CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XII

ORISSA

PART I-A (ii)

(Chapters X to XII)

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XII

ORISSA

PART I-A (ii)—CHAPTERS X to XII

GENERAL REPORT

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Superintendent of Census Operations
Orissa

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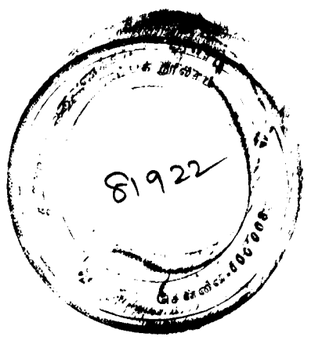

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CHAPTER X

THE WORKING POPULATION

INTRODUCTION

COLLECTION OF ECONOMIC DATA

Concept of work

The collection of economic data based on the concept of 'work' is the chief characteristic of 1961 Census. All persons contributing to the economic activities of the State are deemed as 'working population' and they are broadly grouped into nine industrial categories of workers. 'Work' includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The nine categories of economic activities mentioned above comprise persons who are engaged (i) as cultivator, (ii) as agricultural labourer, (iii) in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, (iv) at household industries, (v) in manufacturing other than household industries, (vi) in construction, (vii) in trade and commerce, (viii) in transport, storage and communications and (ix) in other services.

Census questions

2. A group of experts in consultation with the likely users of Census data started deliberations from 1955 onwards and framed and pretested the schedules and the questionnaire before finalising them for use in the enumeration of 1961. As a result of these deliberations a set of five principal questions emerged, which was expected to cover the economic activities of individuals in a comprehensive manner. These activities are listed below:

Question 8 — Working as Cultivator;

Question 9 — Working as Agricultural Labourer;

Question 10 — Working at Household Industry.
- (*a*) Nature of Work
- (*b*) Nature of Household Industry
- (*c*) If Employee

Question 11 — Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10;
- (*a*) Nature of Work
- (*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service
- (*c*) Class of Worker
- (*d*) Nature of Establishment

Question 12 — Activity, if not working.

Training and instructions to Census personnel

3. The apparently simple character of the questions did not lead to complacency in the matter of training the personnel. The hidden intricacies likely to arise when the enumerator was confronted with citizens were anticipated and thrashed out. Executive circular orders and Manual of Instructions for all categories of workers were carefully drafted and issued. The District Officers were impressed upon about the fact that accuracy in enumeration depended on the intensity and thoroughness of training. They ensured strict adherence of the training programme in a large number of centres dispersed throughout the districts. Relevant extracts from the Manual of Instructions relating to questions on economic activities are given below:

Q. 8 to 11—Working Persons

These questions apply only to workers A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answer in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer

or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer in which case he should be entered both in Q. 8 and Q. 9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q. 8 and Q. 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four Questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an under trial prisoner enumerated in a Jail, he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution, he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in Q. 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as **worker.** A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as **non-worker.** *Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.* Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work, such as, rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural receivers of royalty, rent or dividend who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in Q. 11.

Q. 8—Working as Cultivator

For a person working as cultivator, write **C.** For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X.

For purposes of the Census, a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or grove or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Q. 9—Working as Agricultural Labourer

Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Q. 10 (a) & 10 (b)—Household Industry

If a person is working in a Household Industry write the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10 (a) and also the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (b). Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (a) and 10 (b). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions, such as, pleader or doctor or barber or washerman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10 (a) and the nature of the household industry against 10 (b).

Q. 10 (c)—If Employee in Household Industry

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write EE For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10 (a) to 10 (c) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry:—

Q. 10—*Work ng at Household Industry*

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If employee
1. Spinning yarn	.. Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2. Dyeing yarn	.. Handloom weaving	X

(a) Nature of work	(b) Nature of Household Industry	(c) If employee
3. Threshing and cleaning grain ..	Flour making *chakki*	X
4. Labourer employed for crush g oil	Oil ghani	EE
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln ..	Earthenware pottery	EF
7. Throwing and Turning pottery ..	Earthenware pottery	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows ..	Carpentry	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac ..	Goldsmithy	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine ..	Hosiery	EE
11. Keeping accounts ..	Hosiery	X
12. Polishing and Scraping metal ..	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cart-wheels	Cartwheelwright	EE
14. Repairing of guns ..	Gunsmithy	X
15. Bee Keeping ..	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle ..	Livestock raising	X

Q. 11—Doing Work other than 8, 9 or 10

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry, write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work which does not relate to any of the three questions 8, 9 or 10, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above, write here the work on which he devotes more time. In the case of persons not working at all or who work *only* as cultivator or as agricultural labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Q. 11 (a)—Nature of Work

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous Censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11 (b)—Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11 (a), you should write here the nature of Industry, profession, trade or service in which the person works. In the case of a person for whom an X is put in Question 11 (a), put an X in this question also.

As in the case of Question 11(a), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, profession, trade or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced, the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service or profession, describe the nature of the service or profession to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves:—

Scientist, technician, civil servant, clerk, engineer, inspector, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, polisher.

In the following cases instructions have been given how to describe fully the nature of industry, profession, trade or service. Accordingly question 11 (a) and 11 (b) should be filled up.

(i) Women or children who help with work, such as, rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. In the case of married or grown up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties, such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.

(ii) Domestic services—In the case of any private servant e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. In the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hostel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

(iii) If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

(iv) Labourers—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, bricklayer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

(v) Shop-keepers, retail dealers, Shop Assistants—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, Shop Assistant or Salesman (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e. g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

(vi) Commerce—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

(vii) Transport workers—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

(viii) Machine Operators—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

(ix) If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name, use that name. Manager, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :—

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

(x) Services—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'. In case of other service write the name of the post in full and also describe the office in which the person is serving.

Q. 11(c)—Class of Worker

For a person who is :

(1) an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11 (a)	write MR
(2) an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind	write EE
(3) a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives	write SW
(4) a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind	write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11 (a) and 11 (b), put an X in this question also.

Explanation—(*i*) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such

a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an Employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own Employer or Employers.

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

(iii) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Q. 11(c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker.'

(*iv*) A *Family Worker* is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognized partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage.

Q. 11(d)—Name of Establishment

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'. For a person for whom an X is put in Qs. 11 (a), 11 (b) and 11 (c) put an X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how Qs. 11 (a) to 11 (d) should be filled up for persons doing work other than 8, 9 or 10:—

Q. 11(a) Nature of Work	Q. 11(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(c) Class of Worker	Q. 11(d) Name of Establishment
1. Cutting trees in forests ..	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government
2. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard
3. Paid farm labourer ..	Cocoanut plantation	EE	Satyabadi Co-operative Farm
4. Day Labourer ..	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work
5. Labourer ..	Assisting brick layer in house building	EE	N. Sur & Co.
6. Private cook or domestic servant	..	EE	Master's house
7. Cook ..	Hotel	EE	Phulbani Hindu Hotel
8. Khansama ..	Club	EE	Sambalpur Club

Q 11(a) Nature of Work	Q. 11(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(c) Class of Worker	Q. 11(d) Name of Establishment
9. Goods porter ..	Railway Station porter	SW	Balasore Railway Station
10. Ticket Collector ..	Cinema House	EE	Prabhat Cinema
11. Travelling Ticket Inspector ..	Railway Department	EE	S. E. Railway
12. Accountant ..	Cement Factory	EE	Rajgangpur Cement Ltd.
13. Shop Assistant ..	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	B. Barjorji & Co.
14. Salesman ..	Retail shop of ready made garments and hosiery	FW	Abdul Razak & Sons
15 Sales Manager ..	Hardware Department	EE	Utkal Distributors
16. Supervisor ..	Jewellery Works	FW	Epari Gobindam & Sons
17. Sign painter ..	Commercial Sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company
18. Grocer ..	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home
19. Dealer ..	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals	MR	Sahu & Co.
20. Contractor ..	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Rourkela Fertilizer Factory
21. Bus driver ..	Motor Transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transport Service
22. Air pilot ..	Air transport	EE	Bhubaneswar Flying Club
23. Foreman ..	Kiln room in Ceramic Factory	EE	Mayurbhanj Potteries
24. Boiler Room Foreman ..	Thermal Station	EE	Talcher Thermal Power House
25. Foreman ..	Packing Department in oil mill	EE	Lakshmi Oil Mills, Khariar
26. Foreman ..	Saw mill	EE	Sakti Saw Mills, Keonjhar
27. Furnance man ..	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works	EE	Gajapati Iron Works, Parlakhemundi
28. Iron moulder ..	Iron & Steel Foundry	EE	National Foundry and Rolling Mills
29. Die Caster ..	General Engineering works	EE	Orissa Textile Mills, Chowdwar
30. Machinist ..	Lathe Department in Engineering Works	EE	Kalinga Tubes Ltd.
31. Machine Operator ..	Electric transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station	EE	Berhampur Electric Supply Co.
32. Brass turner ..	Utensil production	EE	Sahu Bell-metal Works, Bolangir
33. Cleaner ..	Automobile Workshop	EE	State Transport, Koraput
34. Chemist ..	Sugar Factory	EE	Aska Sugar Factory
35. Plant Nutritionist ..	Plant Protection Research	EE	Bhawanipatna Experimental Farm
36. Radiologist ..	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Cuttack
37. Secretary ..	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation	EE	L. I. C., Cuttack
38. Assistant Secretary ...	Industry Department	EE	Government of Orissa
39. Journalist ...	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	SW	No fixed journal
40. Honorary Social worker ..	Social Welfare Board	SW	State Social Welfare Board, Bhubaneswar
41. Political worker ...	Political work	SW	Name of party
42. M. L. A. ..	Legislative Assembly	SW	Orissa Legislative Assembly
43. Member of Parliament ..	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi

Difference between certain categories of work in question 8 and question 11.

Although cultivation in general comes under question 8, there are some categories of activities akin to cultivation, which should not be entered in question 8, but should more appropriately be entered under question 11. The following examples will clarify the difference between the two categories :—

(i) **Question 8 :** Cultivation work including ploughing, sowing and harvesting of the following classes of crops should be entered in Question 8 :—

1. Production of cereal crops, such as, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, roots and tubers like potato, yam, beet, sugarcane, etc.
2. Production of pulses, such as, arhar, moong, masur, khesari, and other grams
3. Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops
4. Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops

(ii) **Question 11 :** The following categories of Work should be entered under question 11 and not question 8 :—

A. *Other field produce* :

1. Production of other crops including vegetable not covered in question 8
2. Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, and orchards (like cocoanut, arecanut, etc.)
3. Production of wood, bamboo, cane-reeds, thatching grass, etc.
4. Production of juice by tapping palms
5. Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by serial No. 2 and flowers) not covered above

B. *Plantation crops* :

1. Production of coffee in plantation
2. Production of tobacco in plantation (does not include tobacco which is cultivated in rotation with other cereal crops, in which case it would go under cultivation)
3. Production of ganja, cinchona, opium, poppy, saffron, etc.
4. Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

Comprehensibility of the Census Questions

4. In spite of all the precautions taken by issuing detailed instructions and by giving thorough training, some of the economic questions, particularly questions 10 and 11 were not free from problems arising at the spot and the answers recorded varied according to the ability of the enumerators in tackling them. The questions 8 and 9 fall into agricultural category while the questions 10 and 11 cover all other occupations except agriculture. The set of four questions was considered good enough to cover the whole range of economic activities of the population at work. The form of the questions appears to be comprehensible and did not present much difficulty in understanding.

Questions 8 and 9

5. These two questions give the basic information regarding the cultivators and agricultural labourers of the country. As the State is predominantly agricultural in economy, the importance of the information regarding the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and their subsidiary occupations is obvious. The simple character of these two questions, working as cultivator and working as agricultural labourer, and the elaborate instructions issued for recording the answers , left practically no scope for errors. The Census returns bear testimony to the good performance in recording satisfactory answers to these questions.

Questions 10 and 11

6. These two new questions which are introduced for the first time and which form the basis of the new scheme of economic classification, need careful study. Question 10 relates to Household Industry and is sub-divided into three parts: (*a*) Nature of work, (*b*) Nature of Household Industry and (*c*) If employee. The nature of work and the nature of industry appear to have created some amount of confusion as some of the enumerators have noted the same answers for both the parts. Sometimes inadequate description of the answers were recorded. These deficiencies in the answers were, however, rectified before coding the slips.

7. Question 11 is the most complicated of all the Census questions as it covers all categories of workers who are not recorded in questions 8 , 9 and 10. In other words, Question 11 covers all the industrial categories from III to IX except Category IV. It is sub-divided into four parts : (*a*) Nature of work, (*b*) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service, (*c*) Class of workers and (*d*) Nature of establishment. The multiplicity of this question needs care and patience in order to distinguish one part from the other, particularly between the nature of work and the nature of industry. In spite of elaborate arrangement for training the Census enumerators and the supply of printed instructions for counselling in case of difficulties, the Census returns did not show much satisfactory performance in recording the answers to this question, particularly in the tribal districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals. Even in other districts like Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal, inadequate description has led to a large number of workers to be treated as unclassifiable.

8. The filling up of the answers relating to employment in the geometrical designs of question 10(*c*) and 11(*c*) has not posed any problem as evidenced from the results in the enumeration slips. Only if the entry is blank due to inadvertence of the enumerator, it cannot be made good at the time of treatment of omissions. But the number of such cases is negligible.

Question 12

9. The question 12, activity if not working, is easily understood. Where no answer is recorded in questions 8 to 11, this question has to be attended to. No difficulties were experienced in eliciting answers regarding the eight-fold activities of non-workers and the tabulation results disclose no abnormal features.

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Utility of Household Schedule

10. Every Census Household has been treated as an entity for purpose of certain specific information. In the past, the Census enquiry was confined to the individual. The practice was to collect various items of information with regard to the individual and to account for them in the shape of a number of statistical tables. Now for the first time, a family or a household has been taken as one unit of enumeration in addition to an individual being also treated as a similar unit. It was considered that in a country where not all the goods produced in a household entered the money market and where much of the goods produced was consumed by the family itself, collection of information purely on the basis of individuals tended to be slightly misleading unless such information were supplemented by some more concerning the economic activities of the household as an entity. With regard to cultivation, for example, it is possible to get a more accurate picture by enquiring about the family as one economic unit rather than enquiring separately about each single member of that family. Under local conditions the cultivating operations are generally attended to by many members of a family. Such members lend a helping hand in different cultivating operations

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

Form of Household Schedule

11. The form of Household Schedule consists of two parts namely, Part I—Household Schedule and PartII—Census Population Record. It is intended to record consolidated information regarding the household as a unit. Among the important items of information contained therein, one is cultivation of the family holding with details of acreage, nature of tenure and ownership, and another, household industry conducted by the head of the household or by a member thereof, based on manufacture, processing or servicing in a small scale not falling under the scope of registered factories. The second part of the Schedule, the Census Population Record, is a complete list of the members of the household indicating the name, sex, relationship, age, marital status and description of work, if any.

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

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

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

Instructions to fill up Household Schedule

15. Elaborate instructions were issued to the enumerators for correct recording of the answers. The instructions are reproduced below from the Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel, Part II.

Filling up Household Schedule

The definition of household has been given in Part I of the Instruction Manual as follows:—

> "A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common kitchen, unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so."

Every household in your area has already been given a number during the house-numbering operation. First check up if this house number is written in a prominent place. If the number has faded out or disappeared, it must be written again at once. Thereafter, one piece of Household Schedule should be filled up for each household in the following manner. A sample Household Schedule form has been given in Appendix for reference.

Location Code

The first entry to be made relates to the Location Code. Write the location code of the household according to the instructions given earlier.

Is this an Institution

At the right hand corner of the form this question has been mentioned together with a rectangle below it. If the house under enumeration is a hostel, hotel, hospital, boarding house or any penal, charitable or mental institution, write the nature of the institution within the rectangle, viz. (jail, hostel, etc)..

Full name of Head of Household

Below the location code, there is a column for recording the full name of the Head of the household. The Head of the household for Census purposes is a person on whom falls the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household. Thus the Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not, however, make any elaborate enquiry about this and should record as Head of household the name of the person who is actually acknowledged as such.

Institutions like boarding houses, messes, etc., should also be regarded as Census households. They are, however, to be regarded as households of "un-related persons living together". In such a household, the Manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibilities or who by common consent is regarded as the Head, should be recorded as Head of the household. If in an Institution, separate families are also living, each such family should be treated as a Census household and a separate Household Schedule should be filled. In such cases the full name of the recognized Head of the household should be written.

If the Head of the household is a person who spends the week-days in town and spends the week-end at home, he should be recorded as Head of household and entered for enumeration at his home. If he should be away for a fairly long time which covers the entire enumeration period, then the person who is incharge in his absence should be recorded as the Head of the household.

Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

On the right hand side there is a parallelogram with the letters $\frac{S.C.}{S.T.}$ wirtten outside it. If the Head of the household is a member of Scheduled Caste, find out the name of the caste in the list of Scheduled Castes. If the name of the caste as given by the Head of the household tallies with or is considered to be equivalent to the name of the caste as given in the list, then the name of the caste as it appears there in should be recorded within the parallelogram and then the letters (S. C.) should be written after the name of the caste. Similarly, if the Head of the household claims to be a member of any Scheduled Tribe, verify the name of the tribe from the list of Scheduled Tribes and then record the name of the tribe in the parallelogram and write (S. T.) after the name of the tribe. The name of a caste or tribe which does not appear in the lists or which is not considered locally as equivalent to one of the names of the castes or tribes as furnished in the lists should not be entered. If the Head of the household does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, you should put 'X' within the parallelogram.

A. Cultivation

You should then fill up the part of the Household Schedule relating to Cultivation and Household Industry. Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation, sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household actually cultivates the land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in the Schedule, namely, in items 1 (*i*). 1 (*ii*) and 2.

Items 1 (*i*) and 1 (*ii*) relate to land actually cultivated by one or more members of the household. Item 2 relates to the land which is not cultivated by the houshold but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases, the total area of separate plots or parcels of land in different places should be entered up to one place of decimal. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1(*i*) and 1(*ii*) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognized local rights. If the household cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or if the household has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes, you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to "local name of right on land".

Category 1 (*i*), namely, land owned or held from Government will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, *e.g.*, land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment—

(*i*) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession.

(*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer, and

(*iii*) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government.

Category 1 (*ii*), namely, land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land—

(*i*) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession,

(*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer.

(*iii*) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows:—

(*a*) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also),

(*b*) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area, in other cases he does not possess the right),

(*c*) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period,

(*d*) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment, and

(*e*) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government. (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights).

Category 1 (*ii*) will also include the following:—

(*a*) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(*b*) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(*c*) land taken for a share of the produce,

(*d*) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(*e*) land held free of consideration.

Category 2, namely, land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in Category 1 (*ii*).

Categories 1 (*i*) and (*ii*) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, land which lies within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to "Area in acres." You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure into acre. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted. Areas should be filled up to one place of decimal, such as, 5·2 acres.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side nd put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under "right" enter "co-operative farm". Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

B. Household Industry

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself or by any or all members of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas. In case of urban areas, it should be at home only and not outside. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least a part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household,

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from

outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(c) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organization is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and woof or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplaining is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at "place of work" or where womenfolk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry (s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write "12". If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an "X" in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry

Sub-part 'C' relates to workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation if the Head of the household is working, write 'I' under the column "Head". Then ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head if he is working in the column relating to "Total". Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly, in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the head of the household is working write 'I' in the column relating to the "Head", and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is, working in the column relating to "Total" and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write 'I' under the column relating to the 'Head' and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to 'Total'. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the working members of the family or any hired labourer is absent during the period of the Census count, he should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only", and "Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry". Similarly in the case of Households engaged in Household Industry put "X" in the columns relating to Household Cultivation only, and "Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry." If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put "X" in the columns relating to "Household Cultivation only" and "Household Industry only". If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

A person should be regarded as a "worker", if he does one or more than one of the following type of work :

(*i*) if he is actually working

(*ii*) if he is only supervising the work

(*iii*) if he is only giving directions for the work.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Comparison of the economic classification of 1951 and 1961 Censuses

16. The basic differences in the schemes of 1951 and 1961 Censuses can be attributed to the historical and economic development preceding them. The first Census after attainment of political independence, conducted in 1951 coincided with the inauguration of the first Five-Year Plan, mainly intended to make up the leeway of various aspects neglected under 250 years of foreign rule, and also aimed at repairing the damages done by war. While the caste Tables of the previous Censuses were no longer relevant in the Secular State, the basic economic data required for planning purposes deserved greater attention. It was realized that any sound national planning would have to begin first by laying emphasis on development of agriculture and increased food production, and so the broad treatment of population as 'agricultural and 'non-agricultural' was perhaps appropriate a decade ago. After execution of two Five-Year Plan in the meanwhile, there is a gradual shift in the emphasis from agriculture to industry. Accordingly, the 1951 concept of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood classes has to yield to the present scheme of industrial classification of workers and non-workers.

17. The divergence between the schemes of 1951 and 1961 is wider than what has been stated above, and is conceptual as well as operational in nature. With such wide difference in concepts and classifications, the two Censuses are farther from one another than any other two Censuses in the past. The principal features of 1951 economic scheme as distinguished from those of 1961 may be summarily categorized under four different heads, viz.,

(*i*) the ICEC of 1951 and the combination of ISIC and NCO of 1961 ;

(*ii*) the dependency concept of 1951 and the work cencept of 1961 ;

(*iii*) the earning concept of 1951 and the maximum time spent over work concept of 1961 ; and

(*iv*) the self-suporting, earning dependent and non-earning dependent classification of 1951 and the worker and non-worker division of population of 1961.

18. According to 1951 Census scheme, the total population was divided into two broad classes, namely, Agricultural and Non-agricultural. Each of these two categories were again divided into four livelihood classes as indicated below :

Agricultural

I. Cultivation of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents

II. Cultivation of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependents

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land: agricultural rent receivers and their dependents

Non-agricultural

V. Production (other than cultivation)

VI. Commerce

VII. Transport

VIII. Miscellaneous

The above eight livelihood classes were again divided into three sub-classes with reference to their economic status (*i*) Self-supporting persons : (*ii*) Non-earning dependents and (*iii*) Earning dependents. Thus the economic data are correlated to incomes and earnings as subtle distinction has to be drawn between self-supporting and earning dependents. This scheme has excluded the participants in the family economic activities without individual incomes.

19. All the above economic concepts of 1951 Census have undergone complete modification to facilitate collection of more comprehensive data based on 'work', which is the chief criterion of the 1961 Census. The broad division of the population into 'workers' and 'non-workers' is the essential feature of the 1961 economic classification as stress has been laid on 'work' to include all persons working as well as the working children irrespective of their earning incomes. The workers of the working population is regrouped under nine broad industrial categories according to the answers recorded against questions 8 to 11, namely—.

I. As cultivator;

II. As agricultural labourer :

III. In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ;

IV. At household industry ;

V. In manufacturing other than household industry ;

VI. In construction ;

VII. In trade and commerce ;

VIII. In transport, storage and communications ; and

IX. In other services.

20. All those who do not come under the above categories of workers are treated as non-workers. Their activities were investigated and they were classified into eight categories, namely—

(*i*) full-time student or child attending school who does no other work,

(*ii*) a person engaged in unpaid household duties,

(*iii*) a dependent, an infant or child not attending school or disabled,

(*iv*) a retired person, rentier or any other person of independent means,

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

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

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

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

21. The 1961 scheme of the division of population into workers and non-workers and the distribution of workers into nine industrial categories presents a lucid picture of the utilization of the working force in different sectors of production of goods and services. Although there is no substantial variation in the primary sector (agricultural activities) between 1961 Census and the previous Censuses except in the form of the questions and the recording of answers, the real differences are manifested in the industrial sector. As production (other than cultivation) of 1951 Census is a cluster of all industrial activities without any demarcation between the goods produced at home on small scale and by other manufacturing units, separate data regarding workers engaged in household industry were collected and tabulated for the first time in 1961 Census. The absence of statistics pertaining to household industry which is auxiliary to agriculture led to difficulties in planning. Detailed information is available now regarding the number of cultivators engaged in household industry and *vice versa* and also regarding the number of workers in different types of household industries. The workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities are distinguished from other categories and those engaged in construction activities are treated on separate footing. The economic classification of 1961 Census unfolds the employment potential in each of the productive sectors, while all the non-workers are pooled together as they constitute a drain on national economy. Thus the method of presentation of the Economic Tables of 1961 is a definite improvement over the past and is expected to benefit the planned economic development of the rural and urban areas.

Reclassification of the Census data of 1901—51 according to 1961 pattern

22. Frequent changes in the concept of economic classification from Census to Census render the comparability of the data difficult. The workers in the nine industrial categories and the non-workers of 1961 Census do not bear any similarity with the eight livelihood classes of 1951 Census. In order to restore the comparability, some extent of adjustments in the previous Census figures are necessary to conform to the new economic classification of 1961. The groups in the earlier Censuses have to be first related to the groups in the Indian Standard Industrial Classification adopted in 1961 and then consolidated into nine broad industrial categories of workers. The reclassification of groups and subdivisions in earlier Censuses on the basis of 1961 broad industrial classification is indicated below:

STATEMENT X.1

Workers and non-workers of 1921—51 Censuses in form of the Ten industrial Categories of 1961

1961	1951	1931	1921
I. Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *Plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8	Groups 2, 3.
II. Working as Agricultural Labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	Divisions 0 + Divsion 1 of Livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41 and 53, 76	Groups 6 to 24, 42, 74
IV Working in Household Industry	..	..	..
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Division 2 + Division 3 + Division 4 of Livelihood ClassV *Plus* Subdivision 5·5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188*	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184*
VI. Working in Construction	Subdivision 5·0 to Subdivision 5·4 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112, and 119
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications	Subdivision 7·0 to 7·4 of Livelihood Class VII *Plus* Subdivision 7·5 to Subdivision 7·9 of Llivelihood Class VIII	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120
IX. Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII *minus* Subdivision 5·0 to Subdivision 5·5 *minus* Subdivision 7·5 to Subdivision 7·9 *minus* persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i. e., Subdivisions 5·6, 5·7 and Division 8 and Division 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189 †, 190 † and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101, to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185† 186† and 187*
X. Non-workers	(*i*) All non-earning dependents ; (*ii*) S. S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation: (*iii*) S. S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII: (*iv*) E. D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of Livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV; and (*v*) E. D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural non-productive	All non-working dependents *Plus* groups 1, 185, 192 to 195	All dependents *Plus* groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191

* Distributed proportionately among all the categories I to IX

† Distributed proportionately among Non-agricultural categories V to IX

Worker

23. A worker is one who is engaged in economic activity of one or more of the following nine categories. "Work" includes not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The nine categories of economic activities mentioned above cover persons who are engaged—(I) as Cultivator, (II) as Agricultural Labourer, (III) in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, (IV) at Household Industries, (V) in Manufacturing other than Household Industries, (VI) in Construction, (VII) in Trade and Commerce, (VIII) in Transport, Storage and Communications, (IX) in Other Services.

I. Cultivator—A cultivator is a person who is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (*a*) cultivation of land, or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned by himself or by a member of his household or held from Government, (*b*) cultivation of land, or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

II. Agricultural Labourer—An agricultural labourer is a person who works in another person's land in lieu of wages in cash, kind or share without exercising any right or supervision or direction in matters connected with cultivation.

III. In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities. This category is not defined as it is self-explanatory.

IV. Household Industry—A household industry is an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. It should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing and making and selling of goods. It does not include professions, such as, pleader or doctor or barber or washerman or astrologer.

V. In Manufacturing other than Household Industry,
VI. In Construction,
VII. In Trade and Commerce
VIII. In Transport, Storage and Communications, and
IX. In Other Services

These categories of workers are not defined separately as they are self-explanatory.

Difficulties in the application of the definitions

24. Although the above definitions sought to remove the link between occupation and income the indirect influence of earning wages or income as criterion to determine work has not been completely obviated. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for the purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work, she engages herself in work, such as rice pounding for sale or wages or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker. Thus the productive activity has to be combined with the objective of supplementing the family income for being designated as a worker. Difficulties may arise in the rigid application of the definition which demands deligent enquiry at the time of enumeration. In handloom weaving industry the part played by an elderly lady who cleans and washes the yarn ultimately contributes to the production of cloth for sale; but the insignificant nature of her work evades the enumerator. Such instances in family undertakings are not rare and the enumerator who has to complete, a stupendous task within the prescribed time limit may not have the time and patience to examine the border line cases and, therefore, inaccuracies in the data cannot be eliminated completely. However, the magnitude of the inaccuracy is negligible compared to the massive data obtained by the enumerators and the questionnaire on

economic activities has proved to be advantageous for detailed classification of the working force of the country.

Comparability of workers in 1951 and 1961

25. It is generally held that 1951 Census gives an underestimate of working force while 1961 gives an overestimate. This presumption is based on the fact that the introduction of the 'Household Industry' category in 1961, as well as the 'one-hour working' qualification raised the number of workers. Moreover, there is an inclination to suspect under-enumeration of cultivators in 1951 and over-enumeration of this class of workers in 1961, primarily on account of the element of priority which the question relating to working as a cultivator (Question No. 8) was given over other questions relating to economic classification (Questions 9, 10 and 11). But on the basis of the examination of the relevant economic data of 1951 and 1961 the above view does not appear to hold good.

26. The number of workers of 1961, if compared with the corresponding categories of 1951 will give the answer to the above question. Although the fundamental difference in the concept of 'work' and of 'income/dependency' makes the data of the two Censuses incomparable, yet an attempt may be made to compare figures which may be as corresoponding to one another as possible. The workers of 1961 may be taken to be equivalent to the following groups of persons of 1951 :

Workers of 1961 = Self-supporting persons *plus* earning dependents *plus* non-earning but working dependents *minus* non-working self-supporting persons of 1951.

27. If it is possible to find out the figures of the above categories of persons of 1951 Census, it will be possible to compare the working force of 1951 with that of 1961. But the 1951 Tables do not give figures relating to one of the above categories, namely, non-earning but working dependents. However, this difficulty may be overcome by means of approximation. In such a case the relevant figures are as follows :

Estimate of working force population of 1951

Self-supporting persons ..	4,182,456
Plus earning dependents ..	1,413,486
Plus 10 per cent of non-earning dependents ..	905,000
Minus non-working self-supporting persons ..	106,123*
Total working force of 1951 ..	6,394,819
Add population increase 1951—61 on prorata basis (19·82 per cent) ..	1,267,453
Total ..	**7,662,272**

As against the working force population of 1951 increasing due to general growth to 7,662,272 the actual number of workers of 1961 is 7,661,529. The difference between the two figures is negligible, namely, 743 in a population of 7·6 millions. For all practical purposes the two figures tally, the result of one Census confirming that of the other.

Principal work and Secondary work

The questions 8 to 11 are designed to show how many are working separately as cultivators, as agricultural labourers, at household industry or doing any other work or working in combination of the above four. If a person is engaged in more than two of the above mentioned productive activities, his secondary work is normally the one which occupies most time next to his principal work. To be more explicit, the instructions contained in para 63 of section IV of the Manual of Instructions for Census Personnel, Part II is reproduced below:

On the basis of work, the entire population of the country is divided into two classes, namely, (*i*) WORKERS and (*ii*) persons NOT WORKING. All the WORKERS will be shown against the four questions, namely, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11.

NOTE— * This includes the self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class IV—66,523 and non-earning self-supporting persons 39, 600 who derived their means of livelihood from miscellaneous Sources.

All persons NOT WORKING will be shown against question No. 12. But before you consider question 12, you have to decide and record one more matter relating to the workers in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11. The matter to be decided is, which of the work in which the person is engaged is "*Principal work*" and which is his "*Secondary work*". The following instructions should be carefully followed as the *matter is very important for preparing records of economic activity of the people*:

(*i*) *In case of one work*—If the person is doing only one category of work either in question 8 or 9 or 10 or 11, do not make any enquiry about his principal work or secondary work.

(*ii*) *In case of two works*—If the person is engaged in two different categories of work, e. g., working as a cultivator (Q. No. 8) and also working as a School teacher (Q. No. 11), then ask him which work takes more of his time, that is to say, whether he devotes *more time* in cultivation or in teaching work. If he says that he spends more time in cultivation and less time in teaching, then cultivation (Q. No. 8) is his principal work and teaching (Q. No. 11) is his secondary work. In such a case, mark Question No. 8 with a ring round 8, such as, * This ring will show that this is his principal work. It is not necessary to mark Question No. 11 in any way to show that it is his secondary work.

(*iii*) *In case of three works or more*—If the person is engaged in three or more categories of work, then enquire which is the first work, second work, third work, etc., according to length of time he devotes for each such work. Supposing he says that he devotes 6 hours a day as an agricultural labourer, 2 hours a day in the evening in his retail betel shop and one hour a day at home spinning yarn or weaving, then it will appear that Question No. 9 (working as agricultural labourer) is his principal work. Question No. 11 (working as a shop-keeper) is his secondary work, and Question No. 10 (working at household industry) is a less important work. Then put a ring round 9, such to indicate that this is his principal work and put a tick ✓ mark before Question No. 11, such as, ✓ 11 to show that this is his secondary work, and do not put any mark against Question 10 which is less important work. Similarly, if there is a fourth category of work which is less important, no mark should be put against it.

29. In the Censuses of 1931, 1941 and 1951 two separate questions were framed to find out the principal and the secondary means of livelihood. The Question Nos. 10 and 11 of 1951 Census correspond to similar questions of the previous Censuses relating to the primary and secondary occupations. But a departure has been made in the present Census when seperate questions are avoided and the methods of ringing the principal work and ticking the secondary work are introduced. The two separate questions are substituted by two more usefull question on economic data. While this method is advantageous from the point of view of economy of space, it is fraught with the danger of oblivion on the part of the enumerators. There were quite a few instances where the inadvertency of the enumerator was detected in the omission of the 'rings' and 'ticks'. These defects were made good in treatment of omissions by following the general instructions contained in the Registrar General's letter No. 9/1/61-RG dated 27th April 1961, an extract of which is reproduced below :

"*In cases where the principal work has not been indicated by a ring and where it is also not possible to find by other means the principal work the following procedure is suggested*:—

(*i*) Rural slips—*Where there is an entry against Question 8 (working as cultivator) and also against Questions 9, 10 or 11, Question 8 (working as cultivator) may be taken as principal work. Similarly, when there is an entry against Question 10 (working at household industry) and also Question 9 or 11, Question 10 (working at household industry) may be taken as the principal work. When there are entries against Questions 9 and 11*

only, Question 11 (doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

(*ii*) Urban slips—*Where there is an entry against Question 11 (doing other work) and also in any of the Questions 8 to 10, Question 11 (doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.*

Where there are entries against Questions 8 to 10 only the procedure for rural slips mentioned above may be followed".

As some margin has to be allowed for human error, the above defect cannot be regarded as serious in view of the negligible number of omissions in the enumeration slips. This method is a definite improvement on the original idea of recording the principal and secondary occupations by two separate questions, and is advantageous for quick sorting.

Industrial and occupational classification

30. "Of all the subjects dealt with at the Census, that of occupations is unquestionably the most complicated and troublesome. Nothing is more difficult than the preparation of an accurate record of the occupations of the people, except perhaps the tabulation and classification of the same". This introductory remark on occupation by E. A. Gait in 1911* holds good even in the present Census. The evolution of the occupational lassification can be gauged by the questions n different Censuses which are reproduced below :

Census Year	*Question Number and the description in the Census schedules*
1872	7 Occupation
1881	10 Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work
1891	11 Occupation, a means of subsistence (*see* rule 11)
1901	9 & 10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers
	9 Principal
	10 Subsidiary
	11 Means of subsistence of dependents on actual workers
1911	9 & 10 Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers
	9 Principal
	10 Subsidiary occupation, if any
	11 If dependent, principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual worker on whom dependent
1921	9 & 10 Occupation or menas of subsistence of actual workers
	9 Principal
	10 Subsidiary
	11 For dependents, the occupation of the worker by whom supported
1931	9 Earner or dependent
	10 Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependent)
	11 Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependent may be given)
	12 Industry in which employed (for organized employees only)
1941	9 Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else?
	10 If so, means of livelihood of person on whom dependent
	11 Do you employ (*a*) paid assistants, (*b*) members of household? If so, how many?
	12 Are you in employment now?
	13 (Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12) Are you in search of employment? To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put—How long you have been in search of it?
	15 (Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14) Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year? If not, for what part of the year?
	16 If you are employed by someone else, what is his business?

* Census of India, 1911 Vol. I. India Part I—Report, Page 397

Census Year	*Question Number and the description in the Census schedules*
1951	9 Economic status
	Part one—Dependency Part two—Employment
	10 Principal means of livelihood
	11 Secondary means of livelihood
1961	8 Working as cultivator
	9 Working as agricultural labourer
	10 Working at household industry
	(*a*) Nature of work (*b*) Nature of household (*c*) if employee
	11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10— (*a*) Nature of work (*b*) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service (*c*) Class of work (*d*) Nature of establishment
	12 Activity, if not working

In 1872 and 1881, occupation was recorded for actual workers only. The 1891 Census introduced the element of "means of subsistence". At a conference which was held to consider the arrangements for the Census of 1891, it was unanimously resolved that—

"A return of persons *living* by an occupation will be both more accurate and more useful in this country than that of the number *exercising* an occupation. In this later respect the voluminous returns of 1881 appear lamentably deficient. The attention of the conference was especially directed to the paramount importance of a complete return of the agricultural population"* The recording of the "means of subsistence" has drawn no distinction between workers and dependents. As the number of actual workers and the number dependent on them is very important and as it was necessary to investigatet the subsidiary occupations of argriculturists, there separate questions were framed in 1901 to elicit their statistical data for the first time. The classification of occupations into seven main classes and XXIV orders followed prior to 1911 lacked uniformity and did not afford any real basis for comparison with other countries. The entire population was divided into four classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups. A separate schedule was also prescribed for Industrial Census. The schemes of 1911 saw no further changes till 1931. The 1931 Census changed the approach to the question on occupation. Persons had to be classified as earners or dependents. The term dependent evoked confusion as workers without earning wages came under this category. Separate schedules for industrial Censuses were given up by the addition of a new question regarding the industry in which employed. This question gave rise to difficulties as "Industry is untranslatable in the ordinary vernaculars by any word which conveys an immediate meaning to the ordinary man and the exposition of this column required very considerable care and trouble and involved altogether more discussion, questions and difficulty than any other in the schedule. It was necessary to explain when an occupation became an industry and various other recondite matters of the same type". **Although more elaborate questions were framed in 1941 Census, the tabulation of the economic tables had to be abandoned due to war emergency 1951 Census introduced the concept of "Economic Status" and "means of livelihood". The econoimic status is directly linked with the income as will be evident from this instruction to enumerators "where a person is in receipt of an income, and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a 'self-supporting person'. Such income may be in cash or kind". *** Any one who is not a self-supporting person is a dependent who may be either *earning* or *non-earning*. The discretion to class a person as self-supporting according to the self-sufficiency of his income is left tot he enumerator and therefore, the statistics are bound to absorb the vagaries of the enumerators in the application of this question. Regarding

*Census of India, 1911—Volume . India Part I—Report, Page 397
**Census of India, 1931—Volume XIV Madras Part I—Report, Page 191
**Census of India. Volume I, India Part I-B, Page 168

the tabulation of the economic data as the Census has to fall in line with the "International Standard Industrial Classification" introduced by the United Nations Organization, the Indian Economic Census classification was evolved combining the industrial and occupational classification. As this is neither purely industrial nor occupational classification, it was abandoned in 1961 Census.

31. The economic classification scheme of 1961 marks a major departure in the demographic study which has no parallel in any of the previous Censuses. This scheme envisages the building up of detailed statistics covering varied aspects of the economic life of the individuals who are classed as 'workers' and 'non-workers'. The division of workers into broad industrial categories and the classification of non-workers by the type of their activity is an innovation considered to be most useful for studying the productive activities and the employment potential *vis-a-vis* the problems of unemployment. The economic data is further enriched by the introduction of two elaborate Tables B-IV and B-V dealing with the Industrial classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation showing the divisions, major groups and minor groups and their respective occupational classifications based on the Standard Industrial Classification and National Classification of Occupations adopted by the Government of India. This scheme which combines the past experience and the present day requirements is a definite improvement on the previous schemes and the defects, which might have come to light during tabulation are not inherent in the scheme.

32. In spite of the elaborate training given to the enumerators, ambiguity in recording the answers to Questions 10 and 11 could not be avoided. The ignorance of the individual to describe his profession and the incapacity of the enumerator to elicit the correct replies have combined to boost up the incomplete recording of answers in the enumeration slips. Description of industry has suffered more than the occupation. The nature of industry could not be classified in the case of 9·1 per cent of the workers while the occupation of 1·1 per cent of the workers is treated as unclassifiable.

Non-worker

33. Any person who does not come under the category of worker is treated as non-worker. The eight-fold activities of non-workers are already described earlier. The classification of non-workers according to the answers recorded in Question 12 has not posed any problem except when there was omission or inadequate information. All cases of omissions to fill up answers against question 8 to 12 were automatically treated as non-workers and categorized as dependents which partly helped to swell their number. The grouping of infants and children not attending school with dependents and disabled persons might deprive the statistical utility of the latter category of non-workers. 22·4 per cent of male and 26·8 per cent of the female non-workers are in this category and it is not possible to work out the percentage of able-bodied dependents. This combination has rendered the estimate of wastage of human force difficult, while it is also equally questionable whether the able-bodied dependents are not attending to any of the house hold duties. Similarly, 2·1 per cent of the male non-workers are described as attending to household duties and the nature of the household duties are explained in the fly-leaf to Table B-IX. Non-disclosure of precise information in joint family undertakings does not preclude the possibility of mis-classification. Such errors, if any, are negligible in view of the low percentage of the male non-workers. The classification of the female non-workers has not displayed abnormal features.

Economic Tables of 1961

34. The Economic Tables of 1961 Census can be broadly divided into General Economic Tables and Household Economic Tables which are described below :

General Economic Tables

I. Primary Census Abstract

II. General Tables

B-I	.. Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups
B-II	.. Workers and Non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups
B-III Part A	.. Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in Urban areas only
B-III Part B	.. Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in Rural areas only
B-IV Part A	.. Industrial Classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at Household Industry
B-IV Part B	.. Industrial Classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service
B-IV Part C	.. Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation
B-V	.. Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation
B-VI	.. Occupational divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban areas only
B-VII Part A	.. Persons working principally (i) as Cultivators, (ii) as Agricultural labourers or (iii) at Household Industry, classified by sex and by Secondary work (i) at Household Industry (ii) as Cultivator or (iii) as Agricultural labourer
B-VII Part B	.. Industrial Classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry
B-VIII Part A	.. Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in Urban areas only
B-VIII Part B	.. Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in Rural areas only
B-IX	.. Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age-groups and type of activity

Household Economic Tables

B-X	.. Sample Households (i) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry, (ii) engaged either in cultivation or household industry but not in both and (iii) engaged both in cultivation and household industry for All areas
B-XI	.. Sample Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in Rural and Urban areas separately
B-XII	.. Sample Households engaged in cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in Rural and Urban areas separately
B-XIV Part A	.. Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal household industry in all areas Households classified by major groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged
B-XIV Part B	.. Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal household industry in all areas Households classified by minor groups of Principal Household Industry
B-XV	.. Sample Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry classified by size of land in Rural and Urban areas separately
B-XVI	.. Sample Principal Household Industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry in all areas
B-XVII	.. Sample Households classified by (i) number of male and female members by size of households, (ii) engagement (a) neither in Cultivation nor in Industry, (b) in Household Industry only, (c) in Cultivation sub-classified by size of land cultivated

35. Besides the above Economic Tables, the following Tables of C, D, E and SCT series supply the economic data of different types :

C-VIII Part A	.. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Classification by Literacy and Industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

C-VIII Part B	..	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Classification by literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among scheduled Tribes
D-IV	..	Migrants to Cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups
D-VI	..	Distribution of Industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth
E-III	..	Census houses used as factories and workshops classified by industry, power and no power used and size of employment
SCF-I Part A		Industrial Classification of persons at work & Non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes (Rural and Urban areas separately)
SCT-I Part B	..	Industrial Classification of persons at work & Non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes (Rural and Urban areas separately)
SCT-V Part A	..	Sample Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land & size of land cultivated in Rural areas only for members of Scheduled Castes
SCT-V Part B	..	Sample Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land & size of land cultivated in Rural areas only for members of Scheduled Tribes
SC-I	..	Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes
ST-II	..	Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes

PART A

THE BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Distribution in India and States

The economic classification of population based on the concept of 'work' is the unique feature of 1961 Census as already stated. Since 1901, every Census tried to classify the population into those who had an 'occupation' or 'means of subsistence' or 'work' and those who did not have any. While the definitions and concepts used in different Censuses are not identical, they are close enough to be comparable from Census to Census. Such comparison will show how the growth of population and resources of a State has passed through different phases of distribution of workers and non-workers. Another basis of comparison that may yield fruitful result for study is the distribution of workers and non-workers in India and in other States compared with Orissa. As the present scheme of industrial classification has been introduced for the first time, no standards have been set for considering a particular pattern of distribution of workers and non-workers as the most favourable for speedy progress and development of the country. The notions of an average standard may, however, evolve to make the study worthwhile.

