



# CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

SERIES—14

## **ORISSA**

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### PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971  
ORISSA  
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## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

### Census of India 1971 — Provisional Population Totals — Orissa

A. POPULATION OF ORISSA	..	Total	21,934,827
		Males	11,028,036
		Females	10,906,791
B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1961—71		+24.99 per cent	
C. DENSITY OF POPULATION	..	141 per Sq. Km.	
D. SEX RATIO	..	989 Females per 1,000 Males	
E. LITERACY RATE	..	Total	26.12 per cent
		Males	38.35 per cent
		Females	13.75 per cent
F. PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION	..		8.27 per cent
G. WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (i. e., Proportion of Economically Active Workers to Total Population)		Total	31.64 per cent
		Males	55.44 per cent
		Females	7.58 per cent



# INTRODUCTION





## A. BACKGROUND

The population count of Orissa for 1971 Census was held between the 10th March and the 3rd April, 1971 with the sunrise of 1st April as the reference date. On the night of the 31st March the count of houseless persons was taken and between the 1st and 3rd April the Enumerators made a revisit to their respective Blocks and brought their records up-to-date as on 1st April taking into account new births and deaths that had occurred between their last visit to the household and 1st April and also the visitors who had not been enumerated elsewhere.

2. By a system of relay provisional totals of population by sex and literates compiled from the Abstracts prepared by the Enumerators themselves were collected and consolidated first at the Charge level and then at the District level and communicated by telegram by the District Census Officers to the Director of Census Operations and to the Registrar General of India. This was done by the 6th April and on the following day, that is, on the 7th April, the provisional figures for the State were telegraphically communicated by the Director to the Registrar General, India. The all-India provisional population figures and those for individual States were officially released by the Registrar General, India on the 12th April. On the 15th April the provisional figures of the State of Orissa and of the districts were announced by the Director, Census, Orissa in a Press conference at Cuttack. These figures however are only the preliminary totals compiled from the Abstracts furnished by the Census Enumerators themselves and as such are bound to have their limitations. These can be confirmed only after the Census Schedules are fully processed in

the Regional Tabulation Offices set up at important centres of the State. After final tabulation a series of cross-tabulations of the Census data will be brought out to present the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population in a meaningful way. It is my anxiety to make available to the Government and people the first results of 1971 Census count as quickly as possible after completion of enumeration.

3. Census by its nature and dimensions needs most careful planning of its different stages and long and systematic preparations which continued for a period of over two years. The primary object, to start with, was to locate every household throughout the State to ensure complete coverage without leaving any scope for any omission or duplication. For this the districts were broken down to the lowest administrative unit, namely, the village. Complete and up-to-date lists of villages were finalised through verification on ground by the Revenue agency and got plotted on outline maps of police stations. In unsurveyed areas the villages and other habitations were located through a rapid survey and similarly plotted on the Police Station maps. The urban areas were demarcated. In addition to Municipalities and N. A. Cs which were treated as towns, 17 other places were designated as Census towns. For 1971 Census the total number of villages was 51,417 and that of towns 81.

4. About a year ago, as a preparatory measure, the first phase of Census enumeration, namely, the house-numbering and houselisting had been taken up and completed throughout the State. Besides numbering every house and household

in a Block, the enumerator collected certain basic particulars, such as, the purpose for which the Census houses were used, the material of wall and roof of the constructions, the tenure status of households, approximate number of persons living in the household, the number of rooms occupied, etc. Besides, all the establishments were specially listed and certain particulars of each establishment were collected. These are expected to provide valuable data particularly in regard to the unorganised sector of establishments. The particulars collected on the list are currently under tabulation and will be published as a part of Census publication in due course.

5. Apart from official maps, lay-out sketches of Blocks had been prepared by the Enumerators showing therein the location of every house with the house number. This provided an excellent frame for carving out Enumerator Blocks for actual enumeration. The total number of Enumerator Blocks in the State added up to a total of 57,969. The number of Enumerators and Supervisors who were in position for the actual enumeration was 33,934 and 6,820 respectively. The enumeration staff were drawn almost entirely from the local school teachers. Intensive training was given to the Enumerators and Supervisors at a large number of centres widely dispersed throughout the State during the months of November, 1970 to February, 1971. There were altogether 1,414 centres manned by 1,392 Training Officers drawn from different Departments. Each Enumerator and Supervisor attended a series of 6 to 8 training classes at the centre to which he was attached. Maximum emphasis was laid on practical exercise.

6. The Registrar General, India visited Orissa in the first week of December, 1970. He covered about half the number of the districts of the State — from Ganjam to Rourkela and visited a number of training classes in session. In a speech broadcast from All India Radio, Cuttack on conclusion of his tour he said:

*“The last two or three days I have had the opportunity of touring several districts of Orissa to witness the Training Programme. I had the good fortune to see a number of training classes that were being run in towns as well as the remote tribal areas. I was greatly impressed by the complete dedication and the imaginative approach that was brought to bear by every official of the State Government as well as of the local bodies that were associated with the Census work. I was struck by the intelligence and understanding that was being shown by every trainee enumerator. If this standard were to be maintained throughout the country, of which I feel confident, I have every hope that the next Census which, you may know, marks the completion of hundred years of Census taking in the country will be one of our very best”.*

7. Actual enumeration was taken up and completed strictly on Schedule. In certain hilly and inaccessible agency tracts in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput and in the difficult terrain up the Simlipal hills in Mayurbhanj district, advance enumeration was taken up with the approval of the Registrar General, India.

8. The population count by door to door canvassing method is a colossal task and this could be fulfilled due to the zeal and dedicated work put in by the Census Officers at different levels on the one hand and through the whole-hearted co-operation of the people on the other.

8.1. I owe a special debt of gratitude to the primary and other local school teachers who formed the backbone of the Census Operations. The District Census Officers and the Officers in the District Census hierarchy, viz., Subdivisional Officers, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers Executive Officers of Municipalities and Notified, Area Councils, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and other Extension Officers put in their best in their

respective spheres and it is on account of their individual and collective endeavour that this colossal task could be carried through without a hitch. I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to them and also to the District Magistrates for their keen interest and leadership.

8.2. At the State Government level, I must place on record my respectful gratitude to the Governor of Orissa for his blessings and the message to the people of Orissa which he was pleased to broadcast on the eve of the Census enumeration. I am grateful to the Chief Secretary Shri G. C. L. Joneja, I. A. S. and to Shri A. K. Barren, M. C., I. A. S, former Chief Secretary and now Member, Board of Revenue, who in spite of their heavy pre-occupations, had readily obliged in issuing directives to the Departments and Heads of Departments for extending the fullest co-operation for the success of the Census. I am indebted to Shri G. C. Das, I. A. S, Commissioner, Northern Division, Shri P. K. Chakravarty, I. A. S, Commissioner, Central Division and Shri H. K. Ghosh, I. A. S, Commissioner, Southern Division for all the help and advice they had readily extended to me in getting over my difficulties. The help and co-operation extended by Shri R. K. Rath, I. A. S, Secretary, Education Department, Shri B. N. Rath, ex-D. P. I. (Schools), Shri U. N. Misra, Superintendent of the

Orissa Government Press and his Deputy Shri N. Mahapatra and staff were invaluable and I must acknowledge my gratitude to them. I owe a deep debt of gratitude and apology to Shri B. K. Mahanti, I. A. S, Secretary, Revenue Department—gratitude for the great help and support he had ungrudgingly given to me ever since the beginning, and apology for having constantly worried him with my various problems. He not merely took Census as part of his normal responsibility but also saw to it that every member of the Revenue Administration in the district did attach a high priority to his Census assignment.

8.3. I am fortunate to have a set of dedicated and loyal officers and staff at the Directorate. My grateful thanks are due to them. I must make particular mention of Shri K. C. Mahapatra, Deputy Director, Shri S. K. Swain, Investigator, Tabulation Officers Shri N. Mahanti and Shri N. Tripathy and the staff under them who worked day and night to ensure receipt, compilation and printing of the data on provisional figures which are presented in this booklet.

8.4. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge my deep feeling of gratitude to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, I. A. S, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India for the inspiration and guidance and all his personal kindness. He was indeed the moving spirit behind every single activity.

## B. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### Size and distribution of population

9. According to provisional population figures recorded by 1971 Census as on the 1st April 1971, Orissa has a total population of 21,934,827 consisting of 11,028,036 Males and 10,906,791 Females. This is 4.01 per cent of India's total population of 547 millions in round figures as recorded in 1971 Census. Orissa

maintains its 11th position in the ranking among States and Union Territories. Statement 1 gives the States and Union Territories and other areas of the Country arranged in the order of the population size.

9.1. The distribution of population among the districts of the State in 1961 and 1971 is given in Statement 2.

### STATEMENT 1

#### Statement showing the ranking of States, Union territories and other areas in population size

Rank in 1971	States, Union Territories and other areas in order of population size	Population 1971	Percentage to total population of India	Rank in 1961	
1	2	3	4	5	
	<b>INDIA</b>	..	<b>546,955,945</b>	<b>100.00</b>	
	<b>States</b>				
1	Uttar Pradesh	..	88,299,453	16.14	1
2	Bihar	..	56,387,296	10.31	2
3	Maharashtra	..	50,295,081	9.20	3
4	West Bengal	..	44,440,095	8.12	5
5	Andhra Pradesh	..	43,394,951	7.93	4
6	Madhya Pradesh	..	41,449,729	7.58	7
7	Tamil Nadu	..	41,103,125	7.51	6
8	Mysore	..	29,224,046	5.34	8
9	Gujarat	..	26,660,929	4.87	9
10	Rajasthan	..	25,724,142	4.70	10
11	Orissa	..	21,934,827	4.01	11
12	Kerala	..	21,280,397	3.89	12
13	Assam	..	14,857,314	2.72	14
14	Punjab	..	13,472,972	2.46	13
15	Haryana	..	9,971,165	1.82	15
16	Jammu & Kashmir	..	4,615,176	0.84	16
17	Delhi	..	4,044,338	0.74	18
18	Himachal Pradesh	..	3,424,332	0.63	17
19	Tripura	..	1,556,822	0.29	19
20	Manipur	..	1,069,555	0.20	20
21	Meghalaya	..	983,336	0.18	21
22	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	857,180	0.16	22
23	Nagaland	..	515,561	0.10	23
24	Pondicherry	..	471,347	0.09	24
25	N. E. F. A.	..	444,744	0.08	25
26	Chandigarh	..	256,979	0.05	26
27	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	115,090	0.02	27
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	74,165	0.01	28
29	L. M. & A. Islands	..	31,798	0.01	29

## STATEMENT 2

## Distribution of population by Districts in 1961 and 1971

State/Districts	Population 1971			Population 1961			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>ORISSA</b>	..	21,934,827	11,028,036	10,906,791	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260
Sambalpur	..	1,844,180	931,486	912,694	1,508,686	756,163	752,523
Sundargarh	..	1,030,813	530,342	500,471	758,617	396,214	362,403
Keonjhar	..	955,274	482,324	472,950	743,315	375,090	368,225
Mayurbhanj	..	1,429,664	718,734	710,930	1,204,043	604,756	599,287
Balasore	..	1,832,678	929,180	903,498	1,415,923	717,340	698,583
Cuttack	..	3,828,578	1,925,211	1,903,367	3,063,072	1,532,583	1,530,489
Dhenkanal	..	1,294,126	653,881	640,245	1,026,553	515,620	510,933
Baudh-Khondmals	..	619,924	309,244	310,680	514,427	255,685	258,742
Bolangir	..	1,263,537	633,607	629,930	1,068,686	534,219	534,467
Kalahandi	..	1,163,488	578,492	584,996	946,874	468,766	478,108
Koraput	..	2,041,516	1,030,963	1,010,553	1,561,051	784,278	776,773
Ganjam	..	2,291,667	1,121,600	1,170,067	1,872,530	899,329	973,201
Puri	..	2,339,382	1,182,972	1,156,410	1,865,069	930,543	934,526

9.2. Among the districts, Cuttack continues to be the most populous district of the State having a population of 38.3 lakhs which constitutes 17.45 per cent of the total population of the State and Baudh-Khondmals as the least populous district with a population of 6.2 lakhs accounting for 2.83 per cent of the State's population. Cuttack is followed by Puri (23.4 lakhs), Ganjam

(22.9 lakhs) and Koraput (20.4 lakhs). The districts have generally maintained the rank which they held in 1961 except for an interchange of places between Puri and Ganjam, Koraput and Sambalpur, and Dhenkanal and Bolangir. The statement below gives the districts of the State arranged in the order of the population size in 1971 and ranking in 1961 and 1971.

