labourer		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards		IV Minning and quarrying	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	...	11	...	110	3	9	...
7	...	11	...	20	2	9	...
...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	4	...	17	1	9	...
...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	4	...	14	...	5	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	...	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Construction	
		5(a)		5(b)			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
Migrant population		46	...	53	2	54	2
A. Resided in India	Rural	43	...	35	2	49	2
	Urban	3	...	17	...	5	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	33	...	31	2	37	...
	Urban	1	...	13	...	2	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Rural	31	...	20	2	29	...
	Urban	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) In other district of the state of enumeration	Rural	2	...	11	...	8	...
	Urban	1	...	10	...	2	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Rural	10	...	4	...	12	2
	Urban	2	...	4	...	3	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Andman & Nicobar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	..
(b) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	1	...	...	...	5	1
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Assam	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	..
(d) Bihar	Rural	...	...	...	...	.	..
	Urban	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communication		IX Other servises		X Non-workers	
Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
744	7	1,132	6	453	19	678	1,356
652	5	688	3	353	13	477	959
73	2	218	2	90	6	145	279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
464	1	528	1	305	8	315	558
39	...	97	2	61	4	95	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
344	1	408	...	230	6	194	375
9	...	33	. .	19	1	30	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
120	...	120	1	75	2	121	183
30	...	64	2	42	3	65	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
188	4	160	2	48	5	162	401
34	2	121	...	29	5	50	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	2	68	1	33	2	57	171
4	...	12	...	7	1	10	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	4	...	...	...	1	2
4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(e) Delhi	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	1	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Gujarat	Rural	...	...	..	...	...
	Urban	13	8	5	5	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	1	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Karnataka	Rural	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	1	1	1	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Kerala	Rural	23	21	2	20	...
	Urban	12	10	2	8	2
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	20	15	5	13	...
	Urban	4	2	2	...	...
	Unclassifiable	3	...	3	...	...
(k) Maharashtra	Rural	5	3	2	3	...
	Urban	23	11	12	8	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(l) Punjab	Rural	6	4	2	4	1
	Urban	3	1	2	1	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(m) Tamil Nadu	Rural	29	9	20	5	...
	Urban	30	19	11	1	1
	Unclassifiable	1	...	1	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
I Cultivation		II Agricultural labourer		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards		IV Minning and quarrying	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs				VI Construction	
		5(a)		5(b)			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
(e) Delhi	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Gujarat	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uuclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Himachal Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Karnataka	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Kerala	Rural	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(j) Madhya Pradesh	Rural	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(k) Maharashtra	Rural	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(l) Punjab	Rural	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(m) Tamil Nadu	Rural	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...		

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communication		IX Other services		X Non-workers	
Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	1	...	3	5
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	. .	..	...	. .	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	6	...	1	...	1	2
3	2	4	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	1	...	...	...	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1	...	3	...	3	...	3	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	...	...	...	4	20
6	...	4	...	3	1	6	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(n) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	2	2	...	2	...
	Urban	6	4	2	3	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
(o) West Bengal	Rural	483	278	205	181	7
	Urban	197	147	50	125	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		501	395	106	339	1
Bangladesh		238	147	91	100	...
Burma		2	1	1	1	...
Ceylon		32	32	...	32	...
Japan		185	178	7	178	1
Nepal		38	32	6	25	...
Pakistan		6	5	1	3	...
C. Unclassifiable		15	...	15	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
I Cultivation		II Agricultural labourer		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards		IV Minning and quarrying	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	2	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.4 : MIGRANTS WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Workers					
		V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs				VI Construction	
		5(a)		5(b)			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
(n) Uttar Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
(o) West Bengal	Rural	8	...	2	...	2	1
	Urban	2	...	3	...	2	...
	Unclassifiable	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Countries in Asia beyond India		...	...	1	...	...	...
Bangladesh		...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon		...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal		...	...	1	...	...	...
Pakistan		1	...	...	...	...	...
C. Unclassifiable		...	...	...	...	...	...

MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Workers							
VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communication		IX Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	2	77	...	12	3	97	198
16	...	89	...	12	...	22	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	226	1	10	...	56	105
17	...	...	...	...	...	47	91
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	178	1	...	...	...	6
1	...	13	...	10	...	7	6
...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.5 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, OF RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Age-group	Sex	All Duration			
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widow/ Divorce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Resided in India	Total	M	2,902	1,086	1,786	28
		F	1,274	442	771	61
	0—14	M	504	503	1	...
		F	423	410	12	1
	15—19	M	168	167	1	...
		F	117	22	94	1
	20—24	M	405	306	99	...
		F	192	9	183	...
	25—49	M	1,667	109	1,542	16
		F	443	1	425	17
	50+	M	158	1	145	12
		F	99	...	57	42
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
1. Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Total	M	2,061	788	1,252	21
		F	745	278	435	32
	0—14	M	324	323	1	...
		F	262	256	6	...
	15—19	M	132	132	...	...
		F	72	14	57	1
	20—24	M	339	258	81	...
		F	136	8	128	...
	25—49	M	1,159	75	1,071	13
		F	227	...	221	6
	50+	M	107	...	99	8
		F	48	...	23	25
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS DURATION
MARITAL STATUS TO

Less than 1 Year				1—9 Years				10 Years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divoreed	Total	Never Married	Married	Maried/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divorced
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
454	253	201	...	2,397	826	1,547	24	46	7	35	4
149	66	71	12	1,075	365	663	47	23	3	19	1
65	65	...	...	435	435	...	...	3	3	...	...
63	58	5	...	349	342	6	1	3	3	...	...
31	31	...	...	135	134	1	...	2	2	...	...
16	6	10	...	98	15	82	1	...	...	...	...
158	134	24	...	245	171	74	...	2	1	1	...
15	1	14	...	167	8	159	...	2	...	2	...
179	23	156	...	1,452	85	1,353	14	32	1	29	2
38	1	33	4	386	...	373	13	14	...	14	...
21	...	21	...	130	1	119	10	7	...	5	2
17	...	9	8	75	...	43	32	4	...	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	205	101	...	1,716	577	1,121	18	34	6	25	3
94	42	44	8	617	227	367	23	12	1	11	...
50	50	...	...	271	271	...	...	2	2	...	...
40	38	2	...	214	210	4	...	1	1	...	...
27	27	...	...	103	103	...	...	2	2	...	...
11	3	8	...	59	10	48	1	...	...	...	...
136	115	21	...	201	142	59	...	2	1	1	...
8	1	7	...	121	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	13	67	...	1,051	61	979	11	24	1	21	2
24	...	22	2	190	...	186	4	9	...	9	...
13	...	13	...	90	...	83	7	4	...	3	1
11	...	5	6	33	...	15	18	2	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.5 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, OF RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Age-group	Sex	All Duration			
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widow/ Divorce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	Total	M	1,381	433	871	15
		F	419	160	246	18
	0—14	M	193	181	1	...
		F	154	151	3	...
	15—19	M	85	85	...	...
		F	48	7	40	1
	20—24	M	180	124	56	...
		F	83	2	84	...
	25—49	M	793	43	741	9
		F	114	...	110	4
	50+	M	79	...	73	6
		F	25	...	12	13
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
(B) In other districts of state of enumeration	Total	M	680	264	410	6
		F	326	119	193	14
	0—14	M	131	131	...	...
		F	108	106	2	...
	15—19	M	47	47	...	...
		F	24	7	17	...
	20—24	M	70	54	16	...
		F	61	6	55	...
	25—49	M	404	32	368	4
		F	110	...	108	2
	50+	M	28	...	26	2
		F	23	...	11	12
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS DURATION MARITAL STATUS TO

Less than 1 Year				1—9 Years				10 Years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divoreed	Total	Never Married	Married	Maried/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divorced
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
202	75	65	...	1,160	357	789	14	14	1	12	1
64	29	36	5	334	120	200	13	2	...	2	...
29	29	...	...	152	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	27	2	...	116	114	2	...	...	...	...	...
19	19	...	...	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	2	6	...	38	4	33	1	...	...	...	...
34	23	11	...	145	101	44	...	1	...	1	...
14	...	14	...	66	2	64	...	...	...	...	...
50	4	46	...	728	38	682	8	11	1	9	1
14	...	12	2	95	...	93	2	1	...	1	...
8	...	8	...	69	...	63	6	2	...	2	...
5	...	2	3	18	...	8	10	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	39	65	...	556	220	332	4	20	5	13	2
30	9	18	3	283	107	166	10	10	1	9	...
10	10	...	...	119	119	...	...	2	2	...	...
7	7	...	...	98	96	2	...	1	1	...	...
8	8	...	...	37	37	...	...	2	2	...	...
3	1	2	...	21	6	15	...	...	...	...	...
13	12	1	...	56	41	15	...	1	1	...	...
7	1	6	...	54	5	49	...	...	...	...	...
68	9	59	...	323	23	297	3	13	...	12	1
7	...	7	...	95	...	93	2	8	...	6	...
5	...	5	...	21	...	20	1	2	...	1	1
6	...	3	3	15	...	7	8	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.5 : MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, OF RESIDENCE AND

Last Residence	Age-group	Sex	All Duration			
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widow/ Divorce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. States in India beyond the state	Total	M	841	298	536	7
		F	529	164	336	29
	0—14	M	180	180	...	...
		F	161	154	6	1
	15—19	M	36	35	1	...
		F	45	8	37	...
	20—24	M	66	48	18	...
		F	56	1	55	...
	25—49	M	508	34	471	3
		F	216	1	204	11
	50+	M	51	1	46	4
		F	51	..	34	17
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...
Outsine India	Total	M	395	189	194	12
		F	106	21	79	6
	0—14	M	29	29	...	...
		F	23	21	2	...
	15—19	M	42	42	...	...
		F	8	...	8	...
	20—24	M	50	44	5	1
		F	11	...	10	1
	25—49	M	249	74	168	7
		F	50	...	49	1
	50+	M	25	...	21	4
		F	14	...	10	4
	A.N.S.	M	...	...	...	...
		F	...	...	...	...

DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS DURATION
MARITAL STATUS TO

Less than 1 Year				1—9 Years				10 Years and above			
Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divoreed	Total	Never Married	Married	Maried/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Married/ Divorced
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
148	48	100	...	681	249	426	6	12	1	10	1
55	24	27	4	458	138	296	24	11	2	8	1
15	15	...	...	164	164	...	...	1	1	...	...
23	20	3	...	135	132	2	1	2	2	...	...
4	4	...	...	32	31	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	...	39	5	34	...	...	...	...	...
22	19	3	...	44	29	15	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	46	1	45	...	2	...	2	...
99	10	89	...	401	24	374	3	8	...	8	...
14	1	11	2	196	...	187	9	5	...	5	...
8	...	8	...	40	1	36	3	3	...	2	1
6	...	4	2	42	...	28	14	2	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	109	106	1	165	70	84	11	14	10	4	...
15	6	9	...	77	15	56	6	13	...	13	...
5	5	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6	1	...	16	15	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	35	35	...	...	7	7	...	...
1	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...
33	32	...	1	14	9	5	...	3	3	...	...
3	...	3	...	7	...	6	1	1	...	1	...
170	72	98	...	78	2	69	7	1	...	1	...
4	...	4	...	36	...	35	1	10	...	10	...
8	...	8	...	14	...	10	4	3	...	3	..
...	...	...	...	13	...	9	4	1	...	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There are 1,086 never married males and 442 never married females. 1786 married males and 771 married females and only 28 divorced and widowed males and 61 females of all age groups.

Survey Data :

An analysis of the migration status of the 200 surveyed households reveals that not even a single household is an original settler of the place. In other words, all the 200 surveyed households are migrant households. Of these, as many as 75 households are from rural areas and only 15 households are from urban areas of Cuttack district. The next district of the state is Puri with 24 households, 10 from rural areas and 14 from the urban areas of the district. Of other 11 districts of the State, 26 households from seven districts have migrated to Paradip town.

Coming to migraion from other states, West Bengal, an adjoining state of Orissa claims the highest position through migration of 31 households to Paradip town with 15 households from rural areas and 16 households from urban areas. The next state in order is Andhra Pradesh with seven households from rural areas and five households from urban areas. Other states claiming migration of 6 households either from rural areas or from urban area or both are Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Kerala. Switching over to the question of foreign nationals, 11 households of which four are from Burma and seven households from Bangladesh have migrated to Paradip town.

Of the 200 households, majority numbering 127 contain rural migration status and rest 73 hail from urban areas.

Of the total migrant households under survey majority of the households contain 2—5 members. Among the rural migrant households, 59 contain 2—5 members. Next in order are single member households and then comes households with 6—10 members. Majority of the households did migrate 6—10 years ago, the sample survey in 1972 certainly bears corelation with construction of urban structures that started in 1962 and completion of dredging in 1965. The inauguration of Paradip port occurred in 1966. Frequency of reiteration of these dates appear inextricably intertwined with migration status of households.

Among the urban migrant households, the same feature of migration for the last 6 to 10 years appears true.

Place of birth and last residence :

An analysis of the nature of migration-whether direct from their birth place or via some other place on to Paradip town reveals that the majority number ing 280 persons from rural areas and 170 persons from urban areas have migrated from their place of birth. Turning to the migrants whose place of last residence was other than their place of birth, their number is 250 from rural and 39 from urban areas. Majority of the migrants from abroad belong to the latter category of migrants who have migrated from places, other than birth place. Persons migrating from places other than their place of birth within the state of enumeration are 107 from Cuttack district, five from Sambalpur district, two from Keonjhar, one male from Mayurbhanj, one female from Balasore, three from Dhenkanal, one female from Koraput, 27 from Ganjam and 17 from Puri districts. The majority of the migrants do hail from rural areas of the districts. Migration from urban areas of these districts appears too low in comparison to rural areas.

Coming to migration from other states of India it is revealed that only 96 persons have migrated from their own place of birth to Paradip from West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, the two adjoining states of Orissa. Of these, 18 persons have come from urban areas and the rest from rural areas. Persons migrating from places other than their place of birth number only 67 of whom 37 are males and 30 are females.

Among the migrants from foreign countries, Bangladesh claims the highest from where 13 persons have come directly from their place of birth and 54 persons have come from places other than their place of birth. Next is Burma from where seven persons have come to Paradip from their place of birth is urban. From Nepal have arrived only four persons from rural areas. This shown that the extent of migration from foreign countries is far too low, may be because of its recent origin.

Stages of migration of households hailing from outside :

Saveral data contained in Table 6.6 present details of migration stages of households who hail from outside.

Of the 200 surveyed households, 15 households from urban areas of the district have migrated to Paradip during 1961—65, and later. As to their stages of migration of households, it is noticed that

six households have migrated in two stages, one household directly from the place of origin, one household in four or more stages, during 1961—65 and one household directly from the place of origin, five houeholds in two stages and one household in three stages during 1966 and later. 75 households have migrated to Paradip from the rural areas of the district of which 47 households came during 1961—65 and the balance arrived in Paradip during 1966 and later. About 66.67 per cent of the households have migrated directly from their place of origin.

There were 22 households from rural areas and 28 households from urban areas who have migrated to Paradip from other districts of the state during 1961—65, 1966 and later. 15 households from rural areas did hail directly from their place of origin during 1961—65, 1966 and later and the rest of households have arrived in different stages. The migration stages of households in case of other stages of the country and foreign countries have been presented in table 6.6.

Characteristics of the place of origin and reasons for migration :

Characteristics include whether the place of the migrated household is either rural area or urban area. Out of the total 200 sample households, majority hailed from rural area of origin The comparative percentage of origin from urban areas appears far too low. Coming to migrants from Cuttack district, as many as 75 migrant households have had their place of origin in the rural areas of Cuttack district as against 15 who did migrate from the urban areas. Of these 10 are from Cuttack town, two from Kendrapara town, one from Jajpur town and two from Chowdwar town. The majority from out of the rural migrant households numbering as many as 45 did migrate during 1961—65. The period, indeed, reflects the phase, a few years after inauguration of the Paradip Port when migrants from rural areas must have served as basically essential to engage the rural labour force for port development. Majority of the migrant households from the rural areas of Cuttack district did migrate from within a distance of about 100 kms. of Paradip town.

Coming to migration from other states, the percentage of migrants from the urban areas of West Bengal appears to the larger than the same from rural areas. As against only 16 households from the urban areas of West Bengal, the number of rural migrant households was 15.

So far as migration from other countries is concerned, migrant households from Bangladesh and Burma are seven and four respectively.

The reasons for migration of these households are manifold. Majority of the households i. e. 121 out of 200 households did migrate for employment and 65 of these households have secured their employment, 44 households did migrate for business purpose and 22 households for transfer of services. Of the balance 13 households, seven households did migrate from Bangladesh for political unrest in that country, two household were driven out from Burma for political reasons who ultimately settled down at Paradip, two households for medical practice, one household each for supervision of land and job contract.

Characteristics of place of successive migration :

Of the 200 surveyed households, 66 households had migrated in two successive stages, 12 households in three stages and 20 households had migrated in four or more successive stages to Paradip town and the rest 102 households had migrated to Paradip directly from their place of origin. Households under two stages of successive migration show that 19 rural households had migrated to some other rural areas and then to Paradip during 1961—66 and later. Only four households had migrated to small towns from their place of origin and then to Paradip town, 12 rural households had migrated to some medium sized towns from their place origin and then to Paradip town, 23 rural households from their place of origin to city, three households from their place of origin which are small town to city, one household whose place of origin was a medium sized town did migrate to some rural areas, two households with place of origin in medium size towns migrated to medium size town and one household each with their place of origin which were a medium town and city respectively had migrated to cities and then to Paradip town. Of the 66 households under this category, only one household had migrated to Paradip during 1956—60, 39 households during 1961—65 and 26 households during 1966 and later.

The reasons for successive migration of these households are either to serve economic, political and business purpose, or personal. The details may be seen from the table 6.7 Similarly, the successive migration of some households in three stages, four stages and more and the reasons for such migration may be seen in table 6.8 and 6.9.

Table—6.6 : MIGRATION STAGES OF

Place from where the household hails		Total number of households	Number of households migrating 1955 or earlier	Number of households migrating During 1956—60 Directly from the place of Origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL		200	...	2	1	...	...
Other towns of the district :							
Cuttack		10	...	...	...	...	...
Kendrapara		2	...	...	...	...	...
Jajpur		1	...	...	...	...	...
Chowdwar		2	...	...	...	...	...
Rural areas of district		75	...	...	...	...	...
Other districts of the state							
Sambalpur	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	7	..	...	...	...	...
Sundergarh	Rural	...	. .	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	...	...	...	...
Keonjhar	Rural	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayurbhanj	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...	...
Baleshwar	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	...	...	...	...
Koraput	Rural	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	Rural	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	...	...	...	...
Puri	Rural	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	14	...	...	1	...	...
Other State							
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	5	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLDS HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

Number of households migrating							
During 1961—65				During 1966 and Later			
Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
72	39	5	11	28	26	7	9
...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
32	7	3	5	18	6	2	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
2	1	1	2	...	4	2	1
4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...

Table—6.6 : MIGRATION STAGES OF

Place from where the household hails		Total number of households	Number of households migrating 1955 or earlier	Number of households migrating During 1956—60			
				Directly from the place of Origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	Rural	15	...	2	...	...	...
	Urban	16	...	...	...	...	...
Kerala	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	...	...	...	...	...
Maharashtra	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	...	...	...	...	...
Arunachal Pradesh	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries							
Burma		4	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh		7	...	...	...	...	...