2. The Union Territories which receive special treatment due to their peculiar geographical conditions and ecology, are not on the same footing as other States. They are small in size and population and, therefore, do not afford any comparability with other States. Although the figures in respect of the Union Territories are given in the following statement for the sake of information, they are excluded from the purview of inter-State comparison and discussion.

3. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons among the nine industrial categories and the non-workers in different States and India:

STATEMENT X.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine Industrial Categories and Non-workers, 1961

India/State	Total	Categories of Workers									Non-workers
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
INDIA ..	**1,000**	**227**	**72**	**12**	**27**	**18**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**45**	**570**
Orissa ..	**1,000**	**248**	**74**	**8**	**30**	**5**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**59**	**563**
Andhra Pradesh ..	1,000	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
Assam ..	1,000	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
Bihar ..	1,000	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
Gujarat ..	1,000	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
Jammu & Kashmir ..	1,000	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
Kerala ..	1,000	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,000	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
Madras ..	1,000	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544
Maharashtra ..	1,000	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
Mysore ..	1,000	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
Punjab ..	1,000	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
Rajasthan ..	1,000	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524

STATEMENT X.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each state among the nine Indsutrial categories and Non-workers, 1961—*concld.*

India/State	Total	categories of Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
Uttar Pradesh ..	1,000	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
*West Bengal ..	1,000	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
Delhi ..	1,000	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	1,000	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
Himachal Pradesh ..	1,000	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
Manipur ..	1,000	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
Tripura ..	1,000	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,000	6	..	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
Pondicherry ..	1,000	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
Sikkim ..	1,000	573	14	1	2	..	11	10	1	29	359
Nagaland ..	1,000	524	7	1	..	2	1	3	2	54	406
North East Frontier Agency ..	1,000	4	..	9	12	..	44	11	23	573	324
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	1,000	177	63	50	..	30	6	22	26	38	588
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	1,000	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400

4. The all-India pattern of distribution of workers and non-workers in the above statement brings to light the preponderance of non-workers, the respective proportions being 430 workers and 570 non-workers out of 1,000 of general population. While the bulk of the population is comprised of non-workers in India and in a large majority of States, there are some States where conditions are different. Moreover, among the States where the non-workers form the larger proportion, there are disparities in the extent of proportion. The States of West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are distinguished by the heavy concentration of non-workers with proportions varying between 668 and 609, surpassing the all India average of 570. The States of Bihar, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir have also exceeded the all-India figures by recording high proportion of non-workers ranging between 589 and 572. The States of Assam Orissa, Mysore, Madras, Rajasthan and Maharashtra can be grouped together in the descending order of the proportion of non-workers varying between 567 and 521 which is below the all-India average. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the only two exceptions where the non-workers are much below the workers in numerical strength.

5. The distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories incidentally points to the agricultural type of economy prevailing in the country. Out of 430 workers for 1,000 persons in India, 299 are found in the agricultural sector of Categories I and II and the remaining 131 are distributed among the Industrial Categories III to IX. In the non-agricultural sector, Category IX, 'Other Services', has the highest proportion followed by Category IV, Household Industry. Small proportions are observed in the remaining categories. Similar pattern of distribution of workers is noticed in most of the States with minor differences in proportions. The exceedingly low proportion of agricultural workers in the States of Kerala and West Bengal, namely, 128 and 179 respectively, are far below the all-India figure and not comparable with any other State. The States of Punjab, Madras, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Assam have also lower proportion in the combined Categories I and II compares

with the all-India figure. The proportion in the remaining States has exceeded the all-India figure with the highest proportion of 415 in Madhya Pradesh. The proportion of Orissa State is comparable with Mysore in the south and Bihar in the north. In Category IX the States of Kerala, Madras, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab have recorded higher proportion than the all-India figure of 45 per 1,000 persons. Other States where proportions vary between 32 and 44 have not crossed the all-India mark. Assam is the only State where the proportion of workers in Category III exceeds the non-agricultural Categories IV to IX on account of large-scale prticipation of workers in the tea plantations. Andhra Pradesh has the unique concentra of workers in Category IV compared to the C gories III and V to IX. Excepting these peculiar features in the States of Assam Andhra Pradesh, the distribution of wo in Categories III to IX of different States not call for comments as there are no remarl variations.

Sexwise distribution of workers and non-wo in India and States

6. The following statement shows the sex distribution of 1,000 persons of India and State among the nine industrial categorie workers and non-workers:

STATEMENT X. 3

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine Industrial Categori and Non-workers, 1961

India/State	Total by Males and Females	Categories of Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
INDIA ..	**M-1,000**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**33**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**428**
	F-1,000	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	..	**20**	**720**
Orissa ..	**M-1,000**	**363**	**92**	**11**	**33**	**8**	**3**	**13**	**6**	**79**	**392**
	F-1,000	**133**	**57**	**4**	**28**	**2**	..	**4**	..	**38**	**734**
Andhra Pradesh ..	M-1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F-1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	..	30	587
Assam ..	M-1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F-1,000	204	5	41	46	2	..	2	..	9	691
Bihar ..	M-1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F-1,000	148	80	5	20	2	..	3	..	13	729
Gujarat ..	M-1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F-1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	..	19	721
Jammu & Kashmir ..	M-1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F-1,000	213	1	4	32	1	..	..	1	4	744
Kerala ..	M-1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F-1,000	32	54	10	35	16	.	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh ..	M-1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F-1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	..	20	560
Madras ..	M-1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F-1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	..	46	687
Maharashtra ..	M-1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F-1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619

STATEMENT X.3

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine Industrial Categories and Non-workers, 1961—*concld.*

India/State	Total by males and females	Categories of Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers
Mysore	M-1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F-1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	..	22	680
Punjab	M-1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F-1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	..	..	12	858
Rajasthan	M-1,000	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F-1,000	297	17	5	21		1	2	..	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M-1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F-1,000	117	35	1	14	1	..	2	..	12	818
West Bengal	M-1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F-1,000	35	20	9	11	5	..	2	..	12	906
Delhi	M-1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F-1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal Pradesh	M-1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F-1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	..	..	4	442

The sexwise distribution of workers and non-workers shows that 572 males and 280 females are workers per 1,000 persons of each sex in India. While the non-working males are only 428 per 1,000 persons, the opposite sex has 720. Thus the excessive number of females has contributed to the higher proportion of non-workers in India as a whole. The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal have higher proportion of non-workers in both the sexes exceeding the all-India figures. 906 females out of 1,000 are non-workers in West Bengal which is the highest record in India. Punjab comes next with 858 female non-workers. The proportion of male workers is higher than that of the male non-workers in all these States except in Kerala where the non-workers in both the sexes are large in proportion than that of workers. The three States of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have identical distribution in as much as the proportion of male non-workers is below the all-India average while that of the females has exceeded the corresponding all-India figure. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Rajasthan States have recorded lower proportion of non-workers in both the sexes compared to the all-India average. The common pattern emerging from the above distribution is the dominance of the female non-working force in every State. An opposite picture is presented by the distribution of male population as the proportion of workers outnumber the non-workers in all the States except Kerala.

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Sectors and categories of industries

7. The working population has been grouped under 9 broad industrial categories, as mentioned in the Introduction to this chapter. The list is given below for convenience of reference:

Industrial category	*Description*
I	As cultivator ;
II	As agricultural labourer ;
III	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities ;
IV	At household industry ;
V	In manufacturing other than household industry ;
VI	In construction ;
VII	In trade and commerce ;
VIII	In transport, storage and communications ; and
IX	In other services.

The above mentioned 9 categories of workers are broadly grouped into 3 sectors, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary. Each sector comprises a number of industrial categories as mentioned below:

Primary Sector	Category I Category II Category III (excluding mining and quarrying)
Secondary Sector	Category IV Category V Category VI Category III (only mining and quarrying) Category IX (only gas and electricity)
Tertiary Sector	Category VII Category VIII Category IX (excluding gas and electricity)

STATEMENT X.4

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961

India/State	Total M—1,000 F—1,000	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
INDIA	**M-1,000**	**384**	**77**	**110**	**429**
	F-1,000	**227**	**28**	**25**	**720**
Orissa	**M-1,000**	**464**	**47**	**91**	**392**
	F-1,000	**193**	**31**	**42**	**734**
Andhra Pradesh	M-1,000	413	99	110	378
	F-1,000	325	46	42	587
Assam	M-1,000	416	26	99	459
	F-1,000	251	48	10	691
Bihar	M-1,000	422	57	77	444
	F-1,000	231	24	16	729
Gujarat	M-1,000	335	89	111	465
	F-1,000	230	27	22	721
Jammu & Kashmir	M-1,000	439	45	94	422
	F 1,000	218	33	5	744
Kerala	M-1,000	215	81	176	528
	F-1,000	96	52	49	803
Madhya Pradesh	M-1,000	461	64	77	398
	F-1,000	392	25	23	560

STATEMENT X. 4

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961—*concld.*

India/State	Total M—1,000 F—1,000	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
Madras ..	M-1,000	354	99	145	402
	F-1,000	221	40	52	687
Maharashtra ..	M-1,000	351	98	122	429
	F-1,000	337	23	21	619
Mysore ..	M-1,000	402	85	97	416
	F-1,000	261	32	27	680
Punjab ..	M-1,000	324	84	121	471
	F-1,000	114	15	13	858
Rajasthan ..	M-1,000	429	64	88	419
	F-1,000	319	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh ..	M-1,000	127	60	95	418
	F-1,000	153	15	14	818
West Bengal ..	M-1,000	303	100	137	460
	F-1,000	62	17	15	906
Delhi ..	M-1,000	30	143	350	477
	F-1,000	20	12	33	935
Himachal Pradesh ..	M-1,000	498	69	64	369
	F-1,000	525	28	5	442

Workers in industrial sectors of India and States

8. The Table given above shows the sexwise distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the three sectors of workers and the non-workers. The ratio of male and female non-workers as given in the statement shows that female participation is the lowest in some States like West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The females are economically inactive in these States becuase their pre-occupations in household duties prohibit them from taking part in remunerative activities. This accounts for a large section of population being classed as non-workers. As regards the distribution of workers in the three sectors, the descending order of the male ratio is noticeable in the primary, tertiary and secondary sectors (in the order they are given) in all the States as well as in India. But the female ratios descend in the same order as they are shown in Statement X.4 in all the States except Orissa and Madras where their proportion in secondary sector is less than the tertiary sector.

Primary Sector

9. The all-India pattern discloses a heavy concentration of workers of both sexes in the primary sector. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan have gone above the all-India average in both the sexes of this sector. The proportions of male workers of Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh States are above the all-India figure while those of the females are below the corresponding all-India figure. Kerala, Madras, Punjab and West Bengal States have low proportion in both the sexes compared to that of India, while Gujarat and Maharashtra have recorded higher proportion of female agricultural workers.

Secondary Sector

10. The secondary sector has smaller proportion of male workers than the tertiary sector but has slightly higher proportion of female workers than the tertiary sector in India. This may mean larger participation of females in industrial activities compared to other miscellaneous activities. The southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala have distinguished themselves by high proportion of workers in both the sexes above the all-India average. The ratios in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa are comparable with each other as the number of male workers is below the all-India level while that of the females has exceeded it. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal have high proportion of male workers and low proportion of female workers compared to the all-India figures. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have recorded paltry proportions in either sex much below the all-India ratio. Larger number of females is found in this sector compared to the tertiary sector in all the States except Orissa and Madras denoting the comparatively large scale participation of women in industrial establishments.

Tertiary Sector

11. The tertiary sector which is a combination of three industrial categories comprises the economic activities other than agriculture and industry already discussed above. The number of workers in 'other services' (excluding gas and electricity of Category IX) alone exceeds the combined figures of Categories VII and VIII in the whole country as well as in every State. The sexwise comparison discloses that female participation in the States of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, which varies between 52 to 42 per 1,000 females is much above the all-India average. But the proportion of male workers in Orissa is lower than the all-India figure. The States of West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat, which have recorded proportion of male workers between 137 and 111 per 1,000 persons have not shown gratifying results of female participation in this sector compared with the all-India figure. The five States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have fallen below the normal standards by recording less than 100 male workers per 1,000 in this sector apart from the meagre number of female workers.

12. Orissa State which is predominantly agricultural in character compares favourably with Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh which have the highest proportion of male workers in the primary sector compared to other States. The analysis of working population has not displayed abnormal features except that female participation is of low order. The small proportion of workers in the secondary sector can be attributed to the slow pace of industrialization. Compared with Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, this State has made rapid strides in the field of industrialization during the decade 1951—61. The proportion of workers in tertiary sector and their sex composition is normal.

Distribution of workers in Industrial Sectors of Orissa and Districts

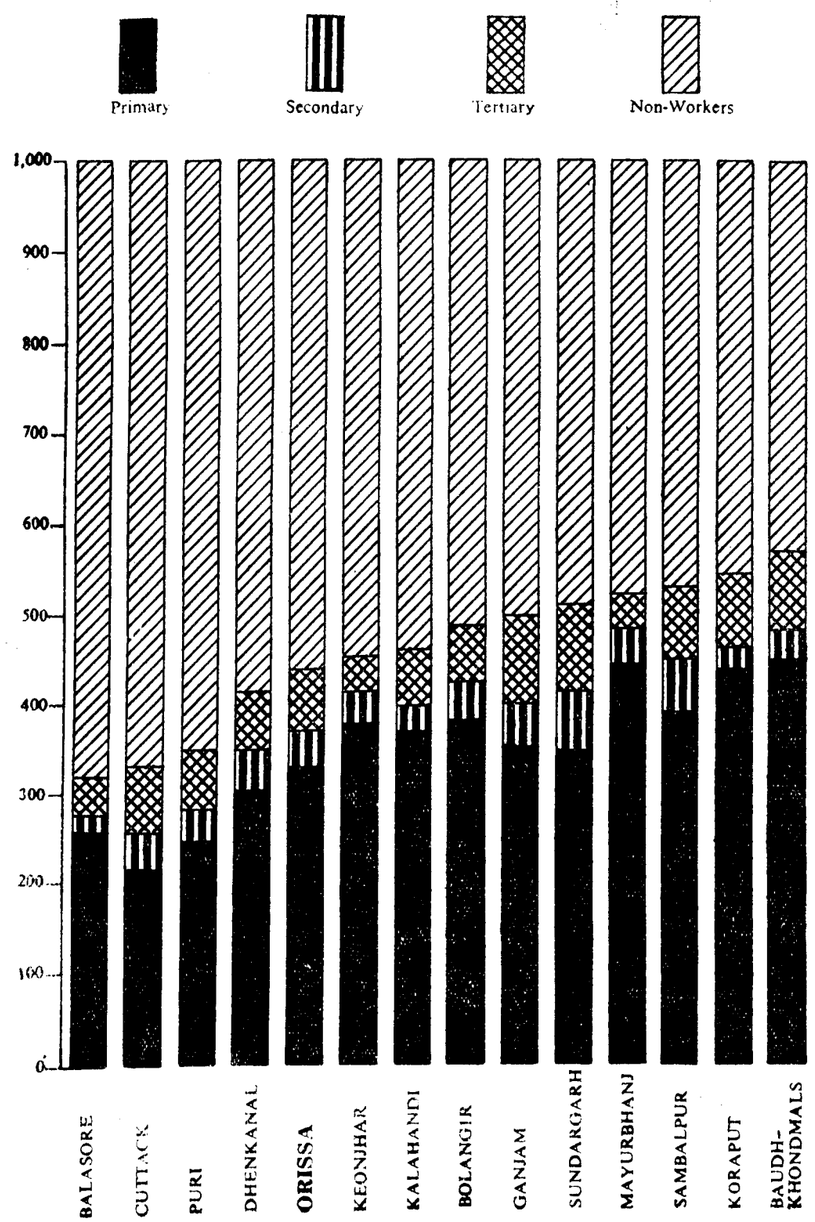
13. The districtwise analysis of the distribution of population among the workers of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and non-workers is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT X. 5

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each District among Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors of Industry and Non-workers, 1961

State/District	Total Male Female	Workers: Primary Sector	Workers: Secondary Sector	Workers: Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
Orissa ..	**T-1,000**	**328**	**39**	**70**	**563**
	M-1,000	**464**	**47**	**97**	**392**
	F-1,000	**193**	**31**	**42**	**734**
Kalahandi ..	T-1,000	366	28	61	545
	M-1,000	528	32	71	369
	F-1,000	206	25	51	718
Koraput ..	T-1,000	435	24	82	459
	M-1,000	529	29	94	348
	F-1,000	338	20	70	572
Sambalpur ..	T-1,000	386	58	79	477
	M-1,000	485	64	98	353
	F-1,000	287	53	59	601
Bolangir ..	T-1,000	378	41	63	518
	M-1,000	526	44	78	352
	F-1,000	231	37	48	684
Baudh-Khondmals ..	T-1,000	444	34	86	436
	M-1,000	511	37	98	354
	F-1,000	379	32	73	516
Ganjam ..	T-1,000	348	43	101	508
	M-1,000	411	51	125	413
	F-1,000	290	36	78	596
Sundargarh ..	T-1,000	343	64	98	495
	M-1,000	412	93	133	362
	F-1,000	268	32	59	641
Dhenkanal ..	T-1,000	305	45	63	587
	M-1,000	443	56	95	406
	F-1,000	166	35	30	769
Puri ..	T-1,000	250	35	63	652
	M-1,000	452	40	106	402
	F-1,000	48	30	21	901
Keonjhar ..	T-1,000	375	35	41	549
	M-1,000	488	40	58	414
	F-1,000	260	30	23	687
Cuttack ..	T-1,000	216	41	73	671
	M-1,000	403	56	119	422
	F-1,000	29	26	25	920
Mayurbhanj ..	T-1,000	439	40	39	482
	M-1,000	499	46	54	401
	F-1,000	379	35	23	563
Balasore ..	T-1,000	258	17	45	680
	M-1,000	479	20	73	428
	F-1,000	31	15	16	938

X. A – DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS AMONG PRIMARY, SECONDARY, TERTIARY SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND NON-WORKERS IN ORISSA AND DISTRICTS, 1961



Non-workers and Workers

14. It is obvious from the above statement that the proportion of non-workers is very high compared to the industrial sectors in the State as well as in districts. Their proportion in the four districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Dhenkanal has crossed the State figure in both the sexes. Ganjam, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts have exhibited a peculiar feature in as much as the proportion of male non-workers is above that of the State while the proportion of female non-workers is below that of the State. The remaining six districts whose proportion of non-workers in both sexes is less than that of the State average have not displayed abnormalities. The distribution of working population establishes the largest participation of working population in primary sector in all districts and lesser proportions in the other two sectors. The number of workers in tertiary sector is more than in the secondary sector except in Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts where the female workers in secondary sector outnumber those in the tertiary sector.

Districts arranged according to proportion of workers in industrial sectors

15. The districts are rearranged accordingly as they are within 100+points of the State average, or 100 to 250 points above or below the State average in Categories I+IIof the primary sector in the following statement. The proportions of workers in Category III of the primary sector, the secondary sector, the tertiary sector and the proportions of non-workers are also shown in it.

STATEMENT X. 6

Districts Rearranged in Relation to State Average

PRIMARY SECTOR			Category III (excluding Mining, Quarrying, etc.)	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
Categories I and II						
100 to 250 above State average	100+of the State average	Less than 100 to 250 below State average				
Baudh-Khondmals			7	34	86	436
Mayurbhanj			6	40	39	482
Koraput			7	24	82	459
	Sambalpur		3	58	79	477
	Bolangir		2	41	63	518
	Keonjhar		10	35	41	549
	Kalahandi		2	28	61	545
	Sundargarh		2	64	98	495
	Ganjam		13	43	101	508
	Dhenkanal		2	45	63	587
	Balasore		3	17	45	680
	Puri		12	35	63	652
		Cuttack	4	41	72	671

16. While the above statement is confind to Categories I and II of the primary sector, the following statement shows the rearrangement of the districts in the descending order of distribution of workers per 1,000 of population of each district in Category III, secondary and tertiary sectors and among non-workers.

STATEMENT X.7

Districts arranged in order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population of each district in various categories

Category III (Excluding mining and quarrying)		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	Proportion per 1,000 of population	District	Proportion per 1,000 of population	District	Proportion per 1,000 of population	Dstrict	Proportion per 1,000 of population
Ganjam ..	13	Sundargarh	64	Ganjam	101	Baudh-Khondmals	436
Puri ..	12	Sambalpur	58	Sundargarh	98	Koraput	459
Keonjhar ..	10	Dhenkanal	45	Baudh-Khondmals	86	Sambalpur	477
Koraput ..	7	Ganjam	43	Koraput	82	Mayurbhanj	482
Baudh-Khondmals	7	Cuttack	41	Sambalpur	79	Sundargarh	495
Mayurbhanj ..	6	Bolangir	41	Cuttack	72	Ganjam	508
		Mayurbhanj	40			Bolangir	518
State Average ..	**6**	**State Average**	**39**	**State Average**	**70**	Kalahandi	545
Cuttack ..	4			Puri	63	Keonjhar	549
Balasore ..	3	Puri	35	Dhenkanal	63	**State Average**	**563**
Sambalpur ..	3	Keonjhar	35	Bolangir	63		
Dhenkanal ..	2	Baudh-Khondmals	34	Kalahandi	61	Dhenkanal	587
Kalahandi ..	2	Kalahandi	28				
				Balasore	45	Puri	652
Bolangir ..	2	Koraput	24	Keonjhar	41	Cuttack	671
Sundargarh ..	2	Balasore	17	Mayurbhanj	39	Balasore	680

17. The two statements given above are remarkable for absence of contiguity between districts arranged in order of participation of workers and non-workers. Out of the three districts mentioned in Statement X.6, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals which have similar characteristics and geographical contiguity are far away from another district exhibiting the same characteristics, namely, Mayurbhanj situated in the extreme north-east. Of the nine districts named in another column of the same statement, the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Keonjhar which are within 100 points above the State average come under one category and the remaining three districts of Dhenkanal, Puri and Balasore which are below the State average by less than 100 points form the opposite category.

18. The disparity in the proportion of workers in various districts is sometimes the outcome of difference in the land-man ratio, rainfall, irrigation, ratio of cultivated area, crop pattern and the distribution of villages by class sizes. Therefore, it may be interesting to correlate all these factors in order to study the influences working behind the distribution of different sectors of workers. In this connection some relevent figures which are borrowed from the Statistical Abstract of Orissa and the rainfall figures published by Director of Agriculture are reproduced below. The percentage of villages by population size is taken from the fly-leaf to Table A-III published in Part II A of this series of reports.

STATEMENT X.8

Statement showing the land-man ratio, cultivated and irrigated area and rainfall of each district

District	Land-man Ratio		Cultivated area		Irrigated area		Rainfall	Percentage of villages by population sizes			
	Total area *	Ratio to total population	Acreage *	Per cent of Total area	Acreage *	Percent of Col. 4	Normal per year **	0—499	500—1,999	2,000—4,999	Above 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kalahandi ..	3,236,000	3·2	950,000	29·4	97,300	10·2	54·76	76·22	23·23	0·52	0·03
Koraput ..	6,320,000	4·2	2,387,000	37·8	778,408	32·6	59·58	86·79	12·85	0·36	..
Sambalpur ..	4,329,000	2·9	1,514,000	35·0	345,941	22·8	60·56	72·65	25·88	1·41	0·06
Bolangir ..	2,184,000	2·0	1,049,000	48·0	125,363	12·0	58·16	73·97	25·40	0·59	0·04
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2,740,000	5·3	608,000	22·2	1,147	0·2	63·65	97·76	2·17	0·07	..
Ganjam ..	3,024,000	1·6	1,003,000	33·2	385,157	38·4	51·93	70·26	26·74	2·89	0·11
Sundargarh ..	2,424,000	3·2	631,000	26·0	29,628	4·7	65·65	74·94	24·31	0·75	..
Dhenkanal ..	2,705,000	2·6	1,147,000	42·4	182,821	15·9	55·91	75·32	23·01	1·63	0·04
Puri ..	2,588,000	1·4	1,313,000	50·7	280,258	21·3	57·38	75·40	23·11	1·40	0·09
Keonjhar ..	2,058,000	2·8	641,000	31·1	30,853	4·8	62·13	77·80	21·59	0·61	..
Cuttack ..	2,694,000	0·9	1,974,000	73·3	389,000	19·7	58·51	64·75	33·98	1·24	0·03
Mayurbhanj ..	2,574,000	2·1	858,000	33·3	53,847	6·3	63·46	82·29	17·36	0·35	..
Balasore ..	1,604,000	1·1	1,050,000	65·5	92,293	8·8	59·41	78·42	20·77	0·78	0·03

Source—*Statistical Abstract of Orissa, Volume V (1959) issued by Bureau of Statistics and Economics.
**From the statistics published by Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa.

19. In the Statement X.6 three districts, namely, Baudh-Khondmals, Mayurbhanj and Koraput have been exhibited under one particular category. These districts have high ratio of workers in agriculture. The workers in Categories I and II are 100—250 points above the State average. Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput districts are contiguous to each other while Mayurbhanj is far away. Although the land-man ratio is very high in Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput districts, viz., 5·3 and 4·2 acres respectively, all the area is not fit for productive purposes as major portion is covered by hills and forests. The land-man ratio in Mayurbhanj district is 2·1 acres. The cultivated area which is 22·2 per cent of the total area in Baudh-Khondmals district is the lowest in the whole State. The percentage of the cultivated area to total area in Mayurbhanj and Koraput districts is 33·3 and 37·8 respectively. The availability of irrigation facilities covering 33 per cent of the cultivated area has stepped up the agricultural activities in Koraput district. While the normal rainfall of 60+inches per annum marks no practical difference between the three districts, the low irrigation potential in Mayurbhanj district and the lack of irrigation facilities in Baudh-Khondmals district are responsible for their agricultural backwardness compared to the other districts Koraput and Mayurbhanj have similar pattern of distribution of villages while the percentage of small villages with less than 500 population is the highest in Baudh-Khondmals. In spite of all these natural drawbacks, the ratio of workers in primary sector is the highest in Baudh-Khondmals, viz., 444 per 1,000 persons. Mayurbhanj district comes next with 439 per 1,000 persons and Koraput is the last in this category with 435 per 1,000 persons. The descending order of the proportion of workers leads to the inference that the proportion of workers in a district tends to decline with the agricultural prosperity, although it may not be true in all cases. The main factor contributing to the high ratio of workers in these economically backward districts is the large-scale participation of the females as will be evident from the figures in Statement X.5, the respective proportions per 1,000 females being 379 female workers in Mayurbhanj, 379 in Baudh-Khondmals and 338 in Koraput districts.

20. Out of the nine districts mentioned in the second column of the Statement X.6, the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Sundargarh and Ganjam have recorded high proportion of workers within 100 points above the State average in the primary sector. Excepting Ganjam district the plains portion of which lies in the coastal area, the remaining five districts are in the inland region adjoining each other. The land-man ratio is 3·2 acres in Kalahandi and Sundargarh districts, 2·9 acres in Sambalpur, 2·8 acres in Keonjhar, 2·0 acres in Bolangir and 1·6 acres in Ganjam districts. The normal annual rainfall is the lowest in the Ganjam district with 52 inches and the highest in Sundargarh district with 66 inches. The percentage of cultivated area in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts is 35·0 and 48·0 respectively of which 22·8 per cent and 12·0 per cent are irrigated. The area under cultivation in Keonjhar, Kalahandi and Sundargarh districts is much less than the above two districts, the respective figures being 31·1 per cent, 29·4 per cent and 26·0 per cent of the total area of which only 4·8 per cent, 10·2 per cent and 4·7 per cent are irrigated. Ganjam district which has a lower percentage of arable area, viz., 33·2 per cent, has a larger percentage of irrigable area, 38·4 per cent. The percentage of villages by their population sizes bears similarity in all these districts excepting that there is higher percentage of the large-sized villages in Ganjam and there is the absence of villages with population of 5,000 and above in Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts. In the irrigated areas of Ganjam, Sambalpur and Bolangir districts, the fertility of soil is good and per acre yield is comparatively higher, but in the non-irrigated areas, the conditions are otherwise and most of such parts are agriculturally backward. In spite of the agricultural backwardness of the inland districts, the rate of participation in the agricultural sector has exceeded the State average on account of large number of females taking part in economic activity according

to the social practices. While the sexwise proportions in these inland districts excepting Kalahandi have not displayed abnormalities, the proportion of females in Ganjam is higher than the State average which may be one of the reasons of greater participation of women in primary activities.

21. The other three districts, namely, Dhenkanal, Balasore and Puri mentioned in the second column of Statement X.6 have lower proportions in the Industrial Categories of I and II, being within 100 points of the State figures. There is no geographical contiguity between them. Dhenkanal, which is an inland district, has exhibited similar features like the coastal districts of Puri and Balasore. The land-man ratio in Dhenkanal district is nearly double that of the coastal districts, the respective figures in each of the districts being 2·6 acres in Dhenkanal, 1·4 acres in Puri and 1·1 acres in Balasore. The annual rainfall which varies between 56 inches in Dhenkanal and 59 inches in Balasore has no remarkable disparity. But the cultivated area which is 65·5 per cent of the total area in Balasore and 50·7 per cent in Puri district is considerably higher than the corresponding figures of 42·4 per cent in Dhenkanal. 21·3 per cent of the cultivated area in Puri and 15·9 per cent in Dhenkanal districts are irrigated while the percentage of 8·8 in Balasore is very low. The distribution of villages by their population sizes has not shown abnormal features. The two districts of Puri and Balasore abound in agricultural prosperity. Possibly the higher productivity of land is mostly responsible for the poor participation of female workers in these districts. The rate of female participation in Dhenkanal district which has imbibed the coastal characteristics is below the State average, although the proportion of 166 out of 1,000 females is far better than 48 and 31 out of 1,000 females in Puri and Balasore districts respectively.

22. Cuttack district, which is agriculturally advanced, has recorded the lowest proportion of workers in Categories I and II of primary sector which is much below the State average. The pressure on land is evident from the availability of only 0·9 acre per head which is the lowest of all the districts. The maximum acreage has been brought under cultivation which stands at 73·3 per cent of the area of the district, out of which 19·7 per cent is irrigated. Double cropping is a normal feature in the irrigated area and commercial crops like jute, are grown on considerable scale. The rainfall which is about 59 inches per annum on the average is adequate and the fertility of the alluvial soil yields good harvests. In spite of the high agricultural productivity, the proportion of workers is below the State average due to the low participation of the female workers. Only 29 out of 1,000 females contribute to the working force of this district in this sector which is the lowest of all districts. Although the ratio of male workers (403 per 1,000 males) is higher than the State average, the poor ratio of female workers has kept the district average below the State figure.

23. The proportion of workers in Category III (excluding mining and quarrying) of the primary sector is largely governed by the mining or fishing industry while livestock, forestry, hunting, plantations, orchard and allied activities play a secondary role. In the two adjoining districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj which are noted for developed mining operations, the proportion of workers in this category is much higher than the State average. Similarly, higher proportion in this category is noticeable in the two contiguous districts of Ganjam and Puri on account of the predominance of coastal fishing industry. Koraput district adjoining Ganjam has recorded the same proportion as the State average which may be due to the activities in forestry and plantations. The proportion of workers in other districts is negligible.

Workers in Secondary Sector

24. The workers in mining and quarrying of Category III, in household industry of Category IV, in manufacturing other than household industry of Category V, in construction of Category VI and in gas and electric supply (major group 50) of Category IX are grouped together in the secondary sector. The districts are arranged in descending order of the participation of workers in the Statement X.7. Sundargarh district which has recorded the highest proportion of 64 per 1,000 persons is at the top and Balasore with the lowest proportion of 17 per 1,000 is at the bottom. Six more districts, namely, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Ganjam, Cuttack, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj have higher proportions than the State average of 39 per 1,000 persons. Puri, Keonjhar, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi and Koraput districts whose proportions vary between 35 and 24 per 1,000 persons are below the State average.

25. Sundargarh has occupied the first place in the secondary sector on account of the emergence of two industrial towns, namely, Rourkela and Rajgangpur during the decade 1951—61. The establishment of steel mill at Rourkela and cement factory at Rajgangpur besides the working mines around Birmitrapur town have provided large scale employment in secondary sector and have contributed to the spectacular industrial growth of Sundargarh. The district next in importance is Sambalpur where 58 out of 1,000 population are engaged in the secondary sector. Brajarajnagar and Hirakud towns are the centres of major industrial activity besides five other towns including Burla where the Hirakud Power House is located. Besides large scale industries like the Orient Paper Mills and the Indian Aluminium Factory, this district is noted for prosperous handloom industry. In the districts of Dhenkanal and Ganjam there are no large scale industries worthy of mention except the Talcher coal fields in the first named district. But cottage and household industries in these districts have absorbed a good number of workers which has raised the district proportion above the State average. For example, Bhuban in Dhenkanal district and Bellaguntha in Ganjam district are famous centres in Orissa of brass and bell-metal industries. In Cuttack district, Chowdwar town is the centre of major industries. Textile Mills, Paper Mills, Tube Mills and some other industries are located there. Cuttack city is also noted for several small industries. In Bolangir and Mayurbhanj districts, household and small industries have only contributed to surpass the State average in the proportion of workers.

26. Among the districts with lower proportion of workers than the State average in the secondary sector are Puri, Keonjhar, Baudh-Khondmals, Kalahandi, Koraput and Balasore. The exceedingly low proportion of workers in Balasore district is not comparable with any other district which may be attributed particularly to the lack of development of household industry.

Workers in Tertiary Sector

27. The workers in the industrial Categories VII, VIII and IX excluding the workers in gas and electric supply constitute the tertiary sector. The Statement X.7 in which districts have been arranged in descending order of the proportion of workers discloses that Ganjam, Sundargarh, Baudh-Khondmals, Koraput, Sambalpur and Cuttack have recorded higher proportions than the State average varying from 101 to 72 per 1,000 persons. The four districts of Puri, Dhenkanal, Bolangir and Kalahandi have similar proportion ranging between 63 and 61 which is not far from the State average of 70 per 1,000 persons. The three districts of Balasore, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj which are in contiguous areas have low proportions below 45 per 1,000 persons. The common feature among all the districts is that this sector is next in importance to the primary sector, as it has recorded higher proportions than the secondary sector.

28. Ganjam district with the largest number of towns among all the districts of the State is leading in the tertiary sector as 101 out of 1,000 persons belong to this category. Sundargarh district, which is noted for the next highest proportion in this sector, has recorded the ratio of 98 per 1,000 persons. In spite of the industrial progress achieved in this district, the numerical importance

of the workers in the tertiary sector is conspicuous. The proportions of 86 and 82 per 1,000 in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput are much higher than the State average of 70 per 1,000. The preference of the tribal people, for miscellaneous occupations for earning their livelihood, has contributed to the high ratio of workers in this sector. The lower proportions in other districts can be partly attributed to the higher percentage of non-workers in those districts.

PARTICIPATION IN WORK BY MEN AND WOMEN

Mens' participation in three sectors of industry

29. The sexwise distribution of 1,000 persons in the State and each district among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and of non-workers is shown in Statement X.5. The following statement shows the districts arranged in the descending order of mens' participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and of non-workers according to 1961 Census. It is noteworthy that the figures of distribution of workers in all the three sectors and of non-workers in all the districts are within 100 points above or below the State average.

STATEMENT X. 9 A

Participation of Men

Primary Sector (Cat. I+II only)		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
Kalahandi	(525)	Sundargarh	(93)	Sundargarh	(133)	Balasore	(428)
Bolangir	(523)	Sambalpur	(64)	Ganjam	(125)	Cuttack	(422)
Koraput	(519)	Cuttack	(56)	Cuttack	(119)	Keonjhar	(414)
Baudh-Khondmals	(501)	Dhenkanal	(56)	Puri	(106)	Ganjam	(412)
Mayurbhanj	(489)	Ganjam	(51)	Sambalpur	(98)	Dhenkanal	(406)
Sambalpur	(482)	**State average**	**(47)**	Baudh-Khondmlas	(98)	Puri	(403)
Keonjhar	(475)			**State average**	**(97)**	Mayurbhanj	(401)
Balasore	(473)	Mayurbhanj	(46)			**State average**	**(392)**
State average	**(455)**	Bolangir	(44)	Dhenkanal	(96)		
Dhenkanal	(439)	Puri	(40)	Koraput	(94)	Kalahandi	(369)
Puri	(433)	Keonjhar	(40)	Bolangir	(78)	Sundargarh	(362)
Sundargarh	(409)	Baudh-Khondmals	(37)	Balasore	(73)	Baudh-Khondmals	(354)
Cuttack	(397)	Kalahandi	(32)	Kalahandi	(71)	Sambalpur	(353)
Ganjam	(391)	Koraput	(29)	Keonjhar	(58)	Bolangir	(352)
		Balasore	(20)	Mayurbhanj	(54)	Koraput	(348)

The rate of distribution of male workers and non-workers in the State per 1,000 male persons discloses that 455 are in the primary sector, 9 in Category III of the primary sector, 47 in secondary sector, 97 in tertiary sector and 392 are non-workers. Category III of the primary sector is not included in the above statement due to the insignificant number. In the primary sector, eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Balasore have recorded higher proportion within 100 points above the State average of 455, while the remaining five districts, namely, Dhenkanal, Puri, Sundargarh, Cuttack and Ganjam have lower proportions within 100 points below that of the State. None of the districts have exceeded 100 points above or below that of the State which indicates even distribution of male workers in the agricutlural sector throughout the State. The districts with high proportions can be separated into three distinct groups. The four districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals which adjoin each other constitute

a compact block with proportions of male workers ranging from 525 to 501 which are the highest in the State. These districts are tribal in population and enjoy similar climatic conditions. The pressure on land is not heavy which explains why a large number of males are dependent on agriculture. Sambalpur district, though adjoining Bolangir district, is isolated by recording a lower proportion of 482 male workers compared to the above districts. Bargarh and Sadar subdivisions of this district are agriculturally advanced with good irrigation facilities which account for the larger proportion of male agricultural workers. The two inland districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar together with the coastal districts form a contiguous area with similar proportion of male agricultural workers varying between 489 and 475. Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts which are predominantly tribal have nothing in common with Balasore district. Among the districts with proportions lower than the State average no such contiguity can be traced as the districts of Dhenkanal, Puri and Sundargarh with identical proportions and ranging between 439 and 409 are situated one away from the other. The two coastal districts of Cuttack and Ganjam which recorded the lowest proportions of 397 and 391 respectively in the State are not adjoining one another. The heavy pressure on land might be responsible for the low proportion in the last two districts.

30. In the secondary sector, none of the districts have shown variation above or below 100 points of State average. It is obvious from the Statement X. 9A that the five districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Ganjam have higher proportions varying between 93 and 51 compared to the State figure of 47. Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Cuttack which form a continuous belt separate the three districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore in the north from the reamaining six districts situated in the south. Large scale male participation in the heavy industries of Sundargarh district, in the household industries of Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Ganjam districts and in both the heavy and household industries of Cuttack district, has contributed to the high proportion exceeding that of the State. Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Puri and Keonjhar with rates of low participation between 46 and 40 are nearer the State figure. Contiguity can be traced between Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts which have similarity of pattern of employment in mining and household industries. Bolangir and Puri districts which are located at a distance have the common feature of employment in the household industry only. Baudh-Khondmals and Kalahandi districts come in the same category with proportions of 37 and 32 respectively, employed in household industries. Koraput and Balasore districts which are far flung in two extreme ends of the State have the lowest proportions of 29 and 20 respectively in the whole State which denotes the underdevelopment of rural industries, particularly in the household sector.

31. In the tertiary sector also, the variation in each of the districts is within 100 points above or below that of the State average. Six districts, namely, Sundargarh, Ganjam, Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Baudh-Khondmals have recorded the proportion of male workers varying between 133 and 98 which is higher than the State average of 97 per 1,000 males. Miscellaneous services, auxiliary to heavy industries in Sundargarh district, has contributed to the highest proportion for this district in the State although it has no contiguity with other districts. Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack districts are adjoining each other and the low proportion of workers in the primary sector inversely accounts for the high proportion in the tertiary sector. Sambalpur and Baudh-Khondmals districts have the same proportion in this sector although they are not close to each other. Dhenkanal and Koraput districts have lower proportions of 96 and 94 respectively which are nearer the State average of 97. But the districts of Bolangir, Balasore and Kalanandi have much lower proportions between 78 and 71. The proportions in the two contiguous districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are exceedingly low compared to other districts.

32. The Statement X.9.A also shows the proportion of male non-workers in each of the districts in descending order. As the State average of 392 non-workers per 1,000 males is the dividing line, all the districts can be conveniently grouped into two contiguous blocks. The seven districts, namely, Balasore, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Puri and Mayurbhanj with higher proportions of male non-workers than the State average constitute a compact and distinct block from the remaining six districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Baudh-Khondmals, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Koraput with proportions lower than the State figure.

Womens' participation in three sectors of industry

33. The rate of participation of women in the working force of the State is very low. The distribution of 1,000 females shows that 190 are in Categories I+II of primary sector, 3 in Category III of primary sector, 31 in secondary sector, 42 in tertiary sector and 734 are non-workers. Thus the bulk of females are economically inactive. The disposition in the districts is set out in the following statement which shows the womens' participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry as well as the proportion of non-workers in descending order:

STATEMENT X.9B

Participation of Women

Primary Sector (Cat. I+II only)		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
Mayurbhanj	(376)	Sambalpur	(53)	Ganjam	(78)	Balasore	(938)
Baudh-Khondmals	(375)	Bolangir	(37)	Baudh-Khondmals	(73)	Cuttack	(920)
Koraput	(334)	Ganjam	(37)	Koraput	(70)	Puri	(901)
Sambalpur	(285)	Mayurbhanj	(35)	Sundargarh	(59)	Dhenkanal	(769)
						State average	**(734)**
Ganjam	(283)	Dhenkanal	(35)	Sambalpur	(59)	Kalahandi	(718)
Sundargarh	(267)	Sundargarh	(32)	Kalahandi	(51)	Keonjhar	(687)
Keonjhar	(253)	Baudh-Khondmals	(32)	Bolangir	(48)	Bolangir	(684)
Bolangir	(230)	**State average**	**(34)**	**State average**	**(42)**		
Kalahandi	(205)	Puri	(30)	Dhenkanal	(30)	Sundargarh	(641)
						Sambalpur	(601)
State average	**(190)**	Keonjhar	(30)	Cuttack	(25)	Ganjam	(596)
Dhenkanal	(164)	Cuttack	(26)	Keonjhar	(23)	Koraput	(572)
Puri	(44)	Kalahandi	(25)	Mayurbhanj	(23)	Mayurbhanj	(563)
Balasore	(31)	Koraput	(20)	Puri	(21)		
Cuttack	(27)	Balasore	(15)	Balasore	(15)	Baudh-Khondmals	(516)

34. The variations in the rate of participation of workers in different industrial sectors and of non-workers are wider in case of females than males. Mayurbhanj, Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput districts have recorded high proportions of female workers in the primary sector varying between 376 and 334 compared to the State figure of 190 per 1,000 females. Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput are adjoining each other with similar characteristics while Mayurbhanj is far away to the extreme north. All the three districts are predominantly tribal and the high rate of participation by tribal women in agricultural activities partly accounts for the conspicuous rise in their proportion in each of these districts. Sambalpur, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Kalahandi have higher proportions ranging between 285 and 205 per 1,000 females which are within 100 points above that of the State. Out of these districts contiguity can be traced among four, namely, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Bolangir and Kalahandi while Ganjam and Keonjhar are separate from each other.