## STATEMENT 3

## Statement showing the ranking of Districts in population size

Rank in 1971	Districts in order of population size	Population 1971	Percentage to total population	Rank in 1961
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Orissa</b>	..	<b>21,934,827</b>	<b>100.00</b>
1	Cuttack	..	3,828,578	17.45
2	Puri	..	2,339,382	10.67
3	Ganjam	..	2,291,667	10.45
4	Koraput	..	2,041,516	9.31
5	Sambalpur	..	1,844,180	8.41
6	Balasore	..	1,832,678	8.35
7	Mayurbhanj	..	1,429,664	6.52
8	Dhenkanal	..	1,294,126	5.90
9	Bolangir	..	1,263,537	5.76
10	Kalahandi	..	1,163,488	5.30
11	Sundargarh	..	1,030,813	4.70
12	Keonjhar	..	955,274	4.35
13	Baudh-Khondmals	..	619,924	2.83

9.3. The statement 4 below gives the ranking of each district according to area and population in 1971 and 1961. It will be seen that Koraput having the largest area among the districts constitutes 17.13 per cent of the total area of the State, while its population makes up only 9.31 per cent of the total population. The smallest district is Balasore

which accounts for 4.16 per cent of the total area of the State while its population is 8.35 per cent of the total population. The ranking according to area has been worked out on the basis of area figures as on the 1st January 1966 supplied by the Central Statistical Organisation.

STATEMENT 4  
Ranking of Districts by area and population

Districts	Population 1971			Rank in Population 1961	Area		Rank in Area 1961
	Population	Percentage to total population of Orissá	Rank in Population		Percentage to State area	1971 Rank in area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack	3,828,578	17.45	1	1	7.04	6	7
Puri	2,339,382	10.67	2	3	6.64	9	8
Ganjam	2,291,667	10.45	3	2	8.03	3	4
Koraput	2,041,516	9.31	4	5	17.13	1	1
Sambalpur	1,844,180	8.41	5	4	11.24	2	2
Balasore	1,832,678	8.35	6	6	4.16	13	13
Mayurbhanj	1,429,664	6.52	7	7	6.68	8	9
Dhenkanal	1,294,126	5.90	8	9	6.95	7	6
Bolangir	1,263,537	5.76	9	8	5.71	11	11
Kalahandi	1,163,488	5.30	10	10	7.75	4	3
Sundargarh	1,030,813	4.70	11	11	6.23	10	10
Konjhar	955,274	4.35	12	12	5.33	12	12
Baudh-Khondmals	619,924	2.83	13	13	7.11	5	5

9.4. Besides Cuttack city, which was the only city in 1961 Census with a population of 146,308, three other towns, viz., Rourkela, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur have qualified to be designated as cities. Cuttack city has recorded a population of 194,036, Bhubaneswar 105,514, Rourkela 172,536 and Berhampur 117,635 in 1971. Even excluding the Civil Township of Rourkela, Steel Township alone has crossed the one-lakh limit having now a population of 125,427.

#### Growth Rate

10. The growth rate of the State's population in the decade 1961—71 works out to 24.99 per cent as against 19.82 per cent in the preceding decade 1951—61 (Table I). The all-India growth rate which was 21.64 per cent in 1951—61 has gone up to 24.57 per cent over the last decade. The growth rate recorded in the current census is the highest since 1901 as will be seen from Table II. Beginning from

1901 for three decades, viz., 1901—11, 1921—31 and 1931—41 the growth rate ranged between 10 to 12 per cent. During the decade 1911—21 it had dropped to minus 1·94 per cent. In the decade 1941—51 the growth rate recorded was 6·38 per cent. From 1951 there has been a significant rise and in the decade 1951—61 it was 19·82 per cent which has further improved to 24·99 per cent in 1971. The progressive growth rate since 1901 is 112·90 per cent compared to 70·33 per cent in 1961. The statement below gives the decadal growth rate as well as progressive growth rate since 1901.

#### STATEMENT 5

##### Statement showing the Population Growth of Orissa from 1901—1971

Year	Population	Percentage of decadal Growth rate	Percentage of progressive Growth rate over 1901
1	2	3	4
1901	.. 10,302,917	..	..
1911	.. 11,378,875	+10·44	+10·44
1921	.. 11,158,586	-1·94	+8·31
1931	.. 12,491,056	+11·94	+21·24
1941	.. 13,767,988	+10·22	+33·63
1951	.. 14,645,946	+6·38	+42·15
1961	.. 17,548,846	+19·82	+70·33
1971	.. 21,934,827	+24·99	+112·90

10.1. The annual rate of growth works out roughly to 2·5 per cent during the decade which is the same as the all-India average. The statement below gives a comparative picture of the growth rate of population districtwise in the decades 1961—71 and 1951—61 and the rate of variation. It will be seen that the rate of growth for the State as a whole in the decade 1961—71 is 26·08 per cent faster than what it was in the previous decade.

#### STATEMENT 6

##### Statement showing the growth rate of population districtwise 1961—71 and its comparison with 1951—61 growth rate

Sl. No.	State/Districts	Percentage of growth rate of population		Percentage of variation of Col. 3 over Col. 4
		1961—71	1951—61	
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>ORISSA</b> ..	<b>+24·99</b>	<b>+19·82</b>	<b>+26·08</b>
1	Sambalpur ..	+22·24	+15·89	+39·96
2	Sundargarh ..	+35·88	+37·38	-4·01
3	Keonjhar ..	+28·52	+26·32	+8·36
4	Mayurbhanj ..	+18·74	+17·03	+10·04
5	Balasore ..	+29·43	+28·02	+5·03
6	Cuttack ..	+24·99	+21·15	+18·16
7	Dhenkanal ..	+26·07	+22·63	+15·20
8	Baudh-Khondmals	+20·51	+12·59	+62·91
9	Bolangir ..	+18·23	+16·43	+10·96
10	Kalahandi ..	+22·88	+17·53	+30·52
11	Koraput ..	+30·78	+18·03	+70·72
12	Ganjam ..	+22·38	+15·24	+46·85
13	Puri ..	+25·43	+18·39	+38·28

10.2. Districtwise, the growth rate is the highest in Sundargarh district being 35·88 per cent which is mainly due to industrialisation followed by Koraput (30·78 per cent), where the increase is in all probability due to influx of refugees and development of Sunabeda Township. In districts Balasore (29·43 per cent), Keonjhar (28·52 per cent), Dhenkanal (26·07 per cent) and Puri (25·43 per cent) the growth rate is higher than the State average of 24·99 per cent. The growth rate of Cuttack is similar to the State average of 24·99 per cent. In the remaining districts, namely, Sambalpur (22·24 per cent), Mayurbhanj (18·74 per cent), Baudh-Khondmals (20·51 per cent), Bolangir (18·23 per cent), Kalahandi (22·88 per cent) and Ganjam (22·38 per cent) the growth rate is lower than the State average.



10.3. A statement showing the distribution of districts according to higher or lower growth rates of population recorded by them as compared to the all-Orissa average in 1971 and 1961 is given below.

STATEMENT 7

Districts which show a higher or similar growth rate than the all Orissa average both in 1971 and 1961	Districts which show a higher growth rate than the all Orissa average in 1971 but a lower rate in 1961	Districts which show a lower growth rate than the all Orissa average in 1971 but a higher rate in 1961	Districts which show a lower growth rate than the all Orissa average both in 1971 and 1961
1	2	3	4
Sundargarh	Koraput	Nil	Sambalpur
Keonjhar	Puri		Mayurbhanj
Balasore	..	..	Baudh-Khondmals
Cuttack	..	..	Bolangir
Dhenkanal	..	..	Kalahandi Ganjam

10.4. As against the state growth rate of 24.99 per cent the Rural and Urban growth rate for the State is respectively 22.39 per cent and 63.52 per cent. The districtwise Rural and Urban growth rate is given in Table V.

### Density

11. The density of population of the State as recorded in 1961 Census was 113 persons per Sq. Km which has gone up to 141 in 1971. The national average which was 138 persons per Sq. Km is now 182. Among the districts Cuttack continues to be the most thickly populated area, the density being 349 persons per Sq. Km. Balasore ranks second with 283 followed by Puri (226). The lowest density has been observed in case of Baudh-Khondmals district (56 persons) preceded by Koraput (76) and Kalahandi (96).

11.1. The statement below gives the ranking of Districts according to density in 1971 and 1961.

STATEMENT 8

### Statement showing the Districts arranged in the order of Density of Population

(Density of population of Orissa: 141 per Sq. Km.)

Rank in 1971	Districts	Density of population per Sq. Km. in 1971	Density of population per Sq. Km. in 1961	Rank in 1961
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cuttack	349	278	1
2	Balasore	283	218	2
3	Puri	226	180	3
4	Ganjam	183	153	4
5	Bolangir	142	121	5
6	Mayurbhanj	137	116	6
7	Dhenkanal	120	94	7
8	Keonjhar	115	89	8
9	Sundargarh	106	77	11
10	Sambalpur	105	86	9
11	Kalahandi	96	82	10
12	Koraput	76	57	12
13	Baudh-Khondmals	56	46	13

**Sex ratio**

12. Orissa is one of the States in India which had maintained surplus female population up to 1961. But a trend of persistent decline in the number of females had set in since the year 1921. In 1921 there were 1,086 females per 1,000 males. The surplus of 86 females for every 1,000 males was reduced to 67 in 1931, to 53 in 1941, to 22 in 1951 and to 1 in 1961. In the present Census the ratio has further declined to 989 females for every 1,000 males which means a reduction of 11 females for every 1,000 males. The national ratio is 932 females in 1971.

12.1. Among the districts a favourable female

ratio is observed in case of Ganjam (43), Kalahandi (11) and Baudh-Khondmals (5). In the rest of the 10 districts there has been a uniform reduction in the female ratio. Cuttack has recorded the State ratio of 989 females for every 1,000 males. Another district which has also shown the same sex ratio as 989 is Mayurbhanj. It is interesting to observe that Sundargarh district which had recorded 915 females per 1,000 males in 1961 Census has improved its female ratio to 944 whereas in Balasore the ratio has fallen by 2 females for every 1,000 males over the last decade. The statement below shows the distribution of sex ratio in the districts according to ranges.

**STATEMENT 9**  
**Statement showing the Distribution of Districts according to Different ranges of Sex Ratio**  
(Orissa State: 989 Females per 1000 Males)

More than 1020 1	1000 to 1020 2	991 to 999 3	981 to 990 4	950 to 980 5	Below 950 6
Ganjam (1043)	Kalahandi (1011)	Bolangir (994)	Keonjhar (981)	Sambalpur (980)	Sundargarh (944)
	Baudh-Khondmals (1005)		Mayurbhanj (989)	Balasore (972)	
			Cuttack (989)	Dhenkanal (979)	
				Koraput (980)	
				Puri (978)	

12.2. In the 4 cities of the State, viz., Cuttack, Rourkela, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur, the sex ratio has ranged between 727 to 776 in case of the first three cities while in case of Berhampur, it is 930 females per 1,000 males.