HOUSEHOLDS HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

Number of households migrating							
During 1961—65				During 1966 and Later			
Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages	Directly from the place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	In four or more stages
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	1	...	...	2	...	1	1
2	8	...	...	...	5	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	. .	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—6.7

CHARACTERISTIES OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN TWO STAGES BY REASON OF MIGRATION

Characteristies of Places	1st Stage		2nd Stage	
	Reason for Migration	Number of house holds	Resaon for Migration	Numbers of house holds
1	2	3	4	5
1 Village-Village-Referrent town	(a) Got employment	6	(a) Got employment	5
	(b) Seeking employment	6	(b) Seeking employment	9
	(c) For business	3	(c) For business	1
	(d) To stary with parents	1	(d) Transfer of service	4
	(e) Hindu, Muslim riot in Bangladesh	3		
2. Village-Small town-Referrent town	(a) Seeking employment	1	(a) Got employment	2
	(b) Got employment	2	(b) for business	1
	(c) To stay with brothers	1	(c) Transfer of service	1
3 Village-Medium sized town-Referrent town	(a) Got employment	4	(a) Got employment	4
	(b) Seeking employment	5	(b) Seeking employment	1
	(c) Hindu-Muslim riot in Bangladesh	2	(c) Transfer of service	4
	(d) Conflict with parents	1	(d) For business	3
4 Village-city-Referrent town	(a) Got employment	2	(a) Got employment	9
	(b) Seeking employment	12	(b) Seeking employment	5
	(c) For business	6	(c) For business	7
	(d) For higher education	1	(d) Transfer of service	2
	(e) For training	1		
	(f) To stay with father	1		
5 Medium-sized town-Medium sized town Referrent town	(a) Got employment	2	(a) Got employment	1
		...	(b) Transfer of service	1
6 Small town-City-*Referrnt town*	(a) Seaking employment	1	(a) Got employment	2
	(b) For business	1	*(b) Transfer of service*	1
	(c) For education	1		
7 Medium sized town-Village-Referrent town	(a) Seeking employment	1	(a) Seeking employment	1
8 Medium Sized-town-City Referrent town	(a) To stay with father	1	(a) Got employment	1
9 City-City-Referrent town	*(a) Got employment*	1	(a) Got employment	1

Table—6.8

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN THREE STAGES BY TIME OF MIGRATION TO REFERRENT TOWN

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total Number of house-holds	Number of households migrating to referrent town by			
		1955 or earlier	1956—60	1961—65	1966 or Later
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	12	...	...	5	7
1 Village–Village–Village–Referrent town	3	...	...	2	1
2 Village–Small town–Village–Referrent town	1	...	...	1	...
3 Village–Medium sized town–Village–Referrent town	1	...	...	1	...
4 Village–Medium sized town–Medium sized town–Referrent town	1	...	...	...	1
5 Village–City–Village–Referrent town	3	...	...	...	3
6 Village–City–Medium sized town–Referrent town	2	...	...	1	1
7 Village–Village–Small town–Referrent town	1	...	...	...	1

Table—6.9

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN FOUR OR MORE STAGES BY TIME OF MIGRATION TO REFERRENT TOWN

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession	Total Number of house-holds	Number of households migrating to referrent town by			
		1955 or earlier	1956—60	1961—65	1966 or or Later
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL	20	...	...	11	9
1 V–V–V–St–Mt–V–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
2 V–V–V–St–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
3 V–V–V–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
4 V–V–V–Ct–V–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
5 V–V–St–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
6 V–V–Ct–V–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
7 V–St–V–V–V–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
8 V–St–Ct–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
9 V–Ct–V–V–Rt	2	...	...	1	1
10 V–Ct–V–St–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
11 V–Ct–V–Ct–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
12 V–Ct–St–V–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
13 V–Ct–Mt–Ct–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
14 V–Ct–Mt–Ct–Rt	1	...	...	...	1
15 V–Ct–Ct–V–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
16 St–V–V–V–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
17 St–V–Ct–Mt–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
18 St–Ct–St–St–Rt	1	...	...	1	...
19 Ct–St–Ct–St–V–Rt	1	...	...	...	1

Note—V=Village St=Small town Mt=Medium sized town Ct=City Rt=Referrent town

Turning to the question of unit of migration among households, it is noticed that among the 200 surveyed migrant households, the male working member of the family had come to settle in the town in majority of households, all the members of 44 households had come to reside in the town and the male working members had come to stay in the town first followed by others in case of 83 households.

The households during the process of their migration encounter series of problems and hardships. As the place of destination for the household is not known and contain in all cases numerous problems as encountered in field of accommodation, non-availability of land for settlement, lack of drinking water, medical facilities and the like. Households hailing either from elsewhere in the district of enumeration, from other districts of the state of enumeration, from states in India beyond the state of enumeration, and from countries in Asia but beyond India had faced 13 specific problems as specified in table 6.10.

Table—6.10

PROBLEMS FACED DURING OR AFTER MIGRATION BY PLACE FROM WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HAILS

Place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Problem Description	Number of households facing	Number of household for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
Elsewhere in the districtof enumeration but out-side the place of enumeration		(a) Insufficient accomodation	10	...
		(b) Lock of medical & educational facilities	1	1
		(c) Lock of drinking water & medical facilities	2	2
		(d) Non-availability of land for settlement or business	2	2
		(e) Absence of medical facilities in the locality	2	2
		(f) Failure of business	2	1
		(g) House damaged due to cyclone	3	...
		(h) Suffered due to unemployment	3	...
		(i) Lock of drinking water & communication facilities	1	...
		(j) Lock of accomodation and medical facilities	1	...
		(k) Lock of drinking water and marketing facilities	1	...
		(l) Unsuitable street lighting arrangement and poor marketing facilities	1	...
		(m) Inadequate drinking water, unsuitable accomodation and communication and lack of street lighting and medical facilities	2	...
In other districts of State of enumeration		(a) Insufficient accomodation	8	...
		(b) Non-availability of fishing boat for fishing	1	...
		(c) Inadequate drinking water, unsuitable communication and street lighting arrangement	1	...
		(d) Inadequate drinking water and lack of medical facilities	1	...
		(e) Insufficient accomodation, inadequate drinking water and unsuitable communication	2	...
		(f) Inadequate drinking water, unsuitable communication lack of medical & marketing facilities	2	...

Table—6.10

PROBLEMS FACED DURING OR AFTER MIGRATION BY PLACE FROM WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HAILS

Place from where the household hails	Total number of households	Problem Description	Number of households facing	Number of household for which still continuing
1	2	3	4	5
		(g) Unemployment, absence of medical facilities and inadequate drinking water	1	...
		(h) Unsuitable communication and absence of medical facilities	1	...
		(i) Insufficient accomodation, absence of street light inadequate drinking water and lack of medical and marketing facilities	1	...
State in India beyond the State of enumeration		(a) Insufficient accomodation	2	1
		(b) Loss is business	1	...
		(a) Insufficient accomodation	1	1
		(b) Insufficient accomodation, non-availability of medical and postal facilities	1	...
(a) Andhra Pradesh		(a) Insufficient accomodation	1	...
(b) Madhya Pradesh		(b) Suffered due to unemployment	1	...
(c) Maharashtra		(c) House damaged due to Cyclone	1	...
(d) West Bengal		(d) Non-availability of medical and educational facilities in the locality	1	1
		(e) Insufficient accomodation	3	...
		(f) Insufficient accomodation and inadequate drinking water	1	...
		(g) Non-availability of marketing facility	1	...
		(h) Dull business	3	...
		(i) Inadequate drinking water and non availability of medical facility	1	...
		(j) Non-availability of boat and net for fishing	1	...
		(k) In adequate drinking water and absence of educational, medical and postal facility	1	1
Countries in Asia beyond India				
(a) Bangladesh		Insufficient accomodation	4	...
(b) Burma		Inadequale drinking water unsuitable communication, want of street lighting and medical facilities	2	...

Property at the place of migration :

An appraisal of the property relations shows that of the 200 sample households of the town 87 had left property at the place from where they migrated. From the data available in table 6.10. it is evident that the maximum number of households (66) having property at the place of migration belong to longest stay category and most of these households have tailed from rural areas of the district.

In most cases (61) the arrangement for supervision and management of the property devolved upon the close relations and other relations. And in case of 19 households, the same for the property was entrusted to the share croppers. Management and supervision of property in case of the rest seven households was made either by own supervision, 8 by tenants, etc.

Coming to the close relations at place from where migrated, it is seen that in most cases the migrant households had left their mothers followed by wives and fathers. Other close relations left at the place of migration include son, unmarried daughter, unmarried brother and unmarried sister.

Problems and nature of help received after migration :

Problems as encountered by 21 migrant households in the town after migration mostly relate to houseing and financial. As envisaged from the available data it is evident that the help was extended to the members of the migrant households either by co-villagers, relations, religious, institutions, caste associations, employing agencies or by others.

Coming to the particular help received, it is seen that members of 10 households were provided co-residence by their co-villagers to the extent of five months, three households received financial help as against two households that received help in terms of kind from their co-villagers. And out of the rest six households two had received help from their relations i. e. one household got a house to open a tea stall and the other household recived co-residence as against one getting co-residence with his employer and thiee from other agencies.

CHAPTER—VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The concept of 'neighbourhood' as outlined in 'Encyclopaedia of the Social Science' is as follows :- 'The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association of sufficient homogeneity and unit to permit a primary or face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self-consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents'.

The neighbourhood is also to be found in towns and in cities, especially in residential areas which are not overdensely settled and which possess a population for the most part homogenous and exhibiting a low rate of mobility.

For the purpose of present study 'neighbourhood' should also include pseudo-neighbourhood's that may be broadly defined as residential areas. Such areas exhibit some similarity to trun neighbourhoods in that they may show a considerable degree of homogeneity, especially when indetified with particular racial or other ethnic groups, and also in that they operate in a large measure to condition the behaviour of their residents. On the other hand, they are far too numerously populated to present anything remotely resembling the close knit primary group community life characteristic of the generic neighbourhood, such uniformities of conduct and attitude as they display may more accurately be described as products of sectionalised culture patterns. Another type of pseudo-neighbourhood is that associated with the settlement houses or community centres. Such social structure represent deliberate attempts to preserve or restore some of the features of neighbourhood life. Where ably led, long established and fortunately situated such enterprises achieve a degree of cohesion and social significance. They fall short of being true neighbourhoods, however, not only in that their leadership and financial support are usually exogenous to the areas that they serve but also in that their constituencies are not inclusive or even representative vicinage groups or chesters of such groups. A close approach to the re-integration of the neighbourhood often arises in the modern city when organisation takes place on the basis of locality plus special interest.

A short lived recrudescence of neighbourliness may also attend a sudden crisis or emergency, such as conflagration or the invasin of an established residential area by an institution or ethnic group regarded as undesirable.

Residential areas situated in suburbs or in the quasi-suburbs of the urban fringe approach even closer to the generic neighbourhood type in that their population are relatively homogenous and permanent and are sufficiently sparsely settled to make possible a considerable range of personal acquaintance. The absence of most of their employed population during the greater part of the day, however, together with the case of escape from the restrictions of primary group control prevents such areas from functioning as well intergrated neighbourhoods. Intermediate between the suburban and rural neighbourhoods are those associated with the week and holiday residences maintained in the outer periphery of the larger metropolitan areas.

Although shorn of much of their exclusive self-sufficiency by modern instrumentalities of transportation and communication the rural and small town neighbourhoods continue to exhibit all the essentials of the generic type. The economic and biological impoverishment of many rural areas however, often leaves such neighbourhoods without much of the vitality and effectiveness which they formerly possessed.

Definition of 'neighbourhood' applied to a town and according to Carpenter is as follows :—

The most distinative characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently

compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence out of the such association of sufficient homogeneity and unit to permit a primary face to face social grouping endowed with a storny sense of self consciousness and capable in influenceing the behaviour of its several constituents. The term 'neighbourhood' geographically aims at a distinct area of the town with distinguished boundary becuase of similarity of houses, certain homogencity of social class within the area or physical landscape.

Neighbourhood life is more or less a rarity in urbanised life. The high density of heterogeneity and accellerated rate of mobility of urban population are factors responsible for such absence of neighbourhood life in urban area. Residential pattern and living conditions of the inhabitants differ considerably in urban areas. Most of the households seldom know anything about their neighbours. Such normal psycho attributes like aiding people in sickness and distress and ameliorating the conditions of weaker sections of the community appear rather rate in cities and towns in contrast to the same phenomena so invincible a constituent of the rural life. Study of neighbourhood life is necessary for studying the pattern of life in town. Neighbourhood is not an entity in itself but a part of the sub-section of the town. A sub-section of town when identified with regard to its residential pattern, ethnic association category of population and specific land scape may be named by its inhabitants or others as such. A neighbourhood is named by the people of nearby areas which is popularly named as such and bears the same specific name.

A study of the neighbourhood pattern of life in a town naturally requires selection of certain locally named areas for investigation. This newly established port town, i.e. Paradip, depicts more or less complete absence of neighbourhood life in its sub-sections. Paradip town under control of Paradip Port Trust Authority is inhabited mostly by migrants who in majority dwell in temporary buildings. Permanent buildings for residential or other purposes are to be constructed only after finalisation of allotments of land by the Competent Authority i.e. Paradip Port Trust. Present residential pattern, ethnic association, category of population and landscape asper the 1971 Census were consid ered for selection of five localities (neighbourhoods) in the town for canvassing of 'neighbourhood and community life schedule'. The localities of Paradip town so selected are Patrika Mahal, Bengali refugee area, Yugoslovia labour colony, Sandhakuda and Ghanagalia.

Paradip town demogra phically stands at Class V status because of its low population of only 6,705 according to the 1971 Census. By 1971, the urban area had not been declared either as a Municipality or Notified Area Council. The town was under the control of the Paradip Port Trust since 1967. Investigation then revealed that the town stood divided into 12 sub-sections. The mini-shape of the town led to selection of five sub-sections or localities from among the total 12 for canvassing of neighbourhood and community life schedules. The forms of enumerations which follow and the inferences drawn therefrom regarding neighbourhood life are based on data so collected after due spot study in those five sub-sections.

As many as ten individuals of different backgrounds were selected from each of these localities for canvassing the neighbourhood and community life schedules. Owing to exhibition or grudging shyness of ladies during study and group discussion, only male individuals were selected from the neighbourhoods. Of the five localities so selected, ethnic association exists in 'Sandhakuda' which is predominantly inhabited by Telugu Nalias, and the Bengali refugee colony 75 per cent of whose total population are Bengalis'.

Patrika Mahal :

The locality named 'Patrika Mahal' is situated to the north of Cuttack-Paradip Road and to the south of Jetty side. Ghanagalia and Sanapadia lie to its eastern and western border respectively. Previously one magazine stall named Patrika Mahal did exist in the locality. For easy indentification of the place, people of nearby areas used to name the locality as 'Patrika Mahal'. It is mainly inhabited by Telugu speaking persons.

Selection of 10 informants for canvassing of neighbourhood and community life schedule covers 10 Hindus among whom four are salesmen, four are fishermen and one each is a Khalasi and a Peon. The main occupation of the people of the locality is fishing. Among them three interviewees aged 20—34 years and seven aged 35—59 years, four persons are illiterate and six are literates without educational level. Duration of residence of three indivduals is 1 to 3 years and that of seven individuals is 4 to 9 years.

Cultural and religious activities :

Religious functions like Durgapuja and Viswakarma puja in the month of October, Dolajatra in March and Yajna in the month of January are performed by the inhabitants of the locality.

Durgapuja is celebrated in two places of the locality one in Trinatha Mandap participated by nine interviewees and the other at Devi Mandir participated by persons from Patrika Mahal. Viswakarma puja, Yajna and Dola Jatra are not participated by any of these individuals only because of lack of neighbourliness among uneducated inhabitants.

Durgapuja and Viswakarma puja performed in other areas of Paradip attract visitors from Patrika Mahal who attend the festivals without financial contribution.

As regards cultural festivals of other areas, dramas performed in Ghanagalia and Badapadia are visited by four and one households respectively, with financial contribution from one household only for both the dramas.

Purchase of commodities :

All the ten interviewees of Patrika Mahal purchase their daily essential commodities like vegetables, fish and meat, stationery and toilet goods from the neighbourhood as well as from other part of the town. As regards clothes and grocery articles, three and one household respectively differs from other persons in purchasing the articles entirely from other part of the town without depending upon the neighbourhood.

Facilities in the locality :

Primary educational institution situated in Patrika Mahal is enjoyed by school going children of eight households. Six households have to send their children to secondary educational institutions located in other areas of the town because of non-availability of the same in their locality. No household demands higher education perhaps because of non-availability of the institution in nearby areas.

People of the locality are forced to move to other areas of the town for medical aid as the same is not available in Patrika Mahal. Needy persons of seven and eight households got themselves treated in homoeopathic and allopathic institutions respectively which stood located in other areas of the town.

Recreational facility :

As regards recreational facilities, the only play-ground available is located in Patrika Mahal. It revealed that six households did enjoy this play-ground of the locality as against four households of other localities of the town which is because of the students studying in different areas. Illiteracy and poor economic condition of the inhabitants of Patrika Mahal barred them from enjoyment of other recreational facilities either in the locality or outside the locality.

Bengali refugee area :

The name 'Bengali Refugee Area' means and refers to the residential locality of Bengali refugees from Bangladesh through West Bengal. The locality is inhabited mainly by poor Bengalis who constitute as high as 75 per cent of its total population. Bengali refugee area is situated to the south of Express Highway and close to the Western bank of Athar Banki Canal. Gada Paradip and Sandhakuda in its western and southern border area greatly help easy identification of the locality. The main constituent of the area is its slum like dwellings which greatly reflext the impact of its environ. The main occupation of majority of workers of the neighbourhood is daily labour. Out of ten individuals sampled for canvassing of neighbourhood and community life schedule, five were daily labourers together with one

each businessman, fisherman, peon, work sarkar and khalasi. Of these ten individuals, four are illiterates and six are literates who have studied upto matriculation standard. Their age-group classification reveals that three are aged 20—34 years and seven are 35—59 years.

Religious activities :

Non-celebration of any religious or cultural function in the area proves lack of impact of its neighbourhood where such festive functions are duly arranged and attended to. Some do participate in the Durgapuja festival celebrated at Badapadia, Patrika Mahala and Sanapadia. Non-celebration of the function in the locality result in participation of 8 households in Durgapuja at Badapadia for which contribution was offered by these households. The number of participant households in Durgapuja festival of Sanapadia and Patrika Mahal are two and one respectively.

People of Bengali refugee are not much interested in joining Viswakarma festival at Ghanagalia, Jetty site and Nehru Bungalow and only one household each participated in the festival of the areas of Paradip town. As regards participation of cultural festival performed in other areas of this town, two households visited one Oriya drama at Badapadia and one household visited that performed at Ghanagalia.

Purchase of commodities :

People of Bengali Refugee area do not depend fully on the shops located in the neighbourhood to purchase their daily household commodities as most of the interviewees purchase these from either their neighbourhood or from other localities of the town. Of those interviewed, those who purchased articles from the neighbourhood and other localities are two for grocery articles, nine each for vegetables and fish and meat, seven for clothes, only three for stationery articles and minimum one household for toilet goods. The majority of the households purchase grocery articles, six households purchase toilet goods, three households each purchase cloth and stationery goods and one household buys vegetables from the one and same place, that is, the town only. But no household purchases fish and meat from the town only. Only one household purchased fish and meat from no area other than the neighbourhood. Linkages with other towns and economic conditions of the inhabitants of a neighbourhood enable inhabitants of a town purchase articles from the same town as well as from other towns of the State. Households purchasing articles from Paradip town as well as from other towns numbered seven out of which four went for stationery articles and three for toilet goods.