35. Dhenkanal district has recorded lower proportion of 164 per 1,000 females within 100 points below that of the State average. The small proportion might be due to their being averse to work in the fields. The three coastal districts of Puri, Balasore and Cuttack are the worst in this respect as the proportions varying between 44 and 27 are exceedingly low in the State. These paltry figures indicate that the women of these districts do not participate in the agricultural occupations. This is partly due to the social taboo on female participation in out-door economic activities and partly to the absence of incentive for agricultural work as the productivity of lands is high, ensuring good return for whatever quota of work is done by men folk.

36. The female participation in secondary sector does not reveal wide disparities among the district. The proportion of females is within 100 points above or below the State average of 31 per 1,000 females. Sambalpur district is distinguished by high proportion of 53 per 1,000, on account of the large-scale participation of females in household industries, particularly, handloom weaving. The proportions in the districts of Bolangir, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh and Baudh-Khondmals varying between 37 and 32, have exceeded the State average. Puri and Keonjhar districts have recorded 30 females per 1,000 which is close to the State figure of 31. The services of women are utilized in household industry sector. A good number of female workers are also in manufacturing industries in Puri district. Cuttack, Kalahandi and Koraput districts have recorded lower proportions between 26 and 20 while Balasore district has the lowest proportion of 15, and the bulk of female workers are engaged in household industries in all these districts.

37. In the tertiary sector the districts can be arranged in two compact blocks according to the higher or the lower proportions recorded by them, compared with the State average of 42 per 1,000 females. Ganjam, Baudh-Khondmals, Koraput, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts whose proportions vary between 78 and 48 are within 100 points above the State average. They are contiguous to each other. The people are hardworking by nature which accounts for the larger number of females taking to miscellaneous economic activities. The districts of Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri and Balasore are adjoining each other with lower proportions between 30 and 15 and are within 100 points below that of the State. The participation of female workers in this group of districts is of low order and that of Balasore is the lowest with only 15. Social abhorrence for the females to work out-of-doors appears to be the main obstacle in these districts.

38. The proportion of non-workers in the districts shows wide difference. The State average of non-workers is 734 per 1,000 females and this figure has been exceeded by 100 to 250 points in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri which are in a compact block. The proportion of female non-workers in these three districts

is above 900 per 1,000 females. Although a majority of them are devoted to household duties, some of them could possibly take part in gainful occupations for supplementing the family income. But they do not appear to have overcome the social taboo. Dhenkanal district which is bordering Cuttack district has also recorded high proportion of non-workers, 769, which is within 100 points above the State average. The wastage of female working force in this district is not as high as in the coastal districts.

39. The districts of Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Sundargarh have lower proportions between 718 and 641, or within 100 points below the State average. Keonjhar and Sundargarh have no contiguity with the other two districts although all the districts have similar geographical features. The higher rate of female participation in the working force in these districts has contributed to the decline in the proportion of non-workers. The districts of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Baudh-Khondmals have exceedingly low proportion of non-workers varying between 601 and 516, which is 100 to 250 points below the State average.

WORKING FORCE

Assessment of working force in 1961

40. All persons capable of participating in the production of goods and services constitute the working force of a country. According to 1961 Census, the actual number of workers of both sexes engaged in economic pursuits are 5,328,366 males and 2,333,163 females representing 60·8 per cent and 26·6 per cent of the total male and female population respectively. But they do not constitute the total working force of the State, as unemployed persons who can contribute to the productive activities have to be taken into account. All non-working persons in the working age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 excluding those engaged in household duties may have to be included for proper assessment of the real working force. Statement X.10 shows the strength of working force under four sub-classes as given below :

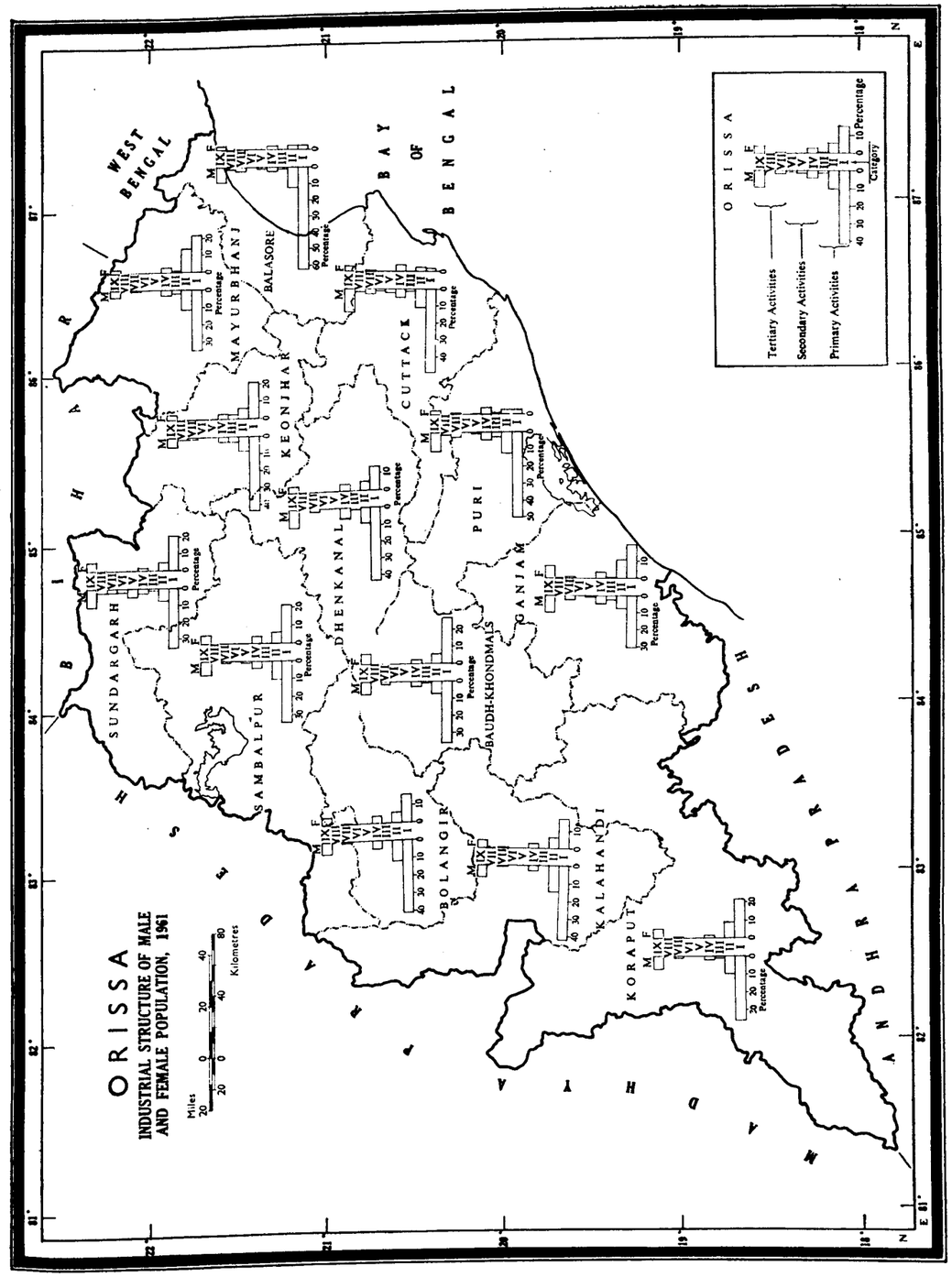
Sub-class A —Population which is in the working force;

Sub-class B —Population which is not in the working force but should be included in it;

Sub-class C —Population which is not available for the working force but which is in the working force age-groups; and

Sub-class D —Population which is in the working force but should not be in it.

41. The total strength of each of the above four sub-classes of working force has been shown in the statement below classified by sex and five broad age-groups. Sub-class A of the working force has been estimated from Table B-I, columns 7 and 8. Sub-class B of the working force has been claculated from Table B-IX, columns 20, 21, 22 and 23 belonging to the category of persons in the age-groups 15—34, 35—59 and 60+ seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Sub-class C of the working force has been constituted by taking age groups 15—34 35—59 of columns 8 and 9, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, and 18 and 19 of Table B-IX. Persons engaged wholly in household duties have been excluded in claculating the strength of this sub-class. Sub-class D is constituted by the age-group 0—14 of the Union Table B-I, columns 7 and 8. The total population under each sub-class includes a number of persons whose age has not been stated in the Census enumeration. No separate column has been shown in the statement below giving the number of persons whose age is not available. On this account the population in the specific age-groups will be slightly less than the total population given in columns 3 and 8.



STATEMENT X.10

Working Force

Sub-classes of Working Force	T R U	Males					Females				
		Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	Total	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(A) Total Population in the Working Force	T	5,328,366	422,402	2,580,061	1,967,254	355,585	2,333,163	225,303	1,164,600	836,805	105,037
	R	4,977,082	412,300	2,384,269	1,837,131	340,459	2,268,129	221,499	1,130,991	812,350	101,887
	U	351,284	10,102	195,792	130,123	15,126	65,034	3,804	33,609	24,455	3,150
(B) Total Population which is not in the Working Force but should be included in it	T	19,465	..	16,110	3,004	351	470	..	341	100	29
	R	13,444	..	11,124	2,041	279	263	..	184	60	19
	U	6,021	..	4,986	963	72	207	..	157	40	10
(C) Total Population which is not available for the Working Force but is in the Working Force Age-groups	T	262,609	..	210,813	51,796	..	212,635	..	109,082	103,553	..
	R	212,985	..	168,445	44,540	..	186,983	..	94,551	92,432	..
	U	49,624	..	42,368	7,256	..	25,652	..	14,531	11,121	..
(D) Total Population which is in the Working Force but should not be in it	T	422,402	422,402	..	..	..	225,303	225,303	..	..	..
	R	412,300	412,300	..	..	..	221,499	221,499	..	..	..
	U	10,102	10,102	..	..	..	3,804	3,804	..	..	..
Add Sub-classes A and B	T	5,347,831	422,402	2,596,171	1,970,258	355,936	2,333,633	225,303	1,164,941	836,905	105,066
	R	4,990,526	412,300	2,395,393	1,839,172	340,738	2,268,392	221,499	1,131,175	812,410	101,906
	U	357,305	10,102	200,778	131,086	15,198	65,241	3,804	33,766	24,495	3,160
Add Sub-classes A and B and leduct D	T	4,925,429	0	2,596,171	1,970,258	355,936	2,108,330	0	1,164,941	836,905	105,066
	R	4,578,226	0	2,395,393	1,839,172	340,738	2,046,893	0	1,131,175	812,410	101,906
	U	347,203	0	200,778	131,086	15,198	61,437	0	33,766	24,495	3,160

Age-group 0—14

42. A small proportion of boys and girls in the age-group 0—14 are utilized in various economic activities. 10,102 boys and 3,804 girls in the urban areas have resorted to earning wages as against 412,300 boys and 221,499 girls of rural areas participating in the economic activities. They happen to be in the rural areas in overwhelming large numbers, being utilized in agricultural activities, tending of cattle and similar jobs. Poverty is the main factor which induces parents to send their children in search of livelihood while lack of education facilities in many of the villages is another reason. But the type of work that these young boys and girls perform does not make their services indispensable. In fact, complete elimination of the workers in 0—14 age-group will not lead to any serious imbalance in the working force of the State, for even though they quantitatively constitute 7·9 per cent of the male and 9·7 per cent of the female workers, their intrinsic worth qualitatively is but poor.

Age-group 60+

43. Age-group 60+is not deemed as a working age-group. There are, however, a small number working hands included in this group, such as, those who have crossed the age limit of 60 but are still in search of some employment and are physically fit for it. The number of such persons is limited to 351 males and 29 females, most of whom belong to rural areas.

Age-group 15—34

44 Persons belonging to the age-group 15—34 and 35—59 constitute the bulk of the working force of the State. Of the total number of 2,828,009 males and 2,891,076 females in the age-group 15—34, the males numbering 2,580,061 and the females numbering 1,164,600 are workers. This number excludes 16,110 males and 341 females who are unemployed and are in search of work. In order to assess the actual working force of this age-group, this category of non-working persons has to be merged with the workers. On adding the relevant figures the number of males in working force in the age-group 15—34 comes to 2,596,171 and the number of females to 1,164,941. Expressing in proportion of 1,000 persons of the age-group, the male working force is constituted by 918 and the female working force by 403 persons.

Age-group 35—59

45. The position is more or less similar in the age-group 35—59. Out of the total number of 2,037,296 males and 1,928,867 females, the workers constitute 1,967,254 males and 836,805 females. There are 3,004 males and 100 females in the category of unemployed persons in this age-group who have to be taken into account for estimating the working force. After addition of both the figures their proportion works out to 967 per 1,000 males and 434 per 1,000 females. In absolute numbers, the working force in the age-group 35—59 comprises 1,970,258 males and 836,905 females.

Deficiency in number of female workers

46. Sexwise rates of participation of both the age-groups in the working force brings to light the inadequacy of the number of female workers. While the male ratio of 981 and 967 in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 respectively can be deemed as satisfactory, the corresponding proportions of 403 and 434 of the female workers is below the mark. The usual reason assinged for non-participation of women is their devotion to household duties. Another reason is the social ban on participation in outdoor economic activities by women, particularly of the higher class.

Reclassification of working force from 1901 to 1951 according to 1961 Census classification

47. In the Statement X.12 the economic classification of the population as adopted in the previous Censuses from 1901 to 1951, is recast below according to the industrial categories of 1961 Census. The sexwise population in each of the industrial categories is also given. The calculations, which are approximate in character, have been done on the basis of the following formula comparing 'workers' of 1961 with their corresponding categories of earlier Censuses:

STATEMENT X.11

Workers of 1961 and their Counterparts of Earlier Censuses

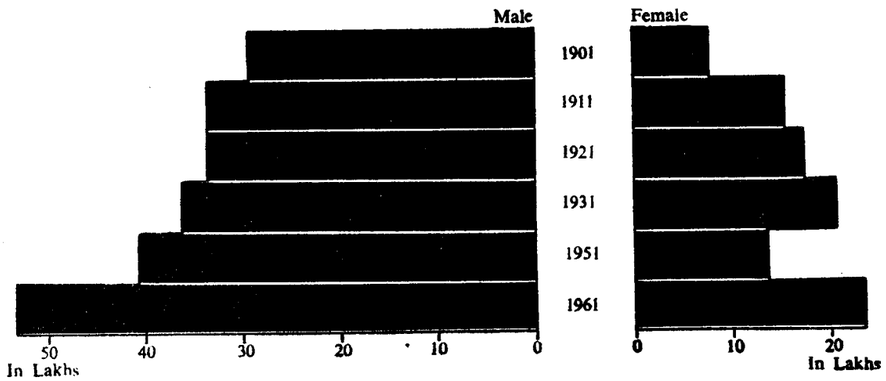
1961	1951	1941	1931	1921—1901
Workers	Self-supporting Persons	Independent workers	Earners	Actual workers
	plus Earning Dependents	*plus* Partly Dependents	*plus* Working Dependents	*minus* Non-working Actual workers
	plus Non-earning but working Dependents	*plus* Non-earning but working Dependents	*minus* Non-working Earners	
	minus Non-working Self-supporting Persons	*minus* Earning but not working Indepedent workers		

STATEMENT X.12

Number of workers in different industrial categories of 1961 compared With the corresponding categories in earlier Censuses

Categories of Workers		1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
Total population	M ..	**8,770,586**	**7,242,892**	**6,042,255**	**5,350,227**	**5,535,632**	**5,058,100**
	F ..	**8,778,260**	**7,403,054**	**6,448,801**	**5,808,359**	**5,843,243**	**5,244,817**
Category—I	M ..	3,185,128	2,365,655	1,859,418	1,893,010	1,895,365	1,761,292
	F ..	1,167,884	473,847	266,452	608,551	451,615	96,571
Category—II	M ..	805,009	660,523	811,832	585,628	634,722	168,214
	F ..	498,502	349,465	685,009	443,680	430,537	66,649
Category—III	M ..	95,978	95,723	208,141	220,543	186,407	148,575
	F ..	36,018	41,124	63,238	52,105	57,542	48,008
Category—IV	M ..	285,734	..	..	..	..	—
	F ..	245,075	..	..	..	..	—
Category—V	M ..	72,998	247,924	208,588	228,982	227,078	235,077
	F ..	13,199	172,201	246,544	323,909	292,787	248,127
Category—VI	M ..	29,117	34,046	15,055	17,968	13,610	10,607
	F ..	1,741	14,479	13,350	14,930	7,124	5,356
Category—VII	M ..	111,622	148,985	108,151	121,945	119,036	87,809
	F ..	35,840	91,929	143,594	192,592	180,282	131,000
Category—VIII	M ..	49,098	32,130	16,365	22,559	25,434	19,775
	F ..	2,618	3,655	170	893	1,460	983
Category—IX	M ..	693,682	494,873	392,943	276,539	268,004	536,040
	F ..	332,286	244,620	670,823	141,189	139,568	182,659

X. B—PYRAMID OF WORKERS BY SEX, 1901—1961



48. As the previous Census figures are not strictly comparable with those of 1961 Census due to the changes in the concept of economic classification, some adjustments in the Census data of 1951—1901 were necessary in order to make them comparable with the industrial categories of 1961. In the process of adjustment, margin has to be allowed for the deficiency in the data on account of the conceptual variations. While there is no substantial variation in the participation rates of males in Category I from Census to Census, the proportion of both the sexes in Category II, which is above the level of 1951 Census, is much below the corresponding figures of 1931 and 1921 Censuses. However, the decline in the agricultural labourers in 1961 may be attributed to the small land-holders-*cum*-agricultural labourers being treated as cultivators. Category III has low proportion in 1951 and 1961 Censuses which may be the result of conceptual differences. There is no data for Category IV in the previous Censuses and therefore, the Categories IV and V taken together do not disclose abnormal variations during the previous decades. The proportions in the Categories VI and VIII of all the Censuses are negligible The decrease in the ratio of Category VII in 1961 Census is perceptible in both the sexes compared to the previous Censuses. The variations in the proportion of Category IX are within the reasonable limits.

Distribution of population in the working force by sex and age-groups in three sectors of industry

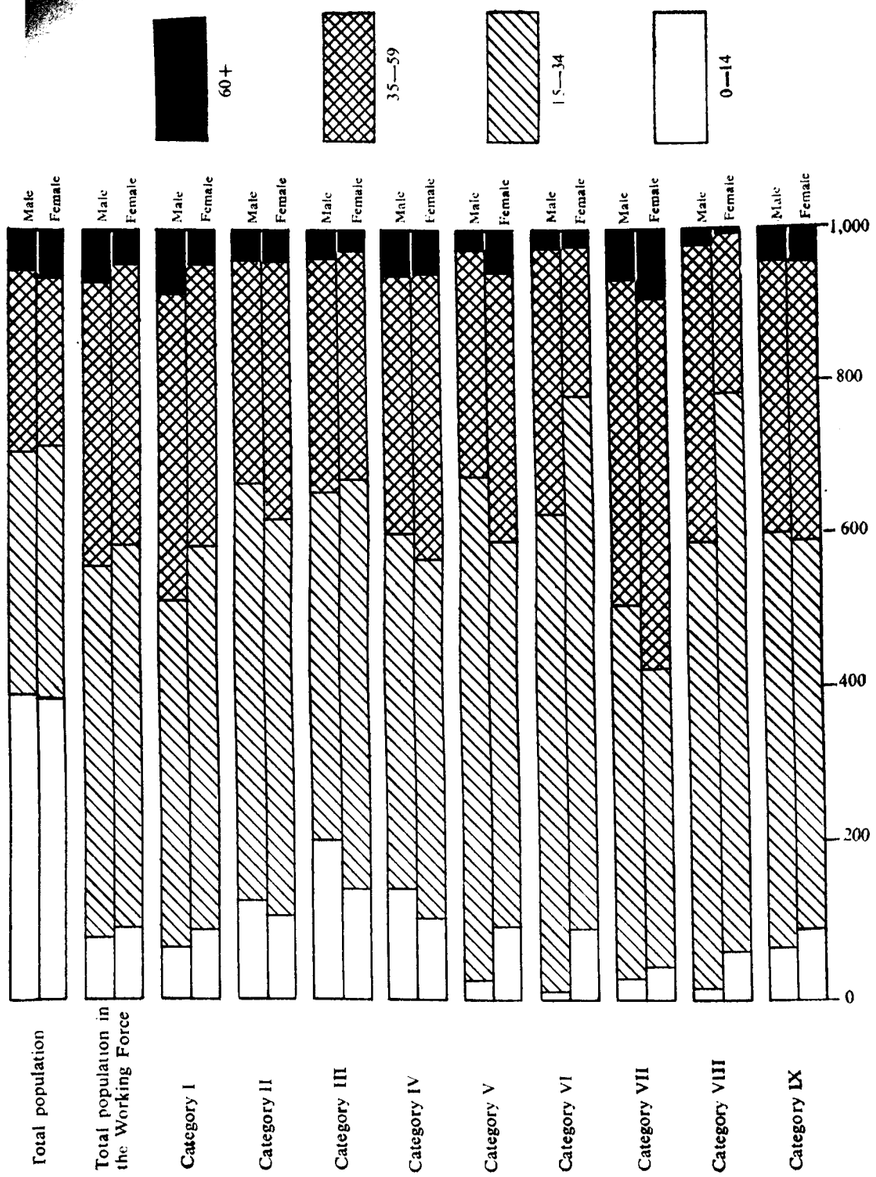
49. The distribution of the total population and the total population in the working force per 1,000 persons of each sex and five age-groups in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industries is given below along with the distribution of each industrial category under these three sectors separately for Total, Rural and Urban. The number under 'Age not stated' being negligible has been omitted.

STATEMENT X.13

Sexwise distribution of working force population per 1,000 of total population in industrial sectors and categories

Sector/Category	Males Females	All ages	Age-groups 0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1. Total Population ..	M	1,000	393	322	232	52
	F	1,000	388	329	220	62
2. Total Population in the working force	M	1,000	79	484	369	67
	F	1,000	96	499	359	45
A. PRIMARY SECTOR ..	M	1,000	81	473	373	73
	F	1,000	97	506	354	42
I Category—I ..	M	1,000	65	456	396	83
	F	1,000	91	501	363	44
II. Category—II ..	M	1,000	129	542	292	37
	F	1,000	109	516	335	40
III. Category—III ..	M	1,000	207	450	307	35
	F	1,000	144	532	298	26
B. SECONDARY SECTOR ..	M	1,000	114	502	332	51
	F	1,000	101	468	372	58
IV. Category—IV ..	M	1,000	147	453	339	61
	F	1,000	102	465	375	58
V. Category—V ..	M	1,000	26	651	297	25
	F	1,000	94	501	350	54
VI. Category—VI ..	M	1,000	10	604	350	26
	F	1,000	90	691	197	21
C. TERTIARY SECTOR ..	M	1,000	57	532	366	44
	F	1,000	90	489	372	48
VII Category—VII ..	M	1,000	28	487	422	63
	F	1,000	42	384	482	91
VIII. Category—VIII ..	M	1,000	12	578	389	20
	F	1,000	62	724	208	6
IX. Category—IX ..	M	1,000	65	536	355	43
	F	1,000	96	499	361	44

C—SEXWISE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF TOTAL POPULATION, TOTAL WORKERS AND WORKERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY BY BROAD AGE GROUPS



50. The usual picture of a pyramid structure in the general age-group is reflected in the distribution of population of working force by the broad age-group as given in Statement X.13, excepting the base constituted by the age-group 0—14. In the general population structure there is the gradual decline in the proportion of both sexes with the advancing of age periods. The highest proportion of both sexes is the age-group 0—14 and the decrease is noticeable from the age-group 15—34 till the lowest proportion is reached in the last age-group 60+. But the distribution of the working population displays low proportion of workers in the base, namely, in the age-group 0—14 of both sexes and the highest proportion in the age-group 15—34 which further decreases by 100 to 200 points in the age-group 35—59 ultimately tapering off in the last age-group 60+. Although this general pattern is found in the broad age-groups of all the industrial categories, the proportions in each of the age-groups vary according to the nature of industry though with no marked disparity between the sexes.

51. In the primary sector, there are 81 persons out of 1,000 male workers in the age-group 0—14, 473 in the age-group 15—34, 373 in the age-group 35—59 and 73 in the age-group 60+ as against the female proportion of 97, 506, 354 and 42 out of 1,000 of the respective sexwise population in the corresponding age-groups. The proportion of females is higher in the age-group 0—14 and lower in the age-group 60+ than the respective male figures. In Category I the structure is almost parallel to that of the primary sector. In Category II, the proportions in age-groups 0—14 and 15—34 have increased with the resultant decline in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. In Category III, the proportions of workers of both sexes in age-group 0—14 have further increased, affecting the subsequent age-groups.

52. The distribution of working force in the secondary sector shows that 114 out of 1,000 males are in the age-group 0—14, 502 in the next age-group 15—34, 332 in the age-group 35—59 and 51 in the age-group 60+. The female proportions in the corresponding age-groups are 101, 468, 372 and 58 respectively out of 1,000 females. The same pattern of distribution is found in Categories IV, V and VI individually, with the minor difference that a large number of boys in age-group 0—14 is found in Category IV (household industry) compared to the Categories V and VI.

53. In the tertiary sector, there are 57 out of 1,000 males in the age-group 0—14, 532 in the age-group 15—34, 366 in the age group 35—59 and 44 in the age-group 60+. In the corresponding age-groups the number of females is 90, 489, 372 and 48 respectively. Similar pattern of distribution is noticed in each of the Categories VII, VIII and IX.

Proportions by age-groups and sex of industrial sectors and categories

54. The sexwise distribution of the total population in each age-group for all industrial categories is given below:

STATEMENT X. 14

Proportions by age-groups and sex of industrial sectors and categories

Sector/Category	Males Females	All ages	Proportional population in age-groups			
			0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
General Population	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Population in working force (all sectors)	M	608	123	912	966	788
	F	266	66	403	434	194

STATEMENT X.14

Proportions by age-groups and sex of industrial sectors and categories

Sector/Category	Males Females	All ages	Proportional population in age-groups 0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
A. PRIMARY SECTOR ..	M	466	96	683	749	660
	F	194	48	298	312	133
Category—I ..	M	363	60	513	619	587
	F	133	31	202	220	95
Category—II ..	M	92	30	155	115	66
	F	57	16	89	86	36
Category—III ..	M	11	6	15	15	7
	F	4	1	7	6	2
B. SECONDARY SECTOR ..	M	44	13	69	63	44
	F	30	8	42	50	28
Category—IV ..	M	33	12	46	47	38
	F	28	7	39	48	27
Category—V ..	M	8	1	17	11	4
	F	2	1	2	2	1
Category—VI ..	M	3	N	6	5	2
	F	N	N	1	N	N
C. TERTIARY SECTOR ..	M	98	14	160	154	84
	F	42	10	63	72	33
Category—VII ..	M	13	1	19	23	16
	F	4	1	5	9	6
Category—VIII ..	M	6	N	10	10	2
	F	N	N	1	1	N
Category—IX ..	M	79	13	131	121	66
	F	38	9	57	62	27

55. There are 608 male workers out of 1,000 male population and 266 female workers out of 1,000 female population in the working force of the State. The primary sector has the highest concentration of workers in both sexes as will be evident from the proportions of 466 males and 194 females. The proportions of 44 males and 30 females in secondary sector and 98 males and 42 females in the tertiary sector offer no comparison to the figures in the primary sector. It is obvious from these figures that the rate of female participation in all the three sectors is poor.

56. Analysis by broad age-groups reveals that the number of workers in the age-group 0—14 is the lowest. As it is generally held that children below 14 years should be kept out of the working force, the low figures of 123 out of 1,000 boys and 66 out of 1,000 girls do not present any abnormality. Category II (agricultural labourer) has recorded smaller proportions than the previous category while the proportions in Category III (mining, quarrying, fishing, etc.) are insignificant. In the secondary sector which has a meagre number of both sexes, Category IV (household industry) has larger share of 12 out of 1,000 boys and 8 out of 1,000 girls, while the proportions in Category V are negligible. The employment of children in the industrial sector is of low order. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of 14 out of 1,000 boys and 10 out of 1,000 girls cannot be regarded as abnormal.

57. The age-group 15—34 which mainly constitutes the working force, has the highest number of male workers and moderate number of female workers. 912 out of 1,000 males and 403 out of 1,000 females in this age-group are working. The rate of female participation is not unsatisfactory considering the traditional background while the mens' rate of participation is nearing maximum as margin has to be allowed for inclusion in this age-group of full-time students prosecuting higher studies. The usual large proportions in the primary sector which reflect the agricultural economy of the State are constituted of 683 males and 298 females. The secondary sector has proportions of 69 males and 42 females per 1,000 of each sex. While there are no disparities of remarkable nature in the employment of both sexes in Category IV, Category V differentiates between the sexes. Category VI is almost negligible. The tertiary sector has recorded total proportion of 160 males and 63 females. Categories VII and VIII have small numbers in both sexes while Category IX has the maximum proportion in this sector.

58. The importance of the next age-group 35—59 lies in the fact that it covers the peak period of economic activity of men and women. The proportion of workers, which is 966 men out of 1,000 in this age-group, is high compared to the previous age-group. Similarly, the rate of womens' participation, 434 out of 1,000 females is greater than in the age-group 15—34. Distribution in the three industrial sectors discloses that the largest number of workers in both sexes is claimed by the primary sector, namely, 749 males and 312 females. Next comes the tertiary sector with 154 males and 72 females, which are much better proportions than in the secondary sector having 63 males and 50 females. So far as individual categories are concerned, Category I automatically gets the lion's share with 619 males and 220 females.

59. The age-group 60+ which consists of old persons is not regarded as a working age-group. In spite of this, it is gratifying to see that 788 out of 1,000 male and 194 out of 1,000 female workers happen to exist in this age-group, which indicates their substantial contribution to the economy of the State, instead of being a drain on national resources. The pattern of employment between the three sectors is practically the same as was seen in the age-group 35—59.

60. It is observed from the Statement X.14 that the distribution of the working force in each age-group dicloses a rising trend in the proportions of male workers of each age-group from 0—14 to 35—59 and thereafter a downward trend begins. The proportion of females also shows similar trend. But the industrial sectors have not maintained consistency in the rise or fall of the proportions with the advancing of the age periods. The distribution in the primary sector and the tertiary sector tallies with the general trend of the total working force. In the secondary sector there is no consistency in the proportion of male workers in different age-groups. The increase noticed from 0—14 to 15—34 has vanished in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. But in the case of female workers the difference lies in the rise of proportions from the age-group 0—14 to the age-group 35—59. The proportion of females is lower in all the age-groups which is partly due to their engagement in household duties and partly due to social traditions.

PART B

POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

(i) GENERAL

CENSUS QUESTIONS AND DEFINITION

Agricultural classes of 1951 and 1961

As the State's economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agricultural production, the statistics pertaining to the workers in agricultural occupations assumed utmost importance for planned economic development. In the Census of 1931, a separate question was put for ascertaining the economic characteristics of the individuals, but no necessity was felt for the workers in agricultural occupations to be separated from other occupations, and a single Table was compiled for all occupations. In 1941 Census, economic classification was not undertaken due to war emregency. The distinction between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes was drawn for the first time in 1951 Census and agricultural classes were divided into four categories, namely, I—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, II—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, III—Cultivating labourers and their dependents; and IV—Non-cultivating owners of lands, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. The Census of 1961 abandoned these four categories of agricultural classes. Instead, the entire agricultural population was divided into two categories, namely, I—Workers at Cultivation and II—Workers as Agricultural Labourers. Thus a clear picture of the population actually engaged in agricultural production is obtained for the first time. Non-cultivating owners of land are excluded from the category of cultivators and they are separately classified according to their work. For inclusion in the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers, more precise definitions were adopted in the 1961 Census.

Census questions

2. Question Nos. 8 and 9 of the individual slip provide the data for ascertaining the number of persons engaged in cultivation and the number engaged as agricultural labourers respectively. The questions and the instructions issued to enumerators for recording answers are already given at the beginning of the Chapter. However, these two questions do not take into account the cultivator's right or interest over the land. This deficiency is made good by the Household Schedule Part A which is designed to record the interest over the land. These particulars have already been described earlier.

Census questions on livelihood in land from 1961—1901

3. Separate question regarding livelihood in land was not asked during the Censuses 1901 to 1951 and it was covered by a single economic question. In 1961 Census, two questions were put regarding the agricultural occupation to formulate a comprehensive idea regarding the number of persons engaged as cultivators and the number of persons as agricultural labourers. The questions and the instructions for recording the answers from 1961—1901 are reproduced below:

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and Instructions
1961	Q. 8—Working as Cultivator	For a person working as cultivator, write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put X. For purposes of the Census, a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (*a*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (*b*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and Instructions
1961	Q. 8—Working as Cultivator—(*concld.*)	Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit-growing or keeping orchards or grove or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be. A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.
	Q. 9—Working as Agricultural Labourer	Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.
1951	Q. 10—Principal Means of Livelihood	An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood. Use the following contractions—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another who cultivates lands; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.
1941	Means of livelihood in order of importance	Enter the various means of livelihood in the order in which they contribute to the livelihood of a person. In the case of a person who is wholly dependant put a X. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, 'service', or 'writing', or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on Batai (share-croppers). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be shown as "maker and seller" of such articles.
1931	Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependant)	Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, "service" or "writing" or "labour". Replies, such as are given to a magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory, or earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish betwween persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9, and in column 11. For dependants make a X only in column 10

PART B

POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

(i) GENERAL

CENSUS QUESTIONS AND DEFINITION

Agricultural classes of 1951 and 1961

As the State's economy is overwhelmingly dependent on agricultural production, the statistics pertaining to the workers in agricultural occupations assumed utmost importance for planned economic development. In the Census of 1931, a separate question was put for ascertaining the economic characteristics of the individuals, but no necessity was felt for the workers in agricultural occupations to be separated from other occupations, and a single Table was compiled for all occupations. In 1941 Census, economic classification was not undertaken due to war emregency. The distinction between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes was drawn for the first time in 1951 Census and agricultural classes were divided into four categories, namely, I—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, II—Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, III—Cultivating labourers and their dependents; and IV—Non-cultivating owners of lands, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. The Census of 1961 abandoned these four categories of agricultural classes. Instead, the entire agricultural population was divided into two categories, namely, I—Workers at Cultivation and II—Workers as Agricultural Labourers. Thus a clear picture of the population actually engaged in agricultural production is obtained for the first time. Non-cultivating owners of land are excluded from the category of cultivators and they are separately classified according to their work. For inclusion in the category of cultivators and agricultural labourers, more precise definitions were adopted in the 1961 Census.

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2. Question Nos. 8 and 9 of the individual slip provide the data for ascertaining the number of persons engaged in cultivation and the number engaged as agricultural labourers respectively. The questions and the instructions issued to enumerators for recording answers are already given at the beginning of the Chapter. However, these two questions do not take into account the cultivator's right or interest over the land. This deficiency is made good by the Household Schedule Part A which is designed to record the interest over the land. These particulars have already been described earlier.

Census questions on livelihood in land from 1961—1901

3. Separate question regarding livelihood in land was not asked during the Censuses 1901 to 1951 and it was covered by a single economic question. In 1961 Census, two questions were put regarding the agricultural occupation to formulate a comprehensive idea regarding the number of persons engaged as cultivators and the number of persons as agricultural labourers. The questions and the instructions for recording the answers from 1961—1901 are reproduced below:

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	Q. 9—Working as Agricultural Labourer	Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share, such as, share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.
1951	Q. 10—Principal Means of Livelihood	An answer to this question should be recorded on every slip. If the slip relates to a self-supporting person record his principal means of livelihood. If the slip relates to a dependant (whether earning or non-earning) record here the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting person on whom he is dependant. The means of livelihood which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood for a self-supporting person who has more than one means of livelihood. In the case of other self-supporting persons it is the only means of livelihood. Use the following contractions—Write 1 for a person who cultivates land owned by him; 2 for a person who cultivates land owned by another person; 3 for a person who is employed as a labourer by another who cultivates lands; 4 for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person. For all other means of livelihood write fully and clearly what the person does in order to earn his livelihood and where he does it.
1941	Means of livelihood in order of importance	Enter the various means of livelihood in the order in which they contribute to the livelihood of a person. In the case of a person who is wholly dependant put a X. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, 'service', or 'writing', or 'labour'. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. Distinguish also persons who work land on Batai (share-croppers). If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be shown as "maker and seller" of such articles.
1931	Principal occupation (this will be blank for dependant)	Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, "service" or "writing" or "labour". Replies, such as are given to a magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory, or earth work, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish betwween persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land and who are hired labourers. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9, and in column 11. For dependants make a X only in column 10

Year of Census	Question	Definitions and Instructions
1921 & 1911	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers	Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms, such as, "service" or "writing" or "labour". For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields or in a coal mine or jute factory or cotton mill or lac factory or earthwork, etc. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who receive rent and those pay rent. If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 under that occupation and not in column 11. column 9 will be blank for dependants.
1901	Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers	At the present census three columns were provided, as noted in the margin, two for the principal and subsidiary occupations respectively of actual workers, and the third for the means of subsistence of dependants, or persons supported by the labour of others. The instructions for filling in these three columns were as follows:-

Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers		Means of subsistence of dependants on actual workers
Principal	Subsidiary	
Enter the principal occupation or means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on private property, such as, house-rent, pension, etc. The column will be blank for dependants.		A person who does not secure any income either in cash or in kind, is a "non-earning dependant".

Definition of worker

4. The definition has been given in the Introduction to this Chapter.

Comparison of the economic status of 1951 Census with the concept of work in 1961 Census

5. The eight livelihood classes of 1951 Census are divided into three sub-classes with reference to their economic status, namely, (*i*) self-supporting persons, (*ii*) non-earning dependants and (*iii*) earning dependants. Where a person is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a "self-supporting person". Such income may be in cash or kind. Any one who is not a "self-supporting person" in this sense is a "dependant". A dependant may be either an "earning dependant" or a "non-earning dependant", the test is whether or not he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Where the income which he secures is not sufficient to support him, that person is an "earning dependant".

6. The concept of economic status of 1951 Census has undergone complete modification to facilitate collection of more comprehensive data based on work which is the chief criterion of 1961 Census. The broad division of the population into 'workers' and 'non-workers' is the essential feature of the 1961 economic classification as stress has been laid on 'work' to include all persons working as well as the working children irrespective of their earning incomes. The 'concept of work' introduced in the present Census is a definite improvement over the economic classification of the previous Censuses as production of goods and services is largely governed by the economic activities of the individuals. Therefore, economic classification based on work presents an appropriate picture of the working force in the agricultural as well as non-agricultural sectors.

Persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers

7. The Primary Census Abstract as well as the Economic Table B-I shows that 4,353,012 persons are working as cultivators and 1,303,511 persons are working as agricultural labourers constituting 56·8 per cent and 17 per cent respectively of the total number of workers. The number of workers in each sex in the State and the districts in the agricultural occupations is given below :

STATEMENT X. 15

Workers in Agricultural classes

State/District	Workers					
	As Cultivator			As Agricultural labourer		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Orissa ..	**4,353,012**	**3,185,128**	**1,167,884**	**1,303,511**	**805,009**	**498,502**
Kalahandi ..	270,512	193,102	77,410	96,117	69,013	27,104
Koraput ..	486,464	310,008	176,456	153,618	81,252	72,366
Sambalpur ..	446,610	277,248	169,362	132,382	86,877	45,505
Bolangir ..	307,982	216,099	91,883	93,925	63,076	30,849
Baudh-Khondmals ..	186,246	106,481	79,765	38,749	21,519	17,230
Ganjam ..	456,705	281,480	175,225	170,052	69,751	100,301
Sundargarh ..	214,829	136,557	78,272	44,316	25,737	18,579
Dhenkanal ..	249,307	187,809	61,498	62,022	39,240	22,782
Puri ..	346,942	327,160	19,782	97,115	76,100	21,015
Keonjhar ..	221,368	149,827	71,541	49,933	28,352	21,581
Cuttack ..	513,179	495,314	17,865	136,231	112,943	23,288
Mayurbhanj ..	358,601	220,487	138,114	162,358	75,092	87,266
Balasore ..	294,267	283,556	10,711	66,693	56,057	10,636

The proportion of workers working at cultivation and as agricultural labourer to 1,000 of total population from 1901 to 1961 is given in the following statement:

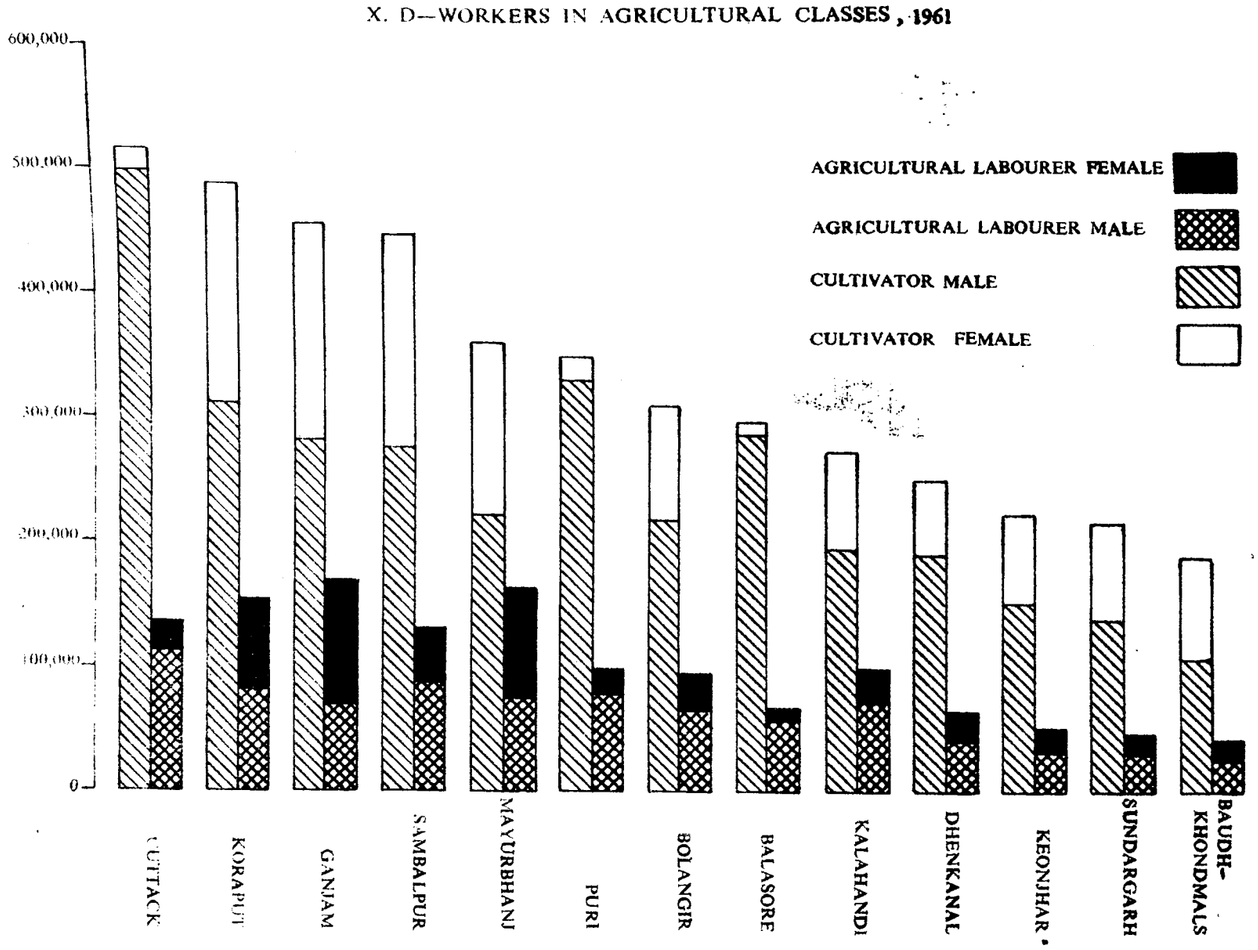
STATEMENT X.16

Proportion of persons working at Cultivation and as Agricultural labourer to 1,000 of Total Population 1901—61: (*i*) working at Cultivation 1901—61 (*ii*) working as Agricultural labourer 1901—61

State/District	1961		1951		1931		1921		1911		1901	
	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)	(*i*)	(*ii*)
Orissa ..	**248**	**74**	**194**	**69**	**170**	**120**	**224**	**92**	**206**	**94**	**180**	**23**
Kalahandi ..	268	95	205	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput ..	325	103	185	42	218	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
					(Vizagapatam Agency)							
Sambalpur ..	296	88	224	98	122	137	315	169	282	179	..	..
Bolangir ..	288	88	216	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	362	75	200	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam ..	244	91	147	60	231	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
					(Including Baliguda Subdivision)							
undargarh ..	283	58	235	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal ..	242	60	207	67	70	54	135	54	117	40	95	51
					(Angul, Khondmals)							
Puri ..	186	52	173	58	118	43	162	51	168	69	227	15
Keonjhar .	298	67	223	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack ..	168	45	178	45	139	59	192	60	189	61	243	16
Mayurbhanj ..	298	135	220	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore ..	208	47	205	39	217	38	294	21	269	42	353	5

N. B. — Figures for 1941 Census are not available.

X. D—WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES, 1961



Cultivators

8. The proportion of workers as cultivators has increased from 180 in 1901 to 224 in 1921 after which there was steep decline in 1931 which may be partly due to the defects in classification. The proportion again rose to 194 in 1951 and it has further gone up to 248 in 1961 which is the highest of all the decades. As the number of cultivators in one single category is obtained for the first time in 1961, the proportion of 248 per 1,000 population may be taken as depicting the correct picture. As the districtwise proportions are not available from 1901 to 1931 for many districts, and as 1941 figures were not worked out due to war conditions, the comparison is limited to the two decades 1951 and 1961. The proportion of cultivators has considerably increased in all the districts during 1961 except in Cuttack which has recorded 10 points below the 1951 figure. The development of various industries around Cuttack city might have been responsible for the decline in the agricultural population to some extent. Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals, which adjoin each other and have similar geographical features, and climatic conditions, have recorded abnormally high proportions in 1961 compared to the 1951 figures. The reclamation of waste lands on the hill slopes for cultivation and acquisition of arable lands by the tribal people during the last decade might have swelled the number of cultivators. The proportions in the districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are above that of the State figures, 248 per 1,000. These districts are adjacent to each other with similar climatic conditions and average rainfall. Although the districts of Ganjam, Dhenkanal, Puri and Balasore have registered higher proportion compared to 1951, they are below the State average of 248. The three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, which are agriculturally prosperous have the smallest proportion of cultivators in the whole State, mainly due to the low rate of female participation. The overall increase in the proportion of cultivators may be partly attributed to the corresponding fall in agricultural labourers.