12.3. While the overall sex ratio for the State is 989 females per 1,000 males the ratio in rural areas is 1,003 and in urban areas 846 females. The rural and urban ratio for different districts is given below.

**STATEMENT 10**  
**Rural and Urban Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) 1971**

State/Districts 1	Total 2	Rural 3	Urban 4
<b>ORISSA</b>	989	1,003	846
Sambalpur	980	998	847
Sundargarh	944	996	788
Keonjhar	981	992	840
Mayurbhanj	989	994	847
Balasore	972	980	849
Cuttack	989	1,009	774
Dhenkanal	979	988	796
Baudh-Khondmals	1,005	1,009	875
Bolangir	994	1,000	922
Kalahandi	1,011	1,015	937
Koraput	989	985	930
Ganjam	1,043	1,056	957
Puri	978	1,000	790

**Literacy**

13. The rate of literacy has gone up from 21.66 per cent in 1961 to 26.12 per cent in 1971. The corresponding all-India rate was 24.03 per cent in 1961 and is 29.35 per cent in 1971. According to population, Orissa ranks 11th in India but in literacy it occupies the 21st place. The age group 0—4 is included in the total population for purpose of the present calculation. The literacy rate will however slightly go up when the break-up of this age group becomes available and is excluded from the total population.

13.1. The male and female literacy rate in 1971 is respectively 38.35 per cent and 13.75 per cent. Sexwise, literacy among females however has improved from 8.65 in 1961 to 13.75 per cent in 1971 which means an increase

of 5.10 per cent while that in case of males the improvement is from 34.68 per cent to 38.35 per cent with a rise of 3.67 per cent. The details of sexwise literacy rates in the current Census are given in Table IV.

13.2. Among the districts, Cuttack has the highest literacy rate of 36.37 per cent followed by Puri (35.42 per cent) and Balasore (33.96 per cent). The lowest rate is observed in Koraput (10.57 per cent) and the district above it is Kalahandi (13.74 per cent). In respect of females, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in case of Cuttack (22.49 per cent) followed by Puri (20.64 per cent) and Balasore (19.60 per cent). The lowest is Kalahandi (4.53 per cent) which is preceded by Koraput (4.91 per cent). The statement below shows the ranking of districts in 1961 and 1971 according to literacy.

**STATEMENT 11**

**Statement showing the Districts arranged in the order of literacy ranking in 1971 Census and comparison with 1961**

Rank in 1971	Districts	Literacy rate in 1971	Literacy rate in 1961	Rank in 1961	Percentage increase of Literacy (Variation of Col. 3 over Col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cuttack	36.37	29.82	1	+21.97
2	Puri	35.42	29.49	2	+20.11
3	Balasore	33.96	29.49	3	+15.16
4	Dhenkanal	27.41	23.45	4	+16.89
5	Sambalpur	27.00	22.93	5	+17.75
6	Sundargarh	26.28	19.71	7	+33.33
7	Ganjam	24.39	21.32	6	+14.40
8	Keonjhar	20.99	17.66	9	+18.86
9	Bolangir	19.73	14.59	10	+35.23
10	Baudh-Khondmals	19.67	17.69	8	+11.19
11	Mayurbhanj	17.90	14.18	11	+26.23
12	Kalahandi	13.74	11.06	12	+24.23
13	Koraput	10.57	8.31	13	+27.20

13.3. As was expected, the rate of literacy in the Urban area is much higher than in Rural area. In the State as a whole against the total literacy rate of 26.12 per cent, the Rural rate is 24.07 per cent while the Urban rate is 48.90 per cent. Among the districts the highest Urban literacy rate is observed in Puri District (57.61

per cent) mainly due to location of the State Capital at Bhubaneswar and the lowest is found in Keonjhar district. The highest Rural literacy rate is seen in Cuttack district and the lowest in Koraput district. The statement below gives the Rural and Urban literacy rates for the State and districts.

## STATEMENT 12

## Statement showing sexwise literacy in Rural and Urban Areas by Districts

State/Districts	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
ORISSA	T	26.12	38.35	13.75
	R	24.07	36.23	11.94
	U	48.90	60.02	35.75
Sambalpur	T	27.00	40.52	13.20
	R	24.26	37.84	10.66
	U	48.11	59.64	34.50
Sundargarh	T	26.28	36.73	15.21
	R	19.21	29.02	9.37
	U	49.61	59.51	37.04
Keonjhar	T	20.99	32.12	9.64
	R	19.76	30.78	8.65
	U	37.20	48.45	23.82
Mayurbhanj	T	17.90	27.93	7.76
	R	16.83	26.76	6.83
	U	55.30	65.51	43.23
Balasore	T	33.96	47.92	19.60
	R	33.26	47.37	18.86
	U	46.05	56.77	33.44
Cuttack	T	36.37	50.09	22.49
	R	34.83	48.71	21.07
	U	55.11	64.90	42.47
Dhenkanal	T	27.41	41.74	12.78
	R	26.49	40.79	12.01
	U	49.53	62.37	33.39
Baudh-Khondmals	T	19.67	32.82	6.59
	R	18.71	31.71	5.84
	U	49.24	64.72	31.55
Bolangir	T	19.73	32.16	7.24
	R	17.81	30.09	5.54
	U	46.17	59.52	31.68
Kalaandi	T	13.74	23.05	4.53
	R	12.49	21.57	3.54
	U	38.35	51.13	24.72
Koraput	T	10.57	16.12	4.91
	R	7.97	12.96	2.91
	U	39.67	50.53	27.99
Ganjam	T	24.39	37.80	11.54
	R	21.56	34.90	8.91
	U	46.51	59.36	33.09
Puri	T	35.42	49.87	20.64
	R	33.06	47.84	18.28
	U	57.61	66.97	45.75

13.4. Among the 4 Cities of the State the highest rate has been observed in the capital city of Bhubaneswar (62.53 per cent) and the lowest in Berhampur city (50.67 per cent). As will be seen from Table III, female literacy is the highest in Bhubaneswar (50.46 per cent) and the lowest in Berhampur (37.94 per cent) cities. The male literacy is also the highest in Bhubaneswar (71.31 per cent) and the lowest in Berhampur (62.51 per cent). Bhubaneswar city shows a higher literacy rate than the Union Territories Chandigarh (61.24 per cent) and Delhi (56.65 per cent) though the State rate is much lower compared with other States.

#### Urbanisation

14. In 1961 Census 19 Municipalities, 28 N. A. Cs and 15 Census towns, i. e., in all 62 places were taken as Urban areas. In the present Census 25 Municipalities, 39 N. A. Cs and 17 Census towns, in all 81 places have been taken as Urban areas.

14.1. The percentage of Urban to Total population of the State in 1971 is 8.27 against the 1961 percentage of 6.32. In the context of inclusion of 19 new places as Urban areas in 1971 Census the increase in the proportion of Urban population seems to be very much on the low side. The State percentage falls much below the all-India percentage of 17.98 as recorded in 1961. The corresponding 1971 figure for India is not yet available. The State continues to be one of the least urbanised States with 91.73 per cent of its population living in rural areas.

14.2. In the districtwise Rural and Urban composition of population (Table V) the highest percentage of Urban population is recorded in Sundargarh District (23.25 per cent) which is mainly due to development of the Rourkela Township during the last decade. Incidentally it may be mentioned that although Cuttack is the largest City of the State its population constitutes only 5.07 per cent of the district whereas the population of Rourkela City makes up 16.74 per cent of the population of Sundargarh

district. The lowest urban percentage has been observed in Mayurbhanj district being only 2.79.

14.3. The population of towns and cities, by classes together with percentage of population of each town/city to the total urban population of the State growth rate and sex ratio are given in Table VI. The overall urban growth rate for the State in the decade 1961—71 is 63.52 per cent as against 86.79 per cent in 1951—61.

#### Participation of workers

15. The total number of workers in the State is 6,940,040 of which 6,113,708 are males and 826,332 are females. The number of workers constitutes 31.6 per cent of the total population, the male and female workers respectively accounting for 55.4 and 7.6 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 43.7 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 60.8 and 26.6 per cent of the corresponding total population.

15.1. In the total working population Cultivators, Agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively account for 48.5, 27.8 and 23.7 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 56.8, 17.0 and 26.2 per cent. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers constitute 76.3 per cent of the total working force of the State. The figures relating to each district are furnished in Table VIII.

15.2. Among the districts Boudh-Khondmals (36.4 per cent) maintains the highest percentage of workers to the total population against the State average of 31.6 per cent. The lowest percentage has been observed in Balasore (27.2 per cent). The percentage of male workers to total male population is the highest in Bolangir (61.0 per cent) and the lowest in Balasore (50.6 per cent). As for the percentage of female workers to total female population at the district level the highest is observed in case of Ganjam district (14.2 per cent). The State average of female workers to total

female population is maintained in Bolangir district (7.6 per cent). The lowest percentage is seen in Balasore (3.2 per cent) preceded by Cuttack (3.7 per cent) and Puri (4.1 per cent). The districtwise figures are given in Table VII.

15.3. As for the ratio of non-workers (persons whose main activity does not involve participa-

tion in any economically productive work) to every 1,000 workers, while in 1961 for every 1,000 workers there were 1291 non-workers, in 1971 the number has gone up to 2161 non-workers. At district level the ratio of non-workers to workers is the highest in Balasore and the lowest in Baudh-Khondmals. The districtwise details are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT 13

## Statement showing the Ratio of Non-workers to 1,000 Workers by Districts

State/Districts	1971		Ratio of non-workers to 1,000 workers, 1971	Ratio of non-workers to 1,000 workers, 1961
	Workers	Non-workers		
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ORISSA</b>	6,940,040	14,994,787	2,161	1,291
Sambalpur	660,719	1,183,461	1,791	911
Sundargarh	325,843	704,970	2,164	981
Keonjhar	295,200	660,074	2,236	1,219
Mayurbhanj	481,327	948,337	1,970	930
Balasore	498,560	1,334,118	2,676	2,122
Cuttack	1,066,669	2,761,909	2,589	2,038
Dhenkanal	389,894	904,232	2,319	1,420
Baudh-Khondmals	225,865	394,059	1,745	773
Bolangir	434,387	829,150	1,909	1,076
Kalahandi	389,156	774,332	1,990	1,200
Koraput	729,754	1,311,762	1,798	850
Ganjam	755,284	1,536,383	2,034	1,032
Puri	687,382	1,652,000	2,403	1,874

16. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among females as would be seen from para 15, could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. The definition adopted in 1961 was somewhat elastic allowing for inclusion as workers of housewives, students, who rendered only casual assistance in some economically productive work like cultivation, household industry done by other members of the family. But according to 1971 definition, a man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking or a

boy or girl who is primarily a student attending an institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full-time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Application of this test might have resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of housewives and students as workers in the current Census although they would have been classified as such in 1961. Apart from the definitional factor there might be real reasons too. The situation will be studied in depth after the details of Industrial and Occupational Tabulation become available.

**Appendix**

MESSAGE BY Dr. S. S. ANSARI, GOVERNOR, ORISSA  
*Broadcast from the All-India Radio, Cuttack on the 9th  
March 1971 on the eve of the Census Enumeration in Orissa*

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The Eleventh Decennial Census of India will commence from tomorrow, the 10th March. The enumeration will continue till the 31st of March, with the sunrise of 1st April as reference date and after a house-to-house revisional round from the 1st to 3rd April, the Census Operation will be completed. I am happy to learn that the Census Organisation is taking steps to announce the first provisional results in terms of sex and literates in about two weeks of the completion of enumeration.

Census in India has a great tradition. It was in vogue in ancient India even in the 3rd Century B. C. as is borne out by Kautilya's Artha-Shastra. The first Imperial Census of India under the British rule was ordered in 1871, but the first organised synchronous Population Census in India started with the Census of 1881. Since then India had regular Decennial Censuses and the ensuing Census in 1971 marks the completion of 100-years of successful Census Operations in the country.