Educational facility :

Adequate availability of academic institutions in the neighbourhood carried its own urge and impact to be thrust upon the school going children already in schools. Among four households in need of primary education for their children only two households send their children to the institution located in other areas of the town, non-establishment of educational institutions in the neighbourhood repeats the same phenomenon even for secondary education. From among five households in need of the same, only three households send their children to secondary educational institutions located in other neighbourhoods of the town. One household each requiring post secondary and post-graduate education could not enjoy the same because of non-availability of a single college in the town.

Medical facilities :

There is no medical institution in the locality. Households numbering eight and six requiring Allopathic and Homoeopathic treatment respectively enjoyed the same in institutions outside the locality but within the town.

Recreational facility :

As regards recreational centres, only one play ground is available in the locality enjoyed by members of six households. The members of remaining households enjoy the play grounds located in other areas of the town.

Yugoslovia labour colony :

Yugoslovia labour colony is situated very close to the sea shore. It is inhabited by Class IV employees of different establishments. The locality is located in southern side of the Dock Yard and eastern side of staff colony. Nua Bazar to its south helps the neighbourhood for marketing.

The name 'Yugoslovia labour colony' originates from the fact that the newly constructed well-equipped family quarters of the area were first allotted to the workers from Yugoslovia.

The survey of the neighbourhood covered canvassing of 10 inhabitants of the locality among whom 5 are Majdoors (daily labourers) and one each is Khalasi work sarkar, draftsman, businessman and lower division clerk. As understood from the interviewees, eight are literate below matriculation level and the rest two are either matriculate or above. Duration of residence of all the 10 individuals is 4 to 9 years. Most of the interviewees belong to a single age group in as much as ning belong to the age group of 35-59 years and only one belongs to 20-34 years age group.

Religious activity :

It revealed that Jayaguru Puja is performed on every Thursday in the locality by members of all household in the locality. Of the five interviewees, four contribute to this function. To add to it, another religious gathering is celebrated on the same week day in the very centre of the colony. Out of five devotee household, financial contribution comes from only two.

As regards religious function celebrated in the neighbourhood, eight households enjoyed Durga Puja performed in Badapadia with two only contributing for the same, five households only did enjoy Viswakarma puja at Badapadia with no financial contribution and seven households enjoyed Biswasanti Yajna performed at Patrika Mahal where all did contribute for the same.

Purchase of commodities :

Data revealed that the interviewees do not depend much on the shops of the neighbourhood to purchase either their essential commodities or their luxury goods. All the ten households purchase clothes from the town but outside the locality Nuabazar, located in the southern side of Yugoslovia labour colony discourage businessmen to open shops in the locality. As many as 9 households purchase grocery articles from the town as well as form the locality while only one household purchased the same from other areas of the town. As regards, vegetables, three households purchased partly from neighbourhood and partly from town, 5 households purchased entirely from other areas of the town and the rest two households purchased the same from the town and from outside the town.

Among the ten households, four purchased fish and meat from other locality as well as from the locality as against six households purchasing the same from other locality. Majority of the households (i.e. 6) purchased toilet goods from other areas of the town as well as from outside the town, the rest four households brought the same from within the town. As regards stationery goods, only two households purchased the same from the town as against eight households who purchased it from within the town as well as from outside the town.

Educational facilities :

There is no educational institution in Yugoslovia labour colony. Households numbering 10 requiring primary education, send their children to institutions located in other areas of the town. Similar is the case of nine households requiring secondary education. Households in need of higher education i.e. post secondary upto degree numbered five and those for post graduate degree numbered three.

Continuation of their academic career had been given up just because of non-availability of any college within the urban premises.

Medical facility :

Non-availability or any medical services within the neighbourhood coerces the households to avail of the same from such institutions in other localities of the town. All the ten households received treatment from allopathic institution in the town as against three of them who have availed Homoopathic treatment faclity within the town.

Recreational facility :

Recreational facilities like play ground and club located in the neighbourhood are enjoyed by two households for each item as against one and two households respectively enjoying the above facilities within the precincts of the town.

Sandhakuda :

Sandhakuda a constituent revenue village of *Paradip Town is at present a residential* locality of the town bearing the same name. The locality mainly inhabited by Telugu speaking Nolias with fishing as their main occupation is situated near the sea shore and close to the west of Paradip Port and to the east of Athar Banki. The road on the southern side of the neighbourhood is a village road connecting Paradip Town.

All the ten persons interviewed are illiterate fishermen who have stayed on in the town for 1 to 3 years preceding the date of survey. As regards age of the interviewees, four belong to the age group of 20-34 and the rest six belong to the age group of 35-39 years.

As per the survey, the interviewees know nothing of the history of their neighbourhood. Short duration of stay of interviewees is the factor responsible for their absolute ignorance of the origin of name 'Sandhakuda'.

Being illiterate and of low income group, the people of the area do not perform any religious, cultural or social activities inside their small locality. This exhibits lack of neighbourly feeling of the inhabitants.

As regards religious, social and cultural activities of 10 interviewees and members of their households go outside the neighbourhood, it is seen that Durga puja performed in Badapadia, Nehru Bungalow area, Ghanagalia and Jeety site were celebrated by nine, five, four and two households respectively. It is natural that some of the households have enjoyed the festival in more than one place. Viswakarma puja performed in Badapadia was enjoyed by only one household of Sandhakuda and similar is the extent of enjoyment of cinemascope at Badapadia.

People of Sandhakuda purchased their commodities mainly from the town but outside the locality. All the interviewees purchased vegetables and cloth entirely from outside the neighbourhood and from the town as against eight households who purchased fish and meat from the town. The remaining households took to their purchases one from the neighbourhood and one from both inside and outside their neighbourhood. The number of households purchasing grocery articles, toilet goods and stationery articles from both the neighbourhood and other areas of the town are 8,7 and 6 respectively. The remaining households purchased from other arears of the town, i.e. outside the neighbourhood.

As per the survey, there is neither any educational institution in the locality not their does exist any demand for the same.

Non-existence of the medical institution in the locality is the reason for allopathic treatment of six households demanding the same in institutions of other areas of the town.

As regards availability of recreational facilities within the precincts of the urban area, none of the households are either aware or interested in the same.

Ghanagalia :

A well known locality of Paradip town, 'Ghanagalia' is located to the west of the river Mahanadi, south to Atharbanki and north to the Nehru Bungalow. Ghanagalia market place is situated to the west of the existing residential area.

The interviewees of this area know nothing regarding the history of the name of the locality. The majority of the inhabitants are Bengalis and are fishermen by occupation.

Among the ten interviewees, nine belong to the age group of 35-39 and the tenth one belongs to the young age group of 20-34. As to the occupational pattern of interviewees that of five is business, one is Khalasi and of two each is fishing and daily labour. An investigation on their extent of literacy and education reveals that six of them are literate who *have studied upto matriculation standard as against* four who are illiterates. As many as seven of these

ten households reside in the town for the last 4 to 9 years while the other three stay on in the town for the last 1 to 3 years preceding to the data of survey.

The businessmen of Ghanagalia stand united in exhibiting neighbourly feeling in contrast to the same being non-existent in other areas of the town.

People of Ghanagalia do celebrate religious festivals like 'Durga puja' and 'Viswakarma puja' in the locality. The former festival performed by the 'Merchants' Association' and the local people was reported to have been organised by members of the households of two interviewees. The members of these two households constructed the 'Pendal'. As many as nine households enjoyed the festival with financial contribution. The festival 'Viswakarma puja' was celebrated by six households among whom five made financial contribution and members of two households organised the festival. As regards cultural functions in the locality, an Oriya drama staged during April, 1972 by the local people was participated by members of households of all the ten interviewees with financial contribution from only three households.

Inhabitants of Ghanagalia hold no hesitation to attend religious and cultural functions performed in other areas of the town. 'Durga puja' celebrated in Badapadia, Patrika Mahal and Nehru Bungalow were enjoyed by nine, one and seven households respectively without any financial contribution.

'Yajna performed in May, 1972 at Patrika Mahal was participated by members of three households with financial contribution.

As regards cultural functions of other areas of the town, cinema show at Badapadia staged by Paradip Port Trust and Oriya drama staged at the same place by Friends Club were visited by eight and seven households respectively without any financial contribution for the same.

Purchase of commodities :

Ghanagalia is a commercial-cum-residential locality of Paradip Town. Among the ten persons interviewed, nine households purchased fish and meat entirely from the neighbourhood followed by eight households purchasing vegetables from the same area. Only one household purchased articles like grocery entirely from the neighbourhood. Households numbering three each purchased cloth, stationery and toilet goods entirely from the town. Remaining households bought their commodities partly from the neighbourhood and partly from other areas of the town.

Educational facility :

In the background of the extent of development of educational institutions in Paradip Town, the phenomenon of "demand too heavy but availability much low" continues to predominate in the area. Ghanagalia has only one primary educational institution which is enjoyed by children of nine households of the locality. As many as five households requiring secondary institution for their kith and kin enjoyed the same from other areas of the town. Non-availibility of higher educational institution in the locality as well as in the town caused migration of students to other towns which resulted in non-requirement of such institutions by all the ten households.

Medical facility :

Only one Homoeopathic institution is available in the locality the facilities of which are being availed by nine households. As regards other medical institutions, members of eight households demanding allopathic treatment availed the same from such institutions located in other areas of the town.

Recreational facility

Like other localities, this locality viz., Ghanagalia is also inhabited mostly by migrants of short duration among whom 'workers' are hardly interested in participating in any recreational activities other then work and rest. Not a single recreational centre has yet been constructed in the area. Construction of development of sea beach lie within the framework of the plan and programme for future implementation by the port authority.

Of the ten households surveyed, members of nine households took resort to their games in the play grounds of the town, five in the field located in the neighbourhood and rest outside the locality. The survey revealed that workers inhabiting Ghanagalia did not hold interest either for clubs or for libraries.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Paradip town owes its origin to the plan for setting up of the port adjacent to the natural harbour on the western sea shore of the Bay of Bengal during 1962. Paradip Port Trust was formed to look after the port and the town suo moto developed very close to the Port area, Paradip Port Turst township being so recent in origin is inhabited by majority of migrants to the area. Non-migrants do exist belonging to the age group below ten years as per the 1971 census.

Migrants to Paradip town are mostly family members of workers employed in different establishments of the town. Employment opportunity offered by Paradip Port Authority, Government, Semi-Government, Co-operative or private organisation attracted such migrants who came in quest of employment to the town.

Non-availability of proper accommodations, amenities like electricity, water supply, drainage system, latrine etc. and facilities required for family members like educational, medical facilities etc. compelled even gainfully employed workers of the town to live without their family members.

As per the 1971 Census, Paradip is a transport town with a population of 6,705 only. Materials either exported or imported through Paradip Port are carried on to or from Paradip town by trucks at the initial stage:- In 1966, transportation of materials was taken recourse to through trucks on the major District Road through Kujang and by boats in Taladanda and Kendrapara canals. Afterwards, construction of Express Highway from Sukinda to Paradip town fulfilled the need for transportation by heavy trucks. Transport facilities both on road and water ways enabled some persons to live alone as a single member household in the town who could very often go to see their family members in their place of residence.

Households by number of members :

A survey of the size of the households presents that about 50 per cent of the household are of the medium size with 2—5 persons only. Single member households constitute 27 per cent and households with 6—10 persons for 23 per cent. There is only one household with 11 persons and above. The family life in a town is more or less reflected through the average size of a household. Any large family with more than ten members occur more in rural areas. Newly established towns that grew up because of industry, trade and commerce or transportation naturally always disapprove large families.

All the 200 households surveyed in Paradip town, had 739 persons with 439 males and 300 females. Table 8.1 shows the households by number of members.

Table—8.1

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Locality	No. of Households	No. of Persons	Members	
			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total	200	739	439	300
1 Staff colony (Paradip staff colony)	29	85	52	33
2 (a) Residential area pucca houses (Nehru Bungalow area)	16	58	36	22
(b) Residential area kutcha houses (common) (Ghanagalia area)	24	94	57	37
(c) Residential area kutcha houses (inferior) Atharbanki area)	2	8	6	2
3 Labour colony (Yugoslavia labour colony)	4	12	8	4
4 Ethnic association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	11	40	19	21
5 Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mahal area)	32	130	81	49
6 Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area Ghanagalia chhak area)	47	185	103	82
7 Refugee colony area (Bengali refugee colony area)	12	54	33	21
8 Paradip Port Area (Principal Port Area)	23	73	44	29

Of the 200 households surveyed, only two households have ten or more members as against 54 households with single persons, 99 households have 2—5 members while the rest 45 households are composed of 6 to 9 members.

Table 8.2 shows details of size of households by number of members and age of head of household.

Table—8.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS

Age of head of household	Number of households having members							
	Single	2—3	4—5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 and above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	54	47	52	35	10	2	...	200
0—20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
21—30	22	22	17	5	...	1	...	67
31—40	23	18	26	17	6	1	...	91
41—50	6	5	8	10	3	...	...	32
51—60	3	1	1	3	...	...	...	8
61 and above	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

Age of head of household is somewhat a factor responsible for size of household with relation of lineal link which means that a head of household having father, mother unmarried brother, sisters and married son and or daughter with their families. Joint family where members collaterally Joint i. e. married brothers with their families or brother and sister with their families with more number of members may own a young head. Maximum number of households (i. e. 91) have their head aged 31 to 40 years, followed by 67 households whose heads belong to young initial working age group of 21 to 30 years. Lowest number of households, one each has head belonging to the youngest age group below 20 years and oldest age group 61 and above years. As regards the remaining 40 households, heads of 32 households are grouped under age group 41 to 50 years and head of 8 households are grouped under 51 to 60 years.

Cross classification of age of the head and size of households shows that highest number (26) of households are reported to have 4 to 5 members with their head aged 31 to 40 years followed by single member households with their age being grouped under the same age group. The two large size households with more than ten members have their heads one each grouped in age groups 21 to 30 and the other belonging to the age group 31 to 40 years.

Composition of household by age and sex of members

Generally a household consists of a head, his wife unmarried sons and daughters, the children being minors and taking meals from one kitchen.

The survey reveals that highest number of households numbering 111 have adult male and female and minor male/female followed by 69 households having adult male or males only. Household belonging to latter category consist of relations like head with son or sons aged 15 and above or adult brothers. Data on age and sex composition revealed that lowest number of households (7) have adult male and minor male and/or female. Existence of only a few surveyed households with adult male and female appear natural in a new town like Paradip. Household numbering 13 have only adult male and female members. In this new town there may exist couple recently migrated to the town because of employment of the head of household or spouse or of both.

Nature of relation of members :

Composition of household with regard to relation of members to head of household depicts more or less a clear picture of family life in urban centres. Households consisting of members like self, spouse and unmarried children numbered 70 households which constitute only 35 per cent of surveyed households at Paradip Town. The next in order is the single member households which numbered 54. Household with member like husleand and wife numbered 8 only. A couple with other relations like widower father/widow mother and or other unmarried relations constitute 31 households. A fragment of a couple with other single relation number 27 householdes.

Details of nature of relation of members are given in table 8.3.

Table—8.3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of relation of Members to head of households	Number of households where the migration status of head of households is	
	Non-migrant	Migrant
1	2	3
1 Self	...	54
2 Self, Spouse		8
3 Self, Spouse unmarried some and daughters	...	70
4 Self, spouse married son and son's wife with or withouts unmarried sons and daughters	..	5
5 Self, spouse married brother brother's wife with or without married sons and daughters	...	1
6 Self, spouse married brother brother's wife married son, son's wife with or without unmarried sons and or daughters	...	...
7 Self, (Male), unmarried son or daughter	...	6
8 Self, (Female), unmarried son or daughter	...	...
9 Self, spouse with or without unmarried son or daughter and widowed father	...	3
10 Self, spouse with or without unmarried son or daughter and widowed mother	...	2
11 Self, (Male) Unmarried brother or sister	...	6
12 Others		
(a) Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and or unmarried brother/sister	...	10
(b) Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter/Father/mother/brother/ sister and or servants/unrelated members	...	7
(c) Self, spouse unmarried son/daughter and brothers daughters	...	2
(d) Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter with widowed father and unmarrtied brother/wifes/brother wife mother	...	5
(e) Self, spouse mother brother and wifes brother	...	1
(f) Self, spouse Mother's brother and wife's brother	...	1
(g) Self, with or without father/mother unmarried brothers/sisters and or servants	...	6
(h) Self, with or without firends son/servants and unrelated members	...	9
(i) Self spouse married brother, brothers wife and mother	..	4

Type of household :

Classification of households by type is arrived at through taking all member of a household grouped together with their relationship to each other. As regard nature of relation like father, mother, brother or/ and sister to head of household is concerned, such a household is grouped under 'ohers'. But for the classification of type of household, the same household is grouped under 'nuclear'.

Table 8.4 shows that, of the 200 surveyed household, 80 are nuclear household. Single person households, numbers 61 along with 11 sub-nuclear household i. e. nuclear household without one member from self or spouse which depicts the degree of urbanisation of Paradip. These three types constitute 80 per cent of the households who enjoy cocentrated personal life in the town as against 23 supplemented nuclear family and 4 supplcmented sub-nuclear family where relations other than unmarried children of self and spouse do exist. Only one collateral joint family where two oi more couples live with their children between whom brother-brother relationship or brother-sister relationship exists and four households of supplemented collateral joint family who are former collateral joint family with other widowed, unmarried or separated relations are found in this town.

Lineal joint family i. e. households with two couples with their children between whom father-son or father-daughter relationship exists numbered 6 only. Large family types as supplemented lineal joint i. e. lineal joint family with unmarried, divorced or separated relation, lineally colaterally and supplemented lineal collateral joint families have not been enumerated in Paradip town. It is no wonder that newly established Paradip town inhabited by all migrant workers finds no scope for such large families.

Typical households who are not grouped under the prescribed eleven categories numbered ten only. Detals are shown table 8.4.

Table—8.4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE/TRIBE/COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND TYPE

Type of Household	Number of household where head of household belongs to			
	Schedule caste	Schedule tribe	Community	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Total	9	2	189	200
1 Nuclear	3	...	77	80
2 Supplemented nuclear	4	1	18	23
3 Subnuclear	...	1	10	11
4 Single-person	1	...	60	61
5 Supplement Subnuclear	...	...	4	4
6 Collateral Joint	...	...	1	1
7 Supplement Collateral Joint	...	...	4	4
8 Lineal Joint	1	...	5	6
9 Supplement lineal Joint	...	...	...	...
10 Lineal Collateral Joint	...	...	...	...
11 Supplemented lineal collateral Joint	...	...	...	...
12 Other (Specify)	...	...	10	10
(i) H. H. with wife daughter and married brother	...	...	3	3
(ii) H. H. with Currently married Father	...	...	3	3
(iii) H.H. with wife, children and currently married mother	...	...	1	1
(iv) H. H- (Male) with married brother	...	...	2	2
(v) H. H. (Unmarried male) with brother (Unmarried)	...	...	1	1

Family members staying outside the town :

For the purpose of urban study the family members residing outside the referrent town included relations like father, mother, son, unmarried daughter, unmarried brother, unmarried sister, husband and wife but not any of the distant relatives.

Of the 200 household canvassed in Paradip town, some of the close relations of 142 households are staying outside the town. Data on state of belongings of the head of household of these household revealed that they number 119 for Orissa, 10 for Andhra Pradesh, 10 for West Bengal, one for Karala and rest two for Bangaladesh.