Agricultural labourers

9. The proportion of workers as agricultural labourers shows abrupt rise from 23 per 1,000 in 1901 to 94 in 1911. Fluctuation in the ratio is noticed during the decade 1921 and 1931. The figures for 1941 are not available. But the proportion in 1951 indicates sharp decline to 69 which increased to 74 in 1961. Thus the decline in the number of agricultural workers is evident when compared with the proportions from 1911 to 1931. Acquisition of small pieces of land for self cultivation and remunerative occupations in the industrial areas might have contributed to the decrease in their number. In spite of the fall in the ratio, they constitute the second largest category next to cultivators. As the figures for most of the districts are not available from 1901 to 1931, districtwise examination of the proportions for the decades prior to 1951 may not yield fruitful results. Comparison between these two decades 1951 and 1961 shows the fall in the ratio of seven districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Puri and Mayurbhanj during 1961. The first five districts are in a contiguous area while Puri and Mayurbhanj are at a distance. The proportions in four districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Mayurbhanj are above that of the State average while Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Puri districts have low proportions. The rise in the ratio of Koraput district from 42 in 1951 to 103 in 1961 is phenomenal which may be partly due to the increased agricultural activities initiated by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. The districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Keonjhar and Balasore have redorded higher proportion than 1951 while Cuttack has maintained the same ratio in both the decades. The proportions of agricultural labourers are the lowest in the coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore compared to the State average as well as to the figures of other districts.

Proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total population in the rural areas

10. The proportion of persons working as cultivators and as agricultural labourers in each of the five broad age-groups per 1,000 of total population in the rural areas according to the Census of 1961 are given in the statement below for the State and districts:

STATEMENT X.17

Proportion of persons working as Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in each of the five age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961

Note—Figures relating to 'Age not Stated' being negligible are omitted

State and District (Rural areas only)	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As cultivators		As agricultural labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0—14	**398**	**389**	**83**	**98**	**65**	**91**	**129**	**109**
	15—34	**317**	**328**	**479**	**499**	**456**	**501**	**542**	**516**
	35—59	**232**	**220**	**369**	**358**	**396**	**363**	**292**	**335**
	60+	**52**	**62**	**68**	**45**	**83**	**44**	**37**	**39**
Kalahandi ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	437	428	151	121	128	107	213	145
	15—34	319	327	486	515	473	525	533	522
	35—59	209	196	321	334	348	340	233	306
	60+	34	48	42	30	51	28	21	27
Koraput ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	364	371	117	116	106	116	153	115
	15—34	350	377	486	543	470	542	535	546
	35—59	238	207	342	306	361	311	278	300
	60+	48	45	55	35	63	31	34	38
Sambalpur ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	362	355	73	71	55	56	131	91
	15—34	317	324	462	473	427	472	532	482
	35—59	258	245	387	397	421	413	297	370
	60+	62	74	77	58	96	58	39	56
Bolangir ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	400	398	124	98	105	95	176	128
	15—34	323	321	476	481	469	492	506	463
	35—59	230	221	343	372	359	367	285	361
	60+	46	59	57	49	67	46	33	48
Baudh-Khondmals	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	391	383	94	103	83	97	160	126
	15—34	317	330	474	500	456	504	527	507
	35—59	250	235	380	362	401	366	284	333
	60+	41	51	52	35	60	33	29	34
Ganjam ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	431	389	101	94	75	85	185	102
	15—34	297	315	469	483	446	479	547	491
	35—59	215	228	353	372	384	384	233	358
	60+	56	67	76	50	94	51	35	49
Sundargarh ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	405	411	101	134	90	121	184	165
	15—34	319	320	479	487	445	481	534	488
	35—59	229	209	359	331	391	345	250	308
	60+	46	58	60	46	73	49	31	38

STATEMENT X.17

Proportion of persons working as Cultivators and Agricultural labourers in each of the five age-groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961—*concld.*

Note—Figures relating to 'Age not stated' being negligible are omitted

State and District (Rural areas only)	Age-group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As agricultural labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dhenkanal ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	418	421	83	73	49	55	110	86
	15—34	309	314	487	511	465	513	576	542
	35—59	223	208	365	375	404	393	283	339
	60+	50	57	65	41	82	39	31	33
Puri ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	394	386	64	76	47	56	94	69
	15—34	312	326	477	461	449	430	542	515
	35—59	239	227	385	408	411	447	324	374
	60+	54	61	73	54	92	66	40	42
Keonjhar ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	424	423	85	119	71	118	126	141
	15—34	322	328	509	533	488	520	562	536
	35—59	213	197	353	314	378	326	282	296
	60+	40	51	52	33	62	35	28	26
Cuttack ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	379	367	36	45	22	22	44	38
	15—34	309	316	468	407	436	336	537	454
	35—59	244	238	405	473	431	530	361	457
	60+	67	78	90	75	111	111	57	51
Mayurbhanj ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	426	410	100	117	71	98	134	120
	15—34	322	338	503	541	484	540	564	562
	35—59	214	198	348	308	383	324	277	291
	60+	37	53	49	33	62	38	25	27
Balasore ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	389	387	34	59	26	40	55	67
	15—34	314	335	487	475	463	412	575	565
	35—59	236	212	395	406	414	467	325	337
	60+	60	65	83	59	96	80	45	30

11. The proportion of workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers has exhibited sudden rise in the age-group 15—34 which is the highest of all age-groups. Downward trend is manifested thereafter. This is almost the general pattern in the State and the districts. Examination of the figures in each age-group reveals that children in the age-group 0—14 constitute the largest proportion of 398 males and 389 females out of 1,000 of each sex. But only a small proportion of 83 males and 98 females are in the working force. The proportion of cultivators in both sexes is below that of the agricultural labourers in this age-group. The districtwise figures which follow similar pattern more or less in all the districts mark out higher proportion in all the columns of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts compared with the State figures. Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals districts, which have comparatively lower proportions, have recorded higher figures in the working force as well as the cultivators and agricultural labourers. Conversely Dhenkanal district has higher proportion of children in the total population and lower figures for total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers. Ganjam district has the unique feature of larger number of males and smaller number of females in all the columns compared with the State figures. The three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore have indentical distribution of lower proportions in all the columns than the corresponding figures for the State. The distribution in Sambalpur district resembles that of the coastal area except that the figures of male agricultural labourers exceed that of the State. The proportion of workers in both sexes of agricultural labourers is more than the corresponding figures of cultivators in the State and all the districts excepting the females in Koraput district.

12. Although the proportion of total population in the next age-group 15—34 has declined to 317 males and 328 females, the number of total workers as well as cultivators and agricultural labourers are the maximum in both sexes of this age-group. Excepting the proportion of females of Koraput district which is higher than in the age-group 0—14, all the remaining districts have similarity with the State. Comparison of the actual proportions in each district discloses high proportions above that of the State in all the columns of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts and lower proportions in Sambalpur, Puri and Cuttack districts. In the remaining eight districts there is no consistency and fluctuations are noticed in different columns. The proportion of agricultural labourer in both sexes is higher than that of cultivators in this age-group in the State and in all districts, excepting the females in Bolangir district.

13. The proportion of males and females is further reduced to 232 and 220 respectively in the age-group 35—59 and the fall in the ratio of total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers is also conspicuous compared to the previous age-group. The same trend is noticed in all the districts in spite of the differences in actual figures.

14. The age-group 60+ has the lowest proportion of 52 males and 62 females in the total population. The total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers are also extremely low compared to other age-groups in the State and all the districts.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in agricultural occupations

15. State Tables SCT-I Parts A and B give the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers respectively, classified by the nine industrial categories and the non-workers. The number of workers in industrial categories I and II (cultivation and agricultural labour) can be compared with the total workers of the corresponding categories in the State Table B-I to find out their percentage.

16. The following statement shows the ratio of persons working as Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, and in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc., between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other :

STATEMENT X.18

Ratio of persons working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc., between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961

State and selected districts	Category	General population		Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		Percentage of S. C. & S. T. to general population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**Population**	**8,770,586**	**8,778,260**	**3,466,163**	**3,521,452**	**40**	**40**
	Workers	**5,328,366**	**2,333,163**	**2,173,314**	**1,386,011**	**41**	**59**
	Cat. I	**3,185,128**	**1,167,884**	**1,213,949**	**664,562**	**38**	**57**
	Cat. II	**805,009**	**498,502**	**490,878**	**337,048**	**61**	**68**
	Cat. III	**95,978**	**36,018**	**47,655**	**26,552**	**50**	**74**
Kalahandi ..	Population	499,646	510,008	258,751	266,903	52	52
	Workers	315,267	143,701	165,407	86,659	52	60
	Cat. I	193,102	77,410	97,907	46,012	51	59
	Cat. II	69,013	27,104	40,342	17,241	58	64
	Cat. III	1,742	711	560	209	32	29
Koraput ..	Population	753,398	744,873	549,095	549,686	73	74
	Workers	491,123	318,764	363,997	254,747	74	80
	Cat. I	310,008	176,456	237,940	143,056	77	81
	Cat. II	81,252	72,366	65,871	59,029	81	82
	Cat. III	7,964	3,273	5,894	2,655	74	81
Sambalpur ..	Population	756,163	752,523	338,685	345,705	45	46
	Workers	489,354	300,067	222,653	155,051	45	52
	Cat. I	277,248	169,362	109,346	71,679	39	42
	Cat. II	86,877	45,505	61,899	32,465	71	71
	Cat. III	3,365	1,431	962	771	29	54
Bolangir ..	Population	534,219	534,467	202,600	205,738	38	38
	Workers	346,204	168,638	128,296	71,608	37	42
	Cat. I	216,099	91,883	73,017	34,607	34	38
	Cat. II	63,076	30,849	30,712	16,128	49	52
	Cat. III	1,841	642	294	291	16	45
Baudh-Khondmals	Population	255,685	258,742	153,752	159,714	60	62
	Workers	165,029	125,122	99,677	85,222	60	68
	Cat. I	106,481	79,765	66,835	56,686	63	71
	Cat. II	21,519	17,230	13,723	12,901	64	75
	Cat. III	2,694	968	1,216	496	45	51
Ganjam ..	Population	899,329	973,201	240,268	256,031	27	26
	Workers	528,373	393,176	148,554	135,549	28	34
	Cat. I	281,480	175,225	74,524	54,556	26	31
	Cat. II	69,751	100,301	25,161	28,192	36	28
	Cat. III	18,800	6,568	7,229	4,578	38	70
Sundargarh ..	Population	396,214	362,403	257,230	256,814	65	71
	Workers	252,755	130,274	157,595	101,078	62	78
	Cat. I	136,557	78,272	102,057	60,406	75	77
	Cat. II	25,737	18,579	21,513	15,557	84	84
	Cat. III	3,724	1,857	2,220	1,486	60	80

STATEMENT X, 18

Ratio of persons working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, etc., between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961—*concld.*

State and selected districts	Category	General population		Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		Percentage of S. C. & S. T. to general population	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Dhenkanal ..	Population	516,843	512,092	164,519	166,121	32	32
	Workers	306,860	118,400	100,814	60,138	33	51
	Cat. I	187,809	61,498	46,940	20,657	25	34
	Cat. II	39,240	22,782	26,126	17,690	67	78
	Cat. III	3,381	839	996	486	29	58
Keonjhar ..	Population	375,090	368,225	225,319	228,012	60	62
	Workers	219,780	115,131	129,892	83,973	59	73
	Cat. I	149,827	71,541	85,838	49,314	57	69
	Cat. II	28,352	21,581	23,845	17,903	84	83
	Cat. III	8,941	6,499	5,649	5,297	63	82
Mayurbhanj ..	Population	604,756	599,287	414,571	419,466	69	70
	Workers	362,091	261,627	254,839	207,279	70	79
	Cat. I	220,487	138,114	152,894	107,621	69	78
	Cat. II	75,092	87,266	62,152	73,590	83	84
	Cat. III	11,402	4,418	8,788	3,915	77	89

17. The districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore are omitted from the above statement as the percentage of the Scheduled population is low. While no difference is seen in the sexwise percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total males and females which stands at 40 per cent for either sex at the State level, sex disparity is evident in the percentage of working classes. 41 per cent of the total male and 59 per cent of the female workers belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which establishes that the majority of the female workers come from the Scheduled classes. The predominance of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers is marked in both sexes of Category II, (Agricultural Labourer) where their number exceeds 60 per cent in both sexes. The female percentage of 74 in Category III and 57 in Category I is rather high. The number of male workers in Mining, Quarrying, etc., constitute 50 per cent while those working as Cultivators are limited to 38 per cent. These figures at the State level confirm their substantial contribution to the working force in both sexes.

18. The districtwise figures display the overwhelming number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in both sexes of Koraput, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts. Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals districts which are predominantly tribal are not grouped with the above four districts on account of the lower percentage of workers in both sexes of the Category III. Otherwise all these six districts are conspicuous for the high percentage of Scheduled classes in both sexes of the total population and the total workers.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY SECTORS

Distribution of workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors

19. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among the primary sector, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers in the State and each district according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT X.19

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and Non-workers, 1961

State/District		Total population		Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa	T ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**464**	**193**	**47**	**31**	**97**	**42**	**392**	**734**
	R ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**494**	**203**	**38**	**31**	**78**	**40**	**390**	**726**
	U ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**65**	**16**	**158**	**32**	**349**	**83**	**428**	**869**
Kalahandi	T ..	1,000	1,000	528	206	32	25	71	51	369	718
	R ..	1,000	1,000	540	211	30	25	64	49	366	715
	U ..	1,000	1,000	129	33	87	15	327	113	457	839
Koraput	T ..	1,000	1,000	529	338	29	20	94	70	348	572
	R ..	1,000	1,000	556	355	24	19	77	68	343	558
	U ..	1,000	1,000	56	14	105	27	394	120	445	839
Sambalpur	T ..	1,000	1,000	485	287	64	53	98	59	353	601
	R ..	1,000	1,000	526	307	50	54	77	57	347	582
	U ..	1,000	1,000	44	18	218	34	323	79	415	869
Bolangir	T ..	1,000	1,000	526	231	44	37	78	48	352	684
	R ..	1,000	1,000	549	241	41	37	65	46	345	676
	U ..	1,000	1,000	81	10	102	40	333	89	484	861
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	1,000	1,000	511	379	37	32	98	73	354	516
	R ..	1,000	1,000	516	382	35	31	96	73	353	514
	U ..	1,000	1,000	74	28	171	118	285	126	470	728
Ganjam	T ..	1,000	1,000	411	290	51	36	125	78	413	596
	R ..	1,000	1,000	445	312	45	36	106	77	404	575
	U ..	1,000	1,000	61	27	109	47	327	88	503	838
undargarh	T ..	1,000	1,000	412	268	93	32	133	59	362	641
	R ..	1,000	1,000	512	311	28	26	78	45	382	618
	U ..	1,000	1,000	37	16	337	66	338	146	288	772
Dhenkanal	T ..	1,000	1,000	443	166	56	35	95	30	406	769
	R ..	1,000	1,000	459	172	53	36	86	29	402	763
	U ..	1,000	1,000	141	31	105	24	275	51	479	894
Puri	T ..	1,000	1,000	452	48	40	30	106	21	402	901
	R ..	1,000	1,000	485	51	37	31	78	18	400	900
	U ..	1,000	1,000	67	8	82	18	424	71	427	903
Keonjhar	T ..	1,000	1,000	488	260	40	30	58	23	414	687
	R ..	1,000	1,000	509	269	36	29	40	16	415	686
	U ..	1,000	1,000	71	34	121	39	411	195	397	732
Cuttack	T ..	1,000	1,000	403	29	56	26	119	25	422	920
	R ..	1,000	1,000	434	31	46	26	99	24	421	919
	U ..	1,000	1,000	37	3	175	19	355	42	433	936
Mayurbhanj	T ..	1,000	1,000	499	379	46	35	54	23	401	563
	R ..	1,000	1,000	510	386	45	35	46	22	399	557
	U ..	1,000	1,000	67	38	95	22	339	65	499	875
Balasore	T ..	1,000	1,000	479	31	20	15	73	16	428	938
	R ..	1,000	1,000	503	33	15	15	56	14	426	938
	U ..	1,000	1,000	148	7	88	14	306	44	458	935

20. The distribution shown in the above statement discloses that primary sector has the largest proportion of workers in both sexes compared to the secondary and tertiary sectors. 464 males and 193 females out of 1,000 of each sex are in this sector as against 47 males and 31 females in the secondary sector and 97 males and 42 females in the tertiary sector. The non-working females are the highest of all categories. The large number of workers in both sexes of the primary sector indicates the State's dependence on agriculture while the small proportion in other sectors reflects on the industrial backwardness. The figures relating to districts bring out the marked disparity between the coastal and the inland districts. The districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj have recorded high proportions in both sexes above the State average. Sundargarh and Dhenkanal are the exceptions in the inland division as the figures of males in the former district and of both sexes in the latter district are below that of the State. In the coastal area, Ganjam district is conspicuous for the high proportion of females while Balasore district has larger number of males. In the remaining two districts of Puri and Cuttack, the proportion of both the sexes is below that of the State. Thus the ratio of workers in the primary sector of the coastal districts is lower than that of the inland districts and the gap is too wide with regard to female workers. While the non-working females constitute the largest number in all the districts, the male workers in the primary sector of all districts except Ganjam and Cuttack are the highest of all categories. Ganjam and Cuttack districts have exhibited the peculiar feature of excess of male non-workers. The secondary sector has the lowest proportion of workers in the State as well as in the districts excepting the females in the districts of Dhenkanal, Puri, Keonjhar, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj where their number is more than that of the tertiary sector. The proportion in both sexes of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Dhenkanal districts has exceeded the State average while Kalahandi, Koraput, Puri, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts have lower ratios. Of the remaining four districts, Cuttack has larger number of males while Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Mayurbhanj are noted for higher ratio of females. Thus there is no regional similarity between the inland and the coastal districts. In the tertiary sector, which is next to primary sector, in proportional strength, workers in both the sexes of Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Sundargarh districts are more than the State average of 97 males and 42 females out of 1,000 of each sex. Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts have low ratios. Puri and Cuttack districts have recorded larger proportion of males while the females are in excess in Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts.

Rural Areas

21. The distribution of workers in the three sectors of the rural areas resembles that of the total figures already discussed in the above para. The proportion of workers in the primary sector has gone up to 494 males and 203 females out of 1,000 of each sex with the corresponding decrease in secondary and tertiary sectors. The ratio of 38 males and 31 females in he secondary sector and 78 males and 40 females in the tertiary sector indicates that occupations other than agriculture have not thrived well in the rural areas. The distribution among the districts shows similar increase in both sexes of the primary sector and decrease in both sexes of tertiary sector excepting the females in Baudh-Khondmals. While workers in the secondary sector declined in every district, the female workers registered an increase in Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Puri districts. Bolangir, Kalahandi, Ganjam, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore have the same ratio as the total. The decline in other districts is negligible.

Urban Areas

22. The distribution of workers in the urban areas marks complete departure from the total and rural figures which may be due to some inherent urban characteristics. The proportion of

workers in the primary sector is the lowest of all categories. 349 males and 83 females out of 1,000 of each sex are in the tertiary sector, 158 males and 32 females are in the secondary sector and 65 males and 16 females in the primary sector. The lowest proportion of workers in both sexes of the agricultural sector is the conspicuous feature of urban areas. The districtwise figures indicate that the proportion in both sexes of primary sector in the districts of Kalahandi and Dhenkanal are more than the corresponding figures in the secondary sector while the female ratio in Mayurbhanj district and male ratio in Balasore district have also exhibited similar feature. In these areas persons dependent on agriculture appear to be larger than those in the industrial sector, although the difference in the respective proportions is not remarkable. Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts have higher proportions than the State average in both sexes of the primary sector while the contrast is found in Koraput, Sundargarh and Cuttack districts with lower proportions. The number of workers in the secondary sector of Sundargarh district is abnormally high consequent to the establishment of heavy industries in that district. Sambalpur and Cuttack districts have also good proportions in this sector due to the development of large scale industries, though the number of female workers in Cuttack is low. In the remaining districts household industry has contributed to the employment of both sexes and the proportions vary with the size of these industries in different districts. Tertiary sector which has the largest proportion in both sexes of all the districts does not disclose any peculiar feature excepting the small proportion of female workers in Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Balasore districts.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C. AND N. C. O.

Workers in Industrial Category III

23. The workers in Category III, that is in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, are grouped with industrial categories I and II to constitute the pirmary sector. There are altogether 131,996 workers in this category of whom 95,978 are males and 36,018 are females.

Classification according to I. S. I. C.

24. The classification of the workers in Category III by division, major group and minor group of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification is given in the following statement separately for each sex together with the proportion for 10,000 persons in the State and seven districts. Six districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal and Balasore with less than 5,000 total workers in this category are omitted.

STATEMENT X.20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme

State/District	*Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**Division**	**0**	**78,936**	**26,127**	**394**	**130**
		00	7,801	3,516	39	17
		005	5,445	2,820	27	14
		006	701	531	4	2
		007	276	31	1	N

* For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

STATEMENT X. 20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*contd.*

State/District	*Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
		M	F	M	F
Orissa—*contd.*	008	2	..	N	..
	009	1,377	134	7	1
	01	4,070	147	20	1
	010	42	..	N	..
	011	98	..	N	..
	012	17	..	N	..
	013	145	6	1	N
	014	20	..	N	..
	015	3,748	141	19	1
	02	9,162	13,165	46	66
	020	2,226	78	11	1
	021	1,745	..	9	..
	022	52	9	N	N
	023	4,057	9,636	20	48
	024	134	20	1	N
	025	372	2,779	2	14
	026	576	643	3	3
	03	27,099	3,801	135	19
	030	4,731	893	24	4
	031	21,570	2,907	107	15
	032	798	1	4	N
	04	30,804	5,498	154	27
	040	25,410	3,441	127	17
	041	68	102	N	1
	042	238	35	1	N
	043	227	6	1	N
	044	3,146	754	16	4
	045	..	418	...	2
	046	3	7	N	N
	047	134	4	1	N
	048	1,578	676	8	3
Division	1	17,042	9,891	85	49
	10	17,042	9,891	85	49
	100	2,309	63	12	N
	101	8,857	5,705	44	28
	103	1,989	1 604	10	8
	104	4	..	N	..
	105	25	8	N	N
	106	21	—	N	..
	107	3,835	2,511	19	13
	108	2	..	N	..

workers in the ... categori...

STATEMENT X.20

... distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*contd.*

			Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
..	Division	0	7,723	3,144	455	185
		00	300	64	18	4
		005	226	43	14	2
		006	22	..	1	..
		007	1	10	N	1
		009	51	11	3	1
		01	180	4	10	N.
		011	98	..	5	..
		013	82	4	5	N
		02	1,309	2,148	77	126
		020	414	14	24	1
		021	25	..	2	..
		022	9	..	1	..
		023	664	2,041	39	120
		024	1	1	N	N
		025	3	..	N	..
		026	193	92	11	5
		03	148	80	9	5
		030	..	12	..	1
		031	144	68	9	4
		032	4	..	N	..
		04	5,786	848	341	50
		040	5,770	777	340	46
		041	..	1	..	N
		043	13	37	1	2
		045	..	31	..	2
		048	3	2	..	N
	Division	1	241	129	14	8
		10	241	129	14	8
		100	..	2	..	N
		101	82	59	5	4
		103	1	..	N	..
		106	20	..	1	..
		107	138	68	8	4
Ganjam	.. Division	0	18,557	6,373	629	216
		00	361	224	12	8
		005	206	139	7	5
		006	47	46	1	2
		007	20	..	1	..
		008	1	..	N	..
		009	87	39	3	1
		01	1,532	126	52	4
		010	1	..	N	..
		013	17	..	1	..
		015	1,514	126	51	4
		02	2,719	4,115	92	140
		020	350	..	12	..

STATEMENT X.20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*contd.*

State/District	Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Ganjam—*concld.*		022	14	..	1	..
		023	2,337	4,066	79	138
		024	1	..	N	..
		025	6	..	N	..
		026	11	49	N	2
		03	6,274	1,253	213	42
		030	2,542	850	86	29
		031	3,712	403	126	13
		032	20	..	1	..
		04	7,671	655	260	22
		040	7,381	630	250	21
		041	25	..	1	..
		042	26	..	1	..
		043	162	4	6	N
		044	4	..	N	..
		047	10	..	N	..
		048	63	21	2	1
	Division	1	243	195	8	7
		10	243	195	8	7
		100	37	8	1	N
		101	1	..	N	..
		105	1	..	N	..
		107	204	187	7	7
Sundargarh	.. Division	0	1,091	326	88	26
		00	172	14	14	1
		006	7	..	1	..
		009	165	14	13	1
		01	3	..	N	..
		015	3	..	N	..
		02	313	79	25	6
		020	134	13	11	1
		021	50	..	4	..
		022	1	..	N	..
		023	18	7	1	1
		024	6	..	1	..
		025	18	54	1	4
		026	86	5	7	N
		03	325	185	26	15
		031	325	185	26	15
		04	278	48	23	4
		040	262	48	21	4
		041	11	..	1	..
		043	1	..	N	..
		044	3	..	1	..
		048	1	..	N	..

STATEMENT X.20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*contd.*

State/District		Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Sundargarh—*concld.*	**Division**	**1**	**2,633**	**1,531**	**213**	**124**
		10	2,633	1,531	213	124
		100	3	..	N	..
		101	33	10	3	1
		103	274	..	22	..
		104	2	..	N	..
		105	23	8	2	1
		106	1	..	N	..
		107	2,295	1,513	186	122
		108	2	..	N	..
Puri ..	**Division**	**0**	**17,105**	**4,108**	**835**	**200**
		00	831	62	41	3
		005	600	38	30	2
		006	65	6	3	N
		007	164	18	8	1
		009	2	..	N	..
		01	1,063	14	52	1
		010	26	..	1	..
		012	15	..	1	..
		014	20	..	1	..
		015	1,002	14	49	1
		02	1,292	3,071	63	150
		020	406	22	20	1
		021	25	..	1	..
		022	1	1	N	N
		023	850	2,992	42	146
		025	5	..	N	..
		026	5	56	N	3
		03	8,215	177	401	8
		030	1,305	14	64	N
		031	6,899	163	337	8
		032	11	..	N	..
		04	5,704	784	278	38
		040	5,536	733	270	36
		041	1	16	N	1
		042	157	11	8	N
		043	2	18	N	1
		044	..	1	..	N
		047	8	..	N	..
		048	..	5	..	N
	Division	**1**	**1,091**	**441**	**53**	**22**
		10	1,091	441	53	22
		100	49	2	2	N
		101	191	..	9	..
		107	851	439	42	22
Keonjhar ..	**Division**	**0**	**4,962**	**2,632**	**780**	**414**

STATEMENT X.20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*contd.*

State/District		Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Keonjhar—*concld.*		00	4,256	2,476	669	389
		005	4,231	2,472	665	388
		006	2	..	N	..
		009	23	4	4	1
		01	..	2	..	N
		013	..	2	..	N
		02	110	92	17	15
		020	43	11	7	2
		021	15	..	2	..
		023	19	26	3	4
		024	1	..	N	..
		025	31	51	5	8
		026	1	4	N	1
		03	38	2	6	N
		030	15	..	2	..
		031	23	2	4	N
		04	558	60	88	10
		040	558	52	88	8
		045	..	8	..	2
	Division	**1**	**3,979**	**3,867**	**626**	**608**
		10	3,979	3,867	626	608
		101	2,171	2,213	342	348
		103	1,710	1,603	269	252
		104	1	..	N	..
		107	97	51	15	8
Cuttack ..	**Division**	**0**	**9,036**	**2,973**	**253**	**83**
		00	925	39	26	1
		005	2	..	N	..
		006	3	..	N	..
		007	90	..	3	..
		008	1	..	N	..
		009	829	39	23	1
		01	618	1	17	N
		012	2	..	N	..
		013	3	..	N	..
		015	613	1	17	N
		02	1,184	1,764	33	49
		020	105	..	3	..
		021	1,042	..	29	..
		022	16	..	N	..
		023	..	11	—	N
		025	21	1,749	1	49
		026	..	4	..	N
		03	4,401	342	123	10
		030	83	..	2	..
		031	3,561	342	100	10

STATEMENT X.20

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers according to I. S. I. C. Scheme—*concld*

State/District	Division/ Major Group/ Minor Group	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
		M	F	M	F
Cuttack—*concld.*	032	757	..	21	..
	04	1,908	827	54	23
	040	1,807	149	50	4
	041	7	81	N	2
	042	27	4	1	N
	043	19	2	1	N
	044	4	11	N	N
	045	..	379	..	11
	046	..	7	..	N
	047	23	1	1	N
	048	21	193	1	6
Division	**1**	**943**	**692**	**26**	**19**
	10	943	692	26	19
	100	17	3	N	N
	101	865	662	24	18
	107	61	27	2	1
Mayurbhanj .. **Division**	**0**	**5,951**	**1,603**	**579**	**156**
	00	30	1	3	N
	005	1	1	N	N
	009	29	..	3	..
	02	604	403	59	39
	020	63	..	6	..
	021	250	..	25	..
	022	..	1	..	N
	023	1	..	N	..
	024	1	..	N	..
	025	257	337	25	33
	026	32	65	3	6
	03	71	..	7	..
	031	70	..	7	..
	032	1	..	N	..
	04	5,246	1,199	510	117
	040	651	146	63	14
	041	3	..	N	..
	042	2	..	N	..
	044	3,120	733	304	72
	048	1,470	320	143	31
Division	**1**	**5,451**	**2,815**	**530**	**274**
	10	5,451	2,815	530	274
	100	2	3	N	N
	101	5,446	2,749	530	268
	104	1	..	N	..
	107	2	63	N	6

25. It is evident from the statement above that there is the preponderance of workers of both sexes in Division 0, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting. 78,936 males and 26,127 females are classified in this division and their proportion constitutes 394 males and 130 females out of 10,000 of all workers. The districtwise disposition discloses that more than half the number of the above workers are concentrated in the three coastal districts of Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack. Among the inland districts, Koraput has the largest number of workers in both sexes while the low figures in Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj do not call for any observation. Analysis by major groups indicates that industries like 'Fishing' and 'Livestock' and 'Hunting' (major groups 03 and 04 respectively) have the largest number of male workers whose respective proportions are 135 and 154 out of 10,000 of all workers, while 'Forestry and Logging' (major group 02) has the highest number of females, 66 out of 10,000 of all workers. Other major groups have comparatively smaller number of workers as will be evident from the figures in the above statement. Going down further into smaller classification, it appears that minor groups 005, 015, 020, 023, 031 and 040 have the largest concentration of workers in the respective major groups. Divergencies are noticed in the distribution of workers among the major groups of all the districts. Keonjhar district has the notable distribution of a large number of workers in major group 00 (Field Produce and Plantation Crops) while the proportions in other major groups are exceedingly low. Minor group 005 has absorbed all these workers in this district. The number of workers under this major group in other districts is negligible. Ganjam and Puri districts have moderately higher ratio of workers in major group 01 (Plantation Crops), a majority of whom are in the minor group 015. Major group 02 (Forestry and Logging), has the unusual feature of more females than male workers which can be attributed to the customary practice prevailing in the rural areas, where the females go out in large numbers for collection of fuel and forest products. Koraput, Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack districts are conspicuous for the higher proportion of females, a majority of whom are classified under minor group 023. Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts have abnormally low proportion of workers in both sexes in the relevant major group presumably due to the abundance of fuel, etc.. in this area. The three coastal districts of Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack have the common feature of a large number of workers happening to exist in both sexes of major groups 03 and 04. While Ganjam and Puri maintain similarity in the minor groups 030, 031 and 040, a majority of the workers in Cuttack district are concentrated in the minor groups 031 and 040. The two inland districts of Koraput and Mayurbhanj have large number of workers in major group 04 only ; but the distribution in the minor groups is not identical, as the minor group 040 has the highest ratio in Koraput while 044 is prominent in Mayurbhanj. Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts offer the contrast with low proportions in all the major and minor groups compared with the above districts. It may reasonably be concluded that large number of workers in Division 0 are mostly distributed in industries like forestry and logging and livestock and hunting (major groups 02 and 04) in majority of the districts while fishing in large scale (major group 03) is restricted to coastal areas.

26. Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying) of the primary sector has comparatively smaller number of workers, 17,042 males and 9,891 females, constituting proportions of 85 males and 49 females out of 10,000 of all workers. There is only one major group under this division and naturally all of them are classified under it. But the minor group 101 has the highest proportions of 44 males and 28 females while the minor groups 107 and 100 have smaller number of workers. Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts which contain reputed mining areas have the largest concentration of workers while the remaining districts have insignificant proportions in both sexes.

Classification according to N. C. O.

27. The classification of workers in Industrial Category III of the primary sector according to ISIC is dealt with in the preceding paras. The following statement shows the classification of workers according to the divisions, groups and families of National Classification of Occupations. The information which is borrowed from Table B-V published in Volume XII Part II-B(*ii*) is supplied for the State and seven districts. The remaining six districts, namely, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal and Balasore which have less than 5,000 total workers in Industrial Category III are omitted.

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961

State/District	*Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Orissa	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**95,978**	**36,018**	**479**	**180**
	Division	**0**	..	**266**	**77**	**1**	**N**
		00	..	167	..	1	..
		001	..	16	..	N	..
		002	..	2	..	N	..
		006	..	67	..	1	..
		007	..	23	..	N	..
		009	..	59	..	N	..
		01	..	3	..	N	..
		014	..	3	..	N	..
		02	..	20	..	N	..
		020	..	7	..	N	..
		021	..	11	..	N	..
		023	..	2	..	N	..
		03	..	13	12	N	N
		030	..	13	12	N	N
		04	..	23	56	N	N
		040	..	..	54	..	N
		041	..	..	2	..	N
		042	..	4	..	N	..
		043	..	1	..	N	..
		046	..	17	..	N	..
		049	..	1	..	N	..
		07	..	5	..	N	..
		076	..	5	..	N	..
		09	..	35	9	N	N
		090	..	21	..	N	..
		099	..	14	9	N	N

* For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District		Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
				M	F	M	F
Orissa—*contd.*	**Division**	**1**	..	**233**	**11**	**1**	**N**
		10	..	1	..	N	..
		109	..	1	..	N	..
		13	..	232	11	1	N
		130	..	225	11	1	N
		139	..	7	..	N	..
	Division	**2**	..	**235**	**2**	**1**	**N**
		20	..	8	..	N	..
		200	..	7	..	N	..
		201	..	1	..	N	..
		21	..	1	..	N	..
		210	..	1	..	N	..
		28	..	115	2	1	N
		280	..	99	2	N	N
		289	..	16	..	N	..
		29	..	111	..	N	..
		290	..	111	..	N	..
	Division	**4**	...	**78,373**	**27,067**	**391**	**135**
		40	..	19,609	..	98	..
		402	..	3,510	..	17	..
		403	..	205	..	1	..
		404	..	10,966	..	55	..
		409	..	4,928	..	25	
		41	..	25,367	14,225	127	71
		410	..	10	..	N	..
		411	..	22,060	12,563	110	63
		412	..	2,382	682	12	3
		415	..	857	470	4	2
		419	..	58	510	1	3
		42	..	864	107	4	1
		420	..	855	107	4	1
		421	..	6	..	N	..
		429	..	3	..	N	..
		43	..	23,711	3,208	118	16
		430	..	1,982	..	10	..
		431	..	20,801	1,964	104	10
		432	..	58	826	N	4
		439	..	870	418	4	2
		44	..	8,822	9,527	44	47
		440	..	2,728	..	14	..
		441	..	887	8,437	4	42
		442	..	3,886	..	19	..
		443	..	409	351	2	2
		449	..	912	739	5	3
	Division	**5**	...	**14,511**	**7,114**	**73**	**36**
		50	..	12,666	7,032	63	35
		500	..	6,559	3,408	33	17
		501	..	3,851	759	19	4
		502	..	49	..	N	..

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
		M	F	M	F
Orissa—*concld.*	503 ..	77	..	N	..
	509 ..	2,130	2,865	11	14
	51 ..	8	..	N	..
	510 ..	1	..	N	..
	511 ..	7	..	N	..
	52 .	47	3	1	N
	520 .	47	3	1	N
	59 ..	1,790	79	9	1
	590 ..	1,790	79	9	1
Division	**7-8** ..	**2,360**	**1,747**	**12**	**9**
	89 ..	2,360	1,747	12	9
	890 ..	901	224	5	1
	899 ..	1,459	1,523	7	8
Koraput — **ALL DIVISIONS**	..	**7,964**	**3,273**	**469**	**193**
Division	**4** ..	**7,659**	**3,239**	**451**	**191**
	40 ..	1,301	..	77	..
	402 ..	97	..	6	..
	403 ..	87	..	5	..
	404 ..	974	..	57	..
	409 ..	143	..	9	..
	41 ..	4,989	1,675	294	99
	411 ..	4,847	1,635	286	96
	412 ..	141	39	8	3
	419 ..	1	1	N	N
	42 ..	3	..	N	..
	429 ..	3	..	N	..
	43 ..	75	77	4	4
	431 ..	75	65	4	3
	439 ..	..	12	..	1
	44 ..	1,291	1,487	76	88
	440 ..	335	..	20	..
	441 ..	616	1,486	36	88
	442 ..	128	..	8	..
	443 ..	40	1	2	N
	449 ..	172	..	10	..
Division	**5** ..	**305**	**34**	**18**	**2**
	50 ..	266	34	16	2
	500 ..	61	..	4	..
	501 ..	158	..	9	..
	502 ..	9	..	1	..
	503 —	23	..	1	—
	509 —	15	34	1	2
	52 ..	39	..	2	..
	520 ..	39	..	2	..

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.	Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
		M	F	M	F
Ganjam .. **ALL DIVISIONS**	..	**18,800**	**6,568**	**638**	**223**
Division	**0** ..	**160**	**1**	**6**	**N**
	00 ..	107	..	4	..
	006 ..	50	..	2	..
	009 ..	57	..	2	..
	02 ..	8	..	N	..
	020 ..	6	..	N	..
	021 ..	2	..	N	..
	03 ..	2	..	N	..
	030 ..	2	..	N	..
	04 ..	16	..	1	..
	046 ..	16	..	1	..
	09 ..	27	1	1	N
	090 ..	15	..	1	..
	099 ..	12	1	N	N
Division	**1** ..	**34**	..	**1**	..
	10 ..	1	..	N	..
	109 ..	1	..	N	..
	13 ..	33	..	1	..
	130 ..	33	..	1	..
Division	**2** ..	**12**	..	**N**	..
	28 ..	12	..	N	..
	280 ..	12	..	N	..
Division	**4** ..	**18,463**	**6,220**	**626**	**211**
	40 ..	3,049	..	103	..
	402 ..	1,443	..	49	..
	403 ..	7	..	N	..
	40 ..	1,296	..	44	..
	409 ..	303	..	10	..
	41 ..	8,339	2,439	283	83
	411 ..	7,226	2,418	245	82
	412 ..	1,082	13	37	1
	415 ..	12	..	N	..
	419 ..	19	8	1	N
	42 ..	220	..	8	..
	420 ..	220	..	8	..
	43 ..	4,369	1,132	148	38
	430 ..	1,327	..	45	..
	431 ..	2,939	365	100	12
	432 ..	..	767	..	26
	439 ..	103	..	3	..
	44 ..	2,486	2,049	84	90
	440 ..	958	..	32	..
	441 ..	51	2,629	2	89
	442 ..	1,180	..	40	..
	443 ..	284	3	10	N
	449 ..	13	17	N	1

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Ganjam—*concld.*	**Division**	**5**	**131**	**125**	**5**	**4**
	0		128	118		4
	500		36	..	1	..
	501		42	116	2	4
	503		50	..	2	..
	509		..	2	..	N
	51		1	..	N	..
	511		1	..	N	..
	52		..	2	..	N
	520		..	2	..	N
	59		2	5	N	N
	590		2	5	N	N
	Divisions	**7-8**	..	**222**	..	**8**
	89		..	222	..	8
	899		..	222	..	8
Sundargarh	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**3,724**	**1,857**	**301**	**150**
	Division	**0**	..	**15**	**2**	**1**	**N**
	00		..	13	..	1	..
	001		..	11	..	1	..
	007		..	2	..	N	..
	03		..	2	..	N	..
	030		..	2	..	N	..
	04		..	..	2	..	N
	041		..	..	2	..	N
	Division	**1**	..	**20**	**7**	**2**	**1**
	13		..	20	7	2	1
	130		..	20	7	2	1
	Division	**2**	..	**5**	**2**	**N**	**N**
	28		..	5	2	N	N
	280		..	5	2	N	N
	Division	**4**	..	**1,103**	**324**	**89**	**26**
	40		..	430	..	35	..
	404		..	429	..	35	..
	409		..	1	..	N	..
	41		..	115	17	9	1
	412		..	115	17	9	1
	43		..	303	178	24	14
	431		..	286	154	23	12
	439		..	17	21	1	2
	44		..	255	129	21	11
	440		..	108	..	9	..
	441		..	..	80	..	7
	442		..	42	..	3	..
	443		..	5	..	1	..
	449		..	100	49	8	4

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Sundargarh—*concld.*	**Division**	**5**	**804**	**461**	**65**	**37**
	50		773	461	63	37
	500		80	9	7	1
	501		656	452	53	36
	502		37	..	3	..
	51		2	..	N	..
	510		1	..	N	..
	511		1	..	N	..
	59		29	..	2	..
	590		29	..	2	..
	Division	**7-8**	**1,777**	**1,061**	**144**	**86**
	89		1,777	1,061	144	86
	890		901	224	73	18
	899		876	837	71	68
Puri	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**18,196**	**4,549**	**888**	**222**
	Division	**0**	..	**17**	**69**	**1**	**3**
	00		..	10	..	1	..
	006		..	10	..	1	..
	03		..	5	12	N	1
	030		..	5	12	N	1
	04		..	..	49	..	2
	040		..	..	49	..	2
	09		..	2	8	N	N
	099		..	2	8	N	N
	Division	**1**	..	**7**	..	**N**	..
	13		..	7	..	N	..
	130		..	7	..	N	..
	Division	**2**	..	**86**	..	**4**	..
	20		..	4	..	N	..
	200		..	4	..	N	..
	28		..	9	..	N	..
	280		..	4	..	N	..
	289		..	5	..	N	..
	29		..	73	..	4	..
	290		..	73	..	4	..
	Division	**4**	..	**17,112**	**4,435**	**835**	**217**
	40		..	2,034	..	99	..
	402		..	941	..	46	..
	403		..	69	..	3	..
	404		..	996	..	49	..
	409		..	28	..	1	..
	41		..	5,739	1,618	280	79
	411		..	5,525	1,590	270	77
	412		..	205	28	10	2

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Puri—*concld.*	415	..	1	..	N	..
	419	..	8	..	N	..
	42	..	8	..	N	..
	420	..	8	..	N	..
	43	..	8,091	201	395	10
	430	..	329	..	16	..
	431	..	7,631	172	372	8
	432	..	..	29	..	2
	439	..	131	..	7	..
	44	..	1,240	2,616	61	128
	440	..	353	..	17	..
	441	..	16	2,590	1	127
	442	..	861	..	42	..
	443	..	..	26	..	1
	449	..	10	..	1	..
	Division	**5**	..	**974**	**45**	**48**	**2**
	50	..	974	45	48	2
	500	..	5	1	N	N
	501	..	920	43	45	2
	509	..	49	1	3	N
Keonjhar	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**8,941**	**6,499**	**1,406**	**1,022**
	Division	**0**	..	**12**	..	**2**	..
	00	..	10	..	2	..
	006	..	3	..	1	..
	007	..	3	..	1	..
	009	..	2	..	N	..
	03	..	2	..	N	..
	030	..	2	..	N	..
	Division	**1**	..	**42**	**1**	**7**	**N**
	13	..	42	1	7	N
	130	..	42	1	7	N
	Division	**2**	..	**23**	..	**4**	..
	28	..	17	..	3	..
	280	..	13	..	2	..
	289	..	4	..	1	..
	29	..	6	..	1	..
	290	..	6	..	1	..
	Division	**4**	..	**4,926**	**2,617**	**774**	**412**
	40	..	4,522	..	711	..
	402	..	3	..	N	..
	403	..	32	..	5	..
	404	..	258	..	41	..
	409	..	4,229	..	665	..
	41	..	292	2,512	46	395
	411	..	292	2,511	46	395
	412	..	..	1	..	N

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.		Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
			M	F	M	F
Keonjhar—*concld.*	43	..	38	2	6	1
	431	..	38	2	6	1
	44	..	74	103	11	16
	440	..	22	..	3	..
	441	..	47	99	7	15
	442	..	2	..	N	..
	449	..	3	4	1	1
	Division	**5**	..	**3,552**	**3,595**	**558**	**565**
	50	..	3,539	3,595	556	565
	500	..	1,523	772	239	121
	501	..	3	..	1	..
	509	..	2,013	2,823	316	444
	59	..	13	..	2	..
	590	..	13	..	2	..
	Divisions	**7-8**	..	**386**	**286**	**61**	**45**
	89	.	386	286	61	45
	899	..	386	286	61	45
Cuttack	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**9,979**	**3,665**	**279**	**102**
	Division	**0**	..	**26**	**1**	**1**	**N**
	00	..	2	..	N	..
	007	..	2	..	N	..
	01	..	3	..	N	..
	014	..	3	..	N	..
	02	..	5	..	N	..
	021	..	5	..	N	..
	04	..	5	1	N	N
	040	..	..	1	..	N
	042	..	4	..	N	..
	049	..	1	..	N	..
	07	..	4	..	N	..
	076	..	4	..	N	..
	09	..	6	..	1	..
	090	..	6	..	1	..
	Division	**1**	..	**18**	..	**N**	..
	13	..	18	..	N	..
	130	..	18	..	N	..
	Division	**2**	..	**28**	..	**1**	..
	20	..	1	..	N	..
	201	..	1	..	N	..
	28	..	19	..	1	..
	280	..	18	..	1	..
	289	..	1	..	N	..
	29	..	8	..	N	..
	290	..	8	..	N	..