Counting of as many heads as we are, is in itself a stupendous job in a vast country like India. But Census today is no more confined to a mere counting of heads: it throws up a vast mass of ethnic, demographic and socio-economic data which constitutes the very basis of our democracy and planning. Last year the first phase of the operation, namely, the House-numbering and Houselisting was completed. Through that process a mass of material was collected bearing on the housing conditions in the country as well as some valuable data about the establishments which form the unorganised sector of our economy. From tomorrow, each enumerator will move from house to house and collect such basic data of each individual as sex, age, marital status, religion,



migration status, whether a person belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, mother-tongue, literacy, educational level and the main economic activity and also the secondary work.

After collection of this data it will be processed and tabulated to produce meaningful results which, for the coming decade, will provide the basic demographic and economic measurements for planners and administrators both in the public and private sector. In fact, Census is the only source for the data forming the basis for development planning covering all spheres of economy. I am indeed happy to learn that the Census Organisation has decided to process for the first time, a considerable part of the data through electronic computers so as to make most of the Census results available by the end of 1972.

Planning, testing and preparing for this massive venture has taken the Census Organisation more than two years now. In our State about 40,000 dedicated and disciplined men, the bulk of whom are local school teachers, have been drafted and put through an intensive course of training for months, to move into action from tomorrow morning. The success of the Census will depend not only on their devotion and sense of duty but on the awareness and wholehearted co-operation of the people who are an inseparable part of this great national endeavour.

On the eve of this momentous task I must place on record my deep sense of gratitude to the entire hierarchy of Census personnel, particularly to the teaching community but for whose dedicated and selfless service Census taking in such colossal scale would not be possible. I take this opportunity to appeal to the people of Orissa to co-operate fully in this great task by helping the enumerator with true facts without any mental reservation keeping in mind the fully confidential nature of Census information guaranteed under the Law.

My best wishes for the success of this great national venture.

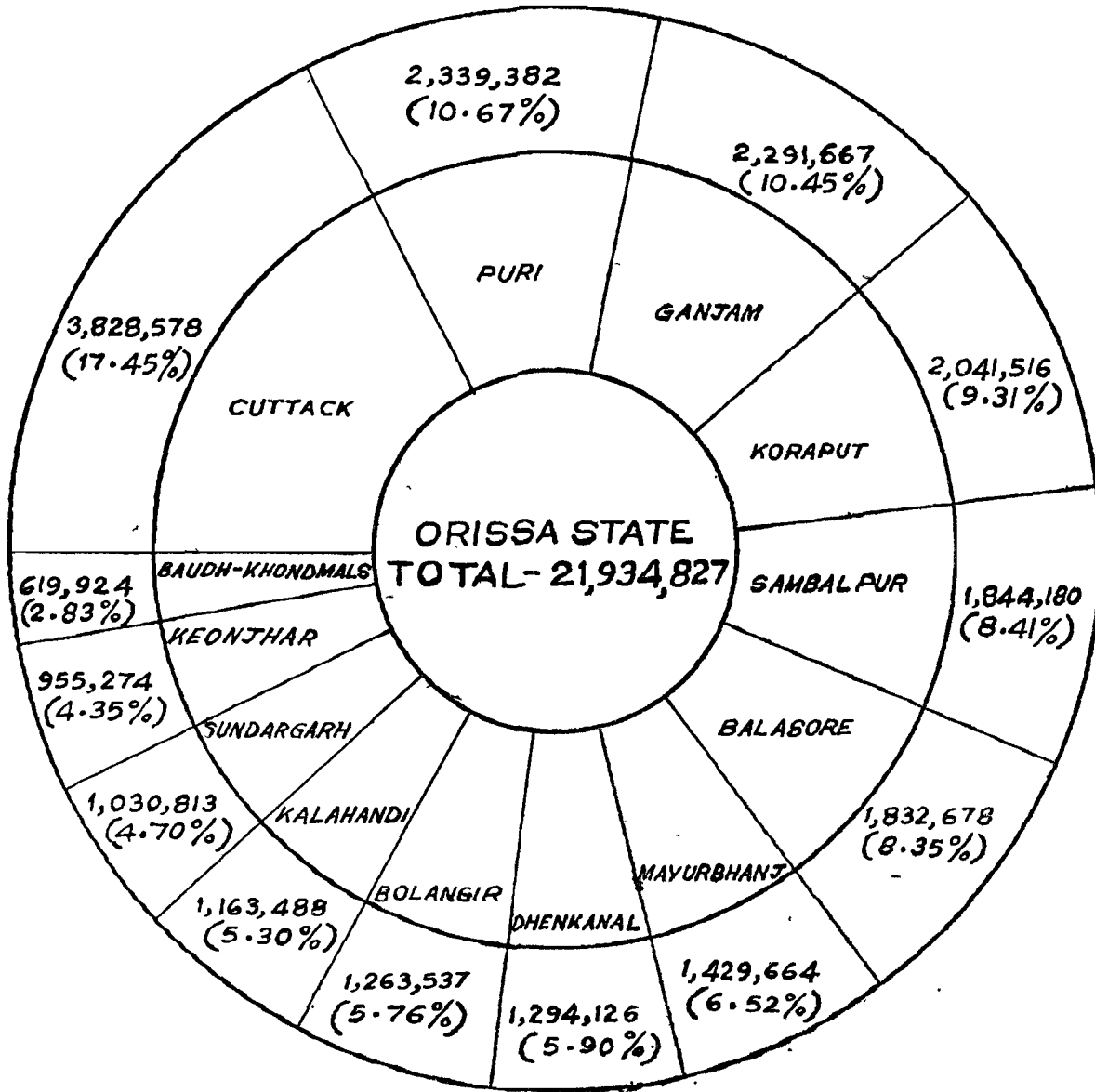
JAI HIND

## **CHART AND MAPS**

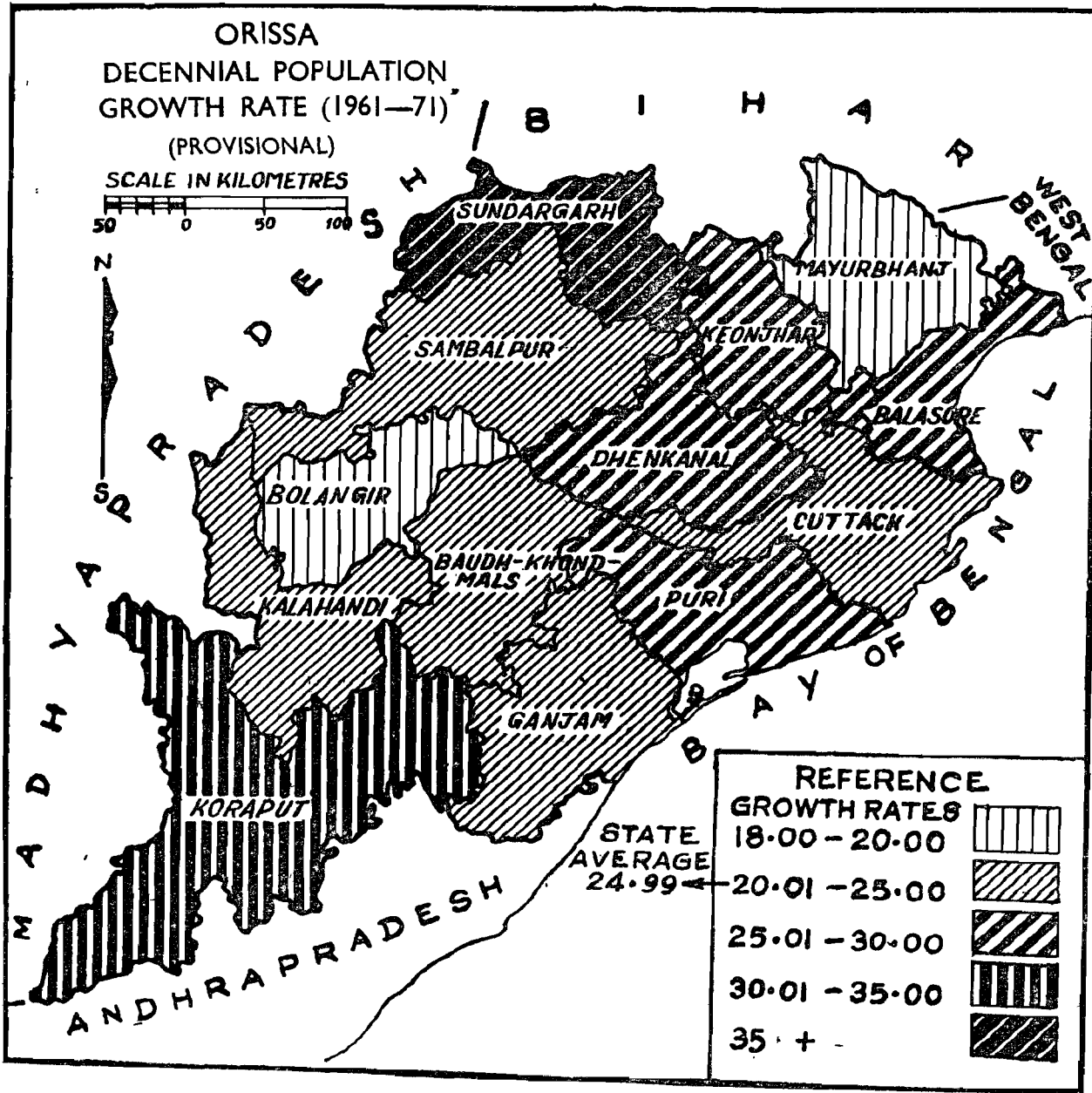


# ORISSA

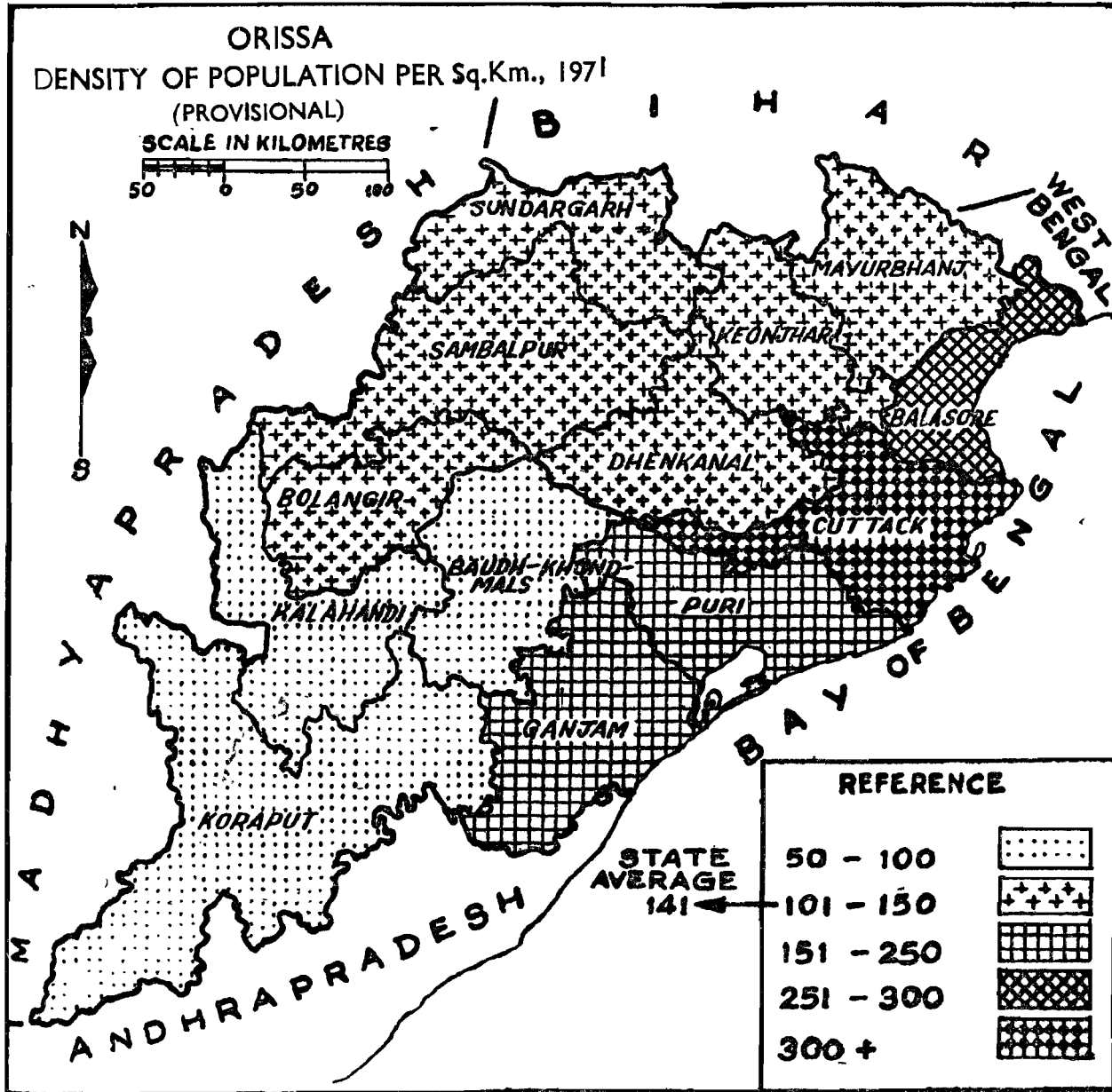
PIE-CHART SHOWING THE  
COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE  
OF THE DISTRICTS  
( 1971 CENSUS—PROVISIONAL )