As many as 437 relations of 142 surveyed households stay outside the town. Among them relations like mother of the head of households of referrent town numbered 92 which was more asa gainst 58 fathers of the head of households. It is observed that head of 60 sample households of the town are staying here leaving their respective wives either at their native place or somewhere else. Relations like son, brother, daughter and sister staying outside the town mumbered 85, 58, 53 and 31 respectively. A particular household may have more than one relations like son, unmarried daughter, unmarried brother and unmarried sister staying outside the town. Data revealed that relation like sons living outside the town mumbered 85 belonging to 50 household enumerated at Paradip. Number of relation like unmarried brother, unmarried daughter and unmarried sister who reside outside the town thus separated from the head of household at Paradip number 58, 53 and 31 who belong to houeholds numbering 38, 40 and 22 respectively.

Particulars of family members staying outside the town by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household is shown in Table 8.5.

Table—8.5

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NATURE OF RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household (N. C. O. 3 digit)		Total member of household	Number of households whose members staying outside are related to head of household as							
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughte	Brother	Sister	Wife	Father, Mother
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL		200	58	92	50	40	38	22	60	1
Civil Engineers	021	2	2	2	...	...	2	.	...	...
Mechanical Engineers	023	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
Draughts Men	030	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
Electrical and Electronic Engineering										
Overseers and Technicians	032	1	1	...	—	...	1	—	...	...
Survy Technicians	037	1	...	...	...	1	—	...	1	...
Engineering Technicians	039	3	1	2	—	...	1	...	...	...
Shihs, deck Officers and Pilots	043	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physicians and Surgeons Homeopathic	072	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

Table—8.5

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NATURE OF RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household (N.C.O. 3 digit)		Number of households whose members staying outside are related to head of household as								
		Total members of household	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Father, Mother
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pharmacists	076	1	1	1	..	-	...	...	...	...
Teachers, Primary	153	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	2	—
Astrologers, Palmists and Related workers Administrative and Executive Officers,	192	1	—	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
State Government	211	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	—
Working proprietors, Directors and Manngers, Construction	241	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Clerical Supervisors (Office) Superintendents, Head Clerks and Section Heads	300	3	1	1	...	1	—	1	...	...
Ministrial and Office Assistants	302	10	8	9	5	4	1	1	5	...
Stenographers and Steno-typists	320	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Clerks, General	350	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office Attendents (Peon, Duftaries etc.)	358	7	2	5	3	3	2	2	5	...
Telephone Operators	390	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...
Merchants and Shopkeepers Retail trade	401	20	5	8	6	4	3	1	8	...
Merchants and Shopkeepers wholesale and Retail Trade n. e. c.	409	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Street Vendors, Canvassers and News Vendors	431	1	...	—	1	—	—	...	1	...
Salesmen, Shop Assitants and Related Workers n. e. c.	439	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	500	9	3	5	1	1	3	3	3	...
Cooks and Cook—Bearers	520	2	—	1	1	1	1	...	1	...
Butters, Bearers and Waiters	521	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	541	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Hair Dressers Barbers, Beauticians and Related workers	560	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	...
Watchmen, Chowkidars and Gatekeepers	574	5	1	2	2	2	1	...	2	...

Table—8.5

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NATURE OF RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of head of household (N.C.O. 3 digit)		Number of households whose members staying outside are related to head of household as								
		Total members of household	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Father, Mother
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters	681	20	4	7	1	1	1	2	1	...
Fishermen, and Related Workers n. e. c	689	3	1	2	1	...	2	1	...	...
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Preparers	778	7	...	2	3	2	1	...	3	...
Tailors and Dress Makers	791	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Carpenters	811	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Machine Tool Operators	835	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Watch, Clock and Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electricals	841	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor Vehicle Mechanies	843	1	1	1	.	...	1	1	...	...
Mechanies. Repairemen, Other	845	8	2	4	4	1	1	1	4	...
Electric Linemen and Cable Jointers	857	5	1	3	...	2	1	1	2	...
Supervisors and Foremen, Bricklaying and Other Construction work	950	6	3	5	...	...	1	2	...	...
Stationery Engine and Related Eqipment Operation	961	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Dockers and Freight Handlers	971	16	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	...
Riggers and Cable Splieers	972	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earth Moving and Related Michinery Operators	974	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Checkers, Testers Sorters, Weighters and Counters	975	2	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
Ships deak Ratings, Barage Crews and Boatmen	981	5	2	3	2	2	1	...	2	...
Tram, Car and Motor Vehicle Drivers	986	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers	988	1	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labourers n. e. c.	999	14	2	5	2	3	4	2	3	...
Cultivator	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Unemplyoyed	...	6	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...

Survey data on age of relative staying outside the town show that members of the age group 8 to 9 numbered the maximum i. e., 110 followed by age group 35—59 accommodating 94 persons.

It is natural that relations mother and father who are elderly persons belong either to the age group 35-59 or 60 (+). All the 68 individuals of the age 60 years and above are either the father or the mother of the head of household enumerated at Paradip town. Their number are 36 and 32 respectively, Of the 94 persons belonging to the age group 35—59, as many as 22 are related, as father and 58 are related as mother to the head of household relations like wife of head of household of the age group of 25—34 numbered 30 which is half of the same relation reported as against brother 9, mother 2 and son one only of the same age group. Among 75 persons belonging to the age group 15—24, maximum numbering 30 are related as brother as against relations like, wife, sister, son and daughter numbering 17, 13, 9 and 6 respectively, Age group of 10-14 naturally accommodated relations like son, brother, sister and daughter who numbered 14, 12, 11 and 10 respectively. Only one relation i. e. wife also belongs to this age group. Details are shown in table 8.6.

Table—8.6

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY AGE AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Age group	Number of Persons staying outside who are related to head of household as							
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Father,Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	58	92	85	53	58	31	60	1
0—9	...	...	61	37	36	6	...	...
10—14	...	...	14	10	12	11	1	...
15—24	...	...	9	6	30	13	17	...
25—34	...	2	1	...	9	...	30	
35—59	22	58	...	...	1	1	12	...
60+	36	32	.	...	...	...	...	1

Educational attainment of family members staying outside the town :

Of the 438 persons living outside the town 242 are illiterates, 81 are literate without educational level, 33 have passed primary standard and 54 have passed middle school standard as against rest 28 persons who are either matriculates or above. Data revealed that among the aforesaid 28 persons, 24 have passed matriculation or higher secondary, two are post graduate other than technical degree and two have passed technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.

Categorisation of family members staying outside the town :

As many as 58 persons from among 438 persons, i. e. the relative of 142 households residing outside the town are workers and rest 380 are non-workers.

A study of the distribution of workers residing away from the household at Paradip by nature of relationship to the head of household reveals that maximum numbering 30 are father followed ay 18 who are unmarried brother. Relations like son, mother, daughter and wife who are workers in some other place numbered five, two, one and two respectively.

Non-workers are classified into seven categories i. e. I-Full tine student, II-household duties, III-dependent and infant, IV-Retired, rentier and persons of independent means, V-Beggars etc., VI-Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institution and VII-other. Of these non-workers belonging to household duties, students, retired, rentier and persons of independent means, Dependents and infants and 'others' i. e. seeking employment have been recorded. Number of family members belonging to first four and the last category are 128, 102, 10, 132 and 8 respectively.

Details of nature of relationship of non-worker family members staying outside the town with the head of household are shown in Table 8.7. Nature of relation of non-worker family members with the head of household reveals that the non-workers are either father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the head of the household who have been engrossed with household duties. prosecuting studies, etc. however the number of non-workers under dependents and infants contitute the majority followed by household duties and students.

Table—8.7

PARTICULARS OF NON-WORKER FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY NATURE OF ACTIVITY AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of activity of non-worker, family members staying outside	Total of number of person	Number who are related to head of household as							
		Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Father,Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	380	28	90	80	52	40	31	58	1
Household duties	128	...	44	...	10	...	15	58	1
Student	102	...	...	41	18	32	11	...	...
Retired	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dependent and Infant	132	18	46	37	24	2	5	...	...
Seeking Employment	8	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...

Of the 102 students belonging to 80 households residing outside the town, majority numbering 53 study junior basic course as against 33 reading senior basic/secondary course (Humanities) and 6 studying in middle/junior secondary course. Rest only 10 students continue study in post-secondary course.

Reasons for family members staying outside the town

Data revealed that as many as 438 members of surveyed households continue to reside in their native place. The number of persons staying outside with emloyment is two only, Separation from households because of study is the case for one person. Domestic trouble compelled two persons to reside away from their native place. Number of residents in father-in law's houses of the head of households is two only. one person stays with his elder brother who is the resident in some other place. Reason for separation of two members from their relations at Paradip has not been specified. Number of family members staying outside the town by length of time, reason and relation to head of household is given in Table 8.8.

Table—8.8

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY LENGTH OF TIME, REASON AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Relation to head of household	Number of family members staying outside for												
		1—4 years		5—9 years			10—19 years			20 years			
	Less than one year	Staying at native place	Unspecified	Staying at native place	Engaged in service at other place	Staying at native place	Studying	Staying with elder brother of head of household	Staying away from native place due to domestic trouble	Staying at native place of father in-law of head	Staying at native place	Become separated from household and staying at never father's house	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Father	...	9	...	35	...	14	...	...	...	—	...	...	58
Mother	..	17	...	49	...	23	...	1	1	...	1	...	92
Son	..	47	1	33	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	—	85
Daughter	...	27	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Brother	...	11	1	31	2	11	1	...	1	...	—	...	58
Sister	...	5	...	17	—	9	...	...	...	...	...	—	31
Wife	...	23	—	31	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	60
Father Mother	...	1	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1

Remittances sent by absentee family members :

Of the 142 households having their relatives away from the household, only three households are receiving remittances from absentee family members. Among the three households receiving remittances, one household belongs to rural area of the district and two households belong to rural areas of other districts of the State. The details are given in Table 8.9.

Table—8.9 : REMITTANCES SENT BY ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY STATE TO

State to which head of household belongs		Number of households	Total number of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where there address is: Same district — No. of households to which absentee members belong	Same district — No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Same district — Average amount of remittances received per household including households not receiving remittances	Other district of the state — Ganjam — No. of households to which absentee members belong	Other district of the state — Ganjam — No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Other district of the state — Ganjam — Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Same district	Rural	84	269	84	1	Rs. 4	...	...	...
	Urban	4	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
II. Other district of the state									
1 Ganjam	Rural	8	28	...	...	...	8	2	Rs. 18
	Urban	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
2 Puri	Rural	14	40	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kendujhar	Rural	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4 Sambalpur	Rural	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Dhenkanal	Rural	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Other state of the Country									
1 Andhra Pradesh	Rural	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kerala	Rural	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 West Bengal	Rural	9	24	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	..
IV. Other Country									
Bangladesh	Rural	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

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Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where there address is

Other district of the state								
Baleshwar			Puri			Kendjuhar		
No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including households not receiving remittance	No. of household to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including households not receiving remittances	No. of households to which absentee members belong	No of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table—8.9 : REMITTANCES SENT BY ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY STATE TO

State to which head of household belongs		Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where there addrass is								
		Other district of the state						other state of the country		
		Sambalpur			Dhenkannal			Andhra Pradesh		
		No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances	No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances	No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of household receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances
1		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I. Same district	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Other district of the state										
1 Ganjam	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2 Puri	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kendjuhar	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4 Sambalpur	Rural	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Urban	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5 Dhenkanal	Rural	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
III. Other state of the Country										
1 Andhra Pradesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	—
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
2 Kerala	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 West Bengal	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
IV. Other Country										
Bangladesh	Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where there address is

Other states of the country						Other country		
Kerala			West Bengal			Bangladesh		
No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances	No. of household to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances	No. of households to which absentee members belong	No. of households receiving remittances from absentee members	Average amount of remittances received per household including household not receiving remittances
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	. .
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remittances sent by Households to absentee family members :

Absentee family members related as mother of the head of household at Paradip town numbering 33 receive remittances on behalf of 71 absentee members as against 24 wives receiving on behalf of 84 absentee members, 6 brothers,, receiving on behalf of 19 absentee members and 4 sons receiving on behalf of 5 absentee members., Relation termed as sister numbering one is receiving remittance for herself only.

Data show that 87 absentee family members are not reciving remittances from their households at Paradip town in any way.

Remittances sent by households to absentee family members classified by relationship to head of household and present address is given in table 8.10.

Table—8.10

REMITTANCES SENT BY HOUSEHOLDS TO ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PERSENT ADDRESS

Relationship with head of household	Number of households	Number of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee members whose present address is: Same town separate household	Other towns of the district: Cuttack	Other towns of the district: Kendrapara	Other towns of the district: Jajpur	Other towns of the district: Rural area of the same district	Other district of the state: Rural	Other district of the state: Urban	Other state: Andhra pradesh Rural	Other state: Andhra prdesh Urban	Other state: West Bengal Rural	Other state: West Bengal Urban	Other countries: Bangladesh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Father	47	170	...	1,000	800	...	864	567	100	335	...	600	...	...
Mother	33	71	...	...	...	600	712	686	600	238	...	244	2,400	...
Son	4	5	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Daughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brother	6	19	...	225	...	...	300	...	1,440	...	...	...	166	...
Sister	1	1	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wife	24	84	...	...	1,800	...	463	1,000	1,500	...	...	250	...	...
Father, Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Remittances sent by households to absentee non-working family members require special mention. Remittances sent by a household addressed to a particular non-working relation may be for the use of one or more close relations residing in one household. Present discussion relates to only non-working close relations residing in the household, one of whom receives remittances from the household at Paradip town. Absentee relatives like father numbering 23 receive remittances from the household for 36 non-working members. Thus, 23 persons receive remittances for other 13 non-working members. Average amount of remittances received by father of head of household is Rs. 462/-for dependants as against Rs. 344/-for retired personnel. The relations like mother numbering 53 are non-workers who receive remittances from household at town for 58 non-workers in total. Average amount of remittances received by dependant mothers is Rs. 544/-as against non-working mothers taking to household duties who receive Rs. 284/-.

Average amount of remittances received by full time students differ among different relations. That received by sons is maximum with Rs./-476 as against Rs. 430/-, Rs. 182/-and Rs. 163/-received by relatives like brothers, daughter and sisters respectively. Average amount of remittance received by these younger relations ranges from Rs. 125/-for brothers to Rs. 270/-for daughters who are dependants. non-worker relatives of household residing outside the town are related as son and brother and who are seeking employment receive average remittance of Rs. 200/-and Rs. 90/-respectively.

Relation like wife who is a non-working member but attending to household duties numbered 34 composed of 52 non-working absentee family members. Average amount of remittance received by such persons amounted to Rs. 316/-.

CHAPTER—IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

Housing appears as indispensable as food and clothing. After the day's hard and tiresome toil, the inner demand of each human being is rooted shelter. Therefore, a house is no doubt the basic necessity of every individual. Beginning from the 1961 Census in india, in addition to demographic, social, cultural and economic data pertaining to each individual, attempt was made to collect comprehensive data on housing. The predominant constituent material of each house like wall, roof, floor etc. are collected over and above data pertaining to each human being.

As per the 1971 Census, there are 2,058 houses and 2,146 households in Paradip town which accommodate 6,705 persons. This works out to an average population size of 3.12 persons per household and average population of 3.25 persons per house. The houselisting operations were undertaken a year before the final Census count. In this important operation, emphasis was laid down on collection of detailed information on houses together with their constituent material of wall, roof, etc.

Survey of 200 sample households reveals a true picture of the existing housing situation in the town. The study of houses with reference to their relation with the adjoining houses in different localities shows that of the 29 houses of Paradip staff colony, 24 houses are without compound walls and continue to suffer from numerous problems like lack of ventilation, floor space and unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. There are two houses in multiflat colony with all the basic amenities.

Similarly, the residential area of Nehru Bungalow locality which mostly accommodates the employees of Paradip Port Trust suffers from inadequate sanitary, light and water facilities. Houses in other localities like Ghanagalia area, Atharbanki area, Yugoslovia labour colony, Sandhakud Nolia area, Patrika Mahal area, 'V' point area, Bengali refugee area, Paradip Principal Port area encounter numerous basic problems like water supply, electricity, poor sanitation, acute congestion, deteriorating houseing conditions, lack of latrine, insanitary surroundings due to haphazard constructions etc.

On the whole, out of the 200 surveyed households in different localities of the town, 27 households stay in separate buildings with compound, 164 without compound, three in flats in a multi-flat unit, six in floors in a multi-floor building.

Table 9.1 presents data on households and number of rooms.

Table—9.1 : HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS,

Locality	Total number of household Studied	Total number of member		Total Number of Rooms	Households with one room		
		Males	Females		Number of households	Number of member	
						Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Staff Colony (Paradip Satff Colony)	29	52	33	102	2	3	...
2. (a) Residential area Pucca house (Nehru Bungalow area)	16	36	22	37	2	4	2
(b) Residential area, Kutcha house (Common) (Ghanagalia area)	24	57	37	43	12	21	16
(c) Residential area Kutcha house (Inferior) (Atharbanki area)	2	6	2	3	1	1	...
3. Labour Colony (Yugoslovia Labour Colony)	4	8	4	4	4	8	4
4. Ethnic Association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	11	19	21	11	11	19	21
5. Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mahal area)	32	81	49	58	16	37	16
6. Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area, Ghanagalia Chhak area)	47	103	82	88	19	35	29
7. Refugee Colony area (Bengali refugee Colony area)	12	33	21	29	3	4	2
8. Paradip Port area (Principal Port area)	23	44	29	44	6	10	5

NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED AND LOCALITY

Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms			Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Household with unspecifled number of rooms		
Number of holds	Number of members		Number of house-	Number of member		Number of house-	Number of members		Number of house-	Number of member		Number of house-	Nuuber of members	
	Males	Females	holds	Males	Females	holds	Males	Females	holds	Males	Females	holds	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5	8	10	4	7	4	12	23	13	6	11	6	...	...	...
9	22	11	3	6	5	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	20	7	2	7	7	1	5	3	1	4	4	...	...	...
1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	18	14	8	21	17	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	44	38	5	15	8	2	3	3	1	6	4	...	...	...
3	7	7	4	16	10	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	30	21	2	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of the 200 surveyed households, 76 are one roomed houses, 67 are two roomed, 28 are three roomed, 21 four roomed and only eight households have five roomed and above houses. The majority of the households i.e. 38 per cent in One room houses followed by 33.5 per cent in two roomed houses 14 per cent in three roomed houses, 10.5 per cent in four roomed houses and only 4 per cent of the houses have five rooms and above.

Out of 200 households with 237 persons living in 76 one roomed houses, majority of the households numbering 19 dwell in Ghanagalia area Chhak, 16 inhabit slum dwellings in Patrika Mahal area, 12 in Ghanagalia residential area and 11 in Sandhakuda Nolia area. The houses of these localities are kutcha huts which are very small in size and are made of bamboo and straw. The origin of these types of kutcha houses started with the influx of migrants from different parts of the country for employment opportunity who are mostly engaged in different types of trade and commerce. In the absence of any specific provision to have land for their living, they have been forced to build single-roomed huts unauthorisedly. These huts are of sub-standard structures and are temporary in nature.

Households with two rooms number 67 and households with three, four, five or more rooms number 28, 21 and 8 respectively. The relation between households and the number of rooms occupied is that the number of households decreases proportionately with the increase in number of rooms. In other words, the number of households occupying houses with three rooms and more is less than the number of households occupying houses with one and two rooms. Above all, the average strength of a household in the town is 2.70 persons and there is only one room for every 1.76 persons.

Floor space :

Each man needs space for accommodation. Determination of specific standard of accommodation for a person is not that easy as it varies from place to place.