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O.			Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
				M	F	M	F
Cuttack—*concld.*	**Division**	**4**	..	**8,851**	**3,621**	**247**	**101**
		40	..	912	..	25	..
		402	..	217	..	6	..
		403	..	1	..	N	..
		404	..	518	..	14	..
		409	..	176	..	5	..
		41	..	2,479	2,334	69	65
		411	..	1,510	1,411	42	39
		412	..	124	5	3	N
		415	..	844	468	24	13
		419	..	1	450	N	13
		42	..	25	2	1	N
		420	..	24	2	1	N
		421	..	1	..	N	..
		43	..	3,607	384	101	11
		430	..	150	..	4	..
		431	..	2,874	25	80	1
		432	..	58	..	2	..
		439	..	525	359	15	10
		44	..	1,828	901	51	25
		440	..	268	..	7	..
		441	..	22	897	1	25
		442	..	1,232	..	34	..
		449	..	306	4	9	N
	Division	**5**	..	**1,057**	**43**	**30**	**1**
		50	..	1,052	43	30	1
		500	..	873	41	25	1
		501	..	174	2	5	N
		509	..	5	..	N	..
		51	..	5	..	N	..
		511	..	5	..	N	..
Mayurbhanj	.. **ALL DIVISIONS**		..	**11,402**	**4,418**	**1,110**	**430**
	Division	**0**	..	**22**	..	**2**	..
		00	..	16	..	1	..
		001	..	1	..	N	..
		002	..	2	..	N	..
		007	..	13	..	1	..

STATEMENT X.21

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961—*concld.*

State/District	Division, Group and Family of N.C.O			Workers in Category III		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers of Categories III to IX	
				M	F	M	F
Mayurbhanj—*concld.*		02	..	6	..	1	..
		021	..	4	..	1	..
		023	..	2	..	N	..
	Division	**1**	..	**89**	**3**	**9**	**N**
		13	..	89	3	9	N
		130	..	84	3	8	N
		139	..	5	..	1	..
	Division	**2**	..	**3**	..	**N**	..
		28	..	3	..	N	..
		280	..	3	..	N	..
	Division	**4**	..	**6,573**	**1,775**	**640**	**173**
		40	..	4,765	..	464	..
		402	..	71	..	7	..
		403	..	9	..	1	..
		404	..	4,671	..	455	..
		409	..	14	..	1	..
		41	..	1,146	1,689	111	164
		411	..	1,116	1,620	109	157
		412	..	4	18	N	2
		419	..	26	51	2	5
		42	..	520	78	51	8
		420	..	520	78	51	8
		43	..	49	3	5	N
		431	..	39	3	4	N
		439	..	10	..	1	..
		44	..	93	5	9	1
		440	..	1	..	N	..
		442	..	92	..	9	..
		449	..	..	5	..	1
	Division	**5**	..	**4,715**	**2,636**	**459**	**257**
		50	..	2,979	2,579	290	251
		500	..	2,975	2,576	290	251
		503	..	2	..	N	..
		509	..	2	3	N	N
		59	..	1,736	57	169	6
		590	..	1,736	57	169	6
	Divisions	**7-8**	..	..	**4**	..	**N**
		89	..	..	4	..	N
		899	..	..	4	..	N

28. It is obvious from the above statement that Division 0 (Professional, Technical and Related Workers), Division 1 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers) and Division 2 (Clerical and Related Workers) have negligible proportion of workers in both sexes in the State as well as in the districts. Analysis by groups and families of the workers in these divisions does not disclose any special feature worth attention.

29. The workers in all divisions constitute 479 males and 180 females out of 10,000 of all workers of whom 391 males and 135 females are found in Division 4 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers)and 73 males and 36 females in Division 5 (Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers). A small proportion of 12 males and 9 females out of 10,000 of all workers are in Divisions 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified). Thus Divisions 4 and 5 absorb a majority of the workers in Industrial Category III.

30. The analysis of the proportion of 391 males and 135 females in Division 4 shows that 98 males are in group 40; 127 males and 71 females in group 41; 118 males and 16 females are in group 43 and 44 males and 47 females in group 44. Majority of the workers in group 40 are found in family 404 while small numbers are also seen in families 409 and 402. While the workers in families 404 and 402 are distributed among the districts, the bulk of workers in family 409 are concentrated in Keonjhar district. The ratio of workers in group 41 (Farm Workers) are the largest in both sexes and their numbers are conspicuous in Koraput, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts while they are extremely low in Sundargarh district. The high proportion of female workers in Keonjhar district is a queer feature not found elsewhere. The coastal districts of Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack have the largest number of workers in group 43 (Fishermen and Related Workers) while the inland districts have conspicuously low ratios. Majority of them are in family 431 (Fishermen, inland and coastal waters). Other families and groups do not appear to be important.

31. All the workers in Divisions 7-8 are classified under group 89 (Labourers not elsewhere classified) and a majority of them are to be found in Sundargarh district under families 890 and 899.

SECONDARY OCCUPATIONS

Secondary occupation of principal workers in India and States

32. The secondary means of livelihood of the principal workers in cultivation, as agricultural labourer and at household industry have been ascertained separately during the present Census. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivators or agricultural labourers or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of these three categories.

STATEMENT X.22

Distribution in India and States of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

India/State	Principal Work		Secondary Work: At Household Industry M	At Household Industry F	As Cultivator M	As Cultivator F	As Agricultural Labourer M	As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
India	**Cultivation**	**T**	**168**	**92**	..	..	**454**	**286**
		R	**168**	**93**	..	..	**453**	**286**
		U	**151**	**60**	..	..	**512**	**277**
	Agricultural Labour	**T**	**50**	**40**	**551**	**359**	..	..
		R	**50**	**40**	**552**	**358**	..	..
		U	**44**	**51**	**538**	**367**	..	..
	Household Industry	**T**	..	..	**538**	**202**	**154**	**106**
		R	..	..	**535**	**203**	**156**	**106**
		U	..	..	**633**	**187**	**93**	**87**
Orissa	**Cultivation**	**T**	**165**	**51**	..	..	**592**	**192**
		R	**165**	**51**	..	..	**592**	**192**
		U	**135**	**20**	..	..	**703**	**142**
	Agricultural Labour	**T**	**84**	**66**	**604**	**246**	..	..
		R	**84**	**66**	**603**	**247**	..	..
		U	**70**	**23**	**699**	**208**	..	..
	Household Industry	**T**	..	..	**568**	**197**	**129**	**106**
		R	..	..	**567**	**198**	**129**	**106**
		U	..	..	**655**	**153**	**113**	**79**
Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T	107	47	..	..	437	409
		R	106	47	..	..	437	410
		U	132	73	..	..	437	358
	Agricultural Labour	T	52	54	451	443	..	..
		R	51	53	453	443	..	..
		U	71	80	384	465	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	463	142	224	171
		R	..	..	461	141	226	172
		U	..	..	524	175	152	149
Assam	Cultivation	T	139	707	..	..	114	40
		R	138	708	..	..	114	40
		U	329	146	..	..	363	162
	Agricultural Labour	T	57	106	784	53	..	..
		R	55	106	786	53	..	..
		U	308	141	507	44	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	56	761	24	159
		R	..	..	54	765	22	159
		U	..	..	425	132	215	228
Bihar	Cultivation	T	131	51	..	..	518	300
		R	132	51	..	..	517	300
		U	61	17	..	..	654	268
	Agricultural Labour	T	44	27	633	296	..	..
		R	44	27	633	296	..	..
		U	25	29	592	354	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	569	211	143	77
		R	..	..	564	213	145	78
		U	..	..	740	152	71	37

NOTE—The number of persons shown in cols. 3 to 8 make 1,000 persons under each of Total (T), Rural (R) and Urban (U)

STATEMENT X.22

Distribution in India and States of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961—*contd.*

India/State	Principal Work		Secondary Work: At Household Industry M	At Household Industry F	As Cultivator M	As Cultivator F	As Agricultural Labourer M	As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Gujarat ..	Cultivation	T ..	286	214	..	..	312	188
		R ..	287	210	..	..	314	189
		U ..	250	375	..	..	244	131
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	75	81	477	367	..	..
		R ..	75	77	479	369	..	..
		U ..	88	304	365	243	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	397	402	109	92
		R ..	..	..	399	400	110	91
		U ..	..	..	367	432	92	109
Jammu & Kashmir ..	Cultivation	T ..	493	376	..	..	113	18
		R ..	493	378	..	..	112	17
		U ..	522	282	..	..	171	25
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	264	96	458	182	..	..
		R ..	296	112	449	143	..	..
		U ..	81	12	513	394	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	486	421	73	20
		R ..	..	..	477	431	71	21
		U ..	..	..	745	122	133	..
Kerala ..	Cultivation	T ..	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R ..	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U ..	152	51	..	..	615	182
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R ..	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U ..	36	83	695	186	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R ..	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U ..	..	..	601	172	48	179
Madhya Pradesh ..	Cultivation	T ..	168	78	..	..	374	380
		R ..	167	78	..	..	374	381
		U ..	285	91	..	..	311	313
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R ..	64	41	455	440	..	..
		U ..	71	119	359	451	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R ..	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U ..	..	..	645	247	48	60
Madras ..	Cultivation	T ..	53	21	..	..	586	340
		R ..	53	21	..	..	584	342
		U ..	50	16	..	..	646	288
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	34	21	561	384	..	..
		R ..	34	22	560	384	..	..
		U ..	11	5	588	396	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	544	140	202	114
		R ..	..	..	539	139	206	116
		U ..	..	..	630	160	133	77

STATEMENT X.22

Distribution in India and States of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961—*contd.*

India/State	Principal Work		Secondary Work: At Household Industry M	At Household Industry F	As Cultivator M	As Cultivator F	As Agricultural Labourer M	As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra ..	Cultivation	T ..	71	29	..	..	449	451
		R ..	70	29	..	..	449	452
		U ..	85	26	..	..	476	413
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	36	30	479	455	..	..
		R ..	37	30	477	456	..	..
		U ..	16	26	525	433	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	504	175	173	148
		R ..	..	..	501	176	176	147
		U ..	..	..	576	164	99	161
Mysore ..	Cultivation	T ..	235	78	..	..	427	260
		R ..	236	78	..	..	425	261
		U ..	202	44	..	..	506	248
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	94	86	474	346	..	..
		R ..	95	88	470	347	..	..
		U ..	67	43	577	313	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	590	193	126	91
		R ..	..	..	579	194	132	95
		U ..	..	..	697	190	67	46
Punjab ..	Cultivation	T ..	594	244	..	..	132	30
		R ..	599	248	..	..	123	30
		U ..	378	61	..	..	554	7
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	338	56	567	39	..	..
		R ..	461	77	410	52	..	..
		U ..	12	1	982	5	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	614	157	189	40
		R ..	..	..	608	161	190	41
		U ..	..	..	747	73	157	23
Rajasthan ..	Cultivation	T ..	421	193	..	..	237	149
		R ..	423	194	..	..	235	148
		U ..	266	107	..	..	404	223
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	99	79	484	338	..	..
		R ..	101	75	487	337	..	..
		U ..	47	153	417	383	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	624	236	90	50
		R ..	..	..	623	237	90	50
		U ..	..	..	640	228	73	59
Uttar Pradesh ..	Cultivation	T ..	221	46	..	..	527	206
		R ..	220	46	..	..	527	207
		U ..	223	47	..	..	684	46
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	42	22	593	343	..	..
		R ..	42	23	592	343	..	..
		U ..	111	6	769	114	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	699	140	123	38
		R ..	..	..	695	142	124	39
		U ..	..	..	852	89	49	10

STATEMENT X.22

Distribution in India and States of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1651—*contd.*

India/State	Principal Work		Secondary Work: At Household Industry M	At Household Industry F	As Cultivator M	As Cultivator F	As Agricultural Labourer M	As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal ..	Cultivation	T ..	128	15	..	..	724	133
		R ..	129	15	..	..	723	133
		U ..	60	2	..	..	909	29
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	31	31	792	146	..	..
		R ..	31	31	791	147	..	..
		U ..	10	3	908	79	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	675	83	183	59
		R ..	..	..	673	84	183	60
		U ..	..	..	851	20	117	12
Delhi ..	Cultivation	T ..	638	175	..	..	70	117
		R ..	661	181	..	..	53	105
		U ..	..	10	..	..	548	442
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	522	377	101	..	..	..
		R ..	581	419	..	..	..	..
		U ..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	428	277	214	81
		R ..	..	..	383	286	240	91
		U ..	..	..	789	211	..	..
Himachal Pradesh ..	Cultivation	T ..	555	384	..	..	39	22
		R ..	555	384	..	..	39	22
		U ..	546	375	..	..	57	22
	Agricultural Labour	T ..	189	241	344	226	..	..
		R ..	189	242	345	224	..	..
		U ..	..	..	250	750	..	..
	Household Industry	T ..	..	..	638	317	29	16
		R ..	..	..	637	317	30	16
		U ..	..	..	714	280	6	..

33. The all-India pattern of secondary occupation of workers discloses that out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in cultivation 168 males and 92 females have household industry as their secondary means of livelihood while 454 males and 286 females are working as agricultural labourers. Out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in agricultural labour, 50 males and 40 females are in household industry and 551 males and 350 females in cultivation as secondary work. Out of 1,000 principal workers of each sex in household industry 538 males and 202 females are in cultivation and 154 males and 106 females in agricultural labour as secondary occupation. These figures show that only a small proportion of the principal workers are in household industry while the proportion of workers in both sexes of agricultural occupations is comparatively larger.

34. The difference in the rates of participation of rural and urban areas is not substantial. The proportions in different States reveal divergence and absence of a set pattern. Taking into consideration the principal workers in cultivation having household industry as their secondary work, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir States have recorded proportions in both sexes which are higher than the average of India while the ratio of males in Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa States and the females in Assam have exceeded the all-India figure. With regard to those who have agricultural labour as secondary work, Madras is the only State which has larger proportions in both sexes while the males in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa States and the females in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States have higher ratios. Principal workers in agricultural labour, Category II, having secondary occupation in household industry have not exhibited dissimilarity in sex participation, as the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa have larger proportions in both sexes compared to India. But in cultivation as secondary work, the same trend as in the previous category is observed. Regarding the principal workers in household industry working additionally at cultivation, Bihar and Rajasthan have exceeded the average for India in both sexes. The ratio of males in Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa States and that of the females in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir has crossed the all-India figure which depicts the sex variations in different States. In agricultural labour as secondary occupation, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Maharashtra States have exceeded the figures for India in both sexes while the males in Punjab and West Bengal and the females in Assam, Kerala and Orissa have higher ratios. The rates of female participation in some of the States like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala and Maharashtra are conspicuously high. The inter-State ratios nowhere conform to the all-India pattern in all the categories of principal workers. But in the case of Orissa, the proportions in all the categories bear some similarity to the all-India figures.

Secondary occupation of the principal workers in the State and districts

35. The following statement shows the total workers in each of the Industrial Categories I, II and IV and the number working additionally as cultivator, agricultural labourer or at household industry in the State:

Category of Workers	Total Workers: Males	Total Workers: Females	Secondary Work: At Household Industry: Males	At Household Industry: Females	As Cultivator: Males	As Cultivator: Females	As Agricultural Labourer: Males	As Agricultural Labourer: Females
I Cultivator	3,185,128	1,167,884	130,558	40,158	.	..	468,103	151,694
II Agricultural Labourer	805,009	498,502	18,748	14,671	134,235	54,780	..	..
IV Household Industry	285,734	245,075	.	.	50,305	17,470	11,424	9,337

It will appear that 18·8 per cent of the male and 16·4 per cent of the female cultivators are having secondary work of whom 4·1 per cent males and 3·4 per cent females are in household industry and 14·7 per cent males and 13 per cent females are engaged as agricultural labourers. About 19 per cent of the male and 13·9 per cent of the female agricultural labourers are working additionally at household industry or cultivation : 2·3 per cent males and 2·9 per cent females in household industry and 16·7 per cent males and 11 per cent females at cultivation. There are 21·6 per cent males and 10·9 per cent females in household industry who have taken up secondary occupation: 17·6 per cent males and 7·1 per cent females as cultivators and 4 per cent males and 3·8 per cent females as agricultural labourers. These percentages indicate the small proportion of workers in Categories I, II and IV who have resorted to secondary work for augmenting their economic resources. However, the statement below shows the distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories in the State and districts :

STATEMENT X. 23

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories (State & Districts), 1961

State/District	Principal Work		Secondary Work: I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa	**Cultivation**	**T**	**165**	**51**	..	..	**592**	**192**
		R	**165**	**51**	..	..	**592**	**192**
		U	**135**	**20**	..	..	**703**	**142**
	Agricultural Labour	**T**	**84**	**66**	**604**	**246**	..	..
		R	**84**	**66**	**603**	**247**	..	..
		U	**70**	**23**	**699**	**208**	..	..
	Household Industry	**T**	..	..	**568**	**197**	**129**	**106**
		R	..	..	**567**	**198**	**129**	**106**
		U	..	..	**655**	**153**	**113**	**79**
Kalahandi	Cultivation	T	220	59	..	..	563	1589
		R	218	59	..	..	564	15
		U	496	23	..	..	442	3
	Agricultural Labour	T	118	37	704	141	..	..
		R	118	37	706	139	..	..
		U	308	..	77	615	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	579	242	120	59
		R	..	..	576	245	120	59
		U	..	..	857	36	107	..

Note—The number of persons shown in Clos. 3 to 8 make 1,000 persons under each of Total (T), Rural (R) and Urban (U)

STATEMENT X.23

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories (State & Districts), 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Principal Work		Secondary Work: I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Koraput	Cultivation	T	90	58	..	..	521	331
		R	90	58	..	..	520	332
		U	37	15	..	..	918	30
	Agricultural Labour	T	86	98	357	459	..	..
		R	86	98	357	459	..	..
		U	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	372	254	208	166
		R	..	..	353	260	211	176
		U	..	..	648	164	172	16
Sambalpur	Cultivation	T	295	135	..	..	387	183
		R	295	135	..	..	387	183
		U	202	56	..	..	591	151
	Agricultural Labour	T	141	85	509	265	..	..
		R	141	85	509	265	..	..
		U	..	..	583	417	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	580	320	52	48
		R	..	..	584	318	52	46
		U	..	..	125	526	20	329
Bolangir	Cultivation	T	243	114	..	..	482	161
		R	243	114	..	..	482	161
		U	190	..	..	..	810	..
	Agricultural Labour	T	218	96	495	191	..	..
		R	219	96	494	191	..	..
		U	100	..	900	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	560	195	103	142
		R	..	..	549	196	107	148
		U	..	..	811	173	16	..
Baudh-Khondmals	Cultivation	T	109	61	..	..	458	372
		R	109	61	..	..	457	373
		U	182	..	..	..	545	273
	Agricultural Labour	T	13	13	453	521	..	..
		R	13	13	453	521	..	..
		U	..	..	500	500	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	821	179	..	..
		R	..	..	964	36	..	..
		U	..	..	698	302	..	..
Ganjam	Cultivation	T	118	49	..	..	481	352
		R	118	49	..	..	481	352
		U	262	..	..	..	552	177
	Agricultural Labour	T	29	97	483	391	..	..
		R	28	98	482	392	..	..
		U	86	..	616	298	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	564	170	78	188
		R	..	..	566	171	77	186
		U	..	..	485	81	126	308

STATEMENT X. 23

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories (State & Districts), 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Principal Work		Secondary Work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Sundagarh	Cultivation	T	177	91	..	..	522	210
		R	179	92	..	..	518	211
		U	27	64	..	..	711	198
	Agricultural Labour	T	83	95	585	237	..	..
		R	83	94	586	237	..	..
		U	..	889	..	111	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	541	326	57	76
		R	..	..	533	335	53	79
		U	..	..	687	152	152	9
Dhenkanal	Cultivation	T	186	66	..	..	583	165
		R	185	67	..	..	584	164
		U	220	..	..	..	440	340
	Agricultural Labour	T	111	187	519	183	..	..
		R	111	187	518	184	..	..
		U	280	40	680	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	576	188	138	98
		R	..	..	564	194	141	101
		U	..	..	865	54	50	31
Puri	Cultivation	T	152	16	..	..	785	47
		R	152	17	..	..	784	47
		U	..	..	..	..	975	25
	Agricultural Labour	T	56	21	802	121	..	..
		R	57	21	802	120	..	..
		U	..	..	873	127	..	..
	Household Industry	T	.	..	701	124	85	90
		R	..	..	704	124	81	91
		U	..	..	407	17	576	..
Keonjhar	Cultivation	T	151	51	..	..	544	254
		R	151	51	..	..	544	254
		U	156	16	..	..	734	94
	Agricultural Labour	T	71	51	595	283	..	..
		R	72	51	594	283	..	..
		U	..	..	944	56	..	..
	Household Industry	T	.		503	232	76	189
		R	..	..	499	232	77	192
		U	..	..	809	167	24	..
Cuttack	Cultivation	T	230	6	..	..	745	19
		R	231	6	..	..	745	18
		U	112	..	..	..	832	56
	Agricultural Labour	T	118	8	835	39	..	..
		R	118	8	835	39	..	..
		U	33	..	950	17	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	706	45	213	36
		R	..	..	705	45	213	37
		U	..	..	782	..	218	..

STATEMENT X.23

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories (State & District),1961—*concld.*

State/District	Principal Work		Secondary Work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Mayurbhanj	Cultivation	T	96	61	..	..	492	351
		R	96	61	..	..	491	352
		U	43	7	..	..	914	36
	Agricultural Labour	T	39	69	507	385	..	..
		R	39	69	507	385	..	..
		U	..	..	714	286	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	442	225	168	165
		R	..	..	441	225	168	166
		U	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Balasore	Cultivation	T	180	14	..	..	771	35
		R	180	14	..	..	771	35
		U	308	154	..	..	231	307
	Agricultural Labour	T	132	109	653	106	..	..
		R	132	109	653	106	..	..
		U	417	167	250	166	..	..
	Household Industry	T	..	..	530	126	275	69
		R	..	..	530	125	276	69
		U	..	..	435	304	174	87

36. Out of 1,000 cultivators with secondary means of livelihood, only 165 males and 51 females are engaged in household industry, and 592 males and 192 females are agricultural labourers. Out of 1,000 agricultural labourers with secondary occupation cultivation covers 604 males and 246 females while household industry has 84 males and 66 females. There is thus uneven distribution between household industry and agricultural occupations. In Category IV, there are 568 males and 197 females engaged in cultivation and 129 males and 106 females engaged as agricultural labourers. Agriculture is the chief source of additional work for those in household industry. Examining the position from district level, it appears that the low proportion of workers in Categories I and II additionally working at household industry and the high proportion of workers in Category IV with secondary work in cultivation or agricultural labour is common to every district.

The districtwise figures reveal that Sambalpur district has the largest number of secondary workers having their principal work as cultivators in both sexes of household industry and the smallest number of males as agricultural labourers. The rate of female participation in the coastal districts is extremely poor compared with other districts. Principal workers in agricultural labour adopting household industry or cultivation as additional work are subject to fluctuations in number in the coastal as well as inland districts. While the inland district of Baudh-Khondmals has negligible ratio of workers, Balasore district has recorded high proportion in both sexes. Sexwise differences are also observed in a majority of the districts but the general trend manifested in each district is small number in household industry and large number in cultivation. The contrast is offered by the principal workers in Category IV who have secondary work as cultivators or agricultural

labourers. The districtwise figures bear out the largest concentration of secondary workers as cultivators while their number as agricultural labourers is comparatively small in all the districts. Therefore, it can be reasonably concluded that the majority of workers in household industry look to secondary occupations like agriculture for supplementing their economic resources, and that just a few cultivators and agricultural labourers depend on household industry for similar purpose. Caste rigidity in rural areas restricts the secondary occupations to a certain extent, though this tendency is on the decline.

Secondary workers in popular household industries

37. Tabulation results have shown that only certain kinds of household industries are popular in the State, particularly in the rural areas. The household industries having the largest number of workers in the secondary occupation as cultivator or agricultural labourer in the State are spelt out in the following statement which shows their distribution per 1,000 persons by Divisions and Major Groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

STATEMENT X. 24

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

Principal Work *	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivation	T	165	51	..	..	592	192
	R	165	51	..	..	592	192
	U	135	20	..	..	703	142
Agricultural Labour	T	84	66	604	246	..	..
	R	84	66	603	247	..	..
	U	70	23	699	208	..	..
Household Industry	T	..	..	568	197	129	106
	R	..	..	567	198	129	106
	U	..	..	655	153	113	79
Division and Major Group							
Division 0	T	..	..	710	71	183	36
	R	..	..	711	70	184	35
	U	..	..	621	179	126	74
Major Group 04	T	..	..	718	70	179	33
	R	..	..	720	68	179	33
	U	..	..	586	195	146	73
Division 2 & 3	T	..	..	554	210	124	112
	R	..	..	552	211	124	113
	U	..	..	657	152	111	80
Major Group 20	T	..	..	416	330	89	165
	R	..	..	415	333	89	163
	U	..	..	440	198	117	245

Note—The number of persons shown in Cols. 3 to 8 make 1,000 persons under each of Total (T), Rural (R) and Urban (U).

*For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

STATEMENT X.24

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as Cultivator or Agricultural Labourer or in Household Industry and also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961—*concld*.

Principal Work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work: I At Household Industry M	I At Household Industry F	II As Cultivator M	II As Cultivator F	III As Agricultural Labourer M	III As Agricultural Labourer F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major Group 21	T	..	..	891	69	40	..
	R	..	..	890	70	40	..
	U	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Major Group 22	T	..	..	525	253	111	111
	R	..	..	562	232	117	89
	U	..	..	227	420	60	293
Major Group 23	T	..	..	610	205	115	70
	R	..	..	609	204	116	71
	U	..	..	684	252	64	..
Major Group 24	T	..	..	147	468	140	245
	R	..	..	147	469	140	244
	U	..	..	571	..	..	429
Major Group 27	T	..	..	511	182	137	170
	R	..	..	493	188	139	180
	U	..	..	797	76	114	13
Major Group 28	T	..	..	475	186	158	181
	R	..	..	471	187	159	183
	U	..	..	852	40	97	11
Major Group 29	T	..	..	740	23	226	11
	R	..	..	743	23	223	11
	U	..	..	500	..	500	..
Major Group 31	T	..	..	641	208	126	25
	R	..	..	644	213	116	27
	U	..	..	579	105	316	..
Major Group 33	T	..	..	754	92	139	15
	R	..	..	800	120	60	20
	U	..	..	600	..	400	..
Major Group 34-35	T	..	..	711	159	89	41
	R	..	..	710	160	88	42
	U	..	..	812	26	149	13
Major Group 36	T	..	..	672	127	143	58
	R	..	..	669	128	144	59
	U	..	..	882	54	64	..
Major Group 38	T	..	..	938	8	46	8
	R	..	..	947	11	32	10
	U	..	..	917	..	83	..
Major Group 39	T	..	..	654	66	191	89
	R	..	..	648	66	194	92
	U	..	..	781	71	124	24

38. All the workers in household industries are classified in three Divisions, namely—

Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting

Division 1—Mining and quarrying

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

As the number of workers in Division 1 is too small, it is omitted from the above statement. Of the workers in Division 0, a majority are found in Major Group 04 (livestock and hunting) as livestock breeding and rearing is a common household activity in most of the villages. The above proportions indicate that more than 70 per cent of the secondary workers in this group are engaged in cultivation. In Division 2 and 3, Major Group 20 (foodstuffs) Major Gronp 23 (textile—cotton), Major Group 28(manufacture of wooden products), Major Group 34-45(non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal), Major Group 36 (basic metal and their products except machinery and transport equipment) and Major Group 39 (miscellaneous manufacturing industries) have attracted a good number of workers of both sexes. Major Group 22 (tobacco products), Major Group 24 (textile—jute), Major Group 27 (textile—miscellaneous) and Major Group 31 (leather and leather products) have a small number of workers. In all these Household Industries, the proportion of secondary workers as cultivators is considerable.

Comparison with 1951 Census

39. The conceptual differences in the economic classification of 1951 Census and of the present Census render the comparability of the data difficult. Two statements showing the non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for agricultural classes of 1951 and secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the non-agricultural classes of 1951 are given below :

STATEMENT X. 25 (A)

Non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for four agricultural classes, 1951

State/District	Number of self-supporting persons per 1,000 of all agricultural classes	Number of self-supporting persons per 1,000 of self-supporting persons in the agricultural classes I, II and III whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Production (other than cultivation)	Commerce	Transport	Other services and miscellaneous sources
Orissa ..	**278**	**1,000**	**344**	**170**	**25**	**461**
Kalahandi ..	277	1,000	463	156	20	361
Koraput ..	256	1,000	289	211	7	493
Sambalpur ..	321	1,000	456	101	11	432
Bolangir ..	262	1,000	533	116	11	340
Baudh-Khondmals ..	297	1,000	321	215	8	456
Ganjam ..	276	1,000	241	187	60	512
Sundargarh ..	270	1,000	375	101	17	507
Dhenkanal ..	274	1,000	351	142	15	492
Puri ..	262	1,000	389	189	36	386
Keonjhar ..	278	1,000	345	152	8	495
Cuttack ..	279	1,000	299	209	35	457
Mayurbhanj ..	300	1,000	307	114	10	569
Balasore ..	262	1,000	290	211	19	480

STATEMENT X. 25 (B)

Secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes, 1951

State/District	Number of self-supporting persons per 1,000 of all non-agricultural classes	Number of self-supporting persons per 1,000 of self-supporting persons in all the non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is				
		Total	Owner cultivation	Share cropping	Agricultural labour	Rent receiving
Orissa ..	**316**	**1,000**	**561**	**112**	**172**	**155**
Kalahandi ..	301	1,000	462	148	331	59
Koraput ..	213	1,000	314	97	387	202
Sambalpur ..	390	1,000	670	151	117	62
Bolangir ..	316	1,000	635	209	106	50
Baudh-Khondmals ..	318	1,000	646	93	218	43
Ganjam ..	291	1,000	473	107	293	127
Sundargarh ..	343	1,000	751	122	86	41
Dhenkanal ..	317	1,000	712	36	58	194
Puri ..	326	1,000	510	130	156	204
Keonjhar ..	345	1,000	670	36	81	213
Cuttack ..	329	1,000	517	108	158	217
Mayurbhanj ..	359	1,000	537	105	268	90
Balasore ..	337	1,000	645	115	76	164

40. Some of the basic differences in the economic classification of 1951 Census and 1961 Census are also reflected in the secondary means of livelihood. In 1951 the secondary means of livelihood of all agricultural classes were ascertained in Production other than Cultivation, Commerce, Transport and Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources and the secondary means of livelihood of all non-agricultural classes in Owner cultivation, Share cropping, Agricultural labour and Rent receiving. This type of cross-tabulation of secondary means of livelihood between all agricultural and non-agricultural occupations is abandoned in 1961 Census. The secondary work of cultivators in household industry and agricultural labour, of agricultural labourers in cultivation and household industry and of workers in household industry engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers is cross-tabulated in 1961 Census. Thus the scope is restricted to the prersons whose principal and secondary works are any two of (*i*) cultivation, (*ii*) agricultural labour or (*iii*)household industry. The secondary work of persons in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service in household industry is also sorted out. But the secondary work of persons in cultivation, agricultural labour and household industry in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service is not worked out and this deficiency in the data of 1961 Census does not enable suitable comparison with the 1951 agricultural classes with secondary means of livelihood in non-agricultural occupations.

41. The proportion of agricultural classes of 1951 with secondary means of livelihood is the highest in 'other services and miscellaneous services' in the State as well as in the districts excepting Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Puri. Production (other than cultivation) has larger proportion in the four districts of Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir and Puri while the remaining districts have smaller numbers. While the agricultural workers of 1951 Census are mostly engaged in non-agricultural secondary occupations like 'other services and miscellaneous services', the 1961 figures indicate the pre-occupation of a majority of the cultivators as agricultural labourers and *vice versa* with a small number diverted to household industry. As regards the secondary means of livelihood in agriculture for the four non-agricultural classes of 1951 as given in Statement X.25(B) above, no such information is extracted in the present Census to provide the basis for comparison. However, the secondary work in household industry of persons in non-agricultural occupations is elaborately dealt with in Part C.

TOTAL WORKERS, WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND NON-WORKERS

Comparison of total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers with total non-workers, full-time students, etc.

42. The proportion of workers by sex and broad age-groups as cultivators and as agricultural labourers has been examined in the above paras. The general feature emerging from the above discussions is the low proportion of workers in both sexes of age-group 0—14 and 60+ and the higher proportion in both sexes of age-groups 15—34 and 35—59. It may now be useful to compare their proportions in both sexes of the broad age-groups with that of the total non-workers as well as full-time students, dependants, infants, children not going to schools and permanently disabled persons and persons seeking employment. The following statement shows the proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in cultivation and agricultural labour and non-workers in rural areas compared to the proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants, and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas according to 1961 Census in the State and each district.

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ORISSA										
Total population ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**398**	**389**	**317**	**328**	**232**	**220**	**52**	**62**
Total workers ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**83**	**98**	**480**	**499**	**369**	**358**	**68**	**45**
Working as cultivator ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**65**	**91**	**456**	**501**	**396**	**363**	**83**	**44**
Working as agricultural labourer ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**129**	**109**	**542**	**516**	**292**	**335**	**37**	**39**

Note--Columns relating to 'Age not stated' are omitted.

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961—*contd.*

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ORISSA—*concld.*										
Total non-working population ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**891**	**498**	**62**	**263**	**19**	**169**	**27**	**69**
Full-time students and children attending school ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**891**	**937**	**109**	**62**	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**922**	**856**	**27**	**26**	**16**	**34**	**34**	**83**
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**56**	**56**	**781**	**639**	**143**	**208**	**20**	**66**
Kalahandi										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	437	428	319	327	209	196	34	48
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	151	121	486	515	321	334	42	30
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	128	107	473	525	348	340	51	28
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	213	145	533	522	233	306	21	27
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	931	550	32	252	16	141	20	56
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	952	957	48	43	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	943	887	19	8	13	34	23	70
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	11	..	842	667	142	333	5	..
Koraput										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	364	371	350	377	238	207	48	45
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	117	116	486	543	342	306	55	35
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	106	116	470	542	361	311	63	31
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	153	115	535	546	278	300	34	38
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	838	573	89	245	39	129	33	53
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	924	872	76	128	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	842	815	84	74	38	57	35	53
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	187	280	482	600	236	120	95	..

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961—*contd.*

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60 +	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	362	355	317	324	258	245	62	74
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	73	71	462	473	387	397	77	58
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	55	56	427	472	421	413	96	58
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	131	91	532	482	297	370	39	56
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	907	559	45	216	15	137	31	86
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	931	985	69	15	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	920	847	19	15	16	29	43	105
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	865	923	118	19	17	58
Bolangir										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	400	398	323	321	230	221	46	59
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	124	98	476	481	343	372	57	49
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	105	95	469	492	359	367	67	46
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	176	128	506	463	285	361	33	48
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	925	542	34	245	16	148	23	64
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	945	990	55	9	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	936	867	20	10	15	34	27	87
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	17	..	823	..	130	..	30	1,000
Baudh-Khondmals										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	391	383	317	330	250	235	41	51
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	94	103	474	500	380	362	52	35
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	83	97	456	504	401	366	60	33
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	160	126	527	507	284	333	29	34
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	936	648	30	170	11	116	22	65
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	945	993	55	7	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	946	893	14	10	11	32	28	64
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,000	1,000	20	..	839	750	131	250	10	..

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961—*contd.*

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ganjam										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	431	389	297	315	215	228	56	67
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	101	94	469	483	353	372	76	50
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	75	85	446	479	384	384	94	51
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	185	102	547	491	233	358	35	49
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	918	606	44	191	12	123	25	79
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	912	989	87	11	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	942	882	16	12	11	22	29	83
Persons seeking employment for fire time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	82	400	672	400	193	..	53	200
Sundargarh										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	405	411	319	320	229	209	46	58
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	101	134	479	487	359	331	60	46
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	90	121	445	481	391	345	73	49
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	184	165	534	488	250	308	31	38
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	899	582	61	217	17	134	22	65
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	879	904	120	95	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	930	873	26	21	16	24	27	79
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	31	..	666	1,000	275	..	17	..
Dhenkanal										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	418	421	309	314	223	208	50	57
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	83	73	487	511	365	375	65	41
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	49	55	465	513	404	393	82	39
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	110	86	576	542	283	339	31	33
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	916	529	45	253	12	156	27	62
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	934	968	66	32	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961—*contd.*

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Agesgroup									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dhenkanal—*concld.*										
Dependants, infants, children, not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	930	872	22	21	11	31	37	76
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	67	..	637	222	179	333	17	445
Puri										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	394	386	312	326	239	227	54	61
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	64	76	477	461	385	408	73	54
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	47	56	449	430	411	447	92	66
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	94	69	542	515	324	376	40	42
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	888	421	65	311	20	206	26	62
Full-time stendents and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	892	882	108	119	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	922	804	27	53	16	66	34	76
Persons seeking employment for firest time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1,000	1,000	67	81	751	435	125	339	56	145
Keonjhar										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	424	423	322	328	213	197	40	51
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	85	119	509	533	353	314	52	33
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	71	118	488	520	378	326	62	35
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	126	141	562	536	282	296	28	26
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	903	563	58	233	15	144	22	59
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	877	985	123	14	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	939	902	18	9	12	19	28	68
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,000	1,000	35	..	839	1,000	126	..	..	..

STATEMENT X.26

Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups in Cultivation and Agricultural Labour and of Non-workers in rural areas compared to proportion of full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, persons seeking employment in rural areas, 1961—*concld.*

Workers/Cultivators/Agricultural Labourers/ Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cuttack										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	379	367	309	316	244	238	67	78
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	36	45	468	407	405	473	90	75
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	22	22	436	336	431	530	111	111
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	44	38	537	454	361	457	57	51
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	850	395	91	308	23	217	35	79
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	843	932	157	68	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and person permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	906	824	25	34	19	22	48	118
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,000	1,000	55	..	819	531	125	188	..	..
Mayurbhanj										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	426	410	322	338	214	198	37	53
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	100	117	503	541	348	308	49	33
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	71	98	484	540	383	324	62	38
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	134	120	564	562	277	291	25	27
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	919	643	50	176	12	111	18	69
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	881	986	118	12	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	955	896	13	8	10	25	21	70
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,000	1,000	8	..	914	776	78	224	..	..
Balasore										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	389	387	314	335	236	212	60	65
Total workers ..	1,000	1,000	34	59	487	475	395	406	83	59
Working as cultivator ..	1,000	1,000	26	40	463	412	414	467	96	80
Working as agricultural labourer ..	1,000	1,000	55	67	575	565	325	337	45	30
Total non-working population ..	1,000	1,000	869	409	81	326	21	199	28	65
Full-time students and children attending school ..	1,000	1,000	849	915	151	84	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	859	27	26	14	40	33	74
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1,000	1,000	32	[illegible]	835	83	133	917	..	..

81925

43. The gradual decline in the proportions from age-group to age-group exhibited in total population figures is not to be seen in the ratio of total workers and non-workers. The picture is different, sometimes one opposite to the other. The small proportion of workers, 83 males and 98 females out of 1,000 of each sex, in the age-group 0—14 is the simple consqequence of very high proportion of non-workers in both sexes of this age-group, viz., 891 males and 498 females. The large number of full-time students, dependents, infants and children not attending school in both sexes provide the contrast in the low proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers. Thus, age-group 0—14 has the maximum number of non-workers in all categories except among persons seeking employment whose proportion is comparatively low. age-group 15—34 has the largest proportion of workers in both sexes. The figures of cultivators and agricultural labourers are equally high which explain for the low ratio of non-workers, viz., 62 males and 263 females of this age-group. The number of non-working females is comparativey high due to the married women attending to household duties. The abrupt fall in the proportion of full-time students and dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled is observed while the proportion of persons seeking employment has shot up. The type of distribution displayed in age-group 15—34, which is conventionally regarded as the real working age-group, is quite normal. The age-group 35—59, which is also in the working age-group, has slightly lower proportion of workers in both sexes of cultivators and agricultural labourers than the previous age-group. But these figures are much above the corresponding figures of non-workers. The male non-workers, 19 out of 1,000 , in this age-group is the lowest of all the age-groups while 169 non-working females out of 1,000 is less than the previous age-group. Full-time students are nil and the proportion of male dependents, etc., is the lowest of all age-groups. However, the ratio of female dependents, etc., is slightly on the increase while that of the persons seeking employment in both sexes has declined considerably. Thus it presents a rosy picture of a large number in both sexes participating in the working force as cultivators and agricultural labourers with corresponding decline in the ratio of non-workers. Age-group 60+ which constitutes the smallest proportions in both sexes of total population is outside the working age-groups. But considering their relative number, the rate of their participation in the working force can be regarded as substantial. The ratio of 68 males workers out of 1,000 is much higher than 27 male non-workers. Similar trend is absent in the female sex where the proportion of non-workers exceeds that of the workers and they are mostly classed as dependents. The proportion of male dependents has shown slight increase over the previous age-group which is natural due to old age. Thus, the comparative figures disclose that non-workers in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 are much less in number than the workers, while opposite is the case with the age-group 0—14 and to some extent with the age-group 60+. The distribution in each of the districts exhibits similar pattern as the State and no deviation is noticed in any of the age-groups.