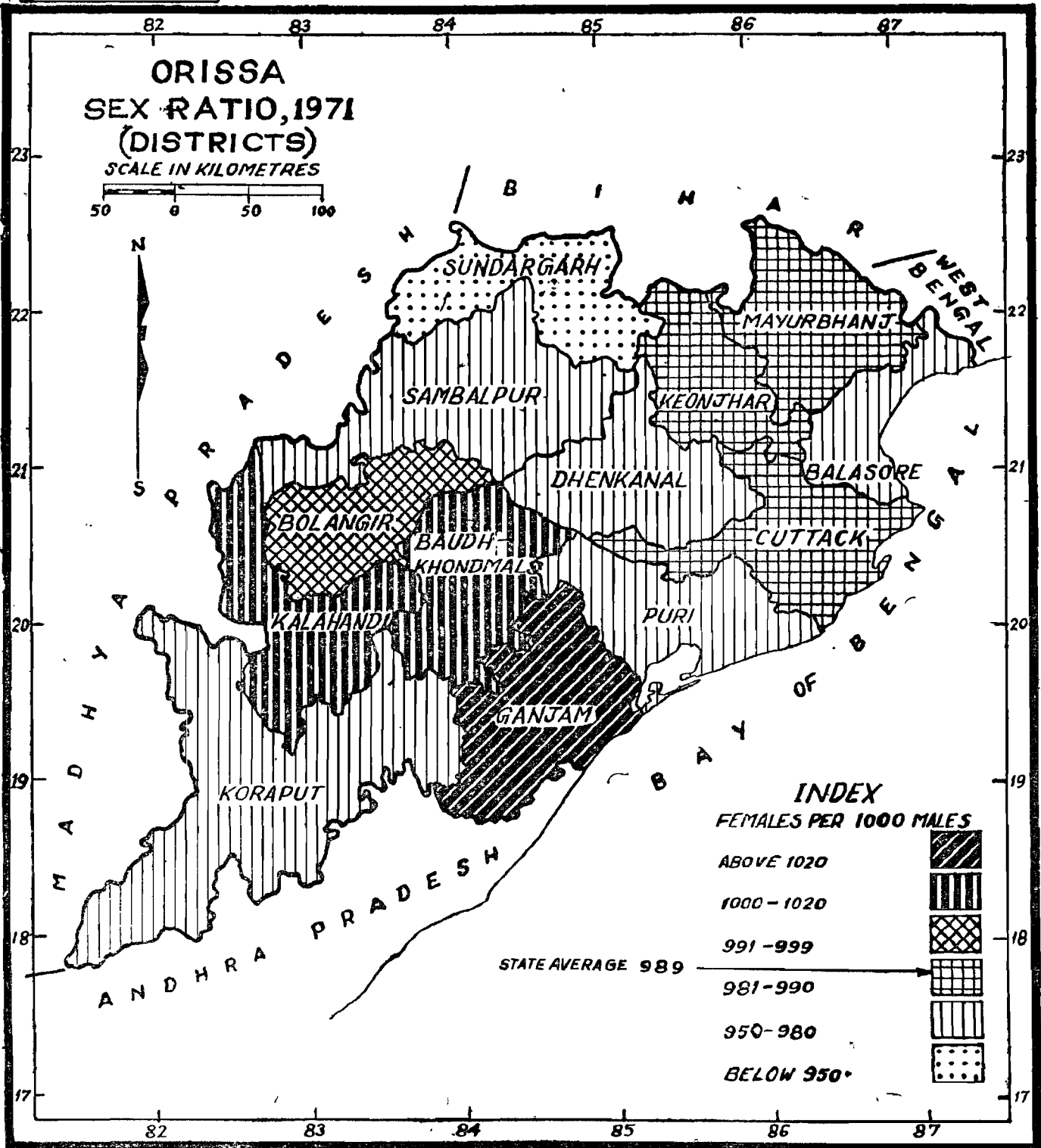






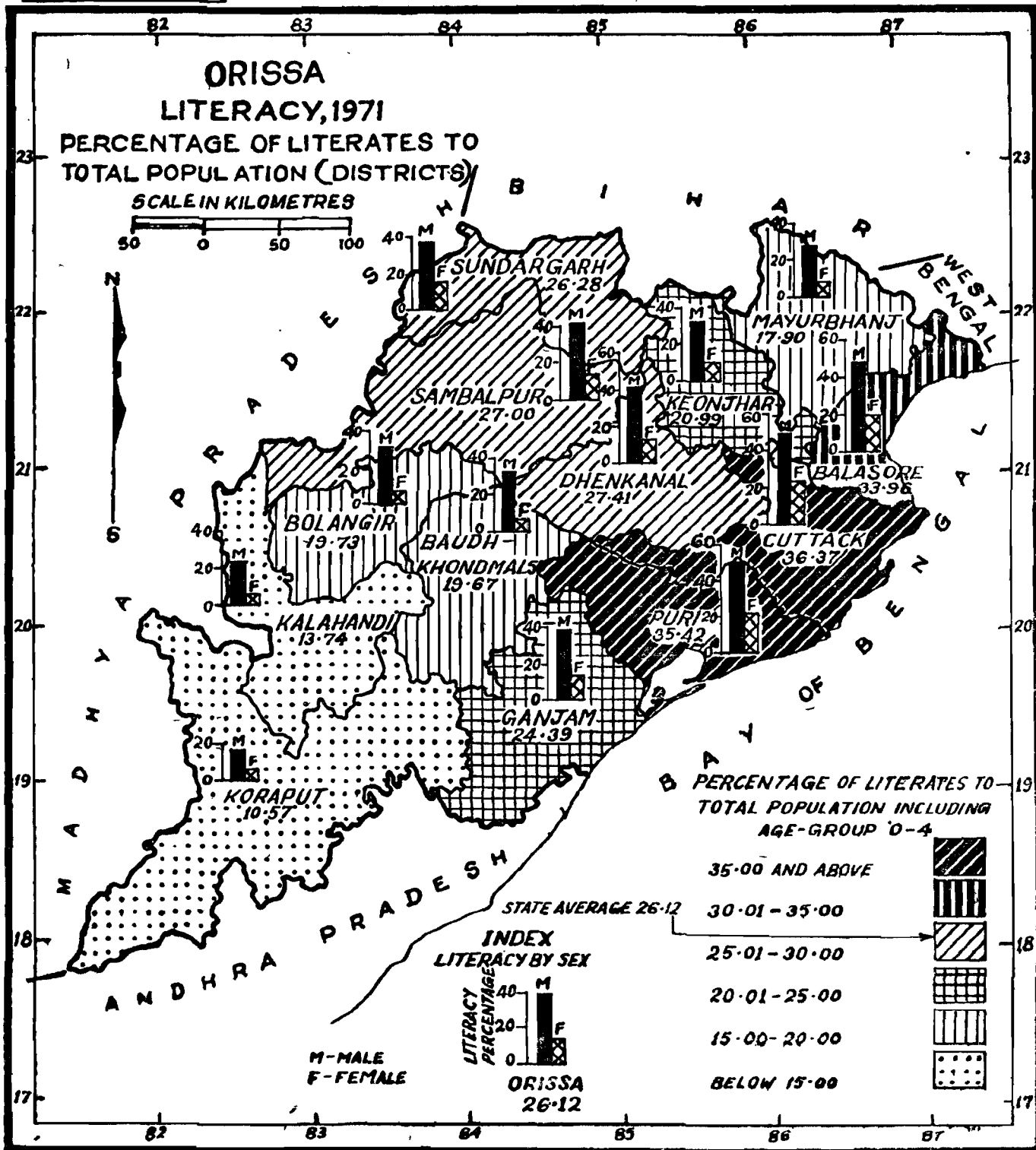


CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971  
PROVISIONAL RESULTS





CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971  
PROVISIONAL RESULTS





**PROVISIONAL  
POPULATION TABLES**



**STATEMENT SHOWING A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF  
STATES OF INDIA**

Census, 1971

Provisional Figures

India/States / Union Territories	Total Population		Decennial growth rates (percentage)		Density of Population 1971 (Per Sq. Km.)
	Population in 1961 (and rank)	Population in 1971 (and rank)	1951-61	1961-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>INDIA</b>	439,072,582	546,955,945	+21.64	+24.57	182*
<b>STATES</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	35,983,447 (4)	43,394,951 (5)	+15.65	+20.60	157
Assam	11,127,939 (14)	14,857,314 (13)	+35.06	+33.51	149
Bihar	46,455,610 (2)	56,387,296 (2)	+19.77	+21.38	324
Gujarat	20,633,350 (9)	26,660,929 (9)	+26.88	+29.21	136
Haryana	7,590,543 (15)	9,971,165 (15)	+33.79	+31.36	225
Himachal Pradesh	2,812,463 (17)	3,424,332 (18)	+17.87	+21.76	62
Jammu & Kashmir	3,560,976 (16)	4,615,176 (16)	+9.44	+29.60	N.A.
Kerala	16,903,715 (12)	21,280,397 (12)	+24.76	+25.89	548
Madhya Pradesh	32,372,408 (7)	41,449,729 (6)	+24.17	+28.04	93
Maharashtra	39,553,718 (3)	50,295,081 (3)	+23.60	+27.16	163
Mysore	23,586,772 (8)	29,224,046 (8)	+21.57	+23.90	152
Nagaland	369,200 (23)	515,561 (23)	+14.07	+39.64	31
<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>17,548,846 (11)</b>	<b>21,934,827 (11)</b>	<b>+19.82</b>	<b>+24.99</b>	<b>141</b>
Punjab	11,135,069 (13)	13,472,972 (14)	+21.56	+21.00	268
Rajasthan	20,155,602 (10)	25,724,142 (10)	+26.20	+27.63	75
Tamil Nadu	33,686,953 (6)	41,103,125 (7)	+11.85	+22.01	316
Uttar Pradesh	73,746,401 (1)	88,299,453 (1)	+16.66	+19.73	300
West Bengal	34,926,279 (5)	44,440,095 (4)	+32.80	+27.24	507
<b>UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS</b>					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63,548 (27)	115,090 (27)	+105.19	+81.11	14
Chandigarh	119,881 (26)	256,979 (26)	+394.13	+114.36	2,254
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57,963 (28)	74,165 (28)	+39.56	+27.95	151
Delhi	2,658,612 (18)	4,044,338 (17)	+52.44	+52.12	2,723
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667 (22)	857,180 (22)	+5.14	+36.78	225
L. M. & A. Islands	24,108 (29)	31,798 (29)	+14.61	+31.90	994
Manipur	780,037 (20)	1,069,555 (20)	+35.04	+37.12	48
Meghalaya	744,833 (21)	983,336 (21)	+25.97	+32.02	44
N. E. F. A.	336,558 (25)	444,744 (25)	..	+32.14	N.A.
Pondicherry	369,079 (24)	471,347 (24)	+16.34	+27.71	982
Tripura	1,142,005 (19)	1,556,822 (19)	+78.71	+36.32	149

\*Density worked out after excluding the population and area of N. E. F. A. and Jammu &amp; Kashmir.