As per census difinition 3 sq. meter floor space is considered minimum standard of accommodation for a person. The floor space condition of Paradip town shows that the per capita floor space in most of the localities and in all varieties of households far exceeds the average requirement.

In the staff colony, all the per capita floor space exceeds 2—3 sq. mts. and ranges from 4—5 sq. mts. to 16 metres and more. Coming down to residential area (pucca houses) the per capita floor space exceeds the quantum of that available in the staff colony in as much as these are divided from the range of 6—9 sq. mts. upto 16. Switching over to residential area (kutcha houses). it is clear that only 3 households out of 24 and 21 members out of 94 occupy per capita floor space of 1 sq. mt. upto 3 sq. mts. The rest lie in the range above 4—5 sq. mts. and goes upto 16 sq. mts. The number of households under the sampled inferior kutcha houses and labour colony are as low as 2 and 4 households respectively. In the Ethnic association locality, out of eleven households and 40 members only 5 households containing 7 members have the low range of per capita floor space of 1 sq. mt. to 3 sq. mts. The rest containing the majority hold per capita floor space of the higher range. It is, indeed, amazing that keeping in tune with all other categories, in the slum areas also, a very small number amounting to as many as 9 households with 48 members have per capita floor space from 2—3 sq. mts. All the rest range from 4—5 sq. mts. upto 16 sq. mts.

From the analysis, it is amply clear that except 2 households belonging to the residential area (kutcha houses) and ethnic association locality, the rest have per capita floor space of at least 1 sq. mt. If 4—5 sq. mts. per capita floor space is accepted as essential for an urban dweller, only 34 households including the above 2 come under 2—3 sq. mts. group. In other words, out of the total sample 200 households, as many as 166 households do hold floor space of 4—5 sq. meters and above.

Out of these 166 with normal or higher per capita floor space, as many as 78 households with 139 members hold per capita floor space of more than double the necessity which ranges from 10 sq. mts. to 16 sq. mts.

This directly proves that in majority of the households at Paradip, the per capita floor space exceeds 4—5 sq. mts. and runs upto 16 sq. meters in some cases.

Table 9.2 presents the position of houses with reference to floor space by locality and problems encountered.

Table—9.2

POSITION OF HOUSES OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS WITH REFERENCNE TO FLOOR BY LOCALITY AND PROBLEMS FACED

	Locality	No. of house studied	Floor in the building	Number of households whose houses in							Problems house of the position with reference of floor	
				Ground Floor	1st Floor	2nd Floor	3rd Floor	4th Floor	5th Floor	6th Floor	Nature as related	No. of households reporting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10	11	12
1	Staff Colony (Paradip Staff Colony)	29	One Floor	24	...	—	—	...	...	...	Floor remains wet during rainy season	...
			Two floor	3	...	—	—	—	—	—		1
			Three floor	—	1	1	...	...	...	—		...
2.	(a) Residential Area Pucca house (Nehru Bungalow area)	16	One floor	12	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Six floor	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
	(b) Residential Area, Kutcha house (Common) (Ghanagalia area)	24	One floor	24	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—
	(c) Residential area, Kutcha house (Inferior) (Atharbanki Area)	2	One floor	2	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
3.	Labour Colony (Yugoslovia Labour Colony)	4	One floor	4	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Ethnic Association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	11	One floor	11	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
5.	Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mahal area)	32	Gne floor	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6.	Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area, Ghanagalia Chhak area)	47	One floor	47	—	—	...	—	...	—	—	—
7.	Refugee Colony area (Bengali refugee Colony area)	12	One floor	12	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
8.	Paradip Port Area (Principal Port area)	23	One floor	23	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—

A mere glance of Paradip Port town reveals amazing growth of slum dwellings which are neither one-floor nor are these buildings but are reckoned with as pure dumps and cottages. The issue relating to assessment of specific problems like paucity of floor space therefore, hardly crops up. It hardly needs reiteration that improved techniques of town planning and approval of the competent authority for consideration of suitable buildings constitute the fundamental criteria in the growth of an urban area.

Time and cost of construction :

Table 9.3 presents details with regard to time and cost of constructions together with present value of houses with reference to locality.

Table 9.3

TIME AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE OF HOUSES WITH REFERENCE TO LOCALITY

Locality	Time of Construction	Total number of houses	Average Cost of construction per houses (in Rs.)	Average Value per house at present (in Rs.)	Average time lapse after Construction when a major repair was under taken (in year's)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Staff Colony	4 years and less	4	16,500	19,250	...
(Paradip Staff Colony)	5—9 years	22	17,309	19,132	...
	10—19 years	3	14,400	17,200	6
	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...
	4 years and less	2	3,500	3,250	...
	5—9 years	14	11,464	12,411	4
2. (a) Residential area, Pucca house	10—19 years	...	...	...	...
(Nehru Bungalow area)	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...
	4 years and less	10	320	970	2
	5—9 years	14	1,206	1,458	6
	10—19 years	...	...	...	...
(b) Residential area, Kutcha house	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
(Common) Ghanagalia area)	40+ years	...	...	...	...
	4 years and less	...	...	...	...
	5—9 years	2	2,123	2,510	6
(c) Residential area Kutcha house	10—19 years	...	...		...
(Inferior) Atharbanki area)	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...
	4 years and less	1	4,000	4,500	
3. Labour Colony (Yugoslovia	5—9 years	1	4,300	5,000	8
Labour Colony)	10—19 years	2	4,250	4,800	...
	20—39 years		...	..	...
	40+years	...		...	
4. Ethnic Association (Sandhakud	4 years and less	5	100	120	2
Nolia area)	5—9 years	6	100	152	6
	10—19 years	...	...	...	...
	20—39 years	...		...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...

Table 9.3

TIME AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE OF HOUSES WITH REFERENCC TO LOCALITY

Locality	Time of Construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per houses (in Rs.)	Average Value per house at present (in Rs.)	Average time lapse after Construction when a major repair was under teken (in years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mahal area)	4 years and less	8	375	494	3
	5—9 years	19	397	574	7
	10—19 years	5	150	240	10
	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...
6. Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area, Ghanagalia Chhak area)	4 years and less	9	970	1,100	3
	5—9 years	36	1,551	1,848	6
	10—19 years	2	345	575	10
	20—39 years		...	...	...
	40+ years	...	...	...	...
7. Refugee Colony area (Bengali Refugee Colony area)	4 years and less	3	83	80	1
	5—9 years	8	1,842	1,918	7
	10—19 years	1	60	30	10
	20—39 years	...	-		---
	40+ years	..	..	...	...
8. Paradip Port area (Principal Port area)	4 years and less		...	...	-
	5—9 years	22	7,255	8,015	6
	10—19 years	1	4,300	3,000	11
	20—39 years	...	...	...	...
	40+ years	...	.		...

So far as the time of construction of houses with reference so specific locality is concerned, out of 29 houses of Paradip staff colony the time for construction of four houses is four years or less, of 22 houses is 5—9 years and of only three houses is 10—19 years. In case of other residential area viz., Nehru Bungalow, Ghanagalia area, Atharabanki area, Yugoslovia Labour Colony, Sandhakud area etc., the time or construction of houses varies between four years or lesss to 10—12 years. This is because of Paradip's recent origin as a Port town.

An examination of the average cost of construction per house among the localities in Paradip town reveals that the cost in staff colony varies between Rs. 14,000/-to Rs. 17,000/-. The cost of construction in other localities is all too meagre that varies between a more Rs. 60/ to a maximum of Rs. 11,000/-. The most deplorable housing[8] condition is noticed in Bengali refugee colony area where the cost of construction of a house is only Rs. 60/-. This wide gap of cost of construction of houses in different localities of the town determines the extent of poor economy of the population of Paradip town except only the Paradip staff colony where the houses after being built by the Paradip Port Trust Authorities have been allocated to its employees. This apart, the average time gap between the time for contruction of houses and the time for construcion of a major repair varies between 2 to 11 years.

Distribution of houses by material of wall, roof, etc.

Table 9.4 shows the distribution of houses of Paradip town by predominant material of floor, wall and ceiling by locality.

Table 9.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF

Locality	Predominant materials of floor			
	Mud	Brick and Cement	Cement and Concrete	Wooden/ Planks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Staff Colony (Paradip Staff Colony)	...	8	21	...
2. (a) Residential area Pucca house (Nehru Bangalow area)	...	11	2	3
(b) Residential area, Kutcha house (Common) (Ghanagalia area)	20	2	2	...
(c) Residential area Kutcha house (Inferior) (Atharbanki area)	1	1	...	...
3. Labour Colony (Yugoslovia Labour Colony)	...	...	4	...
4. Ethnic Association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	11	...	...	...
5. Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mahal area)	28	...	4	...
6. Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area Ghanagalia Chhak area)	34	13	...	...
7. Refugee Colony area (Bengali Refugee Colony area)	8	4	...	...
8. Paradip Port area (Principal Port area)	9	13	1	...
TOTAL	111	52	34	3

FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY LOCALITY

Predominant material of Wall					Predominant of roof Material			
Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo	Mud	Brunt Bricks	G. I. Sheets or Other metal Sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Grass, leaves, Thatck, Wood, Mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo	Corrugated Ironi, zine or Other metal Sheets	Asbestos Cement Sheets	Concrete/ R.B.C/ R.C.C
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	29	...	...	...	...	23	6
2	...	11	...	3	2	...	9	5
21	1	2	...	...	22	...	2	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...
36	1	8	2	...	39	1	7	...
3	6	3	...	...	9	...	3	...
12	...	11	...	...	12	...	11	...
118	8	69	2	3	128	1	60	11

Table 9.4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF

Locality	Predominant material of celing	Predominant Material of Door and Window		
	Wood	Wood and Iron	Tin, Wood and Iron	Wood
1	15	16	17	18
1. Staff Colony (Paradip Staff Colony)	1	29	...	...
2. (a) Residential area Pucca house (Nehru Bungalow area)	...	10	...	4
(b) Residential area, Kutcha house (Common) (Ghanagalia area)	...	16	...	1
(c) Residential area Kutcha house (Inferior) (Atharbanki area)	...	1	...	...
3. Labour Colony (Yugoslovia Labour Colony)	...	4	...	...
4. Ethnic Association (Sandhakud Nolia area)	...	1	...	...
5. Slum area (Ghanagalia outer area Patrika Mahal area)	...	19	...	...
6. Commercial and Industrial area (V. Point area, Ghanagalia Chhak area)	1	8	1	9
7. Refugee Colony area (Bengali Refugee Colony area)	...	3	...	...
8. Paradip Port area Principal port area)	...	12	...	3
TOTAL	2	103	1	17

FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY LOCALITY

Predominant Material of Door and Window								
Asbestos and Iron	Bamboo	Bamboo Mental	Bamboo and Menal Sheets	Bomboo and logs	Wood and tin	Tin	Mat	Jhasi and Pinchha
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
–	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	–	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...
.	1	...	...	⋮	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	2
...	1	1	4	...	7	...	...	...
...	11	2	.	1	2	12	1	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
2	25	3	4	1	18	23	1	2

Floor : So far as predominant materials of the floor in different localities of the town are concerned, it is noticed that out of the 200 surveyed houses, as many as 111 of 55.5 per cent of the houses have mud as the predominant floor material with maximum concentration i.e. 17 per cent in commercial and industrial area (V point area and Ghanagalia Chhak area), closely followed by 14 per cent in slum area (Ghanagalia outer area, Patrika Mvhal area) and next but the last and the least is 10 per cent in residential area (Ghanagalia area). The locations like Paradip staff colony and Yogoslovia staff colony do not have houses with mud as the predominant floor material. Other floor materials in order are brick and cement which constitute 21 per cent followed by cement, then come sand and concrete which is 17 per cent and next comes wooden planks that constitute 1.5 per cent.

Wall : As regards the predominant material of the wall, it is noticed that out of the 200 surveyed houses, 118 or about 59 per cent of the houses have grass leaves, reeds or bamboo as the predominant wall material. Majority of such houses belong to commercial and industrial area (36 houses), slum area (32 houses) and Ghanagalia residential area (21 houses). The next predominant wall materials is burnt bricks. Only 29 houses located in Paradip staff colony have burnt bricks as their predominant wall material followed by residential area pucca houses (Nehru Bungalow area) and Paradip principal Port area. Houses with other predominant wall material such as mud, G. I. sheets or other matal sheets and asbestos sheets number only 8, 2 and 3 respectively.

Roof : Coming to predominant material of roof of the houses of Paradip town, it is seen that 128 houses or 64 per cent of the surveyed houses have grass leaves, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo as the predominant roof material. Asbestos or cement sheets are the next predominant roof material which claim 30 per cent. The next predominant roof materials are concrete, RBC/RCC corrugated iron lines or other metal sheets claiming 5.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

An analysis of the predominant material of floor, wall and roof of the houses clearly leads one to infere that the majority of the houses in Paradip town are kutcha. The housing condition of the population in any specific region serves as the proof or indicator of the overall economic status of the population. Paradip is a new port town and a sizeable proportion of its population are proletariates who have come in quest of their livelihood. In absence of any provision of free accommodation, they have built up huts for themselves in a dispersed and disorderly fashion. These structures located in unhealthy environs and create human hazards of immeasurable magnitude. So the housing problem of Paradip town deserves immediate attention.

Switching over to other predominant materials of constituents of the houses such as ceiling, door and window, it is seen that out of the 200 surveyed houses, only two have wood as the predominant material of ceiling. One house each belongs to Paradip staff colony locality and one to commercial and industrial area locality. About 10.3 per cent of the houses have wood and iron as the predominant material of doors and windows and the rest have either wood and tin, bamboo etc.

Basic amenities :

The provision of such basic amenities like electricity, drinking water, kitchen, bath, lavatory etc. appear indispensable for a modern household. On analysis, it reveals that out of the 200 surveyed households, 156 have separate kitchens, 39 have no kitchen at all and only five households share with other kitchens. More or less, the same pattern holds good in respect of other amenities like bathroom, lavatory etc. So far as drinking water is concerned, out of 200 surveyed households of the town, only 48 or 24 per cent have separate provision for drinking water. Of the rest, 70 per cent households share drinking water with other households and only 12 households constituating 6 per cent do not enjoy either of these facilities. Most of the households provided with drinking water facilities belong to Paradip staff colony, residential area with pucca and kutcha houses etc.

Electricity :

Supply of electricity constitutes one of the important essential amenity in urban life. Among the surveyed households, only 66 households or 33 per cent of the households surveyed enjoy the electricity facilities of which 31 per cent households have separate connections and only two per cent of the surveyed households enjoy this facility jointly with others. The balance 134 households do not enjoy electricity facilities. As regards lavatories, 43 households have their own separate lavatory facilities, 16 households share the same facility with other households and 141 households do not have it. Most of the households who lack this facility belong to the commercial and industrial area and the slum areas of the town. As majority of the residential houses are not located in clusters and in some cases, there exists open space around them, the inhabitants hardly perceive the necessity to have separte built up latrines for each of the households.

Tenural status :

The data relating to households classified by tenural status by locality of Paradip town show that of the 200 surveyed households located in eight different localities, 122 households live in their own houses, only 5 households stay in rented houses and 73 households stay in houses allotted to them i. e. occupants of these houses do not have to pay house rent in cash or in kind. Thus, of the total number of households, only 2.50 per cent of the households are rent payers. These households belong to the residential area kutcha houses (common), slum area and commercial and industrial area.

Furniture :

Existence of furniture in the houses is a determinant factor of the economic condition of occupants. The number and type of furniture available in the households do not reveal a healthy picture of economic conditions of the occnpants of 200 sample surveyed households. The details are given in Table 9.5

Table—9.5

EXISTENCE OF FURNITURE BY LOCALITY AND DURATION OF PRESENT RESIDENCE

Locality	Duration of present residence of any member who has stayed Longest	Total number of households	Nember of households having								
			Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot	Almirah	Bench	Others easy Chair or Arm Chair	Number of households not having any furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Staff Colony	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	6	6	6	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
	5+ years	23	20	19	...	21	1	5	...	...	2
2. (a) Residential area Pucca House	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	8	6	6	...	7	...	2	..	...	1
	5+ years	8	5	5	1	5	1	2	...	...	2
(b) Residential area, Kutcha house (Common)	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	12	5	1	...	4	5	1	3	...	4
	5+ years	12	7	5	...	6	7	1	3	1	2
(c) Residential area Kutcha House (Inferior)	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
	5+ years	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...

Table—9.5

EXISTENCE OF FURNITURE BY LOCALITY AND DURATION OF PRESENT RESIDENCE

Locality	Duration of present residence of any member who has stayed longest	Total number of households	Number of households having								
			Chairs	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newer Cot	Almirah	Bench	Other Eays Chair or Arm Chair	Number of households not having any furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Labour Colony	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	5+ years	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
4. Ethnic Association	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2
	5+ years	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5. Slum area	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	11	6	5	...	3	6	6	4	1	2
	5+ years	21	3	3	...	3	11	7	5	...	8
6. Commercial and Industrial area	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1—4 years	5	3	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	1
	5+ years	42	22	10	...	21	11	5	5	...	10
7. Refugee Colony area	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1
	5+ years	11	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	8
8. Paradip Port area	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Less than 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1—4 years	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	5+ years	21	13	9	...	13	5	1	...	...	2

Among the furniture available in different households are chairs, tables, diwans, cots, newer cost, almirahs, benches and easy chairs or arm-chairs. Survey Table 9.5 presents that among the 200 surveyed households of the town, 148 households own furniture as mentioned earlier and 52 households or 26 per cent of the households do not have any type of furniture at all. It is seen from the table that 100 households have chairs, 62 households have tables, 96 households own cots, 57 households have owned newar cots, 32 households possess almirah, 21 households posses benches and only 2 households own easy-chairs or arm-chairs. Thus chairs, tables and cots from the most common household furniture of the town.

The position among the localities concerned reveals a gloomy picture. Among the 8 localities surveyed, the locality namely residential area with kutcha houses (inferior) has got no furniture at all except only one new cot in one household. The same position prevails in Ethnic Association locality were only 4 households possess new cots.

Utensils :

Table 9.6 presents details of the material of which the utensils used by the households are made of.

Table—9.6 : MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY LOCALITY

Locality	State/District to which Head of Household belongs		Total number of households
1	2		3
1. Staff Colony	Same District of the State of enumeration		21
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration : —	(a) Ganjam	2
		(b) Puri	3
	Other States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	(a) Andhra Pradesh	1
		(b) West Bengal	2
2. (a) Residential area-Pucca House	Same District of the State of enumeration		6
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	(a) Sambalpur	1
		(b) Dhenkanal	1
		(c) Ganjam	2
		(d) Puri	4
	Other States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	(a) Andhra Pradesh	1
		(b) West Bengal	1
(b) Residential area, Kutcha House (Common)	Same District of the State of enumeration		14
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	(a) Ganjam	2
	States in India beyond the State of enumaration :—	West Bengal	5
	Other Countries : —	Bangladesh	3
(c) Residential area, Kutcha Houses (inferior)	Same District of the State of enumeration		1
	States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	West Bengal	1
3. Labour Colony	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	(a) Ganjam	1
		(b) Puri	3
4. Ethnic Association	Same District of the State of enumeration		2
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	Ganjam	2
	States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	Andhra Pradesh	7
5. Slum area	Same District of the State of enumeration		15
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	Puri	1
	States in India beyound the State of enumeration :—	(a) Andhra Pradesh	5
		(b) West Bengal	3
		(c) Kerala	1
	Other Countries :—	Bangladesh	7
6. Commercial and Industrial area	Same District of the State of enumeration		25
	Other Districts of the State of enumeration :—	(a) Kendujhar	1
		(b) Ganjam	5
		(c) Puri	4
	States in India beyond the State of enumeration :	(a) Andhra Pradesh	2
		(b) West Bengal	6
	Other Countries :—	(a) Nepal	1
		(b) Bangladesh	3
7. Refugee Colony area	Same District of the enumeration		5
	State in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	West Bengal	6
	Other Countries :—	Bangladesh	1

AND STATE AND DISTRICT TO WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Number of households where Cooking utensils are mede of				Number of households where utensils for Serving food are made of			Households having no utensils
Aluminium	Earthen	Brass	Stainless Steel	Aluminium	Bell Metal	Stainless Steel	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19	1	...	...	18	...	2	1
2	...	...	...	2	..	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	..	1
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	...	...	1	1	1	4	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	..
3	1	...	...	3	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
10	2	1	...	12	...	1	1
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
..	1	..	..	1	...	...	...
...	1	...	..	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	.	1	...	..
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	7	...	..	7	...	...	...
11	2	...	...	10	3	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
2	3	...	...	5	...	...	
1	2	...	...	3	...	..	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
2	5	...	...	7	...	...	.
19	5	...	1	23	1	1	..
1	...	..	...	1	...	..	...
2	3	...	...	4	1	..	...
4	...		...	3	1		...
...	2	...	...	2	...	..	..
5	1		...	6	...	...	...
1	...	...		1	...	...	
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	4	1	...	
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	..
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...