Distribution of total population in each sex and age-group among workers and non-workers in rural areas

44. The following statement which shows distribution of 1,000 total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided by categories further throws light on the ratio of workers and non-workers in each age-group in the State and each district:

STATEMENT X.27

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961

Workers/Non-workers	Age-group									
	Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ORISSA										
Total population ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Total workers ..	**610**	**274**	**127**	**69**	**923**	**417**	**969**	**444**	**798**	**198**
Working as cultivator ..	**387**	**140**	**63**	**33**	**558**	**215**	**659**	**231**	**613**	**99**
Working as agricultural labourer ..	**98**	**60**	**32**	**17**	**168**	**94**	**123**	**91**	**69**	**38**
Total non-working population ..	**390**	**726**	**873**	**931**	**77**	**583**	**31**	**556**	**202**	**802**
Full-time students and children attending school ..	**120**	**50**	**268**	**120**	**41**	**9**	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	**256**	**303**	**594**	**667**	**22**	**24**	**18**	**46**	**165**	**407**
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	**2**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**1**	**N**
Kalahandi										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	634	285	220	81	963	449	973	486	782	174
Working as cultivator ..	395	155	116	39	586	250	658	269	589	90
Working as agricultural labourer ..	141	54	69	18	236	87	157	85	86	30
Total non-working population ..	366	715	780	919	37	551	27	514	218	826
Full-time students and children attending school ..	70	18	153	41	11	2	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	287	335	619	695	17	9	18	57	195	481
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1	N	N	..	2	N	1	N	N	..
Koraput										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	657	442	212	138	912	637	945	653	760	342
Working as cultivator ..	433	249	126	78	581	358	657	373	569	173
Working as agricultural labourer ..	113	102	48	32	173	148	132	148	82	88
Total non-working population ..	343	558	788	862	88	363	55	347	240	658
Full-time students and children attending school ..	63	30	160	70	14	10	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	257	280	594	615	62	55	41	77	191	333
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	N	2	..

('Age Not Stated' omitted)

STATEMENT X.27

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961—*contd.*

Workers/Non-workers	Age-group: Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Puri										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	600	100	97	20	916	141	967	179	808	88
Working as cultivator ..	379	23	45	3	545	30	653	44	641	24
Working as agricultural labourer ..	88	24	21	4	152	37	119	39	65	16
Total non-working population ..	400	900	903	980	84	859	33	821	192	912
Full-time students and children attending school ..	141	86	319	195	49	31	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	243	280	568	583	21	46	17	81	150	349
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	2	N	N	N	4	N	1	N	2	N
Keonjhar										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	585	314	117	88	925	512	971	501	766	204
Working as cultivator ..	417	201	70	56	632	319	742	333	649	139
Working as agricultural labourer ..	78	61	23	20	137	99	104	91	55	31
Total non-working population ..	415	686	883	912	75	488	29	499	234	796
Full-time students and children attending school ..	130	37	268	85	49	2	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled .	270	337	598	718	15	9	15	32	190	457
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1	N	N	..	3	N	1	..	..	..
Cuttack										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	579	81	55	10	876	104	961	161	781	77
Working as cultivator ..	349	12	20	1	492	13	616	27	581	18
Working as agricultural labourer ..	80	16	9	2	138	23	118	31	68	10
Total non-working population ..	421	919	945	990	124	896	39	839	219	923
Full-time students and children attending school ..	154	67	344	171	78	14	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	248	292	594	655	20	32	20	27	181	441
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	4	N	1	..	9	N	2	N	..	..

STATEMENT X.27

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age-group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas subdivided into categories, 1961—*concld.*

Workers/Non-workers	Age-group: Total		0—14		15—34		35—59		60—	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mayurbhanj										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	601	443	140	127	938	710	978	688	803	278
Working as cultivator ..	373	235	62	56	560	376	667	384	629	5[illegible]
Working as agricultural labourer ..	127	148	40	44	223	247	164	217	87	74
Total non-working population ..	399	557	860	873	62	290	22	312	197	722
Full-time students and children attending school ..	114	35	236	83	42	1	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	276	329	618	720	11	7	12	42	158	433
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	1	N	N	..	3	N	N	N	..	..
Balasore										
Total population ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total workers ..	574	62	50	9	890	87	963	118	801	56
Working as cultivator ..	417	16	28	2	615	20	732	36	670	20
Working as agricultural labourer ..	81	16	11	3	149	27	112	25	61	7
Total non-working population ..	426	938	950	991	110	913	37	882	199	944
Full-time students and children attending school ..	135	65	293	152	65	16	..	..	..	..
Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled ..	269	307	639	681	23	23	16	58	148	354
Persons seeking employment for first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work ..	3	N	N	..	8	N	2	N	..	.

45. The proportion of workers and non-workers given in the above statement confirms that a majority of the males are workers and a majority of the females are non-workers. The position in Orissa in this regard is comparable with all-India pattern. The ratio of 610 male and 274 female workers out of 1,000 of each sex does not depict any abnormal feature. Out of this number 387 males and 140 females are engaged as cultivators and 98 males and 60 females as agricultural labourers. The non-working population which constitutes 390 males and 726 females out of 1,000 of each sex is also categorized according to their type of activity. Two of the main categories, namely, full-time students and dependents, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled have absorbed the majority of the male non-workers, as will be evident from the respective proportions of 120 and 256 males in the State, while a small number of 14 out of 1,000 are included among other types of non-workers including household duties. The preponderance of female non-workers can be attributed to a large number of them being devoted to household duties.

46. The distribution by broad age-groups reveals that the age-group 0--14 has the smallest number of workers in both sexes, 127 males and 69 females out of 1,000 of each sex and the largest number of non-workers, 873 males and 931 females in the whole State. As this age-group mostly consists of children, the incidence of low proportion of workers is natural. A majority of them are in the agricultural activities either as cultivator or agricultural labourer. The proportion of non-workers in both sexes which is the highest in 0--14 of all the age-groups indicates that full-time students in both sexes, viz., 268 males and 120 females, are much below the number of dependents, etc. The vast majority of the non-workers in this age-group, 594 males and 667 females are in the category of dependents, infants, etc.

47. The distribution in the age-group 15--34, which represents the youthful section of the country, shows that 923 males and 417 females out of 1,000 of each sex are workers of whom 558 males and 215 females are working as cultivators and 168 males and 94 females as agricultural labourers. The proportion of agricultural labourers is comparatively less than that of the cultivators in both sexes as all types of cultivators come under the former category. The corresponding reduction in the proportion of non-workers is seen as only 77 males and 583 females are in this age-group. 41 males are full-time students, 22 are either dependents or permanently disabled and 4 are seeking employment while a small number of 10 in 1,000 are in other activities including household duties. The exceedingly low proportion of 9 female students and 24 female dependents, etc., leads to the reasonable conclusion that a majority of the women in this age-group are engaged in household duties.

48. The proportion of workers in the age-group 35--59 is the highest of all the age-groups, 969 males and 444 females out of 1,000 of each sex. As in the previous age-groups, a majority in both sexes (659 males and 231 females) are engaged as cultivators and a small number of 123 males and 91 females are agricultural labourers. The proportion of 31 male non-workers is the lowest of all the age-groups of whom 18 are in the category of dependents or persons permanently disabled. The large number of 556 female non-workers out of 1,000 indicates their pre-occupation in household duties.

49. Although the age-group 60+ is not regarded as working age-group, 798 males and 198 females out of 1,000 of each sex are workers. This includes 613 males as cultivators and 69 males as agricultural labourers. Out of 202 male and 802 female non-workers per 1,000 of each sex, 165 males and 407 females are either dependents or permanently disabled.

Population depending on cultivation

50. The number of households exclusively engaged in cultivation and the number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry are ascertainable on the basis of 20 per cent sample. In the Census of 1951, the agricultural classes I and II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents and cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents) included the actual workers in cultivation and their dependents while the Industrial Category I of 1961 Census shows the number of actual workers in cultivation. However, a rough estimate can be made by multiplying the number of sampled households at cultivation by the product of the size of household and 5. To be more clear, if the total sampled household population is divided by the total number of sampled households, it gives the average size of the household, 4·88. The number of sampled households in cultivation in the rural area of the State and each district is multiplied by the above average size of household and 5 to arrive at the rough estimate of the population depending on cultivation. These figures together with the corresponding figures for the previous Censuses of 1951 and 1931 are given below in respect of the rural area only.

STATEMENT X.28

Proportion of population dependant on Cultivation (excluding Agricultural Labourers) to the Rural Population in 1961, 1951 and 1931

State/District		1961		1951		1931	
		Persons	Percentage to rural population	Persons	Percentage to rural population	Persons	Percentage to rural population
Orissa	..	**11,639,209**	**72·6**	**9,533,130**	**67·8**	**7,815,679**	**66·3**
Kalahandi	..	637,864	66·0	554,688	65·5	..	..
Koraput	..	916,927	71·7	837,260	68·9	178,044	18·9
Sambalpur	..	973,945	80·5	829,457	66·4	633,450	74·4
Bolangir	..	697,331	71·5	587,064	66·9	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals	..	354,563	81·7	305,155	67·6	..	..
Ganjam	..	1,068,117	67·8	841,135	55·7	198,923	15·1
Sundargarh	..	443,222	73·9	425,715	79·3	..	..
Dhenkanal	..	714,727	69·8	579,527	71·4	170,917	76·7
Puri	..	1,287,305	72·3	995,977	66·5	762,268	76·4
Keonjhar	..	546,324	72·9	462,722	79·9	..	..
Cuttack	..	1,967,644	67·2	1,535,435	64·2	1,608,231	77·0
Mayurbhanj	..	944,302	77·1	751,386	73·7	..	..
Balasore	..	1,137,037	83·1	827,579	77·8	813,960	85·3
Feudatory States	..	..	..	..	..	3,449,886	78·1

51. The figures for 1931 Census in respect of Koraput and Ganjam districts are deficient to some extent as these districts were carved out of portions of Visakhapatnam and Ganjam districts forming part of the erstwhile composite Madras State. Similarly, the figures shown against Dhenkanal district in 1931 represent Angul area only. In spite of the deficiency in the data of 1931, it may be observed that 66·3 per cent of the total rural population depended on cultivation which compares favourably with the percentage in 1951. The districtwise figures in 1931 do not afford suitable comparison on account of the inadequacy of the information in many of the districts. The percentage of the rural population living on cultivation has increased to 72·6 per cent in 1961 from 67·8 per cent in 1951 and 66·3 per cent in 1931. The rise in percentage in 1961 may be partly due to the inherent short comings of the system of sampling which was made applicable to the households. The districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Puri and Balasore have recorded higher percentage than in 1951 while Sundargarh, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts have lower percentages. Marginal differences are noticed in the remaining districts. While the low percentage in Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts during 1961 can be attributed to the diversion of occupation from agriculture to industry consequent to the establishment of heavy industries in the former district and development of mines in the latter district, similar explanation is not forthcoming in respect of Dhenkanal district. The coal mines of Talcher do not offer extensive inducement for any large scale diversion from agriculture to industry.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Households by economic activity in India and States

52. The classification of households by their economic activities in India and each State is given in the following statement together with their distribution per 1,000 households.

STATEMENT X.29

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each State among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

India/State		Total Number of Households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
INDIA	(a) ..	**16,750,585**	**6,318,108**	**8,792,764**	**788,703**	**851,010**
	(b) ..	**1,000**	**377**	**525**	**47**	**51**
Orissa	(a) ..	**714,176**	**203,778**	**444,809**	**26,893**	**38,696**
	(b) ..	**1,000**	**285**	**623**	**38**	**54**
Andhra Pradesh	(a) ..	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b) ..	1,000	413	446	69	72
Assam	(a) ..	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b) ..	1,000	293	487	28	192
Bihar	(a) ..	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(b) ..	1,000	278	636	25	61
Gujarat	(a) ..	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b) ..	1,000	457	450	53	40
Jammu & Kashmir	(a) ..	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b) ..	1,000	179	620	39	162
Kerala	(a) ..	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b) ..	1,000	590	335	58	17

STATEMENT X.29

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each State among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961—*concld.*

India/State		Total Number of Households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
Madhya Pradesh	(a) ..	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b) ..	1,000	308	582	45	65
Madras	(a) ..	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b) ..	1,000	489	424	62	25
Maharashtra	(a) ..	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,226
	(b) ..	1,000	469	462	40	29
Mysore	(a) ..	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b) ..	1,000	380	522	41	57
Punjab	(a) ..	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b) ..	1,000	449	442	78	31
Rajasthan	(a) ..	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b) ..	1,000	262	616	40	82
Uttar Pradesh	(a) ..	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(b) ..	1,000	264	646	54	36
West Bengal	(a) ..	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,424	31,366
	(b) ..	1,000	499	451	26	24
Delhi	(a) ..	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(b) ..	1,000	936	43	17	4
Himachal Pradesh	(a) ..	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	11,474
	(b) ..	1,000	121	627	27	225

53. On examination of the proportion per 1,000 households, it appears that 377 are engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry, 525 in cultivation, 47 in household industry and 51 in both cultivation and household industry in India. The proportion of households in household industry is the lowest. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal have larger proportion of households than the average for India in neither cultivation nor household industry which accounts for relatively small ratio of cultivating households. Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have higher proportion of cultivating households which denotes their greater dependance on agriculture. The proportion of 623 households in Orissa stands third in all-India, next to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Although the proportions of households in household industry and both in cultivation and household industry in different States vary considerably, their number compared with the other two categories is exceedingly low in all the States excepting Assam and Jammu and Kashmir which have recorded higher ratios in the last category of economic activity.

Distribution of households according to economic activities in the State and districts

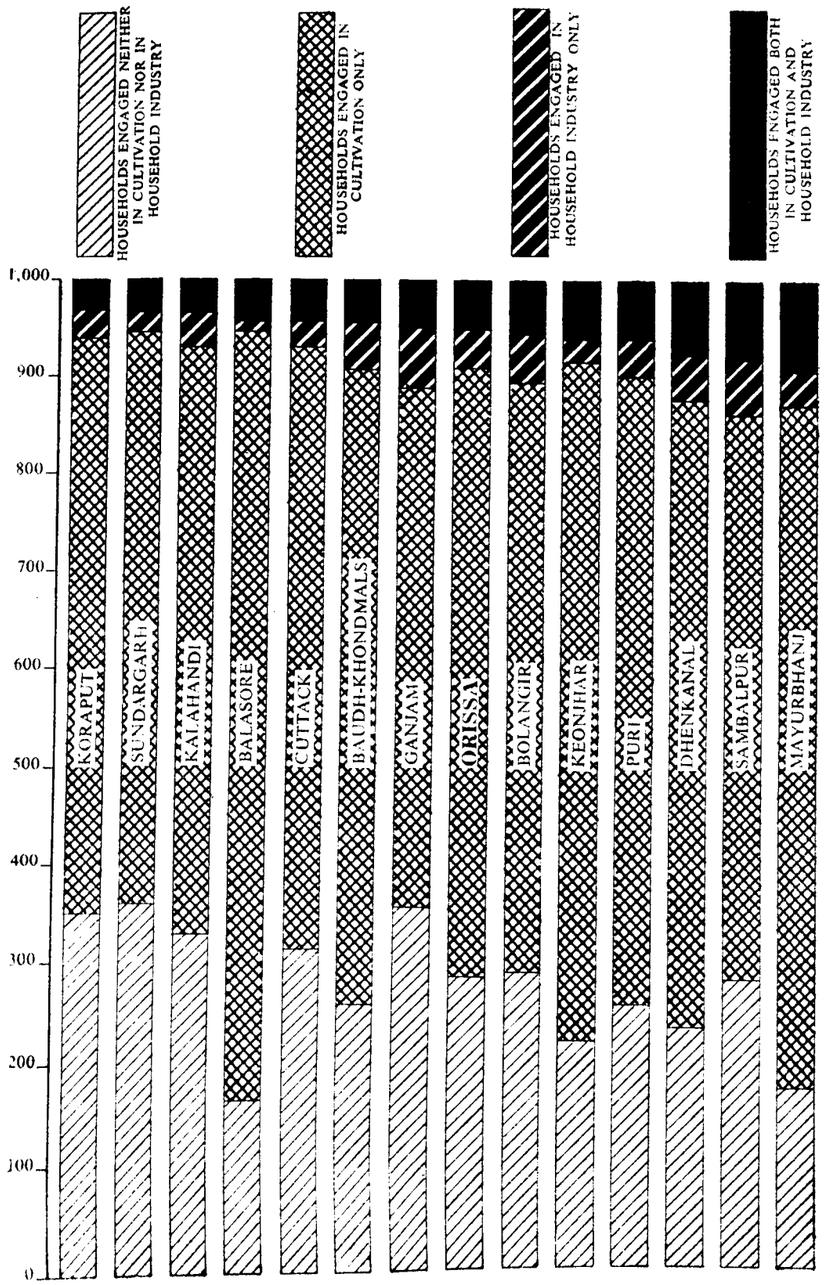
54. The distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas relating to those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither according to 1961 Census is given in the following statement:—

STATEMENT X.30

Distribution of 1,000 of Households in Rural and Urban areas among those engaged in Cultivation only, in Household Industry only, both in Cultivation and Household Industry and in neither, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
Orissa ..	**T**	**1,000**	**285**	**623**	**38**	**54**
	R	**1,000**	**248**	**658**	**37**	**57**
	U	**1,000**	**818**	**122**	**51**	**9**
Kalahandi ..	T	1,000	327	602	38	33
	R	1,000	314	614	38	34
	U	1,000	749	211	26	14
Koraput ..	T	1,000	347	591	32	30
	R	1,000	321	616	31	32
	U	1,000	840	112	41	7
Sambalpur ..	T	1,000	285	577	55	83
	R	1,000	236	618	56	90
	U	1,000	867	80	47	6
Bolangir ..	T	1,000	289	605	49	57
	R	1,000	264	630	48	58
	U	1,000	789	113	72	26
Baudh-Khondmals ..	T	1,000	256	652	46	46
	R	1,000	252	658	45	45
	U	1,000	608	194	143	55
Ganjam ..	T	1,000	357	533	61	49
	R	1,000	320	570	58	52
	U	1,000	789	105	99	7
Sundargarh ..	T	1,000	361	585	21	33
	R	1,000	201	732	25	42
	U	1,000	918	72	8	2
Dhenkanal ..	T	1,000	238	638	47	77
	R	1,000	220	656	45	79
	U	1,000	588	284	91	37
Puri ..	T	1,000	261	640	37	62
	R	1,000	212	685	36	67
	U	1,000	864	89	42	5
Keonjhar ..	T	1,000	225	690	23	62
	R	1,000	193	719	22	66
	U	1,000	813	150	31	6
Cuttack ..	T	1,000	316	611	29	44
	R	1,000	281	646	27	46
	U	1,000	843	90	62	5
Mayurbhanj ..	T	1,000	174	700	33	93
	R	1,000	159	713	33	95
	U	1,000	777	148	61	14
Balasore ..	T	1,000	163	784	9	44
	R	1,000	130	817	7	46
	U	1,000	645	308	27	20

X, E—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY



55. The above distribution shows that 623 households out of 1,000 are engaged in cultivation only and 54 in both cultivation and household industry. The predominance of the cultivating households bear testimony to the agricultural characteristics of the State, in spite of the progress achieved in the establishment of large scale industries during the decade. The urban figures provide the contrast to the rural or the total figures in as much as 818 households are neither in cultivation nor in household industry while a meagre number of 122 households are engaged in cultivation. As preponderance in non-agricultural occupations is the main criterion distinguishing the urban from the rural area, the low proportion in the urban area in cultivation is not unexpected.

HOUSEHOLDS IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Distribution of cultivating households by size of land held

56. The cultivating households have been cross-tabulated under each interest by the size-class of land, namely, less than 1 acre, 1·0—2·4 acres, 2·5—4·9 acres, 5·0—7·4 acres, 7·5—9·9 acres, 10·0—12·4 acres, 12·5—14·9 acres, 15·0—29·9 acres, 30·0—49·9 acres and 50+. All the cultivating households in each type of interest over the land held are grouped under the above sizes. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 households under each interest by size-class of land held in the rural areas of the State and each district.

STATEMENT X. 31

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each interest by size-class of land held

Rural

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Interest in land: Total	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Orissa ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	82	91	124	32
	1·0—2·4	308	318	473	216
	2·5—4·9	273	256	245	361
	5·0—7·4	159	154	103	194
	7·5—9·9	56	54	22	75
	10·0—12·4	47	48	17	48
	12·5—14·9	17	17	4	20
	15·0—29·9	42	44	10	43
	30·0—49·9	9	9	1	8
	50+	3	4	N	3
	Unspecified	4	5	1	N
Kalahandi ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	12	12	22	4
	1·0—2·4	170	167	352	40
	2·5—4·9	216	215	272	173
	5·0—7·4	202	203	192	199
	7·5—9·9	91	91	60	116
	10·0—12·4	97	99	48	115
	12·5—14·9	43	44	14	68
	15·0—29·9	120	121	33	184
	30·0—49·9	33	33	4	60
	50+	13	13	1	11
	Unspecified	2	2	2	-

STATEMENT X.31

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each interest by size-class of land held

Rural—*contd.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Interest in land: Total	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Koraput ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	44	46	57	6
	1·0—2·4	292	292	497	107
	2·5—4·9	248	243	275	282
	5·0—7·4	189	192	109	230
	7·5—9·9	63	61	25	120
	10·0—12·4	64	66	18	86
	12·5—14·9	20	19	3	39
	15·0—29·9	56	56	14	99
	30·0—49·9	11	11	1	23
	50+	5	5	1	8
	Unspecified	8	9	N	..
Sambalpur ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	41	39	122	21
	1·0—2·4	292	292	511	188
	2·5—4·9	279	268	255	348
	5·0—7·4	165	168	72	196
	7·5—9·9	66	68	12	80
	10·0—12·4	53	56	13	55
	12·5—14·9	23	23	4	29
	15·0—29·9	57	61	8	58
	30·0—49·9	15	15	2	17
	50+	7	8	N	8
	Unspecified	2	2	1	N
Bolangir ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	17	17	34	3
	1·0—2·4	228	226	443	79
	2·5—4·9	251	251	272	240
	5·0—7·4	196	197	144	227
	7·5—9·9	77	77	38	107
	10·0—12·4	77	79	29	94
	12·5—14·9	29	28	7	56
	15·0—29·9	89	89	23	132
	30·0—49·9	22	22	3	40
	50+	10	9	2	22
	Unspecified	4	5	5	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	106	106	196	69
	1·0—2·4	415	431	513	253
	2·5—4·9	232	219	211	334
	5·0—7·4	129	128	57	166
	7·5—9·9	38	36	10	76

STATEMENT X.31

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each interest by size-class of land held

Rural—*contd.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Interest in land: Total	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Baudh-Khondmals—*concld.*					
	10·0—12·4	34	34	5	15
	12·5—14·9	10	9	2	16
	15·0—29·9	25	25	4	39
	30·0—49·9	5	6	2	4
	50+	5	5	..	4
	Unspecified	1	1	..	..
Ganjam ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	135	157	133	30
	1·0— 2·4	411	448	484	211
	2·5— 4·9	234	204	251	372
	5·0— 7·4	116	98	95	206
	7·5— 9·9	38	31	18	78
	10·0—12·4	28	25	12	47
	12·5—14·9	7	6	2	16
	15·0—29·9	21	20	3	33
	30·0—49·9	5	5	..	5
	50+	2	2	..	2
	Unspecified	3	4	N	..
Sundargarh ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	22	21	79	5
	1·0— 2·4	203	202	468	108
	2·5— 4·9	262	263	225	276
	5·0— 7·4	206	209	129	208
	7·5— 9·9	90	90	32	115
	10·0—12·4	75	76	28	83
	12·5—14·9	35	35	9	50
	15·0—29·9	76	73	17	123
	30·0—49·9	15	15	3	22
	50+	6	5	4	10
	Unspecified	10	11	6	..
Dhenkanal ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	46	50	78	14
	1·0— 2·4	324	343	482	175
	2·5— 4·9	306	290	311	403
	5·0— 7·4	181	174	93	245
	7·5— 9·9	49	46	16	68
	10·0—12·4	42	43	9	44
	12·5—14·9	11	11	1	13
	15·0—29·9	31	32	7	31
	30·0—49·9	6	6	..	5
	50+	2	2	..	2
	Unspecified	2	3	3	N
Puri ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	140	165	246	51
	1·0— 2·4	368	379	521	301
	2·5— 4·9	262	236	165	358
	5·0— 7·4	121	114	50	158
	7·5— 9·9	38	32	9	58
	10·0—12·4	30	31	5	33
	12·5—14·9	9	8	1	13

STATEMENT X.31

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each interest by size-class of land held

Rural—*concld.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Interest in land: Total	Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Puri—*concld.*	15·0—29·9	23	24	1	25
	30·0—49·9	3	3	1	2
	50+	1	1	..	1
	Unspecified	5	7	1	..
Keonjhar ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	35	37	64	13
	1·0— 2·4	264	273	369	171
	2·5— 4·9	303	295	185	394
	5·0—7·4	207	202	322	201
	7·5— 9·9	63	69	20	83
	10·0—12·4	53	53	26	66
	12·5—14·9	17	17	5	17
	15·0—29·9	37	38	7	43
	30·0—49·9	5	4	2	9
	50+	1	1	..	2
	Unspecified	10	11	..	1
Cuttack ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	134	170	159	44
	1·0— 2·4	331	352	476	262
	2·5— 4·9	294	261	259	379
	5·0— 7·4	138	121	73	186
	7·5— 9·9	40	33	15	60
	10·0—12·4	29	28	10	34
	12·5—14·9	8	7	4	11
	15·0—29·9	20	20	4	22
	30·0—49·9	2	2	N	2
	50+	1	1	..	N
	Unspecified	3	5	N	N
Mayurbhanj ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	62	65	165	16
	1·0— 2·4	310	322	519	191
	2·5— 4·9	332	322	240	412
	5·0— 7·4	139	135	47	188
	7·5— 9·9	61	60	7	83
	10·0—12·4	39	39	7	50
	12·5—14·9	19	18	7	24
	15·0—29·9	29	29	6	31
	30·0—49·9	4	4	1	4
	50+	1	1	..	1
	Unspecified	4	5	1	..
Balasore ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Less than 1	107	137	123	27
	1·0— 2·4	267	295	379	182
	2·5— 4·9	296	266	273	377
	5·0— 7·4	167	153	136	208
	7·5— 9·9	58	49	39	85
	10·0—12·4	44	42	28	52
	12·5—14·9	14	12	7	20
	15·0—29·9	36	34	15	42
	30·0—49·9	5	4	..	6
	50+	1	1	..	1
	Unspecified	5	7	..	..

57. The distribution of the total cultivating households shows that only 82 out of 1,000 households possess less than one acre each while the proportion of 308 households with 1·0—2·4 acres is the highest of all the size-classes. The ratio declined to 273 in the size-class 2·5—4·9 acres, and further to 159 in the size-class 5·0—7·4. The total of these class-ranges works out to 740 which establishes that about 75 per cent of the households are having less than 7·5 acres each. 56 households in the size-class 7·5—9·9 acres. 47 households in the size-class 10·0—12·4 acres and 17 households in the size-class 12·5—14·9 acres out of 1,000 indicate the declining proportion as the size of possession increases. It will be seen that 822 households are below 7·5 acres, 120 are between 7·5 and 14·9 acres, 42 between 15 and 29·9 acres, 9 between 30 and 49·9 acres and only 3 households own above 50+.

58. Analysis by the interest in land shows that Interest No. 1, 'land owned or held from Government', has similar distribution like the total figures in the State. 91 out of 1,000 households own less than 1 acre each, while the proportion of 318 with 1·0—2·4 acres is the highest of all class-sizes. Thereafter there is sharp decline to 256 in size-class 2·5 to 4·9 acres, to 154 in the size-class 5·0 to 7·4 acres and to 54 in the size-class 7·5 to 9·9 acres. The decrease in the proportion continues up to the size-class 10·0—14·9 acres, after which a small increase is noticed in the size-class 15·0 to 29·9 acres. If these classes of holdings are considered together for convenience of broad comparison, it will be seen that 819 households out of 1,000 in the State own less than 7·4 acres. 119 households between 7·5 and 14·9 acres, 44 households between 15 and 29·9 acres, 9 households between 30 and 49·9 acres and 4 households above 50 acres.

59. As regards Interest No.2, 'land owned or held from private persons', it appears that the proportions of households having less than 1 acre and 1·0 to 2·4 are 124 and 473 respectively out of 1,000 while there is steep decline in the subsequent size-classes of land. The proportion of households in the size-classes after 7·5 acres is exceedingly low. The combined distributed figures show that 945 households have lands below 7·4 acres, 43 households have between 7·5 and 14·9 acres, 10 households between 15 and 29·9 acres and one household only between 30 and 49·9 acres.

60. The Interest No.3, 'partly held from Government and partly from private persons', has more or less similar features as discussed above. The proportion of 803 households in the size-class of land up to 7·4 acres indicates decline in the proportion of small holdings when compared with the corresponding figures of Interest No.2.

Distribution of Households by interest in land

61. The following statement shows the distribution of interests in land for 1,000 household and for each size-class of land in the rural areas o the State and each district: -

STATEMENT X.32

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size class of land held

Rural

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Total	Interest in land: Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons, etc.	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Orissa	**Total**	**1,000**	**778**	**49**	**173**
	Less than 1	**1,000**	**859**	**74**	**67**
	1·0—2·4	**1,000**	**804**	**75**	**121**
	2·5—4·9	**1,000**	**728**	**44**	**228**
	5·0—7·4	**1,000**	**757**	**32**	**211**
	7·5—9·9	**1,000**	**749**	**19**	**232**
	10·0—12·4	**1,000**	**805**	**17**	**178**
	12·5—14·9	**1,000**	**780**	**13**	**207**
	15·0—29·9	**1,000**	**815**	**11**	**174**
	30·0—49·9	**1 000**	**835**	**7**	**158**
	50+	**1,000**	**820**	**8**	**172**
	Unspecified	**1,000**	**983**	**14**	**3**
Kalahandi	Total	1,000	889	55	56
	Less than 1	1,000	884	98	18
	1·0—2·4	1,000	872	115	13
	2·5—4·9	1,000	886	70	44
	5·0—7·4	1,000	893	52	55
	7·5—9·9	1,000	892	37	71
	10·0—12·4	1,000	907	27	66
	12·5—14·9	1,000	895	18	87
	15·0—29·9	1,000	900	15	85
	30·0—49·9	1,000	892	7	101
	50+	1,000	829	6	165
	Unspecified	1,000	936	64	..
Koraput	Total	1,000	868	63	69
	Less than 1	1,000	909	81	10
	1·0—2·4	1,000	868	107	25
	2·5—4·9	1,000	852	70	78
	5·0—7·4	1,000	880	36	84
	7·5—9·9	1,000	842	26	132
	10·0—12·4	1,000	891	17	92
	12·5—14·9	1,000	851	10	139
	15·0—29·9	1,000	864	15	121
	30·0—49·9	1,000	857	4	139
	50+	1,000	861	16	123
	Unspecified	1,000	997	3	..
Sambalpur	Total	1,000	794	65	141
	Less than 1	1,000	739	190	71
	1·0—2·4	1,000	796	113	91
	2·5—4·9	1,000	765	59	176
	5·0—7·4	1,000	805	28	167
	7·5—9·9	1,000	816	12	172
	10·0—12·4	1,000	837	16	147
	12·5—14·9	1,000	814	10	176
	15·0—29·9	1,000	848	9	143
	30·0—49·9	1,000	829	11	160
	50+	1,000	838	3	159
	Unspecified	1,000	967	22	11

STATEMENT X. 32

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size-class of land held

Rural—*contd.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Total	Interest in land		
			Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons, etc.	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Bolangir	Total	1,000	831	72	97
	Less than 1	1,000	836	146	18
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	826	140	34
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	830	78	92
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	835	53	112
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	831	35	134
	10·0—12·4	1,000	855	27	118
	12·5—14·9	1,000	797	18	185
	15·0—29·9	1,000	838	19	143
	30·0—49·9	1,000	813	10	177
	50+	1,000	771	14	215
	Unspecified	1,000	915	85	..
Baudh-Khondmals	Total	1,000	835	52	113
	Less than 1	1,000	831	96	73
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	867	64	69
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	790	47	163
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	831	23	146
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	779	14	207
	10·0—12·4	1,000	841	7	152
	12·5—14·9	1,000	801	13	186
	15·0—29·9	1,000	818	7	175
	30·0—49·9	1,000	897	23	80
	50+	1,000	909	..	91
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ganjam	Total	1,000	784	52	164
	Less than 1	1,000	912	52	36
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	854	62	84
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	682	57	261
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	665	43	292
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	637	25	338
	10·0—12·4	1,000	704	22	274
	12·5—14·9	1,000	631	15	354
	15·0—29·9	1,000	737	8	255
	30·0—49·9	1,000	821	..	179
	50+	1,000	808	..	192
	Unspecified	1,000	993	7	..
Sundargarh	Total	1,000	862	41	97
	Less than 1	1,000	826	149	25
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	853	95	52
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	863	35	102
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	876	26	98
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	861	15	124
	10·0—12·4	1,000	877	15	108
	12·5—14·9	1,000	854	11	135
	15·0—29·9	1,000	833	9	158
	30·0—49·9	1,000	851	7	142
	50 +	1,000	807	28	165
	Unspecified	1,000	972	28	..

STATEMENT X. 32

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size-class of land held

Rural—*contd.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Total	Interest in land		
			Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons, etc.	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Dhenkanal	Total	1,000	835	27	138
	Lest than 1	1,000	912	46	42
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	886	40	74
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	791	27	182
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	800	14	186
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	800	9	191
	10·0—12·4	1,000	851	6	143
	12·5—14·9	1,000	840	3	157
	15·0—29·9	1,000	858	6	136
	30·0—49·9	1,000	881	..	119
	50+	1,000	843	..	157
	Unspecified	1,000	951	33	16
Puri	Total	1,000	680	64	256
	Less than 1	1,000	797	111	92
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	700	90	210
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	611	40	349
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	640	26	334
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	588	15	397
	10·0—12·4	1,000	704	10	286
	12·5—14·9	1,000	606	11	383
	15·0—29·9	1,000	711	4	285
	30·0—49·9	1,000	791	13	196
	50+	1,000	788	..	212
	Unspecified	1,000	992	8	..
Keonjhar	Total	1,000	837	39	124
	Less than 1	1,000	881	72	47
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	865	55	80
	8·5— 4·9	1,000	815	24	161
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	819	61	120
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	839	11	150
	10·0—12·4	1,000	828	19	153
	12·5—14·9	1,000	867	12	121
	15·0—29·9	1,000	848	8	144
	30·0—49·9	1,000	748	19	233
	50+	1,000	706	..	294
	Unspecified	1,000	985	..	15
Cuttack	Total	1,000	677	37	286
	Less than 1	1,000	861	44	95
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	720	54	226
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	600	33	367
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	594	20	386
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	563	14	423
	10·0—12·4	1,000	654	13	333
	12·5—14·9	1,000	590	16	394
	15·0—29·9	1,000	677	6	317
	30·0—49·9	1,000	761	6	233
	50+	1,000	825	..	175
	Unspecified	1,000	992	4	4

STATEMENT X. 32

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size-class of land held

Rural—*concld.*

State/District	Size of holdings in acres	Total	Interest in land		
			Owned or held from Government	Owned or held from private persons, etc.	Partly held from Government and partly held from private persons
Mayurbhanj	.. Total	1,000	832	32	136
	Less than 1	1,000	878	86	36
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	862	54	84
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	808	23	169
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	806	11	183
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	812	4	184
	10·0—12·4	1,000	820	6	174
	12·5—14·9	1,000	815	12	173
	15·0—29·9	1,000	844	7	149
	30·0—49·9	1,000	876	6	118
	50+	1,000	806	..	194
	Unspecified	1,000	993	7	..
Balasore	.. Total	1,000	697	34	269
	Less than 1	1,000	894	39	67
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	769	49	182
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	626	32	342
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	637	28	335
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	586	23	391
	10·0—12·4	1,000	659	22	319
	12·5—14·9	1,000	592	18	390
	15·0—29·9	1,000	669	14	317
	30·0—49·9	1,000	670	..	330
	50+	1,000	714	..	286
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..

62. The distribution of households according to each type of interest in land in the above statement shows that 778 households out of 1,000 in the State own lands from the Government as against 49 households holding lands from private persons. The balance of 173 households hold the lands partly from Government and partly from private persons.

63. Although identical pattern of distribution is found in all the districts, regional differences are manifested in their actual proportions. The three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore have lower proportions of households in the Interest Nos. 1 and 2 and very high proportion in Interest No. 3 compared with the corresponding figures of the State. Ganjam district has somewhat

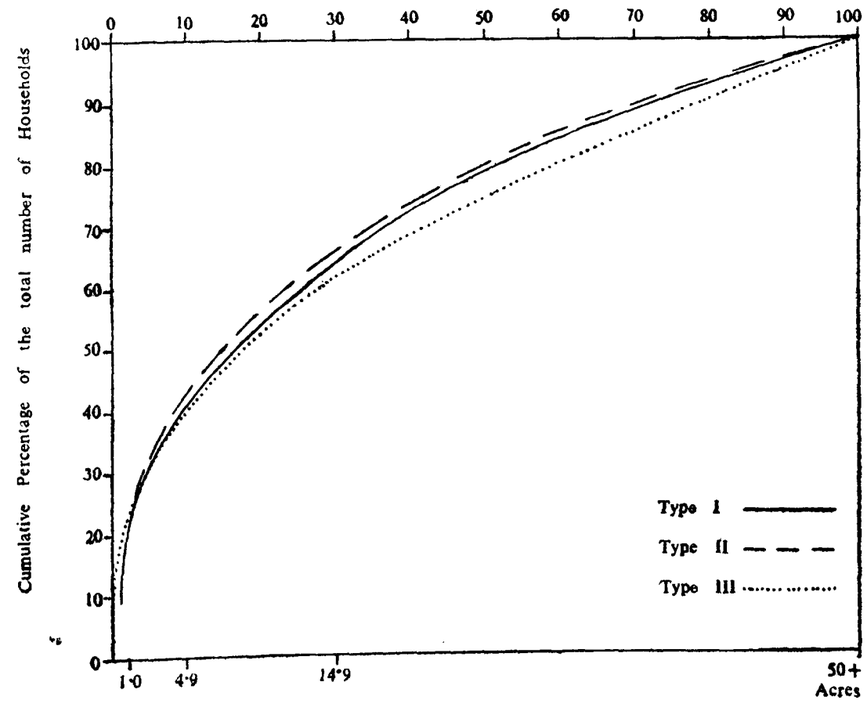
different features being partly coastal and partly inland by geographical characteristics. The district has a proportion which is above the State figure in Interest No. 1 and lower than the State figure in Interest No. 3. As regards Interest No. 2, the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Ganjam have exceeded the proportion of the State, while Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts have smaller proportion compared with the State.

Lorenz curve

64. Lorenz curve is the name given to a variate of a percentage cumulative distribution when both variates are expressed as percentage. It is often used to measure the concentration of wealth or income. In the present case it is adopted to find out the concentration of households in different sizes of land in different Interests. The three Interests in land are graphically presented by this curve, showing the cumulative percentages of the cultivating households with the cumulative percentage of the area in different size class of land in each type of Interest over land. The percentages depicted by the curves are given below:

X. F—LORENZ CURVE

Cumulative Percentage of Areas under different Size Ranges



Particulars	Percentage in size class of land			
	Less than 1 acre	1·0– 4·9 acres	5·0– 14·9 acres	15·[illegible]
Total in rural areas				
(i) Proportion of households to total households ..	**8·23**	**58·39**	**27·96**	**5·48**
(ii) Proportion of land to total land under cultivation ..	**0·79**	**32·12**	**51·77**	**15·34**
Interest No. I				
(i) Proportion of households to total households..	9·10	57·69	27·44	15·77
(ii) Proportion of land to total land under cultivation ..	0·85	31·85	[illegible]	16·20
Interest No. II				
(i) Proportion of households to total households..	12·37	71·82	14·62	1·19
(ii) Proportion of land to total land under cultivation ..	1·62	55·55	38·14	4·69
Interest No. III				
(i) Proportion of households to total households ..	3·18	57·73	33·59	5·40
(ii) Proportion of land to total land under cultivation ..	0·27	28·96	57·00	13·77

Households engaged in Cultivation only and in both Cultivation and Household Industry

65. The total number of sampled households, households engaged in cultivation only and the households engaged in both cultivation and household industry are given in the following statement together with their proportion per 1,000 in the State and districts for rural and urban areas separately:—

STATENEMT X.33

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households engaged (i) In Cultivation only and (ii) Both in Cultivation and Household Industry

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Households	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
Orissa ..	T	(a)	714,176	444,809	48,696
		(b)	1,000	623	54
	R	(a)	667,801	439,155	38,276
		(b)	1,000	658	57
	U	(a)	46,375	5,654	420
		(b)	1,000	122	9

Note - (a) indicates absolute number of households and (b) indicates proportion per 1,000 households.

STATEMENT X 33

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households engaged (i) In Cultivation only and (ii) Both in Cultivation and Household Industry—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban		Households	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
Kalahandi ..	T	(a)	41,149	24,778	1,372
		(b)	1,000	602	33
	R	(a)	39,957	24,526	1,356
		(b)	1,000	614	34
	U	(a)	1,192	252	16
		(b)	1,000	211	13
Koraput ..	T	(a)	66,239	39,131	2,010
		(b)	1,000	591	30
	R	(a)	62,886	38,755	1,987
		(b)	1,000	616	32
	U	(a)	3,353	376	23
		(b)	1,000	112	7
Sambalpur ..	T	(a)	68,667	39,631	5,704
		(b)	1,000	577	83
	R	(a)	63,399	39,211	5,675
		(b)	1,000	618	90
	U	(a)	5,268	420	29
		(b)	1,000	80	6
Bolangir ..	T	(a)	44,522	26,943	2,511
		(b)	1,000	605	56
	R	(a)	42,396	26,702	2,456
		(b)	1,000	630	58
	U	(a)	2,126	241	55
		(b)	1,000	113	26
Baudh-Khondmals ..	T	(a)	23,892	15,588	1,087
		(b)	1,000	652	45
	R	(a)	23,619	15,535	1,072
		(b)	1,000	658	45
	U	(a)	273	53	15
		(b)	1,000	194	55
Ganjam ..	T	(a)	81,269	43,332	3,948
		(b)	1,000	533	49
	R	(a)	74,772	42,651	3,902
		(b)	1,000	570	52
	U	(a)	6,497	681	46
		(b)	1,000	105	7
Sundargarh ..	T	(a)	30,635	17,906	1,017
		(b)	1,000	584	33
	R	(a)	23,795	17,417	1,004
		(b)	1,000	732	42
	U	(a)	6,840	489	13
		(b)	1,000	71	2

STATEMENT X.33

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households engaged (*i*) In Cultivation only and (*ii*) Both in Cultivation and Household Industry—*concld.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
Dhenknal ..	T (*a*)	39,193	24,999	3,013
	(*b*)	1,000	638	77
	R (*a*)	37,309	24,463	2,944
	(*b*)	1,000	656	79
	U (*a*)	1,884	536	69
	(*b*)	1,000	285	37
Puri ..	T (*a*)	72,030	46,122	4,492
	(*b*)	1,000	640	62
	R (*a*)	66,618	45,641	4,467
	(*b*)	1,000	685	67
	U (*a*)	5,412	481	25
	(*b*)	1,000	89	5
Keonjhar ..	T (*a*)	27,869	19,219	1,740
	(*b*)	1,000	690	62
	R (*a*)	26,432	19,004	1,732
	(*b*)	1,000	719	66
	U (*a*)	1,437	215	8
	(*b*)	1,000	150	6
Cuttack ..	T (*a*)	118,215	72,219	5,141
	(*b*)	1,000	611	43
	R (*a*)	110,683	71,540	5,105
	(*b*)	1,000	646	46
	U (*a*)	7,532	679	36
	(*b*)	1,000	90	5
Mayurbhanj ..	T (*a*)	45,991	32,179	4,274
	(*b*)	1,000	700	93
	R (*a*)	44,917	32,020	4,259
	(*b*)	1,000	713	95
	U (*a*)	1,074	159	15
	(*b*)	1,000	148	14
Balasore ..	T (*a*)	54,505	42,762	2,387
	(*b*)	1,000	785	44
	R (*a*)	51,018	41,690	2,317
	(*b*)	1,000	817	45
	U (*a*)	3,487	1,072	70
	(*b*)	1,000	307	20

66. There are 623 households out of 1,000 which are engaged in cultivation only while 54 are both in cultivation and household industry. In rural areas their proportion is comparatively higher as 658 households are in cultivation and 57 both in cultivation and household industry. But in urban areas, the figures are exceedingly low as only 122 households are in cultivation and 9 in both cultivation and household industry. As the number of households depending on agriculture is always small in urban areas, the above low figures do not exhibit any abnormality.