N. A. stands for Not Available.



TABLE.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SEX RATIO, DENSITY AND

Census, 1971

State/Districts	Population 1971			Sex Ratio, i.e., Females per 1,000 Males	
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>21,934,827</b>	<b>11,028,036</b>	<b>10,906,791</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>989</b>
Sambalpur	1,844,180	931,486	912,694	995	980
Sundargarh	1,030,813	530,342	500,471	915	944
Keonjhar	955,274	482,324	472,950	982	981
Mayurbhanj	1,429,664	718,734	710,930	991	989
Balasore	1,832,678	929,180	903,498	974	972
Cuttack	3,828,578	1,925,211	1,903,367	999	989
Dhenkanal	1,294,126	653,881	640,245	991	979
Baudh-Khondmals	619,924	309,244	310,680	1,012	1,005
Bolangir	1,263,537	633,607	629,930	1,000	994
Kalahandi	1,163,488	578,492	584,996	1,020	1,011
Koraput	2,041,516	1,030,963	1,010,553	990	980
Ganjam	2,291,667	1,121,600	1,170,067	1,082	1,043
Puri	2,339,382	1,182,972	1,156,410	1,004	978

## I

## GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS

Provisional Figures

Density of Population per Sq. Km.		Decennial Growth rate of Population	
1961	1971	1951-61	1961-71
7	8	9	10
113	141	+19·82	+24·99
86	105	+15·89	+22·24
77	106	+37·38	+35·88
89	115	+26·32	+28·52
116	137	+17·03	+18·74
218	283	+28·02	+29·43
278	349	+21·15	+24·99
94	120	+22·63	+26·07
46	56	+12·59	+20·51
121	142	+16·43	+18·23
82	96	+17·53	+22·88
57	76	+18·03	+30·78
153	183	+15·24	+22·38
180	226	+18·39	+25·43



**II**  
**SINCE 1901**

Provisional Figures

		Percentage of Decadal Variation in Population							Percentage of Overall Growth rate	
1961	1971	1901—11	1911—21	1921—31	1931—41	1941—51	1951—61	1961—71		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
17,548,846	21,934,827	+10·44	—1·94	+11·94	+10·22	+6·38	+19·82	+24·99	+112·90	
1,508,686	1,844,180	+15·80	+4·54	+11·75	+12·63	+8·25	+15·89	+22·24	+133·66	
758,617	1,030,813	+30·65	+4·23	+15·74	+12·33	+12·53	+37·38	+35·88	+271·90	
743,315	955,274	+27·63	+4·06	+21·37	+15·02	+11·07	+26·32	+28·52	+234·29	
1,204,043	1,429,664	+19·47	+3·44	+17·94	+10·69	+4·48	+17·03	+18·74	+134·22	
1,415,923	1,832,678	—1·39	—6·99	+1·29	+4·68	—0·25	+28·02	+29·43	+60·75	
3,063,072	3,828,578	+2·42	—2·81	+6·45	+4·71	+3·32	+21·15	+24·99	+73·61	
1,026,553	1,294,126	+3·29	—12·81	+23·38	+16·72	+13·12	+22·63	+26·07	+126·78	
514,427	619,924	+13·17	—0·45	+9·38	+9·33	+1·52	+12·59	+20·51	+85·59	
1,068,686	1,263,537	+39·50	+15·50	+11·60	+8·32	+5·28	+16·43	+18·23	+182·28	
946,874	1,163,488	+20·34	+1·82	+19·05	+13·75	+8·10	+17·53	+22·88	+159·05	
1,561,051	2,041,516	+20·22	—3·12	+17·93	+18·55	+12·37	+18·03	+30·78	+182·45	
1,872,530	2,291,667	+11·18	—3·25	+13·24	+12·19	+4·11	+15·24	+22·38	+100·68	
1,865,069	2,339,382	+1·96	—10·04	+10·81	+8·07	+7·93	+18·39	+25·43	+76·06	
146,308	194,036	+2·27	—2·90	+27·95	+13·83	+37·98	+42·73	+32·62	+277·77	
90,287	172,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	+91·10	+91·10	
76,931	117,635	+22·26	+4·05	+15·33	+15·33	+43·20	+23·40	+52·91	+357·21	
38,211	105,514	..	..	..	..	..	+131·41	+176·14	+539·01	

**TABLE**  
**POPULATION BY SEX**

Census, 1971

Serial No.	Name of City (District)	Population, 1971			Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 Males)
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cuttack (Cuttack)	194,036	109,283	84,753	776
2	Rourkela [Rourkela Steel and Civil Townships] (Sundargarh)	172,536	98,875	73,661	745
3	Berhampur (Ganjam)	117,635	60,944	56,691	930
4	Bhubaneswar (Puri)	105,514	61,080	44,434	727

## III

## OF CITIES IN 1971

Provisional Figures

Total Literates 1971			Literacy Rates 1971		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12
112,495	72,750	39,745	57.98	66.57	46.90
92,480	62,251	30,229	53.60	62.96	41.04
59,601	38,095	21,506	50.67	62.51	37.94
65,977	43,555	22,422	62.53	71.31	50.46

TABLE  
LITE-

Census, 1971

State/Districts	Total Population			Literate Population	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>21,934,827</b>	<b>11,028,036</b>	<b>10,906,791</b>	<b>5,729,288</b>	<b>4,229,124</b>
Sambalpur	1,844,180	931,486	912,694	497,945	377,481
Sundargarh	1,030,813	530,342	500,471	270,877	194,769
Keonjhar	955,274	482,324	472,950	200,543	154,945
Mayurbhanj	1,429,664	718,734	710,930	255,935	200,741
Balasore	1,832,678	929,180	903,498	622,401	445,288
Cuttack	3,828,578	1,925,211	1,903,367	1,392,418	964,323
Dhenkanal	1,294,126	653,881	640,245	354,739	272,945
Baudh-Khondmals	619,924	309,244	310,680	121,964	101,480
Bolangir	1,263,537	633,607	629,930	249,331	203,743
Kalahandi	1,163,488	578,492	584,996	159,841	133,359
Koraput	2,041,516	1,030,963	1,010,553	215,776	166,160
Ganjam	2,291,667	1,121,600	1,170,067	558,917	423,932
Puri	2,339,382	1,182,972	1,156,410	828,601	589,958

IV  
RACY

Provisional Figures

1971 Females 7	Percentage of Literates to Total Population					
	1961			1971		
	Persons 8	Males 9	Females 10	Persons 11	Males 12	Females 13
1,500,164	21·65	34·68	8·65	26·12	38·35	13·75
120,464	22·93	37·18	8·61	27·00	40·52	13·20
76,108	19·71	30·41	8·02	26·28	36·73	15·21
45,598	17·66	29·25	5·85	20·99	32·12	9·64
55,194	14·18	23·74	4·53	17·90	27·93	7·76
177,113	29·49	45·79	12·75	33·96	47·92	19·60
428,095	29·82	45·66	13·96	36·37	50·09	22·49
81,794	23·45	38·87	7·89	27·41	41·74	12·78
20,484	17·69	31·28	4·26	19·67	32·82	6·59
45,588	14·59	24·94	4·24	19·73	32·16	7·24
26,482	11·06	19·57	2·71	13·74	23·05	4·53
49,616	8·31	13·58	2·97	10·57	16·12	4·91
134,985	21·32	35·49	8·23	24·39	37·80	11·54
238,643	29·49	45·79	13·27	35·42	49·87	20·64



TABLE V  
RURAL AND URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION

Census, 1971		Provisional Figure						
State/Districts	Population 1971			Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population		Decennial Growth rate 1961-71		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1961	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ORISSA</b>	21,934,827	20,120,336	1,814,491	6.32	8.27	+24.99	+22.39	+63.52
Sambalpur	1,844,180	1,632,218	211,962	7.65	11.49	+22.24	+17.15	+83.72
Sundargarh	1,030,813	791,162	239,651	17.90	23.25	+35.88	+27.02	+76.53
Keonjhar	955,274	887,887	67,387	4.30	7.05	+28.52	+24.82	+110.82
Mayurbhanj	1,429,664	1,389,711	39,953	2.36	2.79	+18.74	+18.21	+40.58
Balasore	1,832,678	1,732,452	100,226	6.49	5.47	+29.43	+30.85	+9.05
Cuttack	3,828,578	3,537,878	290,700	6.82	7.59	+24.99	+23.94	+39.36
Dhenkanal	1,294,126	1,242,274	51,852	4.58	4.01	+26.07	+26.83	+10.12
Baudh-Khondmals	619,924	600,428	19,496	1.18	3.14	+20.51	+18.12	+220.24
Bolangir	1,263,537	1,178,070	85,467	4.65	6.76	+18.23	+15.61	+72.11
Kalahandi	1,163,488	1,107,403	56,085	2.83	4.82	+22.88	+20.59	+96.29
Koraput	2,041,515	1,874,231	167,285	5.14	8.19	+30.78	+26.29	+117.34
Ganjam	2,291,667	2,031,907	259,760	8.32	11.33	+22.38	+18.36	+66.68
Puri	2,339,382	2,114,715	224,667	7.15	9.60	+25.43	+22.12	+68.41