Table—9.6 : MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY LOCALITY

Locality	State/District to which Head of Household belongs		Total number of households
1	2		3
8. Paradip Port area	Same District of the State of enumeration		11
	Othes Districts of the State of enumeration :—	(a) Sambalpur	2
		(b) Mayurbhanj	1
		(c) Ganjam	1
		(d) Puri	3
	States in India beyond the State of enumeration :—	(a) Andhra Pradesh	2
		(b) West Bengal	1
	Qther Countries :	(a) Nepal	1
		(b) Bangladesh	1
		TOTAL	200

AND STATE AND DISTRICT TO WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Number of households where Cooking utensils are mede of				Number of households where utensils for Serving food are made of			Households having no utensils
Aluminium	Earthen	Brass	Stainless Steel	Aluminium	Bell Metal	Stainless Steel	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	1	...	...	11	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	2	.	..	2	...	. .	...
1	...	. .	...	1	..	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	..	..	...
129	60	1	5	173	9	13	5

Utensils commonly used by the households are made either of aluminium, earth and brass or stainless steel and bell metal. The utensils used by the households are categorised into two types such as cooking utensils and food serving utensils. So far as the cooking utensils are concerned, majority of the households numbering 129 use aluminium utensils and 60 households use earthen vessels to prepare food. Five households have got no utensils at all. Only one household uses brass vessels and five households use stainless steel vessels for this purpose. As against this, the position of the food serving utensils appears to be almost of the same pattern. Of the 200 surveyed households 173 households use aluminium utensils, nine households use bell metal utensils and thirteen households use stainless steel utensils. There are five households who do not possess any category of utensils either for cooking purposesor for food serving. These five households belong to Paradip staff colony, residential kutcha houses (common) and slum locality.

Each of the different religious communities maintain their specific choice in use of utensils both for the purposes of cooking and food serving, But as depicted in table 9.7 majority of the households irrespective of their religion or community prefer aluminium utensils as the most suitable utensils for the aforesaid purpose. The datails and given in table 9.7.

Table—9.7

MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND MIGRATION STATUS (MIGRANT OR NON-MIGRANT WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community of households	Migration Status of head of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of				Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of			Households having no cooking utensils
		Aluminium	Earthenwares	Brass	Stainless Steel	Aluminium	Bell metal	Stainless Steel	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Hindusim	Migrant	6	3	...	...	8	1	...	...
(a) Scheduled Caste	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Scheduled Tribe	Migrant	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other Community	Migrant	119	56	1	5	160	8	13	5
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Islam	Migrant	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Christianity	Migrant	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOATL	Migrant	129	60	1	5	173	9	13	5
	Non-migrant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 9.8 presents details of female dress by religion, coste or tribe.

There are 60 households where the adult females usually wear saree, saya (under garment) and blouse and the adullt female members of 21 households normally use saree and blouse. The adult females of 85 households usually wear sarees only. There are only five households where the adult females normally wear saree, saya (undergarment), blouse and bra and the use of saree, salwar and punjabi (long and loose shirt) is noticed only in one household.

As regards the use of dress among the minor females of the households, it is noticed that minor females of 67 households wear pant and frock normally. Minor females in only four households normally wear sarees only and the minor females of other four households wear frocks, jumper pant and chaddi (under wear) Dresses of minor females in the rest 14 households include either frocks only, gowns only, under wear and jumper, underwear only, saya and jacket, frock and underwear and pant and chaddi and gown.

Highly priced luxury and costly goods normally considered as luxury goods, include radio, television, wrist watch, refrigerator airconditioner, tape recorder etc. Out of 200 surveyed households of the town, 87 households are in possession of wrist watches and 16 households own table clock. Presence of radio is noticed in 54 households and only 2 households own gramaphone stes. The presence of harmonium, bicycle, gold ornaments and scooter is seen in 1, 5, 14 and households respectively. There are 105 households where the presence of any luxury or costly goods appear not visible. There is no household in possession of television sets.

Coming to the question of location of these luxury goods, it is seen that the presence of these goods is mostly visible in Paradip staff colony. The households of the locality are not in possission of any of these luxury and costly articles.

Table—9.8 : FEMALE DRESS BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF

Religion and Cast/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of house-hold belongs	Number of households where adult females normally use				
		Saree, Saya and Blouse	Saree and Blouse	Saree	Saree, Saya, Blouse and Bra	Saree and Salwar Pajami
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hinduism	Orissa	3	1	...	...	...
Scheduled Caste	Other Countries Bangladesh	...	1	2	1	...
Scheduled Tribe	Orissa	1	...	...	...	...
	Orissa	38	13	8	3	1
Other Community	West Bengal	7	2	9	1	...
	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	9	...	...
	Kerala	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Countries Bangladesh	4	...	7	...	...
	Nepal	2	...	...	...	...
Islam	Orissa	...	...	...	...	...
Christianity	Orissa	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		60	21	35	5	1

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND STATE TO WHICH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Number of households where minor females normally use										
Pant and Frock	Saree	Frock, Jumper, Chaddi and Pant	Saree, Saya and Blouse	Frock	Gown, Chaddi and Jumper	Chaddi	Saya and Jacket	Frock and Chaddi	Pant, Chaddi and Gown	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No adult and minor females in 1 household.
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No minor female in 1 household.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No adult female in 1 household and no minor female in 2 households.
37	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	No adult female in 66 households and no minor female in 38 households.
9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	No adult female in 6 households and no minor female in 10 hauseholds.
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	No minor female in 6 households.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No adult and minor female in 1 household.
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No minor female in 4 households.
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No adult and minor female in 2 households.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No adult and minor female in 2 households.
67	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	No adult female in 78 households and no minor female in 111 housholds.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS, BLIGHTED AND OTHER AREAS WITH SUB-STANDARD LIVING CONDITIONS

Among the numerous complex problems prevalent in Paradip town area, problem of accelerating population growth appears to be most prominent. The present era in this urban area appears unique in that a predominance of man in the earthly environment is being established such as did exist never before. In a mere immediate sense, population growth trends which threaten the national aspirations of more than half of the world's population present a problem to all nations. Rapid population increase hinders economic and social development in developing countries to-day.

Of the hinderances in social development one is the housing congestion together with acute shortage in the provision of basic amenities of life. Slum, which literally means an over-crowded squalid neighbourhood is the result of surplus labour force congregated in urban areas for the sake of economic livelihood. This unwarranted population migration to urban areas obstructs planned economic development, diverts resources, hampers economic growth and contributes to imbalance in rural-urban and regional population distribution. The problem of slum growth turns out to be indispensable for any under-developed or well developed countries of the world. Moreover, slums in a particular urban area are those which have been declared so by notification by the competent authority. However, there is no recognised slums in the town so far.

The port township of Paradip, though very recent in origin abounds in unrecognised slum pockets in Ghanagalia area, Refugee colony area and Nolia area. As regards their specific location, the slum dwellings of Ghanagalia area lie by the side of the Express Highway and the slum dwellings of Refugee colony area and Nolia area exist in Atharbanki and Sandhakud areas respectively.

Among the three unrecognised slum localities, the one in Ghanagalia area is reckoned with as the oldest being 8 years old followed by Refugee colony slum (6 year old) and then the Nolia slum area (5 year old). Slum dwellers reside mostly in kutcha houses in all the localities. The approximate number of houses 338 in case of the Ghanagalia slum pocket. The number of houses either kutcha or pucca in the other slum localities like Refugee colony slum and the Nolia slum area are just not available to attempt an objective comparative analysis.

The slum locality of Ghanagalia is served by a narrow kutcha road and the other two localities are deprived of this facility. As regards water supply to these areas, only Ghanagalia slum is provided with tap water. Electricity has not been provided to these areas and the people use kerosene lamps. Other amenities like provision of latrine, bath, drainage, medical facilities, education etc. have not been provided in these areas. The approximate number of households in Ghanagalia, Refugee colony and Nolia area are 338, 128 and 115 respectively.

The pattern of distribution of slum population when stratified by religions and different communities reveals that almost all the slum dwelling population are Hindus spread over all the three slum localities.

In Ghanagalia slum area, the predominant mother tongue is Telugu followed by Bengali and Oriya.

The slum dwellings in Refugee colony located near Atharbanki area are inhabited by Bengali refugees of Bangladesh only.

The slums in Nolia areas located near Sandhakud is exclusively inhabited by Telugu Nolias.

The slum workers of Ghanagalia and Atharbanki maintain their livelihood mainly as daily labourers where as the main occupation of Sandhakud Nolia slum workers is deep sea fishing. They are mostly the migrants from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and have settled down at Paradip for the sake of fishing.

A study of the causative factors responsible towards growth of these slum dwellings reveal as follows :

Firstly, influx of migrants of Paradip town for the sake of employment has led to the housing problems. There was acute shortage of housing in the town to accommodate all these migrants. There appeared no specific provision on behalf of the Port Authorities for their accommodation. Ultimately, they built up huts wherever they deemed it proper and continued to reside there. Moreover, the accommodation available in the town was much beyond their reach due to their poor economic standard.

Majority of the slum dwellers are illiterate and they raise no resistance and come to harmony to adopt any form or standard of living. All these factors lead to the creation of slum pockets in the town, which ultimately results in alarming departure from the urban plan developments in the field of housing, education, employment etc.

No scheme appears to have yet been initiated by the Port Authorities for evacuation of these slum dwellers and their subsequent rehabilitation.

However, in the interest of appropriate town planning, tenancious efforts by the Port Authorities appear essential with a view to clearing these slums and creation of suitable alternative arrangements for their ultimate rehabilitation. In absence of such manoeuvres their growth may spread and escalate for location in every nook and corner of the town and may create varieties of complexities towards smooth planned development of this urban area.

CHAPTER—XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

Declaration of Paradip as a minoı port in the year 1958 and experimental loading of iron ore into ships standing at acnhorage in the open sea commenced on 6th January, 1958 which did initiate the urge for establishment of habitations for related workers and others. The Paradip Port construction commenced on 15th November, 1962 and was completed on 15th November, 1965. On 18th April, 1966, Paradip Port was declared as a major poıt of the country. Thc process of establishment of different organisations relating to port activities ended up with the formation of Paradip Port Trust in 1967. The Paradip Port Trust is the supreme authority for financial, administrative public utility and operational services intertwined with the basic functions of the port. The Chairman is the highest executive appointed by the Government of India for the overall management of port affairs. The secretariat under the chairman is responsible foı running day to day abministration of the port, for framing rules and regulations, for guiding the policy matters and for negotiating trade relations.

The Financial Advisor-cum-Chief Accounts Officers heads the audit and accounts division and is the final authority with ıegard to all financial matters. The Chief Engineer is responsible for planning and execution of all civil engineering projects for the development of the port including maintenance of civil engineering works and allied infrastructures. The Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer is incharge of operation and maintenance of all plants, equipments, locos and crafts and controls the workshop including supply of power.

The port activities generally centre round the Traffic and Marine Departments. The Traffic Manager is responsible for handling storage and clearance of cargo, the traffic which mainly operates under his directions and supervision of shore labourers. The assignement of the Marine Department is monitoring and supervision of the port activities through pilotage, dredging of approach and entrance channel. Rapid growth in port activities and allied economic establishments through maintenance of about 2,500 workers under different income groups. Their families suo moto demand amenities and facilities required for a normal family life.

This mini-township developed at Paradip along with construction of the port. The growth of the township commenced as early as in 1963 keeping in view the comprehensive Master Plan of the poıt. In 1971, Paradip Port Trust Authoıity felt the need of a Master Plan for the township in support of Harbour Master Plan of the consultant engineers. By then, one Assistant Town Planner had been deputed by the Government of Orissa. The Port Trust Authority of the town opened a Town Planning Cell with the guidance of the Town Planner. Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar. An Architectural Wing is also attached to the Trust under guidance of the Chief Architect, Goverıment of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

The newly established Paradip port town is a transport town as peı 1971 economic classification of towns for functional categorisation. As many as 41.72 per cent of workers belong to transport and communications category. Survey revealed that there was no office for any political party of the state stationed at the town.

Government and semi-government offices located at Paradip are Post Office, Telephone Exchange, Customs office of the Government of India, Employment Exchange, Police Station, Fisheries office of the State Government, Paradip Port Trust Office, Orissa Construction Corporation and Orissa State Electricity Board.

Of the many establishments located in the town, Paradip Port Trust office is one which was functioning was 38 Class I officers. Orissa Construction Corporation was headed by one Project Engineer and three Deputed Project Engineers. Orissa State Electricity Board was headed by one Sub-divisional

Officer. Police Station of Paradip was functioning under guidance of one Deputy Superintendent of Police and one Inspector. Custom office and Fisheries office each was headed by a Superintendent.

Committees of educational and other public institutions, schools and colleges :

There are four schools run by Paradip Port Trust in the town, of which one is a High School, one middle English school and two upper Primary schools, There is also one central school fully subsidised by the port trust and one English medium school run by Bethany Convent. There are two port aided schools located at Brundaban Housing Complex i.e. Bisra Munda U.P. School which is exclusively meant for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students and a K.G. School, English medium functioning at 'V' point. A school of dance and music "Sri Jaganath Lalit Kala Mandap" is functioning at 'V' point Area Besides, there is a degree college both in Arts and Science with honours classes in a few subjects in the town.

The Port Trust high school has 686 student and 31 teachers. The strength of students in three Upper Primary Schools is 1106 and have been managed by 27 teachers. The Central school (Kendriya Vidyalaya) has 464 students and 39 teachers.

This apart, the port provides aids to the college which has 576 students and 16 teaching staff.

Post Office :

There are four post offices at Paradip located at different parts of the town. The main post office is located at 'V' point and sub-post offices at Sector-21, Madhuban and Atharbanki Areas. The main post office has been provided with public telephone facilities.

Sports and games :

Paradip port has got a sports council named as "Gopabandhu Kreeda Sansad". It is affiliated to Major Ports Sports Board. The port workers participate in various tournaments organised and conducted by Major Port Sports Board.

Guest house :

The port trust is in possession of one eighteen beddeb suit guest house overlooking the sea at Sector-21. This guest house caters to the needs of various users of the port.

Medical :

The port trust has a modern 62 bedded hospital with adequate number of qualified doctors and specialists for treatment of Port Employees and Cargo Handling workers. Besides, dispensaries at Atharbanki and Sector-21 and a first aid centre inside the cargo berth area are run by Paradip Port Trust. There is also a 10 bedded hospital run by Government of Orissa. The dispensaries remain open only on working days, whereas the first aid centres remain open throughout the day and night for all the days. Besides port employees, the medical and dispensaries render medical services to casual labourers, police, O.M.P. and Central School staff along with the free ambulance services.

Blood Bank :

The Blood Bank at Paradip Port Trust hospital provides blood transfusion theraby.

Reservation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in services in the port trust :

A separate cell is functioning in the administrative department of the Trust office since 1973 for enforcing the orders of Government in regard to the reservation of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates in services. This cell exclusively looks after the interest of the scheduled communities in regard to their appointment and promotion reserved in different categories of services in the port trust office. As a result, the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in the Paradip Port Trust office in different grades of services is 341 of which 279 are scheduled castes and 62 are scheduled tribes.

Co-operative society :

The port trust run the "Paradip Port Trust Employees Co-operative Credit Society" which functions satisfactorily. It has enrolled 1315 members with a share capital of Rs. 251,310.00.

Market centre

The port trust has set up 2 market centres with 52 shopping units and a daily market centre with over 100 shopping units to provide shopping facility to the ever growing population of the town.

Committees of voluntary organisations :

Voluntary organisations located in the town are Port Club, Friend's Club, Paradip Club and Srinivas Cultural Association. Table 11.1 depicts educational qualifications of the functionaries connected with management and control of the voluntary institutions.

Table—11.1

Name of the Institution	Educational Qualification of									
	President	Vice-president	Secy	Joint Secy.	Treasurer	Members				Librarian
						1	2	3	4	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Port Club (7)	B.A. (OAS)	Diploma (Engg.)	Matric	...	Matric	B.A.	I.A.	Matric	...	...
Friend's Club (9)	B.E.	Matric	Diploma (Engg.)	Matric	...	B.E.	B.E.	Diploma (Engg)	Matric	Diploma (Engg.)
Paradip Club (4)	I.A.S.	B.Sc (Engg)	B Sc (Engg)	...	B.Sc (Engg.)	—	...	...	...	...
Srinivas Cultural Association (3)	M.Sc (Engg.)	...	Matric	I.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Data revealed that the heads of the committees of voluntary organisations are graduates holding high offices and are reckoned with as eminent personalities in the town. Other members of the organisations are also fairly educated.

Facilities provided by Paradip Port Trust Authorities are housing accommodations, surfaced road etc. and services provided by Port Trust Authority are Water Supply, drainage and electricity. Trade Unions functioning in the town are (1) Paradip Port Workers Union (2) Sramika and Majdoor Sangha and (3) Sramik Congress.

Paradip Port Worker's Union :

The union was established in the town in 1964. It is related to public sector (Major Port) and is affiliated to Hindu Mazdoor Sabha and All India Port and Dock Worker's Federation. It is reported to be not influenced by any political party but presided over by an outsider as President of the Union. As many as 1,400 are members of the union, each subscribing Rs. 2/- as membership fee and monthly subscription of Rs.1/-each. About 50 per cent of port workers are members of this trade union. Paradip Port Workers Union tries to settle problems by mutual negotiation i.e. bi-partite failing which they take to tripartite negotiations.

The union organised three strikes, two conciliations and one picketing which converted to general strike. A charter of demands consisting of 65 items was putforth before the management for its fulfilment. A 14 days notice was also served. After expiry of the dead line, the members started "dharna" before the office gate on 8.4.1970. On 9th April 1970, about 41 workers were arrested. As a result, members of all the unions joined in general strike. Later, 41 workers were released and the criminal cases against them were withdrawn by the Authority.

Sramika and mazdoor sangha :

The Sangha is related to major port and it accepts Peon, Mazdoor, Fitter, Turner, Rigger, Welder and Clerk etc. as members. Since its establishment in 1963 in Paradip, it is affiliated to A.I.T.U.C. under the influence of Communist Party. The president of the Sangha is not an employee of the industry or

of the establishment concerned. Of the 700 members of the union, 400 belong to Paradip Port Trust and the rest 300 members belong to private companies like Radio Hazarat, S.C. Roy and Nayak etc. The membership of this union is not restricted to any particular caste or tribe or community. Admission fee for enrolment of a member is Rs. 5/-and monthly subscription is Rs. 1/- each. About 20 per cent of workers of concerned establishment are members of this union.