Classification according to I. S. I. C.

67. Household Economic Table B-XIII which has been compiled on 20 per cent sample basis supplies the information regarding the households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural areas. The following statement shows the number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the State and districts classified by Divisions and Major Groups of industry according to the I. S. I. C.

STATEMENT X.34

Total number of Hoseholds on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households in Rural areas engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

State/ District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total number of Households
Orissa ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**38,276**
	Division	**0**	**4,142**
	Major Group	00	150
		01	205
		02	18
		03	177
		04	3,592
	Division	**1**	**43**
	Major Group	10	43
	Division	**2 & 3**	**34,091**
	Major Group	20	7,096
		21	102
		22	742
		23	7,802
		24	1,592
		25	12
		26	3
		27	563
		28	7,787
		29	9
		30	34
		31	281
		32	1
		33	64
		34-35	4,161
		36	2,135
		38	41
		39	1,566
Kalahandi ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**1,336**
	Division	**0**	**58**
Kalahandi—*concld.*	Major Group	00	18
		03	1
		04	39
	Division	**2 & 3**	**1,298**
	Major Group	20	359
		22	1
		23	340
		24	10
		27	16
		28	178
		29	1
		31	10
		33	1
		34-35	274
		36	52
		39	56
Koraput ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**1,987**
	Division	**0**	**17**
			4
	Major Group	00	30
		02	3
		04	141
	Division	**1**	**2**
	Major Group	10	2
	Division	**2 & 3**	**1,811**
	Major Group	20	340
		22	3
		23	625
		24	10

STATEMENT X.34

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Houeholds in Rural areas engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total number of Households
Koraput—*concld.*			
	Major Group	27	18
		28	323
		30	1
		31	6
		33	2
		34-35	212
		36	198
		38	1
		39	72
Sambalpur ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**5,675**
	Division	**0**	**204**
	Major Group	00	1
		02	1
		03	26
		04	176
	Division	**1**	**3**
	Major Group	10	3
	Division	**2 & 3**	**5,468**
	Major Group	20	1,553
		21	17
		22	595
		23	1,472
		24	41
		27	47
		28	750
		29	2
		31	163
		33	8
		34-35	413
		36	226
		38	6
		39	175
Bolangir ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**2,456**
	Division	**0**	**167**
	Major Group	00	4
		03	12
		04	151
	Division	**2 & 3**	**2,289**
	Major Group	20	788
		21	3
		22	33
		23	713

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		Total number of Households
Bolangir—*concld*			
	Major Group	24	1
		27	17
		28	175
		31	19
		33	5
		34-35	294
		36	75
		38	4
		39	162
Baudh-Khondmals	**ALL INDUSTRIES** ..		**1,072**
	Division	**0**	**138**
	Major Group	00	32
		01	52
		02	2
		03	2
		04	50
	Division	**2 & 3**	**934**
	Major Group	20	247
		21	9
		22	3
		23	294
		24	10
		27	4
		28	147
		30	1
		31	1
		34-35	119
		36	64
		39	35
Ganjam ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES** ..		**3,902**
	Division	**0**	**800**
	Major Group	00	48
		01	130
		02	4
		03	35
		04	573
	Division	**1**	**23**
	Major Group	10	23
	Division	**2 & 3**	**3,079**
	Major Group	20	567
		21	46
		22	9
		23	393

STATEMENT X. 34

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households in Rural areas engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total number of Households
Ganjam—*concld.*			
	Major Group	24	29
		27	69
		28	1,182
		29	2
		30	1
		31	1
		33	14
		34-35	461
		36	150
		38	13
		39	142
Sundargarh ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES** ..		**1,004**
	Division	**0**	**75**
	Major Group	03	5
		04	70
	Division	**2 & 3**	**929**
	Major Group	20	188
		21	1
		22	2
		23	234
		24	1
		26	2
		27	19
		28	225
		31	34
		33	1
		34-35	120
		36	83
		39	19
Dhenkanal ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES** ..		**2,944**
	Division	**0**	**662**
	Major Group	02	3
		03	25
		04	634
	Division	**2 & 3**	**2,282**
	Major Group	20	786
		21	22
		22	33
		23	332
		24	12
		26	1
		27	17
		28	593

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total number of Households
Dhenkanal—*concld.*			
	Major Group	29	2
		31	1
		33	6
		34-35	270
		36	146
		38	2
		39	59
Puri ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**4,467**
	Division	**0**	**578**
	Major Group	00	8
		01	7
		02	4
		03	3
		04	556
	Division	**1**	**11**
	Major Group	10	11
	Division	**2 & 3**	**3,878**
	Major Group	20	678
		22	5
		23	814
		24	5
		25	1
		27	227
		28	1,166
		30	1
		31	4
		33	10
		34-35	467
		36	251
		38	7
		39	242
Keonjhar ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**1,732**
	Division	**0**	**151**
	Major Group	00	1
		01	1
		04	149
	Division	**2 & 3**	**1,581**
	Major Group	20	252
		21	3
		22	1
		23	309
		25	2
		27	15
		28	552
		31	9

STATEMENT X. 34

Total Number of Households on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households in Rural areas engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*concld.*

State/District	Household Industry by Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C.		Total number of Households
Keonjhar—*concld.*			
	Major Group	33	1
		34-35	222
		36	153
		38	4
		39	58
Cuttack ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**5,105**
	Division	**0**	**743**
	Major Group	00	6
		01	2
		02	1
		03	40
		04	694
	Division	**2 & 3**	**4,362**
	Major Group	20	866
		22	28
		23	913
		24	18
		25	5
		27	39
		28	1,147
		29	2
		30	17
		31	15
		33	3
		34-35	636
		36	328
		38	4
		39	341
Mayurbhanj ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES** ..		**4,259**
	Division	**0**	**249**
	Major Group	00	1
		03	2
		04	246
Mayurbhanj—*concld.*			
	Division	**2 & 3**	**4,010**
	Major Group	20	169
		22	8
		23	791
		24	1,448
		25	2
		27	47
		28	851
		30	9
		31	10
		33	2
		34-35	364
		36	263
		39	46
Balasore ..	**ALL INDUSTRIES**		**2,317**
	Division	**0**	**143**
	Major Group	00	1
		01	3
		03	26
		04	113
	Division	**1**	**4**
	Major Group	10	4
	Division	**2 & 3**	**2,170**
	Major Group	20	303
		21	1
		22	21
		23	572
		24	7
		25	2
		27	28
		28	598
		30	4
		31	8
		32	1
		33	11
		34-35	309
		36	146
		39	159

68. Of the 714,176 sampled households, only 38,276 are engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural area. They constitute 5·4 per cent of the total households. The common household industries in which these cultivating households are engaged are shown in the above statement. Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting) has absorbed 4,142 households of which 3,592 are in Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting). Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying has insignificant number of households which indicates that cultivators are not interested in this occupation or it may be that these two professions do not go together. Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) commands the largest number

of households, 34,091. The common household industries in this Division which attract a good number of households are Major Groups 20 (Foodstuffs), 23 (Textile - Cotton), 28 (Manufacturing of Wood and Wooden Products), 34 & 35 (Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal) and 36 (Basic metals and their products except Machinery and Transport Equipment). Small number of households are also found in other industries which are not important.

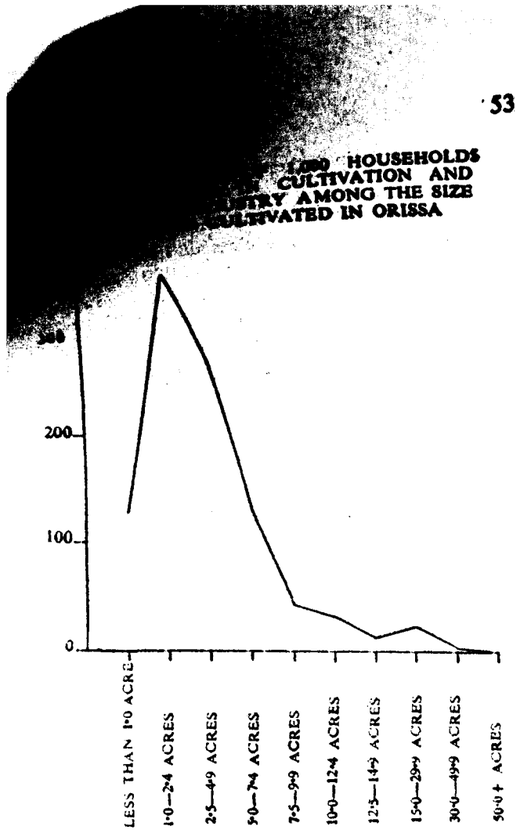
Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by size class of land

69. The distribution per 1,000 household engaged both in cultivation and household industry by the size of the land cultivated is given in the following statement for the rural areas of the State and each district :

STATEMENT X.35

Distribution of 1,000 Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry showing size of land cultivated

State/District	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Distribution of Households by size of land cultivated (in acres)											
		Less than 1	1·0—2.4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
Orissa ..	**1,000**	**124**	**367**	**268**	**127**	**42**	**30**	**11**	**23**	**4**	**1**	**3**
Kalahandi ..	1,000	19	245	254	191	87	73	33	74	14	8	2
Koraput ..	1,000	62	359	266	156	44	55	13	32	9	2	2
Sambalpur ..	1,000	71	356	289	151	50	32	16	28	3	2	2
Bolangir ..	1,000	24	320	282	177	61	55	16	50	9	3	3
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1,000	122	385	255	129	37	31	9	23	4	4	1
Ganjam ..	1,000	203	397	221	98	34	22	6	14	2	1	2
Sundargarh ..	1,000	51	281	286	157	74	54	29	50	12	1	5
Dhenkanal ..	1,000	86	399	300	140	30	19	6	16	2	0	2
Puri ..	1,000	200	419	223	92	21	21	7	11	2	N	4
Keonjhar ..	1,000	68	330	295	170	52	36	11	20	5	0	13
Cuttack ..	1,000	217	397	245	85	23	16	3	10	1	1	2
Mayurbhanj ..	1,000	117	374	311	96	46	21	12	17	2	N	4
Balasore ..	1,000	125	310	291	149	52	33	10	24	4	N	2



70. The distribution of households by the size of land cultivated shown in the above statement discloses the largest concentration of 367 households with the size of land 1·0—2·4 acres while their number with the size of land 2·5 to 4·9 acres is 268 out of 1,000 households engaged in both cultivation and household industry in the State. These two size classes command more than 60 per cent of the total households. The proportion declines to 127 households with 5·0 to 7·4 acres which is slightly higher than that of the households with less than one acre. It can be reasonably deduced from the total number of 886 in these four sizes of land cultivated that large number of households with small cultivable holdings depend on household industry as secondary source of income while the proportion of 111 out of 1,000 households with more than 7·5 acres provides the contrast. The proportion o f42 households with size of land 7·5—9·9 acres, 30 households with 10·0—12·4 acres and 23 households with 15·0—29·9 acres bears out their uneven distribution among the different sizes of land above 7·5 acres.

WORKERS IN CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

Distribution of households and workers in each size class of land under cultivation

71. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households according to 1961 Census in the state and nine selected districts.

STATEMENT X.36

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating Households according to number of persons engaged in Cultivation (a)=No. of households (b)=No. of family workers (c)=No. of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Orissa														
All Sizes ..	**314**	**150**	**342**	**300**	**199**	**299**	**444**	**470**	**39**	**98**	**201**	**3**	**8**	**126**
Less than 1 ..	603	408	269	347	470	105	226	396	5	18	84	N	1	12
1·0 – 2·4 ..	428	237	370	389	465	188	341	371	10	32	100	N	1	49
2·5 – 4·9 ..	394	148	389	346	397	283	445	428	21	59	84	1	2	84
5·0 – 7·4 ..	201	87	366	279	285	390	529	509	40	102	95	2	3	107

Note—Figures relating to households with unspecified number of persons engaged are not shown in the statement.

STATEMENT X.36

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—*contd.*

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating Households according to number of persons engaged in Cultivation (a)=No. of households (b)=No. of family workers (c)=No. of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Orissa—*concld.*														
7·5— 9·9 ..	136	53	307	208	172	488	581	600	65	150	123	3	8	104
10·0—12·4 ..	111	42	260	168	110	533	588	612	91	191	160	4	11	116
12·5—14·9 ..	100	36	204	127	70	569	587	643	121	236	223	5	14	62
15·0—29·9 ..	84	29	165	101	32	546	516	509	190	321	321	14	33	137
30·0—49·9 ..	70	24	109	67	10	436	375	289	337	431	530	47	103	171
50+ ..	76	27	71	45	3	277	233	104	394	436	408	182	259	485
Unspecified ..	405	208	347	341	254	216	361	478	22	66	179	4	24	85
Kalahandi														
All Sizes ..	**236**	**103**	**352**	**288**	**131**	**356**	**481**	**529**	**53**	**119**	**266**	**3**	**9**	**74**
Less than 1 ..	417	227	404	437	333	172	312	667	7	24	..	..	..	..
1·0 – 2·4 ..	384	203	412	429	416	199	352	487	5	16	97	..	..	..
2·5 – 4·9 ..	315	152	398	369	377	271	432	524	16	47	99	..	..	..
5·0 – 7·4 ..	239	107	394	329	349	341	495	534	26	68	99	N	1	18
7·5 – 9·9 ..	173	71	368	274	264	414	546	600	43	107	118	1	2	18
10·0—12·4 ..	143	57	337	240	191	458	565	645	60	134	130	2	4	34
12·5—14·9 ..	132	51	273	186	138	526	604	729	68	155	133	1	4	..
15·0—29·9 ..	95	35	227	145	66	544	552	641	128	253	231	6	15	62
30·0—49·9 ..	67	23	153	95	21	491	436	423	264	374	495	25	72	61
50+ ..	63	23	95	63	5	323	269	176	409	477	530	110	168	289
Unspecified ..	341	176	364	377	..	295	447	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput														
All Sizes ..	**178**	**68**	**362**	**270**	**70**	**390**	**505**	**428**	**65**	**144**	**309**	**5**	**13**	**193**
Less than 1 ..	306	147	456	438	119	221	365	576	17	50	305	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4 ..	244	109	437	383	172	297	451	468	21	55	233	1	2	126
2·5— 4·9 ..	166	64	392	298	126	396	529	504	44	105	169	2	4	201
5·0— 7·4 ..	148	53	330	230	103	449	556	558	70	153	227	3	8	112
7·5— 9·9 ..	117	39	279	178	72	492	562	482	105	206	297	7	15	149
10·0—12·4 ..	110	35	253	157	57	506	554	517	125	239	332	6	15	94
12·5—14·9 ..	92	28	230	133	51	501	523	355	168	290	414	9	26	180
15·0—29·9 ..	100	31	203	120	21	479	476	395	192	325	361	26	48	223
30·0—49·9 ..	84	25	135	74	12	421	372	242	313	410	571	47	119	175
50+ ..	93	27	115	66	2	350	281	121	273	336	296	169	290	581
Unspecified ..	197	85	485	414	50	293	426	700	22	58	250	3	17	..
Sambalpur														
All Sizes ..	**221**	**99**	**396**	**336**	**147**	**339**	**466**	**135**	**41**	**92**	**226**	**3**	**7**	**97**
Less than 1 ..	503	320	417	520	658	80	160	342	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4 ..	337	180	481	498	472	176	304	339	6	18	72	N	N	114
2·5— 4·9 ..	220	100	462	402	450	304	460	449	13	37	38	1	1	63
5·0— 7.4 ..	157	66	389	292	308	422	560	558	32	82	45	N	N	89

STATEMENT X.36

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—*contd.*

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating Households according to number of persons engaged in Cultivation (a) = No. of households, (b) = No. of family workers, (c) = No. of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Sambalpur—*concld.*														
7·5— 9·9	107	42	316	215	192	521	613	700	55	128	97	1	2	11
10·0—12·4	89	35	257	164	139	583	635	735	69	160	103	2	6	23
12·5—14·9	79	30	215	136	91	614	638	765	91	190	144	1	6	..
15·0—29·9	55	20	134	82	34	624	569	659	180	309	288	7	20	19
30·0—49·9	48	18	73	46	10	498	418	361	356	461	503	251	57	126
50+	44	16	37	22	3	280	219	110	425	446	435	214	297	452
Unspecified	383	194	395	394	167	185	312	333	37	100	500	..	..	..
Ganjam														
All Sizes	**230**	**97**	**361**	**293**	**114**	**357**	**490**	**446**	**47**	**110**	**256**	**5**	**10**	**184**
Less than 1	440	248	381	420	339	173	315	540	6	17	79	N	N	42
1·0— 2·4	272	127	427	389	243	284	442	444	16	40	193	1	2	120
2·5— 4·9	167	66	359	268	172	430	567	419	41	94	207	3	52	202
5·0— 7·4	114	41	292	188	155	507	590	519	82	174	178	5	7	148
7·5— 9·9	103	34	217	122	109	547	574	562	124	254	145	9	16	184
10·0—12·4	76	25	156	86	54	596	559	626	157	295	190	15	35	130
12·5—14·9	48	14	89	43	25	606	502	550	235	390	268	22	51	157
15·0—29·9	61	20	91	51	14	503	387	442	309	462	409	36	80	135
30·0—49·9	42	14	37	25	..	324	234	169	486	533	540	111	194	291
50+	14	5	13	9	..	162	126	49	419	321	330	392	539	621
Unspecified	289	126	344	290	103	328	481	483	23	41	207	16	62	207
Dhenkanal														
All Sizes	**363**	**187**	**340**	**313**	**207**	**260**	**403**	**406**	**34**	**89**	**167**	**3**	**8**	**220**
Less than 1	725	554	224	326	553	49	110	447	2	10	..	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4	528	327	341	399	557	124	251	275	6	22	61	1	1	107
2·5— 4·9	359	189	385	363	416	241	404	321	13	41	35	2	3	228
5·0— 7·4	221	101	381	293	266	359	502	372	37	102	53	2	2	309
7·5— 9·9	127	51	294	190	164	502	586	493	70	159	106	2	14	237
10·0—12·4	93	38	260	169	121	548	582	665	95	206	153	4	5	61
12·5—14·9	84	30	202	112	76	539	517	530	165	310	249	10	31	145
15·0—29·9	69	25	117	75	19	572	517	465	230	354	352	12	29	164
30·0—49·9	103	37	103	66	8	310	223	211	368	468	464	116	206	317
50+	39	13	39	27	..	157	147	44	490	373	454	275	440	502
Unspecified	500	286	321	357	143	143	265	143	36	92	714	..	..	..
Puri														
All Sizes	**461**	**270**	**302**	**309**	**275**	**214**	**357**	**477**	**21**	**58**	**164**	**2**	**6**	**84**
Less than 1	741	568	191	270	496	64	149	391	4	13	92	N	N	21
1·0— 2·4	598	403	282	343	547	114	234	346	6	20	83	N	N	24
2·5— 4·9	389	221	387	381	518	213	364	389	10	32	66	1	2	27
5·0— 7·4	218	106	377	306	280	376	516	509	27	68	93	2	4	118

STATEMENT X.36

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households, 1961—*concld.*

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating Households according to number of persons engaged in Cultivation (a) = No. of households, (b) = No. of family workers, (c) = No. of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Puri—*concld.*														
7·5— 9·9	138	59	284	195	181	526	626	687	49	112	112	2	8	20
10·0—12·4	86	36	258	175	107	574	626	666	77	147	170	5	16	57
12·5—14·9	66	26	138	88	41	646	613	633	143	258	255	7	15	71
15·0—29·9	70	26	99	58	25	586	531	511	229	359	375	16	26	89
30·0—49·9	22	8	73	44	6	387	282	185	372	387	442	139	279	367
50+	118	52	78	52	8	255	224	112	255	267	264	294	405	616
Unspecified	515	293	303	327	296	164	298	556	13	36	148	4	46	..
Cuttack														
All Sizes	**452**	**285**	**321**	**340**	**324**	**200**	**333**	**496**	**15**	**38**	**129**	**1**	**4**	**36**
Less than 1	742	617	174	254	586	48	117	311	3	12	44	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4	595	436	302	378	587	88	176	329	3	10	46	N	N	6
2·5— 4·9	397	249	398	419	458	193	317	466	6	14	50	N	1	11
5·0— 7·4	225	121	404	352	320	352	498	561	13	27	83	1	2	23
7·5— 9·9	127	60	331	254	174	504	621	664	34	64	134	1	1	23
10·0—12·4	96	41	222	150	98	607	681	664	68	119	185	4	9	48
12·5—14·9	76	30	145	92	49	652	659	663	120	205	247	5	14	33
15·0—29·9	80	30	115	72	26	575	551	521	212	321	373	14	26	72
30·0—49·9	81	27	81	40	12	312	252	146	416	489	477	104	192	363
50+	83	31	28	21	..	250	217	91	444	515	470	195	216	439
Unspecified	650	455	214	271	222	95	176	289	16	43	200	4	55	289
Mayurbhanj														
All Sizes	**186**	**71**	**348**	**257**	**131**	**402**	**527**	**473**	**61**	**139**	**274**	**2**	**6**	**121**
Less than 1	412	222	393	420	191	183	325	492	10	29	317	N	4	..
1·0— 2·4	258	115	417	365	315	304	464	529	20	56	154	N	N	..
2·5— 4·9	168	64	366	272	236	421	560	524	43	102	148	1	2	89
5·0— 7·4	111	38	294	185	210	510	601	563	83	174	168	2	2	59
7·5— 9·9	87	28	259	151	98	523	565	494	125	244	195	5	12	213
10·0—12·4	73	23	209	115	80	561	574	522	149	274	229	7	14	169
12·5—14·9	65	19	190	107	38	555	541	606	187	324	335	3	9	21
15·0—29·9	68	19	143	74	27	480	439	344	288	428	519	20	40	110
30·0—49·9	55	16	82	46	6	425	337	254	370	443	574	68	158	166
50+	100	32	233	129	16	134	129	31	300	377	248	233	333	705
Unspecified	238	102	423	350	571	308	459	429	31	89	..	..	..	..
Balasore														
All Sizes	**456**	**282**	**317**	**337**	**336**	**191**	**331**	**469**	**17**	**46**	**147**	**1**	**4**	**32**
Less than 1	708	602	169	266	504	47	123	248	2	5	81	N	4	18
1·0— 2·4	631	459	273	358	675	76	171	233	2	10	30	N	2	5
2·5— 4·9	483	312	368	411	659	135	261	287	4	16	32	N	N	1
5·0— 7·4	298	167	429	393	505	254	404	426	11	33	39	1	3	16
7·5— 9·9	157	76	396	311	322	426	564	622	16	45	27	2	4	27
10·0—12·4	107	48	303	223	160	539	631	720	44	98	104	1	N	8
12·5—14·9	79	33	178	123	62	649	684	727	85	159	184	2	1	18
15·0—29·9	73	29	134	87	35	617	618	599	163	252	321	7	14	40
30·0—49·9	30	10	61	36	5	350	309	190	503	535	678	51	110	127
50+	195	85	122	85	11	195	245	50	317	362	372	171	223	567
Unspecified	592	416	282	369	364	87	174	591	10	41	..	..	..	..

72. The distribution of all sizes of cultivated lands in the State shows that in 342 households out of 1,000, 2 persons are engaged in cultivation, in 314 households one person is engaged and in 299 households 3—5 persons are engaged. The proportion of households with 6—10 persons is small while that of more than 10 persons is negligible. The number of family workers as well as hired workers is the highest in households with 3—5 persons. The ratio of family workers to hired workers is considerably large in households with 2 persons while the reverse trend is noticed in households with 6—10 persons and more than 10 persons. The distribution by size of the land cultivated exhibits the fall in the ratio of households with one person as well as the family workers with the corresponding increase in the size of the land while the opposite trend appears in the households with 6—10 persons and more than 10 persons. The proportion of households with 3—5 persons steadily increased with each size of the land cultivated up to 15·0—29·9 acres, although downward trend in the ratio of family workers is noticed from the size of land 10·0—12·4 acres. In households with 2 persons fluctuation is observed in the ratio of households while the ratio of the family workers is decreased with the increase in the size of the land. The analysis by the size of land shows that the smallest unit of less than an acre has the maximum number of households, viz., 603 out of 1,000, with one person, while households with 2 persons and 3—5 persons have 269 and 105 respectively. The proportion of households with 6—10 persons and more than 10 persons is negligible. Similar distribution is found in the next size class of land, 1·0—2·4 acres although the number of households with one person declined and that of 2 persons and 3—5 persons increased. In the size class of land 2·5—4·9 acres, the ratio of households has increased from 304 with one person to 389 with two persons and again declined to 283 with 3—5 persons. The number of households with 6—10 persons and more than ten persons are extremely low. The size class of land 5·0 to 7·4 acres, 7·5 to 9·9 acres, 10·0 to 12·4 acres, 12·5 to 14·9 acres, and 15·0 to 29·9 acres have identical distribution of small number of households with one person and gradual increase in the proportion with the increase in the number of persons up to 3—5 persons. The largest number are found in 3—5 persons and thereafter the ratio declines abruptly in households with 6—10 persons, although in the last two size classes they keep above that of one person. In the size class of land 30·0 to 49·9 acres and 50+ acres, the ratio of households with 3—5 persons is the highest followed by that of 6—10 persons. Households with one person and 2 persons are in small number in these two categories of size classes.

Distribution of households, family workers and hired workers

73. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in the rural areas of the State and eight selected districts. The distribution of all sizes of land discloses that the largest number of households, 415 out of 1,000, have engaged 3—5 persons, 376 households have engaged 2 persons and 158 households one person only. Employment of 6—10 persons is found in a small proportion of 49 households while the proportion of households engaging more than 10 persons is negligible. The ratio of family workers and hired workers is almost equal in households with 3—5 persons while the family workers in households with two persons are much in excess of the hired workers. In households with 6—10 persons and more than 10 persons the ratio of hired workers is disproportionately larger than that of the family workers. The analysis by the size of land reveals gradual decline in the proportion of households, family workers and hired workers with increase in the size of land cultivated up to 14·9 acres in respect of the households engaging 1 person and up to 29·9 acres in the case of households engaging 2 persons.

STATEMENT X.37

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in each size class of land under Cultivation of Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating households engaged in Household Industry (a)=Number of households, (b)=Number of family workers, (c)=Number of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Orissa														
All Sizes ..	**158**	**60**	**376**	**280**	**117**	**415**	**538**	**515**	**49**	**115**	**222**	**2**	**7**	**144**
Less than 1 ..	290	139	438	415	243	263	419	647	9	27	110	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	196	83	435	363	225	349	502	555	19	51	132	1	1	88
2·5—4·9 ..	123	46	380	274	194	454	581	542	41	96	144	2	3	120
5·0—7·4 ..	81	27	305	193	134	535	611	550	76	164	128	3	5	188
7·5—9·9 ..	62	18	222	125	69	578	593	700	136	258	216	2	6	15
10·0—12·4 ..	60	18	197	111	41	535	577	581	151	279	252	7	15	126
12·5—14·9 ..	24	6	128	63	31	628	564	550	210	351	292	10	16	127
15·0—29·9 ..	50	14	117	58	18	541	478	384	265	389	466	25	61	120
30·0—49·9 ..	71	19	177	91	6	383	336	169	291	401	486	78	153	339
50+ ..	22	6	130	71	..	369	308	88	283	278	264	196	337	648
Unspecified ..	214	89	384	320	..	384	550	750	18	41	250	..	..	..
Kalahandi														
All Sizes ..	**79**	**36**	**412**	**299**	**57**	**437**	**544**	**554**	**50**	**106**	**264**	**4**	**15**	**152**
Less than 1 ..	192	91	577	546	..	231	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	142	60	521	436	125	319	463	563	18	41	312	..	..	..
2·5—4·9 ..	92	36	481	368	207	401	537	621	26	59	172	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	93	34	409	296	91	452	564	606	42	86	303	4	20	..
7·5—9·9 ..	68	24	398	273	125	483	592	625	51	111	250	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	71	23	273	178	31	565	604	875	91	195	94	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	45	14	114	69	..	705	664	667	136	253	333	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	40	11	111	59	19	677	621	673	152	248	269	20	61	39
30·0—49·9 ..	105	30	316	182	..	316	318	77	210	258	923	53	212	..
50+ ..	..	..	100	77	..	500	462	177	200	269	176	200	192	647
Unspecified ..	333	100	..	..	..	667	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput														
All Sizes ..	**125**	**44**	**364**	**255**	**44**	**443**	**555**	**389**	**64**	**139**	**341**	**4**	**7**	**226**
Less than 1 ..	315	153	395	384	..	290	463	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	150	59	430	336	70	385	530	326	33	74	372	2	1	232
2·5—4·9 ..	106	37	372	258	62	469	591	438	53	114	500	..	..	..
5·0—7·4 ..	77	26	351	227	131	492	573	553	77	171	..	3	3	316
7·5—9·9 ..	92	28	253	157	..	552	598	941	103	217	59	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	82	26	193	116	22	615	654	445	110	204	533	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	269	125	..	577	572	1,000	115	205	..	39	98	..
15·0—29·9 ..	51	12	102	48	..	491	408	68	305	452	455	51	80	477
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	125	59	..	375	353	..	438	544	500	62	44	500
50+ ..	250	77	..	..	..	500	462	..	250	461	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	333	200	667	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—Figures relating to households with unspecified number of persons engaged are not shown in the statement.

STATEMENT X.37

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in each size class of land under Cultivation of Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961 — *contd.*

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating households engaged in Household Industry (a) = Number of households, (b) = Number of family workers, (c) = Number of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Person			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Sambalpur														
All Sizes ..	**97**	**36**	**414**	**302**	**90**	**437**	**543**	**632**	**50**	**113**	**240**	**2**	**6**	**38**
Less than 1 ..	157	69	557	493	100	281	425	900	5	13	..	..	..	..
1·0 — 2·4 ..	129	53	509	416	110	339	470	780	22	59	110	1	2	..
2·5 — 4·9 ..	81	30	424	304	193	455	572	570	38	90	141	2	4	96
5·0 — 7·4 ..	77	27	317	211	152	551	639	772	54	118	76	1	5	..
7·5 — 9·9 ..	25	8	210	124	47	676	692	821	89	176	132	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	55	16	175	96	51	601	576	725	169	312	224	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	11	3	135	64	51	607	535	610	247	398	339	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	49	14	130	69	25	549	501	475	266	394	481	6	22	19
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	158	82	38	579	557	308	263	361	654	..	..	..
50+ ..	..	..	91	36	..	182	125	..	454	321	550	273	518	450
Unspecified ..	364	182	273	273	..	363	545	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam														
All Sizes ..	**134**	**49**	**357**	**256**	**77**	**453**	**566**	**474**	**53**	**120**	**304**	**3**	**9**	**145**
Less than 1 ..	241	107	427	379	100	324	492	900	8	22	..	..	..	..
1·0 — 2·4 ..	146	58	409	321	140	418	562	388	26	58	395	1	1	77
2·5 — 4·9 ..	88	31	326	219	170	539	647	638	47	103	192	..	..	..
5·0 — 7·4 ..	45	13	238	137	66	602	621	667	110	217	178	5	12	89
7·5 — 9·9 ..	53	13	129	61	26	583	528	632	227	378	342	8	20	..
10·0—12·4 ..	23	6	207	103	21	552	506	604	218	385	375	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	167	85	..	458	383	333	333	436	572	42	96	95
15·0—29·9 ..	53	13	70	34	..	491	370	339	333	449	580	53	134	81
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	571	381	..	143	143	..	143	48	800	143	428	200
50+ ..	..	..	..	..	..	500	300	34	..	..	..	500	700	966
Unspecified ..	143	56	571	444	..	143	222	..	143	278	1,000	..	..	..
Dhenkanal														
All Sizes ..	**161**	**63**	**386**	**292**	**121**	**406**	**532**	**410**	**43**	**104**	**146**	**4**	**9**	**323**
Less than 1 ..	259	126	478	452	412	259	420	118	1	2	470	..	..	..
1·0 — 2·4 ..	208	91	452	389	267	325	479	700	14	37	..	1	4	33
2·5 — 4·9 ..	131	50	387	284	274	445	576	631	37	90	95	..	..	..
5·0 — 7·4 ..	75	25	275	169	60	548	594	267	90	192	51	12	20	622
7·5 — 9·9 ..	65	19	163	87	71	598	588	536	174	306	393	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	55	17	182	106	36	618	609	678	145	268	286	..	..	..
12·5—14·9 ..	62	15	125	46	56	500	431	222	250	477	111	63	31	611
15·0—29·9 ..	81	22	61	22	52	633	562	553	184	270	395	41	124	..
30·0—49·9 ..	400	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	450	545	200	150	455
50+ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	400	182	200	182	..	400	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X.37

Distribution of 1,000 Households, 1,000 Family Workers and 1,000 Hired Workers in each size class of land under Cultivation of Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*concld.*

Rural

Size of land cultivated in acres	Cultivating households engaged in Household Industry (a) = Number of households, (b) = Number of family workers, (c) = Number of hired workers													
	1 Person		2 Persons			3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons		
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Puri														
All Sizes ..	**219**	**92**	**377**	**306**	**138**	**367**	**511**	**447**	**34**	**86**	**157**	**3**	**5**	**258**
Less than 1 ..	340	171	426	423	529	230	390	471	4	16	..	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4 ..	259	119	411	369	258	315	473	538	14	39	53	1	N	151
2·5— 4·9 ..	146	55	355	258	154	451	578	413	44	102	130	4	7	303
5·0— 7·4 ..	68	23	287	179	147	579	673	433	63	124	140	3	1	280
7·5— 9·9 ..	74	23	255	153	29	543	562	657	117	243	114	11	19	200
10·0—12·4 ..	63	19	168	101	..	590	573	408	158	294	169	21	13	422
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	133	64	..	600	520	333	234	400	61	33	16	606
15·0—29·9 ..	83	24	146	72	33	417	347	417	333	479	550	21	78	..
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	182	95	..	454	357	333	273	405	381	91	143	286
50+ ..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	118	45	470	364	..	412	591	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack														
All Sizes ..	**269**	**121**	**365**	**316**	**179**	**338**	**492**	**527**	**26**	**65**	**189**	**2**	**6**	**93**
Less than 1 ..	397	210	377	393	308	215	361	590	11	36	102	..	..	..
1·0—2·4 ..	314	152	382	358	346	295	460	608	9	28	39	N	2	7
2·5— 4·9 ..	183	76	385	304	253	402	550	546	27	62	201	2	8	..
5·0— 7·4 ..	100	37	303	204	152	537	630	671	60	129	177	..	..	..
7·5— 9·9 ..	109	36	202	127	50	613	685	775	76	152	175	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	82	27	177	110	11	565	566	330	141	236	220	35	61	439
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	143	65	125	714	631	875	143	304	..	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	..	..	200	118	..	380	355	219	340	462	500	40	65	159
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	667	833	91	..	..	..	333	167	909
50+ ..	..	..	250	222	..	500	667	286	250	111	714	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	333	174	417	435	..	250	391	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj														
All Sizes ..	**78**	**25**	**341**	**220**	**34**	**500**	**584**	**582**	**79**	**166**	**303**	**2**	**5**	**81**
Less than 1 ..	142	58	490	402	..	344	479	875	24	61	125	..	..	..
1·0— 2·4 ..	99	36	416	300	75	452	585	552	32	77	..	1	2	373
2·5— 4·9 ..	56	17	297	184	40	574	652	800	72	144	160	1	3	..
5·0— 7·4 ..	48	13	209	113	18	597	600	815	146	274	167	..	..	..
7·5— 9·9 ..	31	8	159	77	24	579	556	405	231	359	571	..	..	..
10·0—12·4 ..	22	5	189	85	69	489	429	483	278	415	448	22	66	..
12·5—14·9 ..	..	..	42	18	..	604	489	375	354	493	625	..	..	..
15·0—29·9 ..	14	3	83	37	..	500	376	340	375	525	585	28	59	75
30·0—49·9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	429	303	200	571	697	800	..	..	..
50+ ..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	67	28	600	500	..	333	472	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Households engaged in cultivation classified by interest in land

74. Table SCT-V Part A and Part B supply the data regarding the sample households engaged in cultivation classified by Interest in land and Size of land cultivated in the rural areas only for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The figures available from both these Tables are combined to work out the ratio of households engaged in cultivation by Size of land between all Interests in the General population on the one hand and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the other, as shown in the statement below :

STATEMENT X.38

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All Interests in the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961

	Interest in land	No. of cultivating Households	Number of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Orissa												
I	All Interests												
A	General population ..	477,431	39,140	147,016	130,542	75,686	26,642	22,316	7,976	20,260	4,140	1,658	2,055
B	SC + ST population ..	182,236	16,662	61,648	47,740	26,996	9,263	7,745	2,872	6,513	1,255	419	1,123
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	38	43	42	37	36	35	35	36	32	30	25	55
II	Interest No 1												
A	General population ..	371,600	33,630	118,152	95,052	57,282	19,966	17,952	6,221	16,509	3,456	1,360	2,020
B	SC + ST population ..	145,842	13,972	49,431	36,001	21,655	7,514	6,672	2,437	5,614	1,090	353	1,103
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	39	42	42	38	38	38	37	39	34	32	26	55
III	Interest No. 2												
A	General population ..	23,322	2,882	11,021	5,707	2,403	509	387	106	234	31	13	29
B	SC + ST population ..	12,372	1,601	6,057	2,938	1,244	210	151	45	93	11	5	17
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	53	56	55	51	52	41	39	42	40	35	38	59
IV	Interest No. 3												
A	General population ..	82,509	2,628	17,843	29,783	16,001	6,167	3,977	1,649	3,517	653	285	6
B	SC + ST population ..	24,022	1,089	6,160	8,801	4,097	1,539	922	390	806	154	61	3
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	29	41	35	30	26	25	23	24	23	24	21	50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Kalahandi												
	All Interests												
A	General population ..	25,882	328	4,396	5,585	5,227	2,353	2,506	1,122	3,106	855	357	47
B	SC + ST population ..	12,925	214	2,520	2,885	2,587	1,141	1,200	510	1,400	339	102	27
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	50	65	57	52	49	48	48	45	45	40	29	57
II	Interest No. 1												
A	General population ..	23,011	290	3,834	4,947	4,666	2,100	2,272	1,004	2,795	763	296	44
B	SC + ST population ..	11,391	195	2,182	2,512	2,292	999	1,084	453	1,264	301	83	26
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	50	67	57	51	49	48	48	45	45	39	28	59
III	Interest No. 2												
A	General population ..	1,433	32	505	389	275	86	68	20	47	6	2	3
B	SC + ST population ..	800	15	301	209	146	52	37	10	26	3	..	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	56	47	60	54	53	60	54	50	55	50	..	33
IV	Interest No. 3												
A	General population ..	1,438	6	57	249	286	167	166	98	264	86	59	..
B	SC + ST population ..	734	4	37	164	149	90	79	47	110	35	19	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	51	67	65	66	52	54	48	48	42	41	32	..
	Koraput												
I	All Interests												
A	General population ..	40,742	1,798	11,903	10,089	7,705	2,556	2,622	799	2,289	467	187	327
B	SC + ST population ..	30,614	1,473	9,398	7,768	5,711	1,846	1,845	554	1,429	249	85	256
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	75	82	79	77	74	72	70	69	62	53	45	78
II	Interest No. 1												
A	General population ..	35,377	1,635	10,333	8,594	6,782	2,153	2,336	680	1,977	400	161	326
B	SC + ST population ..	26,905	1,342	8,262	6,687	5,095	1,575	1,669	480	1,255	210	77	255
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	76	82	80	78	75	73	71	71	63	53	48	78

STATEMENT X.38

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All Interests in the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961—*contd.*

	Interest in land	No. of cultivating Households	Number of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Koraput—*concld.*							
III	Interest No. 2												
A	General population ..	2,556	146	1,269	704	278	65	45	8	35	2	3	1
B	SC + ST population ..	1,851	119	915	527	201	41	26	4	14	1	2	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	72	82	72	75	72	63	58	50	40	50	67	100
IV	Interest No. 3												
A	General population ..	2,809	17	301	791	645	338	241	111	277	65	23	..
B	SC + ST population ..	1,858	12	221	554	417	230	150	70	160	38	6	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	66	71	73	70	65	68	62	63	58	58	26	..
						Sambalpur							
I	All Interests												
A	General population ..	44,886	1,862	13,088	12,510	7,428	2,956	2,373	1,028	2,565	651	333	92
B	SC + ST population ..	18,852	1,185	6,935	5,254	2,659	962	700	276	621	137	70	53
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	42	64	53	42	36	33	29	27	24	21	21	58
II	Interest No. 1												
A	General population ..	35,659	1,377	10,416	9,669	5,978	2,412	1,987	837	2,175	540	279	89
B	SC + ST population ..	14,420	858	5,288	3,798	2,087	798	582	244	543	112	58	52
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	40	62	51	40	35	33	29	29	25	21	21	58

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Sambalpur—*concld.*								
III	Interest No. 2												
A	General population ..	2,897	353	1,481	738	208	36	37	10	24	7	1	2
B	SC +ST population ..	1,834	247	959	465	113	17	15	3	11	3	1	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	63	70	65	63	54	47	41	30	46	43	100	..
IV	Interest No. 3												
A	General population ..	6,330	132	1,191	2,203	1,242	508	349	181	366	104	53	1
B	SC + ST population ..	2,598	80	688	991	459	147	103	29	67	22	11	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	41	61	58	45	37	29	30	16	18	21	21	100
					Bolangir								
I	All Interests												
A	General population	29,158	492	6,638	7,337	5,712	2,248	2,241	853	2,586	637	284	130
B	SC + ST population ..	9,682	193	2,364	2,356	1,845	710	736	271	861	206	74	66
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	33	39	36	32	32	32	33	32	33	32	26	51
II	Interest No. 1												
A	General population ..	24,243	411	5,485	6,089	4,771	1,869	1,916	680	2,166	518	219	119
B	SC + ST population ..	8,023	156	1,855	1,938	1,542	603	659	222	750	177	60	61
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	33	38	34	32	32	32	34	33	35	34	7	51
III	Interest No. 2												
A	General population ..	2,101	72	931	571	303	79	60	15	49	6	4	11
B	SC + ST population ..	917	32	426	239	128	31	22	9	23	1	1	5
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	44	44	46	42	42	39	37	60	47	17	25	45
IV	Interest No. 3												
A	General population ..	2,814	9	222	677	638	300	265	158	371	113	61	..
B	SC + ST population ..	742	5	83	179	175	76	55	40	88	28	13	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$.	26	56	37	26	27	25	21	25	24	25	21	.