TABLE VI  
POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES BY CLASSES

Census, 1971

Provisional Figures

Total of each size class/town of population size 20,000+	Population 1971			Proportion of population to total urban population (Percentage)		Growth rate		Sex ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	1961	1971	1951	1961	
						-61	-71	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>All Classes (No. of Towns—81)</b>	<b>1,814,491</b>	<b>982,688</b>	<b>831,803</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>+86.79</b>	<b>+63.52</b>	<b>846</b>
<i>A. Total Class I (100,000+)</i> (No. of towns—4)	<i>589,721</i>	<i>330,182</i>	<i>259,539</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack city	194,036	109,283	84,753	13.19	10.69	+42.73	+32.62	776
Rourkela city	172,536	98,875	73,661	8.14	9.51	..	+91.10	745
(Rourkela Civil township)	47,109	27,337	19,770	..	2.60	..	..	723
(Rourkela Steel township)	125,427	71,536	53,891	..	6.91	..	..	753
Berhampur city	117,635	60,944	56,691	5.93	6.48	+23.40	+52.91	930
Bhubaneswar city	105,514	61,080	44,434	3.44	5.82	+131.41	+176.14	727
<i>B. Total Class II (50,000—99,999)</i> (No. of towns—2)	<i>137,315</i>	<i>74,234</i>	<i>63,081</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Puri town	72,712	39,148	33,564	5.48	4.01	+23.97	+19.56	857
Sambalpur town	64,603	35,086	29,517	3.51	3.56	+65.42	+66.01	841
<i>C. Total Class III (20,000—49,999)</i> (No. of towns—19)	<i>533,397</i>	<i>285,949</i>	<i>247,448</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore town	46,279	25,262	21,017	3.06	2.55	+48.49	+36.39	832
Bhadrak town	40,537	21,820	18,717	2.28	2.23	+34.53	+60.32	858
Bolangir town	35,882	18,755	17,127	1.68	1.98	+36.77	+92.26	913
Jeypore town	34,314	17,539	16,775	2.28	1.89	+24.27	+35.68	956
Brajarajnar town	31,845	17,626	14,219	1.46	1.76	..	+96.62	807
Baripada town	28,720	15,803	12,917	1.83	1.58	+118.83	+41.47	817
Sunabeda town	27,978	15,030	12,948	..	1.54	..	..	861
Birmitrapur town	27,970	14,355	13,615	1.83	1.54	+115.78	+37.78	948
Parlakhemundi town	26,920	13,588	13,332	2.05	1.48	+1.97	+18.55	981
Jatni town	25,351	13,727	11,624	1.45	1.40	+61.08	+57.77	847
Rayagada town	24,908	12,764	12,144	1.31	1.37	+54.88	+71.34	951
Jharsuguda town	24,738	13,068	11,670	1.73	1.36	+43.43	+28.66	893
Barbil town	24,355	13,562	10,793	1.74	1.34	..	+25.93	796
Chowdwar town	24,306	14,776	9,530	1.21	1.34	..	+80.34	645
Bargarh town	22,853	12,321	10,532	1.36	1.26	+67.17	+48.64	855
Bhawanipatna town	22,790	11,971	10,819	1.29	1.26	+21.11	+59.37	904
Rajgangpur town	21,895	11,781	10,114	1.25	1.21	..	+58.17	859
Koraput town	21,683	11,543	10,140	0.67	1.20	..	+190.62	878
Kéndrapara town	20,073	10,658	9,415	1.43	1.11	+29.19	+26.80	883
<i>D. Total Class IV (10,000—19,999)</i> (No. of towns—23)	<i>311,598</i>	<i>165,455</i>	<i>146,143</i>	..	..	..	..	..
<i>E. Total Class V (5,000—9,999)</i> (No. of towns—30)	<i>234,100</i>	<i>122,665</i>	<i>111,435</i>	..	..	..	..	..
<i>F. Total Class VI (Less than 5,000)</i> (No. of towns—2)	<i>8,360</i>	<i>4,203</i>	<i>4,157</i>	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE VII**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS**

Census, 1971

Provisional Figures

State/Districts	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Workers to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ORISSA</b>	.. P	21,934,827	6,940,040	43·7	31·6
	M	11,028,036	6,113,708	60·8	55·4
	F	10,906,791	826,332	26·6	7·6
Sambalpur	.. P	1,844,180	660,719	52·3	35·8
	M	931,486	564,345	64·7	60·6
	F	912,694	96,374	39·9	10·6
Sundargarh	.. P	1,030,813	325,843	50·5	31·6
	M	530,342	293,057	63·8	55·3
	F	500,471	32,786	36·0	6·6
Keonjhar	.. P	955,274	295,200	45·1	30·9
	M	482,324	261,937	58·6	54·3
	F	472,950	33,263	31·3	7·0
Mayurbhanj	.. P	1,429,664	481,327	51·8	33·7
	M	718,734	396,284	59·9	55·1
	F	710,930	85,043	43·7	12·0
Balasore	.. P	1,832,678	498,560	32·0	27·2
	M	929,180	470,020	57·2	50·6
	F	903,498	28,540	6·2	3·2
Cuttack	.. P	3,828,578	1,066,669	32·9	27·9
	M	1,925,211	995,327	57·8	51·7
	F	1,903,367	71,342	8·0	3·7
Dhenkanal	.. P	1,294,126	389,894	41·3	30·1
	M	653,881	358,540	59·4	54·8
	F	640,245	31,354	23·1	4·9

TABLE VII—*Concl.*

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS

Census, 1971

Provisional Figures

State/Districts	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Percentage of Workers to Total Population	
				1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baudh-Khondmals	P	619,924	225,865	56.4	36.4
	M	309,244	185,723	64.5	60.1
	F	310,680	40,142	48.4	12.9
Bolangir	P	1,263,537	434,387	48.2	34.4
	M	633,607	386,509	64.8	61.0
	F	629,930	47,878	31.5	7.6
Kalahandi	P	1,163,488	389,156	45.5	33.4
	M	578,492	349,900	63.1	60.5
	F	584,996	39,256	28.2	6.7
Koraput	P	2,041,516	729,754	54.1	35.7
	M	1,030,963	623,175	65.2	60.4
	F	1,010,553	106,579	42.8	10.5
Ganjam	P	2,291,667	755,284	49.2	33.0
	M	1,121,600	589,380	58.8	52.5
	F	1,170,067	165,904	40.4	14.2
Puri	P	2,339,382	687,382	34.8	29.4
	M	1,182,972	639,511	59.8	54.1
	F	1,156,410	47,871	9.9	4.1

**TABLE**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY**

Census, 1971

State/Districts	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
ORISSA	P	6,940,040	3,366,900	1,928,368	1,644,772
	M	6,113,708	3,221,211	1,531,142	1,361,355
	F	826,332	145,689	397,226	283,417
Sambalpur	P	660,719	308,395	183,990	168,334
	M	564,345	289,541	143,282	131,522
	F	96,374	18,854	40,708	36,812
Sundargarh	P	325,843	140,055	54,254	131,534
	M	293,057	133,986	45,923	113,148
	F	32,786	6,069	8,331	18,386
Keonjhar	P	295,200	155,843	63,400	75,957
	M	261,937	151,039	52,350	58,548
	F	33,263	4,804	11,050	17,409
Mayurbhanj	P	481,327	220,173	178,886	82,268
	M	396,284	204,866	122,179	69,239
	F	85,043	15,307	56,707	13,029
Balasore	P	498,560	277,032	137,132	84,396
	M	470,020	272,836	124,524	72,660
	F	28,540	4,196	12,608	11,736
Cuttack	P	1,066,669	501,527	276,841	288,301
	M	995,327	495,501	244,187	255,639
	F	71,342	6,026	32,654	32,662
Dhenkanal	P	389,894	199,863	104,734	85,297
	M	358,540	194,904	88,354	75,282
	F	31,354	4,959	16,380	10,015

## VIII

## AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS

Provisional Figures

Percentage of Agricultural and Other workers to Total workers					
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other workers	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12
56.8	48.5	17.0	27.8	26.2	23.7
59.8	52.7	15.1	25.0	25.1	22.3
50.1	17.6	21.4	48.1	28.5	34.3
56.5	46.7	16.8	27.8	26.7	25.5
56.7	51.3	17.8	25.4	25.5	23.3
56.6	19.6	15.2	42.2	28.2	38.2
56.1	43.0	11.6	16.6	32.3	40.4
54.0	45.7	10.1	15.7	35.9	38.6
60.1	18.5	14.3	25.4	25.6	56.1
66.1	52.8	14.9	21.5	19.0	25.7
68.2	57.7	12.9	20.0	18.9	22.3
62.2	14.5	18.8	33.2	19.0	52.3
57.4	45.7	26.1	37.2	16.5	17.1
60.8	51.7	20.8	30.8	18.4	17.5
52.7	18.0	33.4	66.7	13.9	15.3
64.9	55.6	14.6	27.5	20.5	16.9
69.2	58.0	13.7	26.5	17.1	15.5
24.9	14.7	24.7	44.2	50.4	41.1
50.8	47.0	13.5	25.0	35.7	27.0
55.9	49.8	12.7	24.5	31.4	25.7
14.5	8.4	19.0	45.8	66.5	45.8
58.6	51.2	14.6	26.9	26.8	21.9
61.3	54.4	12.8	24.6	25.9	21.0
51.9	15.8	19.2	52.3	28.9	31.9

**TABLE**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY**

Census, 1971

State/Districts	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers other than Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bardh-Khordmals	P	225,865	121,525	63,461	40,879
	M	185,723	110,381	45,885	29,457
	F	40,142	11,144	17,576	11,422
Bolangir	P	434,387	234,433	118,294	81,660
	M	386,509	226,621	99,582	60,306
	F	47,878	7,812	18,712	21,354
Kalahandi	P	389,156	205,244	121,769	62,143
	M	349,900	198,351	106,796	44,753
	F	39,256	6,893	14,973	17,390
Koraput	P	729,754	377,366	213,330	139,058
	M	623,175	355,580	157,000	110,595
	F	106,579	21,786	56,330	28,463
Ganjam	P	755,284	309,297	238,866	207,121
	M	589,380	274,964	148,989	165,427
	F	165,904	34,333	89,877	41,694
Puri	P	687,382	316,147	173,411	197,824
	M	639,511	312,641	152,091	174,779
	F	47,871	3,506	21,320	23,045

VIII—Concl'd.

## AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER WORKERS

Provisional Figures

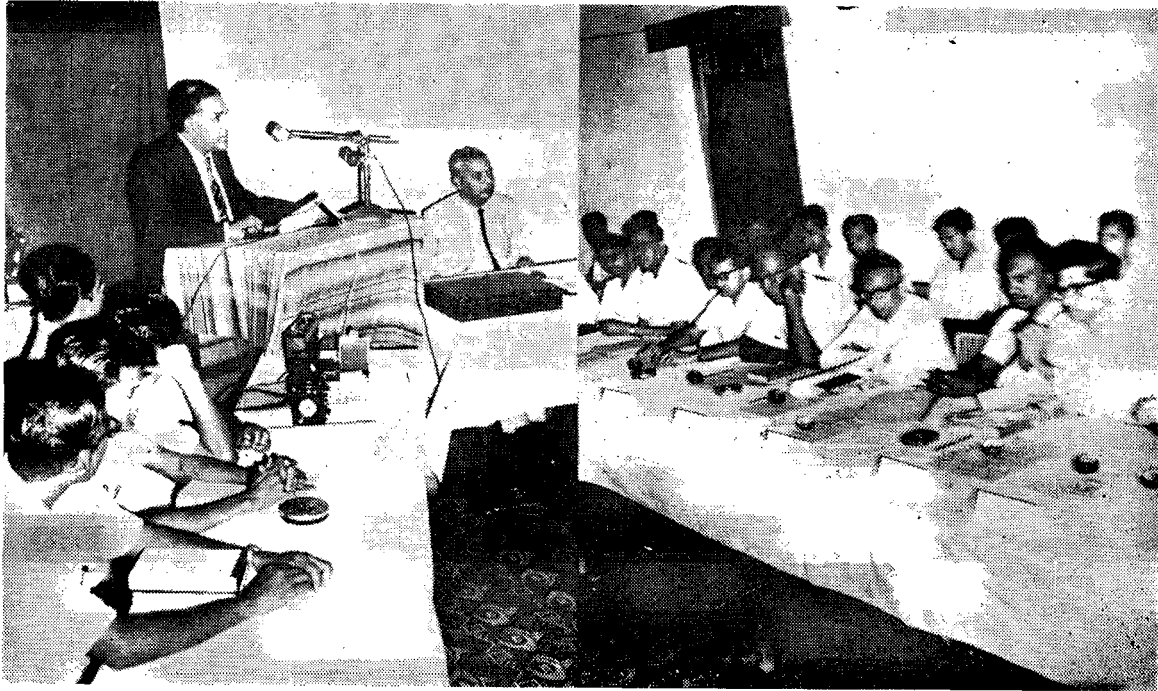
Percentage of Agricultural and Other workers to Total workers					
Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other workers	
1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12
64.2	53.8	13.4	28.1	22.4	18.1
64.5	59.4	13.1	24.7	22.4	15.9
63.8	27.8	13.9	43.8	22.3	28.4
59.9	54.0	18.3	27.2	21.8	18.8
62.4	58.6	18.2	25.8	19.4	15.6
54.5	16.3	18.4	39.1	27.1	44.6
58.9	52.7	21.0	31.3	20.1	16.0
61.2	56.7	21.9	30.5	16.9	12.8
53.9	17.6	18.8	38.1	27.3	44.3
60.1	51.7	19.0	29.2	20.9	19.1
63.1	57.1	16.5	25.2	20.4	17.7
55.3	20.4	22.7	52.9	22.0	26.7
49.6	41.0	18.5	31.6	31.9	27.4
53.3	46.6	13.2	25.3	33.5	28.1
44.8	20.7	25.4	54.2	29.8	25.1
53.4	46.0	14.9	25.2	31.7	28.8
58.9	48.9	13.7	23.8	27.4	27.3
21.3	7.3	22.6	44.5	56.1	48.2