Arbitration mediating by the Harbour Commissioner for S.C. Roy and Radio Hazarat Private Companies were taken recourse to in connection with increasing wages of its workers.

The Sangha negotiated with the Paradip Port Trust with demand for special allowance for the employees.

Paradip Sramik Congress :

With its affiliation to I.N.T.U.C. and influenced by the Congress Party, the Sramik Congress was established here in 1964. The union is related to Major Port and the categories of workers related to this are Mazdoors, Peons, Fittermen, Rigger, Welder, Clerk etc. Of the 1,100 members of the union, 800 belong to Paradip Port Trust and 300 to private company workers. Membership of the union is open for all belonging to the categories of workers cited above irrespective of their caste, tribe community or interest group. Membership fees of the union is Rs. 2/- and monthly subscription is Rs. 1/- only. This union enrolled about 30 per cent of total member of workers of concerned establishments as against remaining 70 per cent workers belonging to other rival unions.

Arbitration mediating by Harbour Commissioner for S.C. Roy and Radio Hazrat private companies i.e. same as that for Sramika and Mazdoor Sangha was made in connection with increasing wages of its workers.

Negotiation was made twice with Paradip Port Trust Authority regarding re-appointment of pump drivers and peons and demand for payment of wages to a peon.

Voting behaviour of population :

Paradip is a small census town with 6,705 population as per the 1971 Census. Keeping in view this low population count, it does not form a separate constituency. It comes under the Tirtol Assembly constituency and Kendrapara Parliamentary Constituency. The political affiliation of the people and their voting trend can be inferred from the results of 1971 mid-term election for Tirtol Assembly constituency and the fifth general Parliament election as shown in Table 11.2 and 11.3.

Table—11.2

TIRTOL ASSEMBLY CONSTTUENCY

Year	No. of electorates	No. of votes polled	Invalid votes	Valid votes	Name of the candidate and party	Votes polled
Mid term election 1971	77,765	48,353	1,870	46,483	Shri Pratap Ch. Mohanty, Utkal Congress	24,673
					Shri Nisamani Khuntia PSP,	10,605
					NC (J)	6,034
					NC (N)	2,731
					Indpt.	1,723
					Indpt.	717

Table—11.3

PERLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY—KENDRAPARA

Year	Total electors	Total votes polled	No. of invalid votes	No. of valid votes	Name of Candidate and party	Votes polled
5th General Election 1971	6,12,635	3,70,982	15,360	3,55,622	Shri Surendra Mohanty, Utkal Congress	1,23 630
					PSP	1,20,707
					NC (J)	1,11,235
						3,55 572

Most respected persons in the town :

Socio-political power and prestige in a town are vested in a few individuals by their philanthropy, wealth, profession, organising capacity and political activities. Some of the persons are regarded as prestigious not only in the specific locality they dwell in but also in the town as a whole.

In order to record five most respected persons and five most influential personalities in the neighbourhood and in the town, as many as 50 "Neighbourhood and community life schedules" were canvassed during the survey.

Table 11.4 shows five most respected persons in the town listed as per the points scored giving one point for each call based on the information collected from four neighbourhoods.

Table—11.4

FIVE MOST RESPECTED PERSONS IN THE TOWN

Name of Person	Ages	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office	Number of persons by religion and caste/tribe naming person at Col. 1 as most respectable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Hinduism		other
1 Shri P. Rath	45	Male	Hinduism	Brahmin	B.A.	Port Employee	An OAS Officer Secretary Paradip Port Trust.	SC ...	ST ...	38
2 Shri K. Srinivasan	40	Male	Hinduism	Telugu	M.A.	-do-	An IAS Officer Chairman, Paradip Port Trust	...	...	36
3 Shri Fakir Biswal	40	Male	Hinduism	Khandayat	Class X	Business	Secretary, Merchants Association	...	...	10
4 Shri Srikanta Panda	40	Male	Hinduism	Brahmin	Class-V	-do-	-do-	...	...	8
5 Shri B. Mohapatra	40	Male	Hinduism	Brahmin	B.Sc (Engg.)	Port Employee	Enginneer Paradip Port Trust	...	...	6

Of the five prestigious persons listed in table 11.4, as many as three are high officials of Paradip Port Trust.

Shri P. Rath, an O.A.S. officer and the Secretary Paradip Port Trust is regarded as first among five most respected persons in the town.

The Second position as regards honourable person is scored by Shri K. Srinivasan, an I.A.S. officer and the Chairman of Paradip Port Trust.

A Secretary of Merchant's Association, a business man named Fakir Biswal scored the third position.

The fourth position among five respected persons was scored by another secretary of Merchant's Association viz, Srikanta Panda.

The fifth score was won by an Engineer or Paradip Port Trust, Shri B. Mohapatra reported by only 6 interviewees as respected person in the town.

For selection of five most influential persons in the town, opinion of 40 individuals of different neighbourhoods were recorded in neighbourhood and community life schedule. However, the individuals of Sandhakud village suggested no name for this purpose.

Most influential person in the town :

The first five selected on the basis of their score (one score for one call resulted in the Chairman Paradip Port Trust occupying the first position. Other selected in order are the Secretary, Paradip Port Trust Secretary, Trabe Union, one Contractor and the Superintendent of Fisheries.

An I.A.S. Officer, Shri K. Srinivasan, the Chairman of Paradip Port Trust and an O.A.S. officer Shri P. Rath, the Secretary, Paradip Port Trust secured the first and the second position respectively with regard to the list of influential persons in the town each name being suggested by 19 informants.

The third most influential position in the list is secured by Secretary of a Trade Union viz., Shri S.C. Mohanty who is a graduate. His name was suggested by 16 interviewees.

The fourth position of the list is secured by Shri B. Bhuyan, a contractor who has read upto Class IX. As many as 13 informants suggested his name as an influential person in the town.

The fifth position in the list is secured by a science graduate, Shri B. Mohapatra because of his position as the Superintendent of Fisheries.

Table 11.5 shows list of five influential persons in the town.

Table—11.5 :

FIVE MOST INFLUENTIL PERSONS IN THE TOWN

	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation	Office	Number of persons by religion, caste/ tribe/ community naming the person at col. 1 as most influential		
									Religion Hinduism		
									S.C.	S.T	Other
1	Shri K. Srinivasan	40	Male	Hinduism	Telugu	M.A.	I.A.S. Officer Employee Paradip Port Trust	Chairman Paradip Port Trust	...	..	19
2	Shri P. Rath	45	Male	Hinduism	Brahmin	B.A.	O.A.S. officers Employee Paradip Port Trust	Secretary Paradip Port Trust	...	...	19
3	Shri S.C. Mohanty	35	Male	Hinduism	Karan	B.A.	—	Secretary Trade Union	...	...	16
4	Shri B. Bhuyan	35	Male	Hinduism	Bhuyan	Class IX	Contractor	...	...	..	13
5	Shri B. Mohapatra	40	Male	Hinduism	Brahmin	B.Sc.	Employee Govt. of Orissa	Superintendent of Fisheries	...	...	10

Most respected persons in the neighbourhood :

As regards selection of the most respected persons in the neighbourhood, different persons interviewed in the four neighbourhood areas suggested different names for the purpose Employees of Paradip Port Trust holding such posts like foreman, quarter master of dradger, clerk, electrical helper, P.H.D. helper, P.H.D. work sarkar etc. S.D.O. electrical division, Paradip Contractor, Businessman, private medical practitioner etc. are regarded as respected persons in the neighbourhood.

Most influential persons in the neighbourhood :

Power, position, education, wealth and personality of a person are factors responsible that go a long way to make one to be reckond with as an influential one. As stated earlier, officials of high status of the Paradip Port Trust, Department of Fisheries of the State Government. Trade Unions and Professional worker like contractor are regarded as the most influential persons of the town. But this factor which plays its own role in Paradip Town does not apply effectively to the neighbourhood for which they naturally referred to medium scale employees of Paradip Port Trust and other establishment, political workers, member of merchants association, medical practitioner and businessman etc who live in the neighbourhood. Shri S.K. Mohanty, an engineering graduate holding the post of S.D.O., Electrical Division, Paradip Port Trust is regarded as one of the influential persons at the neighbourhood i.e Patrika Mahal.

As many as 6 informants from among 10 suggested the name of Shri Mohanty as one of the influential persons in the neighbourhood. First among the five influential persons in the locality (neighbourhood) is Shri B. Bhuyan, a matriculate contractor whose name was referred to by 9 interviewees.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

The trends of variation in socio-economic structure that is more or less commensurate with the process of modernisation or industrialisation are many and extensive, In sophisticated industrialised societies where life involved exclusive involvement in work, social participation of any from is mostly devoid of any charms, peace or tranquility. After the day's tremendous toil, there is hardly any time left for participation in recreational activities. This is an accepted modality that provision of recreational institution for the best use of leisure times is a sine qua non for any society.

It hardly needs reiteration that Paradip, a small town of recent origin owes its emergence for the establishment of Paradip port at the west coast of the Bay of Bengal and during a short span of 18 years of growth and existence as a port town a number of cultural and recreational institutions have came into being.

Parks and playgrounds :

Presence of active recreational facilities like park, playground, stadium, swimming pool, etc. are absolutely necessary for the urban dwellers. There exists only one playground located in front of Badapadia school which is exclusively meant for the students and the port employees only. The Friend's Club had once organised a sports tournament in this play ground.

Clubs and associations :

As regards existence of clubs in the town. there are four such clubs viz. port club, Paradip club, Srinivas Cultural Association and the Friend's club which are located in Nehru Bungalow area and staff colony area.

Port Club :

This club was established in 1968 and owns 36 members at the time of the survey. Each member subscribes rupees three towards his membership fees. The club is not associated wtih any particular caste, community or occupation group and is open for all persons to be entertained as member of this club.

One of the chief aims of his club is to develop a feeling of cultural awareness and to promote an interest in the field of cultural activities among the members and the people of the town. The club provides newspapers, various types of book, indoor game articles etc. to its members. It receives donations and monthly subscriptions from the members together with some port aid to meet the above expenses. The club claims no affiliation which any political or social forces nor with any other organisation of the town or of outside the town.

Paradip club :

This club was established in 1968 and is located within the Nehru Bungalow area. It has two employees and 51 members.

The aim of this club is to provide recreation and entertainment facilities to its members. In order to meet these expenses, each member makes a monthly contribution of Rs. 3/- and in addition, the club receives port aid. The activities of the club are limited within the port area only.

Srinivas cultural association :

This cultural association was established in 1970 in Badapadia area. It has 37 members. Each member has to pay rupees five to be a member of this cultural association. In addition, each member makes a monthly contribution to meet the expenses of various cultural activities organised by the association. Besides. it gets port aid for the above purpose. This cultural association is exclusively meant for the Telugu community of the town. The principal objective of their cultural association is to provide ample opportunity to the Telugu inhabitants of the town in the field of cultural entertainment and recreation.

Friend's club :

This club is located in staff colony and was established in 1964. It provides membership to all without any discrimination of caste, colour or creed. It has 118 members. Every member pays rupees five to become a member of this clubs. This apart, he has to pay a monthly contribution of rupees two. The aims and obligation of this club appear to be the same as enumerated earlier for other clubs and association. This club also receives aid from the port authority to meet the expenses of clutural and entertainment programmes organised by them.

Only 262 persons who are members of these four clutural organisation have the opportunity to enjoy cultural, recreational and entertainment facilities. In other words, about 3.90 per cent of the total population enjoy the bebefit of these clubs. Since the remaining 96.10 per cent are yet to avail of the pleasure and privilege, there exists ample scope and opportunity for all these four recreational institution to extent their entertainment facilities to a larger degree.

Cinema/Theatre :

Survey data reveal that there was no commercial cinema or theatre in the town at the time of survey. However, among clutural centres located in various localities of the town, Paradip Club is one that organises cinema shows at regular intervals in the club room This club has a pucca house with asbestors roof and 600 sq. ft. of floor spaca. The club has about 300 seats and almost one cinema show is organised each month, Some of the feature films like 'Suhag Rat' 'Daslakh' 'Milan' and 'Gehera Dag' were exhibited during the period under report.

As regards the theatre or opera, such programmes are organised in cultural centres namely Paradip Club, Nehru Bungalow, Devipuja Opera stage, open space at Badapadia utilized by the Friend's Club.

Paradip Club performed a social Telugu Drama called "IRIMAN TUDU" on the occasion of Republic day, 1970. Similarly Oriya social drama like 'Nua Bhauja' 'Sabata Mata' and 'Kapatapasa' were enacted in Nehru Bungalow Devipuja open stage and in the open space at Badapadia by Friend's club. The first two were staged on the occasion of Biswakarma Puja and the third on the occasion of the annual day celebration of the club.

Sports :

An analysis of survey data reveals that two annual sports were organised in the town during the period under survey. One was organised by Paradip Port Trust and the other by the high school. The Port Trust performed the sports in front of the Security Office on the occasion of Independence Day, 1971 where the employees of Paradip Port Trust participated. Similarly, the sports organised by the high school was performed in the school playground on 5th April, 1971. Here the students of the high school had participated.

Particulars of newspapers and journals :

Study of newspapers, journals and magazines do exhibit the most indispensable part of urban life. All these documents have grown to be abundantly popular among the educated persons only because such study provides ample knowledge on current affairs. Details regarding the newspepers, magazines and periodicals circulated in the town are give in the appendix at the end of the chapter.

None of the news papers/magazines presented in the table is published in Paradip Town. These are brought from outside for sale. Among the daily news papers one that maintains a wide circulation in the town is "The Samaj" (Oriya) followed by an English daily ',The Statesmen". Other daily news papars are few in number.

Among the weekly newspapers, 'Blitz' and the Illustrated weekly of India are more favourite among the educated people. These are also published in other languages such as Tamil and Bengali which are under circulation in the town. Other English weekly newspapers, viz. Screen, Current, Cine-advance, Mirror etc. are also circulated in the town though their circultion appear far too few.

Among the monthly magazines available in the town, the monthly film magazines are very popular Of the 16 monthly magazines circulated in the town, majority are film magazines. This shows that as against other magazines, the film magazines have more successfully captivated the minds of a large number of readers. One of the magazines reported to

be most popular all over India viz. Reader's Digest had no demand in the town as compared to other monthly magazines. Only five copies are under circulation in the town during the period of survey. Another magazine i. e. Bhavan's Journal holds greater demand.

Nature of leisure time activities of members belonging to different categories of households :

According to survey data, the nature of leisure time activities include radio listening, reading, indoor games, visiting friends, clubs and cinema show, playing of cards and musical instruments, out-door games, gardening walking, gossiping etc.

Table 12.1 of the Household schedule presents data on leisure time activities by locality, age and sex among the workers of Paradip town. The details are given in table 12.1

Leisure time activities among the workers of staff colony reveal that out of 30 workers in this locality, six males do not have any leisure time activity, of the rest 24 males, two males spend their leisure time in household works, 16 reading books, three in attending clubs, one each in rearing cows, outdoor games and other minor activities. Majority of these persons belong to the age group 25-34.

In residential area (Kutcha houses), as many as 37 persons (36 males and one female) have got no leisure time activity at all. Only three males of the age group of 25-34 spend their leisure time in household duties, two of these males through reading of books and one male by selling in betal shop.

Distribution of population in different categories of leisure time activity present the same trends as are noticed in staff colony and residential area (Kutcha house).

An analysis of the data reveals that majority of the persons inhabiting all the localities under survey go without any leisure time activity. The other category of leisure time activity i e. household duties claims the second rank. The population of the town dominated mostly by illiterate workers or labourers probably do not prefer to spend their leisure time in intellectual pursuits such as study of books or magazines etc. persons who spend their leisure through study of books magazines etc. belong to the highly skilled supervisory manual category.

The data on leisure time activity as contained in Table 12.2 may raise some doubt. It may not be nearest the truth to hold that each person enjoys only one leisure time activity as shown in the table. It may be that they participate in more than one leisure time activity but do derive pleasure mainly from one particular activity as shown against each in the table. For example, most of them might be reading some sort of books, but they derive more pleasure in household duties for which the same has been advocated by them as their leisure time activity. The details are given in Table 12.2

Table 12.1 : LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY BY

Locality	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex								
		14 and Below			15—19			20—24		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femals	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Staff Colony	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading Books	...	...	...	-	...	...	1	1	...
	Attending Club	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rearing the Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Playing outdoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Labour union activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 a) Residential Area Pucca Houses	Having no leisure time activity	...	-	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
	Reading Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Attending Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Labour union activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drama writting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (common)	Having no leisure time activity	5	4	1	7	7	...	7	7	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betel Shopkeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Residential Area Kutcha Houses (Inferior)	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Labour Colony	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Teaching the children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Ethnia Association	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mending the nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Slum Area	Having no leisure time activity	2	2	...	1	1	...	5	5	...
	Reading Books		...	..	...	...	...	1	1	..

LOCALITY AGE AND SEX

Age and Sex											
25—34			35—44			45—59			60+		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	3		3	3	...	...	...	—	—	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	...
11	11	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	—
2	2	...	1	1	...	—	—	...	—	—	...
—	—	—	—	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	—
.	...	—	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	1	1	...	...	—	—	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	1	—	...	...	...	—	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
8	8	...	8	8	...	2	2	—	...	...	...
2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1	1	...	1	1	...	...	—	...	—	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—
...	—	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
—	...	...	...	—	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	—
3	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2	—	2	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	5	5	...	...	—	...	...	—	...
11	11	...	12	12	...	5	5	...	...	—	...
3	3	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	—	—	...

Table 12.1 : LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY BY

Locality	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex								
		14 and Below			15—19			20—24		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6 Commercial and Industrial area	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	7	5	2	12	9	3
	Household duties	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
7 Refugee Colony Area	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	3	3		4	4	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing and selling the fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Paradip Port Area	Having no leisure time activity	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1
	Playing outdoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Playing Indoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Localities	Havinig no leisure time activity	8	7	1	20	18	2	31	28	3
	Household duties	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Attending Club	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rearing the Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Playing outdoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Playing indoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Labour union activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Drama writting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betel shopkeeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching the Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mending the nets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing and selling the fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	8	7	1	21	19	2	38	34	4

LOCALITY AGE AND SEX

Age and Sex											
25—34			35—44			44—59			60+		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	22	2	26	22	4	5	5	...	1	1	...
3	3	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	-	...	2	2	...	-	...	...
	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	. .	
6	6	...	11	10	1	2	2	...	...	...	.
2	2	-	2	2	...	-	...	-	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	-	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	66	2	64	59	5	19	19	...	1	1	...
11	9	2	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	18	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	-
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	-	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	5	5	...	-	-	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
109	105	4	84	79	5	27	27	...	1	1	...

Table 12.2 : LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY AS

Occupation	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex								
		14 and Below			15—19			20—24		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Unskilled Manual	Having no leisure time activity	6	6	—	13	11	2	17	14	3
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Playing indoor games	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing and selling the fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Skilled Manual	Having no leisure time activity	1	1	—	2	2	...	3	3	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mending the nets	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing and selling the fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
3 Lowest professional and administrative (e. g. Primary teacher	Having no leisure time activity	—	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail shop keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching the children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Small Business	Having no leisure time activity	1	—	1	3	3	...	7	7	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Highly skilled and Supervisory Manual	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	—	...	...	...	1	1	—
	Household duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Playing outdoor games	—	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Labour uinon activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Attending club	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
6 Clerks and Shop assistants	Having no leisure time activity	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...
	Household duties	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	Reading the books	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Labour union activity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
	Plaing outdoor games	...	...	...	...		...	1	1	—

RELATED TO OCCUPATION

Age and Sex											
25—34			35—44			45—49			60+		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
27	27	...	19	14	5	5	5	...	1	1	...
1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	14	...	9	9	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	12	1	23	23	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
3	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 12.2 : LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY AS

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex								
		14 and Below			15—19			20—24		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7 Intermediate Professions land salaried Posts (*e g, Secondary* teacher)	Having no leisure time activity	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reading the books	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Attending club	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	Rearing the cows	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Writting drama	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
8 Higher Professional and salaried posts	Having no leisure time activiy	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Reading the Books	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
9 Cultivators of land owned or rented	Household duties	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...
All Occupations	Having no leisure time activity	8	7	1	20	18	2	31	28	3
	Household duties	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1
	Reading the books	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
	Attending club	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Rearing the Cows	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Playing outdoor games	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	1	...
	Playing indoor games	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Labour union activity	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Writting drama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betel shopkeeper	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching children	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Mending the nets	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Fishing and selling the fish	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

RELATED TO OCCUPATION

Age and Sex											
25—34			35—44			45—59			60+		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	66	2	64	59	5	19	19	...	1	1	...
11	9	2	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
18	18	...	6	6	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

Religious centres and activities :

The important temples of Paradip town are Mahadeva temple, Gopal Jiu temple and Trinath Mandap. A preliminary study of the existence of temples, churches and mosques in the town show that during the period of origin of the urban area, there was no temple or mosque in the town except a church for the Chrestians. On festive occasions, the Hindus had to travel about nine Kms. to offer their prayers. Thus, they experienced their dire need for temples in the town, collected money and built up temples. There is no mosque in the town as revealed from the Table 12.3 (Temple Schedule).

Table 12.3

TEMPLE SCHEDULE PRELIMINARY PARTICULARS

Name of place of worship Temple etc.	Location	Name of main deity	When established	Brief history of Establishment of the place of worship (temple etc) and other important events involiving place the of worship (temple etc.)
1	2	3	4	5
Mahadev Temple	Patrika Mahal (Paradip)	Lord Mahadev (Kasi Biswanath)	1968	Previously there was a Church in Paradip port and the christians were worshiping gesus there, Hindus use to go to temple in special occasions for puja a observation and they have to travel 9 to 10 miles for that. There was nothing except "Trinath Mela" for Hindus which was observed on every Sunday of the week under a big Banyan tree. People felt the want of temple and places of worship. So they decided to collect money and other help for constructing Mahadev Temple and Gopaljew Temple. They collected Rs. 350/-and other housing materials and started construction of the temple.
Gopaljew Temple	Patrika Mahal (Paradip)	Radha and Krishna	14th Feb, 1967	Same as Mahadev Temple
Trinath Mandap	Trinath Mandap	A photo of Lord Trinath (BrahmaVishnu and Maheswar)	14th Feb, 1966	Previously in Paradip there was no temple except a Church for christians. So the Hindu people were worshiping the Lord Trinath under a Banyan tree. A Photo of Lord Trinath (Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswar) is kept under that tree which in called Trinath Mandap and Puja is being done since long time.

Mahadev Temple :

Most of the persons appear to be the staunch devotees of Lord Shiva in Paradip town. Mahadev temple is situated in Patrika Mahal Area. Its year of establishment is 1968. The main statue in the temple is in the from of 'Mahadeva', the greatest among God. Other subsidiary deities in the temple are 'Lord Ganesh' (His son) and Nandi (His bull). A large number of devotees pour in the temple for worship and darshan of Lord Shiva every Monday.

Gopaljiu Temple :

This temple located in Patrika Mahal area was established on 14th February, 1967. The deities of the temple are 'Radha' and 'Krishna', Krisbna son of 'Vasudeva' and 'Devaki' imply to the Hindus powers of super-divinith born with the view to destroying the demon king 'Kansasur' of Mathura. However, people from all walks of life offer their prayers in th e temple on the occasion of Rahas Purnima and Dolo Purnima.

Trinath Mandap :

This Mandap was built under a banyan tree in 1966. Lord Brahama, Vishnu and Maheswar are worshiped here. A photograph containing the portrait of Lord Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswar and another photo of Lord Ganesh are placed in the Mandap. people usually visit the Mandap on every 'Sankranti' day to offer their prayers.

An analysis of the above institution reveals that the number of religious institution existing in the town with their locations and probably far from adequate.

Crime statistics and institution dealing with criminal and deviant behaviour :

The details about law and order, crime and deviant behaviour as collected from Paradip Police Station threw some light on the prevailing law and order and crime situation of the town, During the period under discussion, 97 criminal cases were registered in the Paradip Police Station. Of these, one a murder case, 38 cases of theft, 7 of rioting, 15 of accidents, 10 of burglary and 26 were missellenous cases. Cases with charge-sheet submitted to court were burglary (four), theft (four), roiting (two), accidents (six) and miscellenous (two). Of the 97 cases registered, only 16 cases with charge-sheets were submitted to the court,

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Magazines	Whether daily/Weekly/-fortnightly/monthly	Language	Approximate number
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Samaj	Daily	Oriya	400
2	The Prajatantra	Daily	Oriya	22
3	The Statesman	Daily	English	110
4	The Standard	Daily	English	80
5	The Amrita Bazar Patrika	Daily	English	6
6	The Times of India	Daily	English	10
7	The Ananda Bazar Patrika	Daily	Bengali	26
8	The San Marg	Daily	Hindi	10
9	The Blitz	Weekly	English	50
10	Illustrated Weekly of India	Weekly	English	50
11	Screen	Weekly	English	20
12	Cine Advance	Weekly	English	10
13	Current	Weekly	English	5

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Magazines	Whether daily Weekly/ fortnightly/monthly	Language	Approximate number
1	2	3	4	5
14	Link	Weekly	English	2
15	Times	Weekly	English	2
16	Kum Dum	Weekly	Tamil	25
17	Kalkum	Weekly	Tamil	20
18	Bomai	Weekly	Tamil	10
19	Sports	Weekly	English	5
20	Eves	Weekly	English	7
21	Desh	Weekly	Bengali	7
22	Junior Statesman	Weekly	English	10
23	Mirror	Monthly	English	25
24	Picture Post	Monthly	English	40
25	Comics	Monthly	English	10
26	Chandamama	Monthly	Teluge	10
27	Conemamagic	Monthly	Malayalam	10
28	Cinema Jagat	Monthly	Bengali	5
29	Ulterathe	Monthly	Bengali	5
30	Nabakellola	Monthly	Bengali	5
31	Sukutara	Monthly	Bengali	5
32	Nabarabi	Monthly	Oriya	160
33	Chakranta	Monthly	Oriya	20
34	Janasahitya	Monthly	Oriya	50
35	Competition Master	Monthly	English	20
36	Compltition Review	Monthly	English	20
37	Reader's Digest	Monthly	English	5
38	Bhawan's Journal	Monthly	English	25

CHAPTER—XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

According to 1971 Census, Paradip Town, located in Kujang Tehsil, District Cuttack was not reckoned with as a town prior to 1971 Census. All demographic and economic characteristics of Paradip Town, lead one only to the inference that the recent origin of the town presents it as too tiny an urban structure. Cuttack district, during 1971 Census claimed eight towns but 6,027 inhabited villages with an area of 11,211 sq. kms. Of these eight towns, Paradip claimed to have the smallest population of 6,705 only. As against this, the total population of Cuttack district was 3,827,678 and that of Kujang Tehsil was 305,319. Paradip evolved as the first town within Kujang Tehsil in 1971. The number of urban centres per 100 villages in Orissa was 0.17 and the same in Cuttack district was 0.13 Kujang Tehsil with 636 villages claimed 0.15 urban areas per 100 villages.

The functional category of Paradip town as per 1971 Census is mono-functional transport. An attempt to compare this with its category in 1961 Census leads one no where since 1961, Paradip Town had not developed to acquire the shape and size of a town.

As elaborately enumerated earlier, there exists road communication between Paradip and the district Headquarters viz., Cuttack. An Express High Way also exists for Communication between Daitary Ore Mines and the port area. With a view to undertaking some depth probe and insight into the impact of the town on neighbouring hinter land and vice-versa, special field data from 12 villages were collected in the 'Village Schedules'. All these 12 villages lie within 5 to 22 kms. from Paradip Town and their population varies from 446 to 2,872. Further, the percentage of literacy varies from 25.49 per cent to 54.04 per cent. All these 12 villages depend on the market centres viz., Paradip, Kujang, Marshaghai and Pankapal where markets with weekly hats are located. The mode of transport available for villagers of these 12 villages are buses in most cases, bullock-carts in 2 cases and by boat in one case. Postal facilities are not available in all these villages. The nearby areas with telegraphic and telephonic facilities are Kujang and Marshaghai.

So far as educational, health and other institutions are concerned, primary schools do exist in all these villages except Pathuria. Middle schools function in 5 villages only and there exist secondary schools in only 3 of these 12 villages. Turning to availability of medical facilities, hospitals and dispensaries are available only in Kujang.

Study of the land use pattern and residential pattern reveals that 1.80 to 10.85 per cent of the land under cultivation are forest lands. Similary, cultivable fallow waste land ranges between 1.28 to 20.63 per cent. In all these 12 villages, the major percentage of land under cultivation are un-irrigated lands. Only in Kujang, Nuagaon and Dhinkia, the percentage of un-irrigated land varies from 29.27 to 33.36. In the remaining 9 villages the same varies from 56.57 per cent to 83.93 per cent.

Turning to the question of availability and use of electricity, power, fuel and food habits, it is seen that only Kujang enjoys 32 per cent of houses and Bhutamundi enjoys 2 per cent of house with electric current supply. Only three villages out of 12 enjoy radio only and transistors are enjoyed in other three villages. Both radio and transistors are enjoyed in four villages. The rest two villages are deprived of any such luxury goods, In Kujang village, there occurs, 10 per cent variation from vegetarianism to non-vegetrianism. The reverse i.e. from non-vegetarianism to vegetrianism did not occur. No houses in these specific villages did use fuel other than wood except 20 per cent of the households in Kujang using Coal as their fuel.

Coming to their economic life and source of livelihood in village Biswali, 60 per cent of the villagers take to agriculture and 26 per cent take to daily wages. In Chakradharpur, 80 per cent take to agriculture. In the remaining villages, the majority percentage of workers take to agriculture except in village Dhinkia where 29 per cent take to agriculture. 50 per cent are labourers and 18 per cent take to betal cultivation. Kujang is another village with low percentage of workers in agriculture. The crops cultivated are paddy, green-gram, black-gram mustard, groundnut, potato, kulthi, jute etc.

CHAPTER—XIV

CONCLUSION

A study of the past history of Orissa reveals profuse maritime trade in ancient Orissa by sailors and sea faring merchants. The annual fascinating ritual on Kartika Purnima day drags one to recall thousands of maritime merchants who did ply their ships through the Bay of Bengal. Many existing sculptures present unique maritime activities by merchants o Kalinga. It is proved that India had active commercial relations with the West and with Africa too in the early centuries of the Christian Era*. This had certainly resulted in the great economic prosperity of Kalinga. The specific facts behind the decline of Orissa's maritime prosperity demand depth study but the very foundation laying through inauguration of Paradip Port revives in the heart and soul of all Oriyas the past historical maritime glory and prosperity of the State which had lost its practical maritime form and value tc regain recalling the same through an annual ritual only.

After depth probe into and analysis of all the characteristics, both demographic and socio-economic, one naturally entertains inner urge to undertake analysis of hypothesis like size of city, access place of work, crime rate, municipal efficiency, education and communication facilities, and strength of family institutions and neighbourhood. Mere perusal of all chapter containing all the facts and dimensions of the socio-economic and demographic study of Paradip Town reveals that all the basic and rudimentary feature of a fresh born baby town that continues to be in a state of growth and mobility are peruptible at every stage, After all, the urban centre had its origin and birth just a little more than a decads ago and any attempts or quest for discovery of developed well grown and stabilized criteria sue moto lead one to an utter state of despaire and futility. Consequently, the veritable inference arrived at after appropriate study of each of the socio-economic, ecological demographic complexities inherent in the urban centre lead one to the single hypothesis that there exists ample and abundant scope for imbibing greater velocity of accurate urban growth traits and attainment of developed trends. Any attempt on enjoying the privilege of enhancement of the girth and bulk of this study through continuous reiteration of all the inforences enumerated earlier in each chapter will certainly drive the reader to a state of high dose of tense boredom. It is worthwhile envisaging depth examination and analysis of specific angles and dimensions of study beyond the probe already elaborated at length previously.

Paradip originating as a port town is now reckoned with as a highly industrialised area humming with sophisticated machinery. The stationery dregger or the sand pump is perhaps the only one of its kind in the world. It is the view of some that the speed of metamorphosis of this urban centre is almost supersonic. The intermediate port Development Committee recommended in 1960 that Paradip should be developed as a fair-weather lighterage port with a capacity of 5.5 lakh tonnes per year. In the Third Five Year Plan, it was contemplated to develop Paradip as an all weather intermediate port. In 1962, however, the State Government started work on the Paradip port project the on basis of the report prepared by Messers, Rendal Palmer and Tritton of U.K. Despite lapse of about decade and half since the origin of the port, the incalculable mignitude of devastating cyclones and monstrous waves that hit the coast caused terrific erosion and accretion along the coast line. All these natural calamities led to heavy loss of marine structures. The Paradip Port Trust Authority have been waging war against these natural calamities for reduction of the loss of life and economy. As enumerated earlier, the port is encountered with thorough inflow of sand silt from the south with the littoral drift in the East coast.

* Sidelights on history and culture of Orissa edited by M.N. Das

The scheme with regard to send pump at Paradip is reckoned with as the most modern installation and the only one of its kind in the dredging world.

Industries which demand components of imported raw materials or large scale industries oriented to manufacture out-puts for export seek naturally their excellent venue. In a port area where all these privilege can be enjoyed fully and absolutely, the chance of future installation of a Steel Plant, Fertiliser Industry appear too rampant with all the optimism that the Paradip Port area certainly deserves installation of all these heavy industries.

It is a fact that the Paradip Port continues to suffer due to lack of railway communication with its mineral hinterland. The need of railway communication in between the one area and the Paradip Port is indeed, essential, such demand develops suitable emotion in all concerned that grows and grows with voluminous strength which may see materialisation of this hope and dream in the near future.

The recent origin and the low speed of development appear well reflected in a the urban characteristics studied through field survey. For example, the overall population of Paradip Town is only 6,705 according to 1971 Census. The density per sq.km. is 288 which can demand no comparison with the other developed urban areas of the country. Instances of over-crowded dense unrecognised slum areas are many in Paradip Town and if any of its inhabitants simply nourishes hopeful desires of annihillation of slum today to create multi-storeyed skyscrapers tomorrow, the same is apt to vanish into thin air in no time. When the aim behind creation of the urban centre is export of ore through establishment of a port, it is, indeed, not feasible for the port Trust Authority to concentrate exclusively on urban development and planning. It is, indeed a fact that the existing pace of urban growth planning and development demand great scope for improvement.

When the town originated with 6,705 population in 1971, its subsequent growth to 33,047 in 1981 Census owes its origin to high magnitude of migrant's migration for settlement. Of the total migrants, it is but seen that the majority hailed from the rural areas. To add to after migration, such occupations which represent production and related workers, transport equipment operation and labourers constitute the highest number of persons i.e, 1,084 or 41.06% of the total number of workers.

If the maritime merchandise of the past history led to annual ritual on Kartika Purnima and the latter ended up with foundation of Paradip Port Trust, the time attaining required for a well developed future shape and size of Paradip Port Town appear calculable. If this study of Paradip has been ventured to depict the shape of adolescence of this town, all the scope for cynicism or scepticism will cease to exist if a restudy is started when this port would reach its state of adulthood.

An introspection on the analysis of the various characteristics of Paradip town such as its socio-economic structure, structural composition of various units, demographic trends, cultural heritage, the role of the political and administrative machineries and its impact on towns, villages and hinterlands as spelt out in preceeding chapters entails theoritical orientation and hypothetical consideration.

The town, by virtue of its recent origin fails to provide all the facilities available in big cities. However, the growth potential of Paradip suggests that the areas adjacent to the port and north of Atharbanki will face rapid urbanisation. Industries, trade and commerce and dormitory towns are expected to be developed within a very short period of time.

But the industrial link of Paradip with the identified industrial belts of the State like (1) Rourkela-Bonai-Talcher-Cuttack-Paradip (2) Nayagarh-Tomka-Daitari-Paradip (3) Bolangir-Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rajgangpur-Rourkela-Paradip will exert greater impact upon the traditional occupational structure of the region.

The occupational pattern of the town as discussed in the preceding chapters will undergo substantial change in next few years. Owing to location of government and semi-government offices, educational institutions business establishments, heavy

and medium industries will form the core of development in the field of trade and commerce, transport and professional skilled services.

The accentuated growth of urbanisation will provide employment avenues for mainly the population of the Mahanadi deltaic region, the most populous region of the state (with about 900 persons per sq. mile). This region with predominant rural settlements, low percentage of non-agricultural labour force and backward economy will have an immediate impact of urbanisation of Paradip port township Moreover, about three fourth of the population of this region are non-workers and this dependency will increase further in future with the increase in population, And Paradip township will certainly provide employment facilities to the ever-growing population of this region. On the otherhand it is contemplated that major industries like steel plant, fertiliser plant, shipbuilding yard, etc. are to be located in Paradip and will thus provide employment to the neighbouring as well as to the people of its hinterland. These industries alongwith some ancillary medium and small scale industries will bring about substantial socio-economic transformation of the people of this region ingeneral and of the Mahanadi delta in particular.

The housing pattern and problem as enumerated earlier may be categorised as (1) the existing housing deficit (2) acute housing congestion (3) physically deteriorated structures.

Barring some quarters provided to the port trust employees. unauthorised hutments have come up in a most disorderly manner under unhealthy and unhygienic surroundings because of large scale migration. There was hardly any house to accommodate the influx of these migrants and as a consequence they build up their own temporary dwellings in the available vacant space.

In the social structure inter-caste living in residential localities is prevalent. Except occasional out-break of violence among rival factions of the member of different port workers' union, of the normal living in the town is peaceful.

Coming to the communication and educational facilities it is seen that the master plan of Paradip Port township provides details of the existence of roads and streets which constitute 2.19 per cent of total master plan area as against 3.93 per cent claimed by railways. However, the residential streets have pucca roads with black toped or morum surface The unauthorised slum dwellings have been scattered here and there in rows beside the major roads and have been deprived of any street or road facilities.

The number of educational institutions at present appear inadequate. And the pressure will accentuate with the implementation of full development schemes of the port. In order to meet the future demand on education, the port trust authorities have contemplated to establish number or primary schools in each localities, seven higher secondary schools, one art and science co-education college alongwith one technical or engineering college which will cater to the educational requirements of the people of the town and its hinterland areas to some extent.

Over and above, this historic place is in the process of transition and the process is rapid and steady. The economy is tilting towards a mixed economy rather than commercial or industrial. The influx of migrants is form its nearby areas barring a few migrants from other states and abroad. Its linkage with its hinterlands will bring out gradual transformation over the socio-economic life of the people of the region, Because of its recent set up, the town has yet to gain much from the impact of urbanisation and its dissemination to the region will take sometime in the years to come.