CENSUS IN ACTION





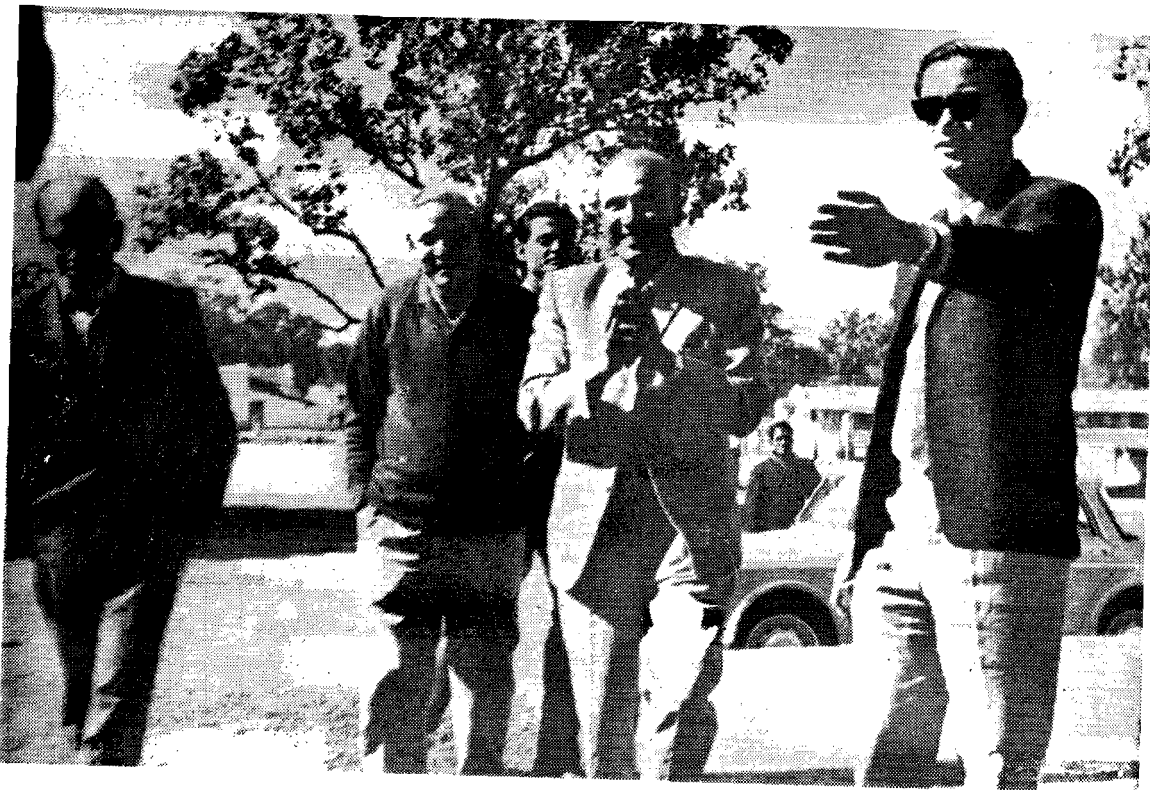
**Shri G. C. L. Joneja, Chief Secretary, Orissa inaugurating a seminar on D. C. Os' training at Puri**



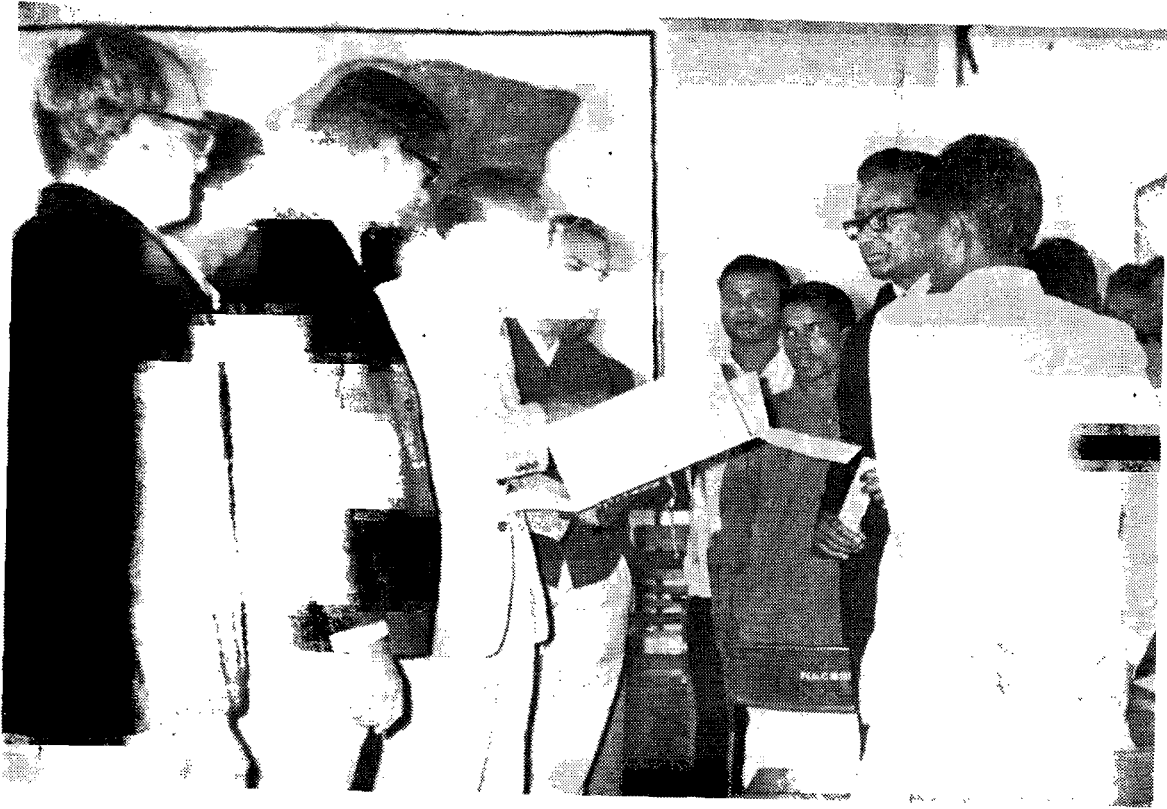
**D. C. O. Koraput Shri B. C. Patnaik doing practice enumeration in a bustee**



Revenue Divisional Commissioner Shri G. C. Das addressing a training class in Rourkela. To his left is Collector, Sundargarh Shri S. Sundarrajan and Shri S. R. Pal A. D. M, Rourkela and to his right Director, Census, Orissa and D. C. O. Shri S. C. Mahanti



Registrar General, India Shri A. Chandra Sekhar visiting a training class in session in the remote interior of Keonjhar district. D. C. O. Shri V. Patnaik (with specs) introduces him to the trainee enumerators.



Registrar General, India evinces great interest in the maps and charts prepared by the Charge Officer (opposite him with specs).

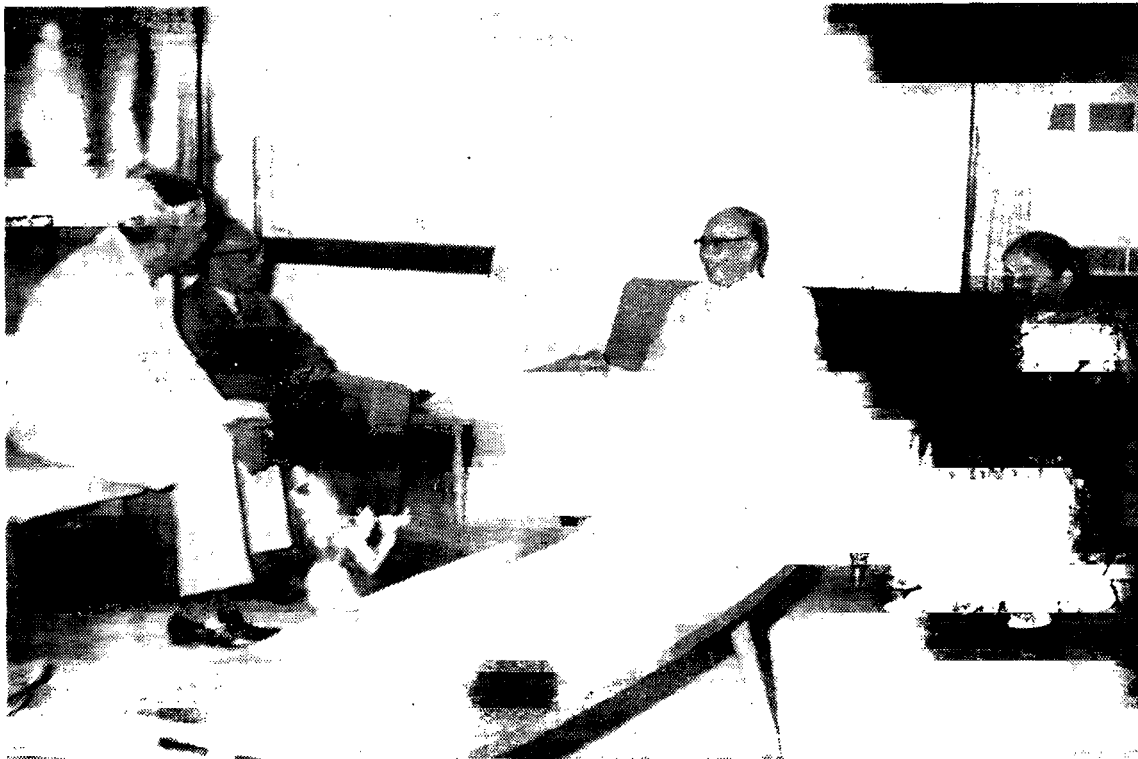


Registrar General in company of Collector, Dhenkanal Shri R. K. Bhujabal (to his left), D. C. O. Shri S. Roy (to his extreme right), enumerators, supervisors among others at a Census film show in Angul



Enumerator has the proud privilege of enumerating Governor, Orissa Dr. S. S. Ansari as the first citizen of the State on the opening day of Census count.

(From R to L) Begum Ansari, Governor, Shri B. K. Mahanti, Revenue Secretary, Shri B. Tripathi, Director of Census, Shri Madhab Mishra, Enumerator, Shri P. Tripathi, Secretary to Governor



Enumeration over, Governor discusses certain interesting Census matters with Director, Census and Revenue Secretary.



Collector, Ganjam Shri S. Som (Centre with specs) supervising actual enumeration in Parlakhemundi town. D. C. O Shri R. M. Senapati is to his immediate right.



A lady enumerator at work. At extreme left is Shri B. Jena, Additional D. C. O, Cuttack and next to him Shri C. Mohanty, Statistical Assistant.





Port Enumerator enumerating on board a coastal vessel at Paradip Port. ( From R to L ) Master of the vessel, Capt. K. P. B. Menon, Census Supervisor and Charge Officer Shri N. P. Kanungo.



Director Census, Orissa announces Provisional Population figures in a press conference at Cuttack