STATEMENT X. 38

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All Interests in the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961—*contd.*

	Interest in land		No. of cultivating Households	Number of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land										
				Less than 1	1·0— 2·4	2·5— 4·9	5·0— 7·4	7·5— 9·9	10·0— 12·4	12·5— 14·9	15·0— 29·9	30·0— 49·9	50+	Unspecified
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Baudh-Khondmals							
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	16,607	1,766	6,889	3,851	2,141	634	561	161	418	87	77	22
B	SC + ST population	..	10,414	1,421	5,099	2,186	1,030	234	223	42	133	22	13	11
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	63	80	74	57	48	37	40	26	32	25	17	50
II	Interest No. 1													
A	General population	..	13,865	1,467	5,971	3,040	1,780	494	472	129	342	78	70	22
B	SC + ST population	..	8,817	1,203	4,470	1,762	842	175	182	32	107	22	11	11
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	64	82	75	58	47	35	39	25	31	28	16	50
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	862	169	442	182	49	9	4	2	3	2	..	..
B	SC + ST population	..	467	117	271	60	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	54	69	61	33	31	22	50	..	..	..	..	..
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	1,880	130	476	629	312	131	85	30	73	7	7	..
B	SC + ST population	..	1,130	101	358	364	173	57	39	10	26	..	2	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	60	78	75	58	55	44	46	33	36	..	29	..

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Ganjam							
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	46,553	6,275	19,153	10,896	5,381	1,757	1,324	339	992	223	78	135
B	SC + ST population	..	12,039	2,118	6,074	2,483	857	217	131	29	68	9	1	52
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	26	34	32	23	16	12	10	9	7	4	1	39
II	Interest No. 1													
A	General population	..	36,475	5,724	16,360	7,436	3,578	1,120	932	214	731	183	63	134
B	SC + ST population	..	9,736	1,933	5,189	1,717	551	138	86	14	49	7	1	51
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	27	34	32	23	15	12	9	7	7	4	2	38
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	2,444	325	1,183	618	231	44	29	5	8	..	..	1
B	SC + ST population	..	818	117	439	186	63	6	2	1	3	..	..	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	33	36	37	30	27	14	7	20	38	..	..	100
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	7,634	226	1,610	2,842	1,572	593	363	120	253	40	15	..
B	SC + ST population	..	1,485	68	446	580	243	73	43	14	16	2	..	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} + 100$	..	19	30	28	20	15	12	12	12	6	5	..	..
							Sundargarh							
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	18,421	403	3,750	4,833	3,793	1,652	1,376	657	1,395	274	109	179
B	SC + ST population	..	13,597	314	2,957	3,717	2,794	1,185	987	447	868	142	51	135
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	74	78	79	77	74	72	72	68	62	52	47	

STATEMENT X. 38

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All Interests in the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961—*contd.*

	Interest in land		No. of cultivating Households	Number of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land										
				Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Sundargarh—*concld.*							
II	Interest No. 1													
A	General population	..	15,874	333	3,201	4,169	3,323	1,423	1,207	561	1,162	233	88	174
B	SC + ST population	..	11,827	266	2,545	3,214	2,450	1,020	884	398	747	129	43	131
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	75	80	80	77	74	72	73	71	64	55	49	75
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	759	60	355	171	98	24	21	7	13	2	3	5
B	SC + ST population	..	554	41	261	122	79	20	11	5	8	2	1	4
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	73	68	74	71	81	83	52	71	62	100	33	80
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	1,788	10	194	493	372	205	148	89	220	39	18	..
B	SC + ST population	..	1,216	7	151	381	265	145	92	44	113	11	7	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	68	70	78	77	71	71	62	49	51	28	39	..

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Dhenkanal								
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	27,407	1,248	8,879	8,387	4,972	1,332	1,154	313	850	160	51	61
B	SC + ST population	..	7,152	546	3,027	2,027	1,022	219	155	49	65	15	1	26
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	26	44	34	24	21	16	13	16	8	9	2	43
II	Interest No. 1													8
A	General population	..	22,895	1,138	7,864	6,635	3,977	1,065	982	263	729	141	43	5
B	SC + ST population	..	5,740	487	2,562	1,500	780	152	126	40	54	14	1	24
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	25	43	33	23	20	14	13	15	7	10	2	41
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	734	57	354	228	68	12	7	1	5	..	..	2
B	SC + ST population	..	423	30	223	125	37	4	2	1	..	..	..	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	58	53	63	55	54	33	29	100	..	..	..	50
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	3,778	53	661	1,524	927	255	165	49	116	19	8	1
B	SC + ST population	..	989	29	242	402	205	63	27	8	11	1	..	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	26	55	37	26	22	25	16	16	9	5	..	100
						Keonjhar								
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	20,736	724	5,476	6,286	4,290	1,421	1,103	347	771	103	17	198
B	SC + ST population	..	12,059	534	3,820	3,496	2,412	655	476	157	299	48	4	158
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	58	74	70	56	56	46	43	45	39	47	24	80

STATEMENT X. 38

Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All Interests in the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961—*contd.*

	Interest in land		No. of cultivating Households	Number of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land										
				Less than 1	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5—9·9	10·0—12·4	12·5—14·9	15·0—29·9	30·0—49·9	50+	Unspecified
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Keonjhar—*concld.*							
II	Interest No. 1													
A	General population	..	17,358	638	4,738	5,126	3,512	1,192	913	301	654	77	12	195
B	SC + ST population	..	10,062	468	3,274	2,860	1,926	555	386	140	252	41	3	157
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	58	73	69	56	55	47	42	47	39	53	25	81
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	816	52	301	151	263	16	21	4	6	2	..	..
B	SC + ST population	..	681	39	247	117	242	10	19	3	4	..	..	..
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	83	75	82	77	92	63	90	75	67	..	..	..
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	2,562	34	437	1,009	515	213	169	42	111	24	5	3
B	SC + ST population	..	1,316	27	299	519	244	90	71	14	43	7	1	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	51	79	68	51	47	42	42	33	39	29	20	33

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Mayurbhanj							
I	All Interests													
A	General population	..	36,279	2,245	11,256	12,043	5,055	2,213	1,422	680	1,036	153	31	145
B	SC + ST population	..	25,139	1,675	8,167	8,503	3,416	1,412	847	400	536	64	11	108
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	69	75	73	71	68	64	60	59	52	42	35	74
II	Interest No. 1													
A	General population	..	30,169	1,971	9,706	9,726	4,072	1,797	1,166	554	874	134	25	144
B	SC + ST population	..	21,079	1,448	7,073	6,893	2,778	1,179	733	342	456	59	11	107
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	70	73	73	71	68	66	63	62	52	44	44	74
III	Interest No. 2													
A	General population	..	1,176	194	610	282	56	8	9	8	7	1	..	1
B	SC + ST population	..	881	166	448	214	43	..	2	4	2	1	..	1
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	75	86	73	76	77	..	22	50	29	100	..	100
IV	Interest No. 3													
A	General population	..	4,934	80	940	2,035	927	408	247	118	155	18	6	:
B	SC + ST population	..	3,179	61	646	1,396	595	233	112	54	78	4	..	:
C	$\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	64	76	69	69	64	57	45	46	50	22	..	..

75. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 38 per cent of the sampled households engaged in cultivation. Classification by the size of land indicates decline in the percentage of households with the increase in the size except for minor deviation in the size of land of 12·5 to 14·9 acres. The largest ratios of 43 and 42 are found in the size of land less than one acre and 1·0—2·4 acres and the lowest percentage of 25 in the size class of 50+ acres. The percentage of the unspecified is conspicuously high which indicates that many of the households belonging to the Scheduled classes do not know the area cultivated by them. The ratio by the size of land shows that more than one third of the sampled households in the seven sizes of land between less than 1 acre and 14·9 acres, nearly one third in the two sizes of land 15·0 to 49·9 acres and one fourth in the size of land 50+ acres belong to the Scheduled classes. Further analysis by Interest in land reveals that the proportion of Scheduled households in Interest No. 1, lands owned or held from Government is similar to all Interests in all the sizes of land. In the Interest No.2 lands held from private persons, a majority of the sampled households comprising 53 per cent are from the Scheduled population and their predominance is noticed in the four sizes of land between less than 1 acre to 7·4 acres. Thereafter the declining percentage has fluctuated from the size 7·5—9·9 acres to 50+ acres. But in all these sizes of land, they have not fallen below one third the total households. This type of disposition leads to the inference that a majority of the share-croppers and lessees cultivating lands by annual leases originate from the Scheduled Castes or Tribes. In the Interest No.3, lands held partly from Government and partly from private persons, proportion of Scheduled households has declined to 29 per cent. The distribution by size of land shows 41 per cent under less than 1 acre and 35 per cent under 1·0—2·4 acres and lower ratios in the subsequent sizes of land.

76. Three districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore are omitted from the above statement due to the small number of Scheduled households. Six districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj which have large tribal population, have displayed higher proportions of Scheduled households engaged in cultivation. Although Kalahandi district has barely 50 per cent of the total households in this category, the remaining five districts have recorded much higher ratios in all the three Interests in land. One conspicuous feature common to these districts is the decline in the percentage of households with the increase in the size of land, particularly in the sizes above 15 acres.

Distribution of households under each Interest in land by size class of land

77. The distribution of 1,000 households under each Interest in the land by size class of land held is shown in the following statement:

STATEMENT X.39

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each Interest in land by size class of land held

Size of holding in acres	Interest in land: All Interests: In General population	All Interests: In SC and ST population	Interest No. I: In General population	Interest No. I: In SC and ST population	Interest No. II: In General population	Interest No. II: In SC and ST population	Interest No. III: In General population	Interest No. III: In SC and ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than one ..	82	91	91	96	124	129	32	45
1·0— 2·4 ..	308	338	318	339	473	490	216	257
2·5— 4·9 ..	273	262	256	247	245	237	361	366
5·0— 7·4 ..	159	148	154	148	103	101	194	171
7·5— 9·9 ..	56	51	54	52	22	17	75	64
10·0—12·4 ..	47	43	48	46	17	12	48	38
12·5—14·9 ..	17	16	17	17	4	4	20	16
15·0—29·9 ..	42	36	44	38	10	8	43	34
30·0—49·9 ..	9	7	9	7	1	1	8	6
50+ ..	3	2	4	2	N	N	3	3
Unspecified ..	4	6	5	8	1	1	N	N
Kalahandi								
No. of cultivating households	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than one ..	12	17	12	17	22	19	4	5
1·0— 2·4 ..	170	195	167	192	352	376	40	50
2·5— 4·9 ..	216	223	215	221	272	261	173	223
5·0— 7·4 ..	202	200	203	201	192	183	199	203
7·5— 9·9 ..	91	88	91	88	60	65	116	123
10·0—12·4 ..	97	93	99	95	48	46	115	108
12·5—14·9 ..	43	40	44	40	14	12	68	64
15·0—29·9 ..	120	108	121	111	33	33	184	150
30·0—49·9 ..	33	26	33	26	4	4	60	48
50+ ..	14	8	13	7	1	..	41	26
Unspecified ..	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	..

STATEMENT X. 39

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each Interest in land by size class of land held—*contd.*

Size of holding in acres	Interest in land: All Interests — In General Population	All Interests — In SC and ST population	Interest No. I — In general population	Interest No. I — In SC and ST population	Interest No. II — In General population	Interest No. II — In SC and ST population	Interest No. III — In General population	Interest No. III — In SC and ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Koraput								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Lessthan one ..	44	48	46	50	57	64	6	7
1·0— 2·4 ..	292	307	292	307	497	494	107	119
2·5— 4·9 ..	248	254	243	249	275	285	282	298
5·0— 7·4 ..	189	187	192	189	109	109	230	224
7·5— 9·9 ..	63	60	61	58	25	22	120	124
10·0—12·4 ..	64	60	66	62	18	14	86	81
12·5—14·9 ..	20	18	19	18	3	2	39	38
15·0—29·9 ..	56	47	56	47	14	8	99	86
30·0—49·9 ..	11	8	11	8	1	1	23	20
50+ ..	5	3	5	3	1	1	8	3
Unspecified ..	8	8	9	9	N	N	..	..
Sambalpur								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Lessthan one ..	41	63	39	59	122	135	21	31
1·0— 2·4 ..	292	368	292	367	511	523	188	265
2·5— 4·9 ..	279	279	268	263	255	253	348	381
5·0— 7·4 ..	165	141	168	145	72	62	196	177
7·5— 9·9 ..	66	51	68	55	12	9	80	57
10·0—12·4 ..	53	37	56	40	13	8	55	40
12·5—14·9 ..	23	14	23	17	4	2	29	11
15·0—29·9 ..	57	33	61	38	8	6	58	26
30·0—49·9 ..	15	7	15	8	2	2	17	8
50+ ..	7	4	8	4	N	N	8	4
Unspecified ..	2	3	2	4	1	..	N	N
Bolangir								
No. of cultivating households ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lessthan one ..	17	20	17	19	34	35	3	7
1·0— 2·4 ..	228	244	226	231	443	464	79	112
2·5— 4·9 ..	251	243	251	242	272	261	240	241
5·0— 7·4 ..	196	191	197	192	144	140	227	236
7·5— 9·9 ..	77	73	77	75	38	34	107	102
10·0—12·4 ..	77	76	79	82	29	24	94	74
12·5—14·9 ..	29	28	28	28	7	10	56	54
15·0—29·9 ..	89	89	89	94	23	25	132	119
30·0—49·9 ..	22	21	22	22	3	1	40	38
50+ ..	10	8	9	7	2	1	22	17
Unspecified ..	4	7	5	8	5	5	..	..

STATEMENT X. 39

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each Interest in land by size class of land held—*contd.*

Size of holding in acres	Interest in land: All Interests — In General population	All Interests — In SC and ST population	Interest No. I — In General population	Interest No. I — In SC and ST population	Interest No. II — In General population	Interest No. II — In SC and ST population	Interest No. III — In General population	Interest No. III — In SC and ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baudh-Khondmals								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Lessthan one ..	106	136	106	136	196	251	69	89
1·0— 2·4 ..	415	490	431	507	513	580	253	317
2·5— 4·9 ..	232	210	219	200	211	129	334	322
5·0— 7·4 ..	129	99	128	96	57	32	166	153
7·5— 9·9 ..	38	22	36	20	10	4	70	50
10·0—12·4 ..	34	21	34	21	5	4	45	35
12·5—14·9 ..	10	5	9	4	2	..	16	9
15·0—29·9 ..	25	13	25	12	4	..	39	23
30·0—49·9 ..	5	2	6	2	2	..	4	..
50+ ..	5	1	5	1	..	..	4	2
Unspecified ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ganjam								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Lessthan one ..	135	176	157	199	133	143	30	46
1·0— 2·4 ..	411	505	448	533	484	537	211	300
2·5— 4·9 ..	234	206	204	176	253	228	372	391
5·0— 7·4 ..	116	71	98	57	95	77	206	164
7·5— 9·9 ..	38	18	31	14	18	7	78	49
10·0—12·4 ..	28	11	25	9	12	2	47	29
12·5—14·9 ..	7	2	6	1	2	1	16	9
15·9—29·9 ..	21	6	20	5	3	4	33	11
30·0—49·9 ..	5	1	5	1	..	..	5	1
50+ ..	2	N	2	N	..	..	2	..
Unspecified ..	3	4	4	5	N	1	..	..
Sundargarh								
No. of cultivating households ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Lessthan one ..	22	23	21	22	79	74	5	6
1·0— 2·4 ..	203	217	202	215	468	471	108	124
2·5— 4·9 ..	262	273	263	272	225	220	276	313
5·0— 7·4 ..	206	206	209	207	129	143	208	218
7·5— 9·9 ..	90	87	90	86	32	36	115	119
10·0—12·4 ..	75	73	76	75	28	20	83	76
12·5—14·9 ..	35	33	35	34	9	9	50	36
15·0—29·9 ..	76	64	73	63	17	14	123	93
30·0—49·9 ..	15	10	15	11	3	4	22	9
50+ ..	6	4	5	4	4	2	10	6
Unspecified ..	10	10	11	11	6	7	..	..

STATEMENT X. 39

Distribution of 1,000 Households under each Interest in land by size class of land held—*concld.*

Size of holding in acres	Interest in land: All Interests — In General Population	All Interests — In SC and ST population	Interest No. I — In General population	Interest No. I — In SC and ST population	Interest No. II — In General population	Interest No. II — In SC and ST population	Interest No. III — In General population	Interest No. III — In SC and ST population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhenkanal								
No. of cultivating households	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than one ..	46	76	50	85	78	71	14	29
1·0— 2·4 ..	324	423	343	446	482	527	175	245
2·5— 4·9 ..	306	283	290	261	311	296	403	407
5·0— 7·4 ..	181	143	174	136	93	88	245	207
7·5— 9·9 ..	49	31	46	27	16	9	68	64
10·0—12·4 ..	42	22	43	22	9	5	44	27
12·5—14·9 ..	11	7	11	7	1	2	13	8
15·0—29·9 ..	31	9	32	9	7	..	31	11
30·0—49·9 ..	6	2	6	3	..	..	5	1
50+ ..	2	N	2	N	..	..	2	..
Unspecified ..	2	4	3	4	3	2	N	1
Keonjhar								
No. of cultivating households	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than one ..	35	44	37	47	64	57	13	21
1·0— 2·4 ..	264	317	273	325	369	363	171	227
2·5— 4·9 ..	303	290	295	284	185	172	394	394
5·0— 7·4 ..	207	200	202	192	322	355	201	185
7·5— 9·9 ..	68	54	69	55	20	15	83	68
10·0—12·4 ..	53	40	53	38	26	28	66	54
12·5—14·9 ..	17	13	17	14	5	4	17	11
15·0—29·9 ..	37	25	38	25	7	6	43	33
30·0—49·9 ..	5	4	4	4	2	..	9	5
50+ ..	1	N	1	N	..	..	2	1
Unspecified ..	10	13	11	16	..	..	1	1
Mayurbhanj								
No. of cultivating households	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
Less than one ..	62	67	65	69	165	188	16	19
1·0— 2·4 ..	310	325	322	335	519	509	191	203
2·5— 4·9 ..	332	338	322	327	240	243	412	439
5·0— 7·4 ..	139	136	135	132	47	49	188	187
7·5— 9·9 ..	61	56	60	56	7	..	83	74
10·0—12·4 ..	39	34	39	35	7	2	50	35
12·5—14·9 ..	19	16	18	16	7	5	24	17
15·0—29·9 ..	29	21	29	22	6	2	31	25
30·0—49·9 ..	4	3	4	3	1	1	4	1
50+ ..	1	N	1	N	..	..	1	..
Unspecified ..	4	4	5	5	1	1	..	..

78. The distribution in the above statement bears out that the largest number of households is under the small size class of lands. The proportions of 308 households under the size of land 1·0—2·4 acres and 273 households out of 1,000 under the size of land 2·5—4·9 acres account for more than 50 per cent of the total households. If the ratio of 159 in the size of land 5·0—7·4 acres and 82 in less than an acre are added to the above two sizes of land, the total works out at 822 out of 1,000. The balance of 178 households out of 1,000 are distributed among the remaining six sizes of land varying from 7·5—9·9 acres to 50+ acres which confirm the principle that the number of households decreases as the size of land increases. The distribution of the households of Scheduled Castes and Tribes engaged in cultivation does not differ from the above pattern. 839 households out of 1,000 are found in the first four sizes of land up to 7·4 acres which compares favourably with the proportion of all interests in the general population. The balance of 161 households out of 1,000 is apportioned among the six sizes of lands and the small ratio in each size of land from 7·5—9·9 acres to 50+ acres does not materially vary from the corresponding figures in All Interests in general population. The analysis by types of Interest does not bring out any new features as the same pattern is noticed. The proportions in Interest No. I are similar to those in All Interests in all the sizes of land. The great bulk in the ratio of households with less than one acre and 1·0—2·4 acres is observed in Interest No.2 with consequent leanness in the proportion of other sizes of land. 945 households out of 1,000 are in the four sizes of land up to 7·4 acres in Interest No. II of the general population while the corresponding figure of the Scheduled classes is 957. Only 55 households in the general population and 43 households in Scheduled classes are spread over the remaining sizes of land with small numbers in each size class above 7·4 acres. The low proportion in the first two sizes of land and higher figure in the size of land 2·5—4·9 acres distinguishes the Interest No. III from the other two types of Interests. Altogether 803 households out of 1,000 are found in the first four sizes of land up to 7·4 acres in the case of general population and 839 households in the case of Scheduled classes. It is obvious that the pattern of distribution by the size of land of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes runs almost parallel to that of general population and the variations in the actual ratios are small.

79. The distribution pattern in the districts resembles that of the State although the differences in the actual ratios are marked. The proportions in the four districts of Kalahandi, Koraput Bolangir and Sundargarh are below that of the State in the first four sizes of land up to 7·4 acres while higher ratios above that of the State are observed in Baudh-Khondamals, Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj districts. Conversely the proportion of households in the sizes of land between 7·4 acres and 50+ acres in Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir and Sundargarh exceed that of the State. However, no serious divergence is observed between the proportions of households in general population and of the Scheduled population in these districts.

PART C

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

CENSUS QUESTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Census Questions

Question 10 of the individual slip supplies the data regarding the workers in Household Industry while the Sub-part B of the Household Schedule provides the information regarding households engaged in household industry. Sub-part C shows the number of workers in the households engaged in household industry.

Definition of household industry in the Household Schedule and Individual Slip

2. As separate instructions were issued for recording the answers to the above Census questions, they are reproduced below for camparison :

Definition of Household Industry and instructions for filling up the sub-part 'B' of the Household Schedule

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself or by any or all members of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas. In case of urban areas, it should be at home only and not outside. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the villag But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly three-fold:

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least a part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the houeshold.

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

Definition of Household Industry and instructions for filling up question 10 of the Individual Slip

If a person is working in a Household Industry write the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(*a*) and also the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (*b*). Otherwise put X in both questions 10(*a*)and 10(*b*). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions, such as, pleader or doctor or barber or washerman or astrologer.

A person, though he may not be working in his own Household Industry, may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(*a*) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(*b*).

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write EE. For all others put X.

Definition of Household Industry and instructions for filling up the sub-part 'B' of the Households Schedule—*concld.*

(*c*) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organization is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e. g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and woof or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or of electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. Biri-makers who either alone or with help of members of the family roll biris at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored cloths, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at " place of work " or where women folk of the household fill in at home with lac, gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the Household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write "12". If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an "X" in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be writen and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Definition of Household Industry and instructions for filling up question 10 of the Individual Slip—*concld.*

(*a*) The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(*a*) to 10(*c*) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :—

(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	If Employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2. Dyeing yarn ..	Handloom weaving	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making Chakki	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani	EE
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	EE
7. Throwing and turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	EE
11. Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12. Polishing and scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheel wright	EE
14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15. Bee keeping	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

Census Tables

3. The workers in Household Industry can be ascertained from the following Census Tables, published in Part II-B, Part II-C and Part-III of the present series of publications.

WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Number of workers and their percentage to total workers

4. The number of workers in Household Industry according to 1961 Census stands at 530,809 which constitutes 6·9 per cent of the total workers. The sex composition shows that 285, 734 males out of 5,328,366 total male workers and 245, 075 females out of 2,333,163 total female workers are in the household industrial sector, their respective percentages being 5·4 and 10·5. These percentages indicate the low rates of participation

Workers at Household Industry recorded in the Individual Slip and Household Schedule

5. The Census Tables from which the number of workers in Household Industry tabulated from the Individual Slip and the Household Schedule can be ascertained are indicated above. The figures in Statement X.40 extracted from the Tables B-I and B-XVI will show the divergence between the two sets of figures. As the number of workers in Table B-XVI are based on 20 per cent of the sampled Household Schedules, they are multiplied by 5 for establishing comparability between the two sets of figures.

6. The actual number of workers returned on the basis of Individual Slip in Table B-I and the computed number of workers in the Table B-XVI are not in disagreement as the gap between them is not very wide. There is, however, one common factor noticeable. The figures obtainable on the basis of Table B-XVI are higher in case of Orissa as well as each of the 13 districts than the figure available from Table B-I. The number of secondary workers in Household Industry are excluded from the Table B-I while no such processing has been done in the latter Table. The number of workers, 802,485, according to Table B-XVI is in excess of the figures, 530,809, in Table B-I. 204,135 workers having Household Industry as secondary means of livelihood, as given in Table B-VII A, are excluded from the number of workers in Table B-I. If these workers are also added, the difference which is reduced to 67,541 workers, cannot be deemed as material in view of different methods of calculation and of sampling faults. Moreover, the head of the household has to give the number of workers in the household industry at the time of filling up the relevant portion of the Household Schedule, and in doings so, there might be over estimate or under estimate mostly due to inadequate understanding of the implications of questions 10 and 11.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

7. Proportionate distribution of workers in the broad age-groups classified by sex in Household Industry with those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in non-household industry and other services is given in the Statement X.41 separately for total, rural and urban.

STATEMENT X.40

Workers at Household Industry Recorded in the Individual Slip and those recorded in the Household Schedule, 1961

State/ District	Total Population			Family Workers and Employees at Household Industry			Workers at all Household Industries (with or without Cultivation)		
	Total	M	F	P	M	F	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
Orissa ..	**17,548,846**	**8,770,586**	**8,778,260**	**530,809**	**285,734**	**245,075**	**802,485**	**765,620**	**36,865**
Kalahandi ..	1,009,654	499,646	510,008	26,803	14,538	12,265	36,955	35,185	1,770
Koraput ..	1,498,271	753,398	744,873	29,154	16,929	12,225	50,075	48,440	1,635
Sambalpur ..	1,508,686	756,163	752,523	73,847	35,289	38,558	118,980	113,975	5,005
Bolangir ..	1,068,686	534,219	534,467	41,689	22,055	19,634	60,760	56,515	4,245
Baudh-Khondmals ..	514,427	255,685	258,742	16,656	8,674	7,982	26,980	26,125	855
Ganjam ..	1,872,530	899,329	973,201	69,240	36,942	32,298	105,630	101,585	4,045
Sundargarh ..	758,617	396,214	362,403	15,948	8,420	7,528	21,450	20,365	1,085
Dhenkanal ..	1,028,935	516,843	512,092	43,100	25,345	17,755	58,190	55,315	2,875
Puri ..	1,865,439	930,663	934,776	52,062	27,307	24,755	82,395	77,550	4,845
Keonjhar ..	743,315	375,090	368,225	15,887	9,163	6,724	31,050	29,870	1,180
Cuttack ..	3,060,320	1,531,240	1,529,080	89,129	51,379	37,750	94,550	89,060	5,490
Mayurbhanj ..	1,204,043	604,756	599,287	38,454	20,377	18,077	84,390	82,415	1,975
Balasore ..	1,415,923	717,340	698,583	18,840	9,316	9,524	31,080	29,220	1,860

STATEMENT X.41

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers at Household Industry, at Non-household Industry and in other Services, 1961

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Orissa								
Total	Total	1,000	1,000	608	266	363	133	92	57	33	28	8	2	79	38
	0—14	1,000	1,000	123	66	60	31	30	16	12	7	1	N	13	9
	15—34	1,000	1,000	912	403	513	202	154	89	46	39	17	2	131	57
	35—59	1,000	1,000	966	434	619	220	115	87	47	48	11	2	121	62
	60+	1,000	1,000	788	194	586	95	66	36	38	26	4	1	67	27
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	457	211	249	118	48	46	20	16	7	1	67	27
Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	610	274	387	140	98	60	32	28	2	2	67	36
	0—14	1,000	1,000	127	69	63	33	32	17	13	8	N	N	12	9
	15—34	1,000	1,000	923	417	558	215	168	94	46	40	4	2	112	54
	35—59	1,000	1,000	969	444	659	231	123	91	47	48	3	2	101	59
	60+	1,000	1,000	798	198	613	99	69	38	37	27	1	1	58	26
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	458	217	260	122	51	48	20	16	4	1	58	27
Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	572	131	42	9	12	4	34	19	88	9	237	68
	0—14	1,000	1,000	50	20	3	1	3	1	5	4	5	2	23	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	796	190	42	11	16	6	42	25	147	14	330	101
	35—59	1,000	1,000	922	242	83	22	18	8	57	35	109	13	384	125
	60+	1,000	1,000	619	113	132	10		4	56	20	52	7	218	51
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	433	63	28	4	3	..	9	12	55	..	239	35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Kalahandi								
Total	Total	1.000	1,000	631	282	386	152	138	53	29	24	2	N	63	46
	0—14	1,000	1,000	216	79	113	38	68	18	16	6	N	N	16	16
	15—34	1,000	1,000	959	443	572	244	230	85	37	37	3	N	98	69
	35—59	1,000	1,000	971	481	643	262	153	83	44	41	3	1	105	79
	60+	1,000	1,000	779	173	578	88	84	30	37	19	1	N	65	29
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	184	58	139	17	7	17	7	7	3	..	24	14
Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	634	285	396	155	142	55	29	25	N	N	57	45
	0—14	1,000	1,000	220	81	116	39	69	18	16	7	N	N	16	16
	15—34	1,000	1,000	963	449	586	250	236	87	37	38	1	N	89	67
	35—59	1,000	1,000	973	486	658	269	157	85	44	42	1	N	95	76
	60+	1,000	1,000	782	174	589	90	86	30	37	19	N	..	59	27
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	181	58	139	17	7	17	7	7	3	..	24	14
Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	543	161	87	26	28	5	25	8	37	7	242	90
	0—14	1,000	1,000	81	26	9	..	13	N	18	1	4	3	20	19
	15—34	1,000	1,000	830	220	117	45	47	7	28	10	61	9	387	120
	35—59	1,000	1,000	927	332	161	45	28	7	32	18	62	13	426	185
	60+	1,000	1,000	692	144	228	20	8	21	22	3	22	6	267	70
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	1.000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							Koraput								
Total	Total	1,000	1,000	652	428	411	237	108	97	22	16	3	3	83	65
	0—14	1,000	1,000	203	132	119	74	45	30	7	5	1	1	20	20
	15—34	1,000	1,000	908	617	551	341	164	141	31	23	5	4	123	95
	35—59	1,000	1,000	944	636	628	357	126	141	33	25	4	4	120	93
	60+	1,000	1,000	757	332	553	164	79	83	22	16	2	2	81	54
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	491	621	148	217	101	367	4	11	4	..	54	21
Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	657	442	433	249	113	102	22	16	1	2	71	63
	0—14	1,000	1,000	212	138	126	78	48	32	7	5	N	1	20	20
	15—34	1,000	1,000	912	637	581	358	173	148	31	23	1	4	104	92
	35—59	1,000	1,000	945	653	657	373	132	148	33	25	1	3	101	89
	60+	1,000	1,000	760	342	569	173	82	88	22	16	1	2	73	54
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	489	635	154	223	105	120	4	9	..	..	45	21
Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	555	161	34	9	10	3	30	18	46	9	291	97
	0—14	1,000	1,000	56	34	2	..	2	1	7	4	6	6	28	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	833	220	34	8	15	4	43	25	77	12	449	141
	35—59	1,000	1,000	926	300	71	30	14	5	48	28	65	8	480	172
	60+	1,000	1,000	672	149	139	12	12	3	33	21	39	8	273	65
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	545	143	..	..	..	..	..	143	91	..	273	..

STATEMENT X. 41

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers at Household Industry, at Non-household Industry and in other Services, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Sambalpur									
Total ..	Total	1,000	1,000	647	399	367	225	115	61	47	51	10	1	84	55
	0—14	1,000	1,000	123	79	56	35	42	15	11	12	N	N	13	15
	15—34	1,000	1,000	937	578	482	325	188	89	69	76	19	2	137	80
	35—59	1,000	1,000	977	653	602	384	133	92	68	79	14	1	123	86
	60+	1,000	1,000	812	316	603	181	76	47	50	40	4	N	62	40
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	381	232	215	81	61	47	22	19	..	1	82	85
Rural ..	Total	1,000	1,000	653	418	398	241	125	65	48	53	1	N	73	54
	0—14	1,000	1,000	131	84	60	38	45	17	11	13	N	N	14	15
	15—34	1,000	1,000	951	612	537	351	209	96	72	80	1	N	119	79
	35—59	1,000	1,000	980	677	649	405	143	98	69	82	1	N	102	82
	60+	1,000	1,000	822	325	625	188	80	49	51	41	1	N	56	40
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	401	239	229	84	65	48	23	19	..	1	85	87
Urban ..	Total	1,000	1,000	585	131	26	12	8	2	34	19	112	13	213	67
	0—14	1,000	1,000	28	26	2	N	1	N	5	3	4	2	10	9
	15—34	1,000	1,000	820	176	22	12	10	3	45	27	172	20	293	88
	35—59	1,000	1,000	941	256	54	35	15	5	53	33	161	20	357	143
	60+	1,000	1,000	583	100	112	17	3	2	41	14	85	7	182	56
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	64	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	43	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Bolangir									
Total ..	Total	1,000	1,000	648	316	405	172	118	58	41	37	2	N	67	43
	0—14	1,000	1,000	196	77	105	41	52	19	19	7	1	N	17	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	954	470	585	262	184	83	58	55	2	N	101	61
	35—59	1,000	1,000	974	535	633	287	147	95	55	63	2	1	108	76
	60+	1,000	1,000	813	262	606	135	86	47	47	35	1	N	60	35
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	171	80	103	65	38	..	15	8	..	..	12	6
Rural ..	Total	1,000	1,000	655	324	423	180	123	60	40	37	N	N	60	41
	0—14	1,000	1,000	201	80	111	43	54	19	20	8	N	N	16	10
	15—34	1,000	1,000	964	485	614	275	192	87	56	56	N	N	89	60
	35—59	1,000	1,000	976	546	660	299	152	99	54	63	N	N	94	73
	60+	1,000	1,000	824	266	622	141	88	49	45	35	N	N	57	34
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	175	82	105	67	39	..	15	9	..	..	12	6
Urban ..	Total	1,000	1,000	516	139	41	6	28	1	56	36	29	4	213	69
	0—14	1,000	1,000	75	17	2	N	6	..	5	6	15	3	25	6
	15—34	1,000	1,000	772	174	48	7	44	2	101	51	36	5	321	88
	35—59	1,000	1,000	929	300	86	16	43	3	72	65	44	6	401	149
	60+	1,000	1,000	520	155	151	9	31	..	106	30	20	6	134	78
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
						Baudh-Khondmals									
Total ..	Total	1,000	1,000	645	484	416	308	84	67	34	31	1	1	85	69
	0—14	1,000	1,000	155	130	88	78	34	22	10	8	N	N	17	20
	15—34	1,000	1,000	963	731	598	470	140	102	48	45	1	1	140	103
	35—59	1,000	1,000	983	744	669	480	96	94	53	48	1	1	125	107
	60+	1,000	1,000	810	339	607	199	59	44	45	32	1	1	69	53
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	429	323	270	219	31	26	6	13	..	..	110	65
Rural ..	Total	1,000	1,000	647	486	421	312	85	67	33	30	1	N	83	69
	0—14	1,000	1,000	156	130	89	79	35	22	9	8	N	N	17	20
	15—34	1,000	1,000	967	735	606	475	142	103	46	44	1	N	138	103
	35—59	1,000	1,000	984	747	676	485	97	95	51	47	1	1	122	106
	60+	1,000	1,000	813	340	614	201	59	45	44	32	N	1	67	52
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	429	323	270	219	31	26	6	13	..	..	110	65
Urban ..	Total	1,000	1,000	530	272	37	22	6	2	124	99	26	18	208	90
	0—14	1,000	1,000	43	63	2	..	..	..	27	35	4	11	8	15
	15—34	1,000	1,000	718	357	38	28	10	2	169	153	40	25	281	106
	35—59	1,000	1,000	910	480	71	50	5	3	190	140	32	21	385	172
	60+	1,000	1,000	647	245	113	21	7	5	140	31	40	10	180	125
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X.41

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers at Household Industry, at Non-household Industry and in other Services, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Ganjam									
Total	Total	1,000	1,000	587	404	313	180	77	103	41	33	7	3	99	70
	0—14	1,000	1,000	133	97	55	39	33	27	13	11	1	1	14	15
	15—34	1,000	1,000	921	615	464	272	141	160	61	48	12	4	168	110
	35—59	1,000	1,000	972	662	559	304	84	162	65	51	10	5	169	114
	60+	1,000	1,000	806	306	537	137	50	76	57	31	6	3	103	46
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	499	358	345	217	32	70	10	18	25	5	82	24
Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	596	425	340	194	84	111	40	33	3	3	88	70
	0—14	1,000	1,000	140	103	59	43	36	29	14	11	1	1	14	16
	15—34	1,000	1,000	940	650	510	295	155	173	60	48	6	4	152	111
	35—59	1,000	1,000	977	691	608	327	91	174	63	50	4	4	146	112
	60+	1,000	1,000	820	318	575	147	54	81	55	30	3	3	92	45
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	514	376	360	231	33	75	8	19	27	5	84	24
Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	497	162	36	13	8	11	49	40	43	6	211	68
	0—14	1,000	1,000	49	23	2	1	2	1	8	9	6	1	21	8
	15—34	1,000	1,000	741	219	41	17	15	14	71	56	72	5	314	96
	35—59	1,000	1,000	917	315	71	27	11	21	84	69	68	15	402	132
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	167	106	11	10	12	81	46	37	11	224	56
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	244	100	89	..	22	..	44	..	..	..	44	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Sundargarh									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	638	359	345	216	65	51	21	21	50	5	103	55
	0—14	1,000	1,000	141	113	83	64	32	21	7	7	1	N	15	18
	15—34	1,000	1,000	925	535	418	306	94	74	26	27	108	11	180	95
	35—59	1,000	1,000	965	576	608	372	73	78	35	37	45	5	131	70
	60+	1,000	1,000	798	286	635	197	51	36	30	22	6	1	50	26
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	503	427	247	381	97	30	28	10	28	..	80	4
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	618	382	429	250	82	60	22	24	2	1	71	44
	0—14	1,000	1,000	153	124	96	74	37	24	8	8	N	N	12	18
	15—34	1,000	1,000	927	580	598	376	136	91	29	32	4	2	137	73
	35—59	1,000	1,000	971	605	732	413	89	88	37	41	2	1	89	55
	60+	1,000	1,000	819	303	685	212	56	39	31	24	N	N	38	25
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	502	454	290	405	114	32	34	11	..	..	54	5
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	713	228	29	15	3	1	17	4	232	27	224	125
	0—14	1,000	1,000	62	38	6	N	1	N	3	N	3	2	36	24
	15—34	1,000	1,000	919	347	23	14	3	2	19	6	336	47	275	188
	35—59	1,000	1,000	938	348	62	44	4	1	28	9	234	30	313	192
	60+	1,000	1,000	590	108	152	38	1	1	21	4	60	6	170	45
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	509	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	182	..	218	..
						Dhenkanal									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	594	231	363	120	76	44	49	35	2	N	86	28
	0—14	1,000	1,000	115	40	43	16	20	9	33	8	N	N	18	6
	15—34	1,000	1,000	932	376	541	196	141	77	68	52	4	N	150	45
	35—59	1,000	1,000	976	417	660	227	96	72	55	62	3	N	131	48
	60+	1,000	1,000	774	168	609	83	48	26	44	32	1	N	56	23
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	381	99	202	12	..	74	60	12	..	..	36	..
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	598	237	377	124	79	46	49	35	N	N	80	28
	0—14	1,000	1,000	119	41	44	16	21	9	34	9	N	..	18	7
	15—34	1,000	1,000	942	385	566	203	147	80	67	53	1	N	139	44
	35—59	1,000	1,000	978	426	683	234	100	75	52	63	1	N	118	47
	.. 60+	1,000	1,000	782	171	625	86	50	27	42	33	N	N	53	22
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	373	101	205	13	..	76	48	13	..	..	36	..
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	521	106	111	25	20	6	57	20	29	3	209	45
	0—14	1,000	1,000	50	12	12	3	5	1	9	3	2	N	17	4
	15—34	1,000	1,000	764	165	129	34	33	11	77	36	56	4	327	70
	35—59	1,000	1,000	942	210	217	57	26	8	103	34	38	6	378	88
	60+	1,000	1,000	633	87	301	19	11	1	89	13	22	3	115	40
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X. 41

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers at Household Industry, at Non-household Industry and in other Services, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Puri									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	598	99	352	21	82	22	29	27	5	4	81	15
	0—14	1,000	1,000	95	19	42	3	20	4	8	6	1	1	9	3
	15—35	1,000	1,000	896	140	493	28	139	36	43	37	10	4	138	20
	35—59	1,000	1,000	959	180	600	42	110	37	44	46	7	7	124	29
	60+	1,000	1,000	790	89	598	22	61	15	33	26	4	5	62	13
	A. N. S	1,000	1,000	660	182	478	52	31	13	65	88	4	..	64	23
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	600	100	379	22	88	24	30	27	3	3	62	13
	0—14	1,000	1,000	97	20	45	3	21	4	9	6	N	1	8	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	916	141	545	30	152	37	46	39	6	4	110	18
	35—59	1,000	1,000	967	179	653	44	119	39	45	48	4	7	94	24
	60+	1,000	1,000	808	88	641	24	65	16	33	27	2	5	42	9
	A. N. S	1,000	1,000	671	196	508	57	33	13	70	97	..	..	53	23
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	573	97	34	1	14	5	17	14	31	4	295	54
	0—14	1,000	1,000	50	14	1	..	4	1	3	2	4	1	29	8
	15—34	1,000	1,000	720	121	31	1	17	8	19	17	46	4	385	69
	35—59	1,000	1,000	882	187	63	3	19	7	27	29	38	8	432	102
	60+	1,000	1,000	582	101	83	1	18	1	31	18	23	4	289	60
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	500	30	45	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	227	30

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Keonjhar									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	586	313	400	194	76	59	24	18	3	N	47	20
	0—14	1,000	1,000	114	86	68	54	22	19	12	6	N	N	8	5
	15—34	1,000	1,000	921	508	594	305	129	95	32	26	7	1	89	34
	35—59	1,000	1,000	969	498	712	324	102	89	35	32	4	N	63	29
	60+	1,000	1,000	762	203	636	137	54	31	28	20	1	N	29	10
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	390	208	197	144	101	51	15	..	..	..	56	13
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	585	314	417	201	78	60	25	19	N	N	35	15
	0—14	1,000	1,000	117	88	70	56	23	20	13	6	N	..	7	4
	15—34	1,000	1,000	925	512	632	319	137	99	33	27	N	N	64	24
	35—59	1,000	1,000	971	501	742	333	104	91	35	33	N	N	46	23
	60+	1,000	1,000	766	204	649	139	55	31	28	21	..	..	23	9
	A.N. S	1,000	1,000	379	198	204	144	104	51	16	..	..	..	35	3
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	603	268	42	23	23	9	17	9	65	9	298	138
	0—14	1,000	1,000	58	39	7	2	3	1	6	3	3	1	19	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	860	434	38	27	21	11	17	11	103	17	453	210
	35—59	1,000	1,000	927	409	92	60	55	20	33	20	81	10	422	223
	60+	1,000	1,000	629	182	167	41	42	10	22	8	32	3	206	91
	A. N. S	1,000	1,000	688	833	..	167	..		..	.	..	.	625	667
						Cuttack									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	578	80	323	12	74	15	34	25	15	1	93	21
	0—14	1,000	1,000	54	10	19	1	9	2	10	1	1	N	12	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	864	103	445	12	125	22	48	31	9	1	155	28
	35—59	1,000	1,000	958	159	571	26	109	29	49	39	21	1	141	41
	60+	1,000	1,000	772	77	552	17	65	10	41	26	6	1	74	17
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	529	25	137	9	37	5	13	4	4	1	87	5
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	579	81	349	12	80	16	33	26	7	N	81	20
	0—14	1,000	1,000	55	10	20	1	9	2	10	4	N	N	12	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	876	104	492	13	138	23	47	31	14	N	138	27
	35—59	1,000	1,000	961	161	616	27	118	31	47	50	9	N	122	39
	60+	1,000	1,000	781	77	581	18	68	10	38	27	3	N	66	16
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	522	24	144	10	39	5	13	3	2	1	70	3
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	568	64	23	1	6	1	45	14	110	5	229	36
	0—14	1,000	1,000	42	7	1	..	N	N	5	3	7	N	20	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	755	85	22	1	7	2	52	19	169	7	315	48
	35—59	1,000	1,000	924	134	46	2	10	2	77	25	153	11	357	77
	60+	1,000	1,000	610	65	69	1	7	N	79	13	74	7	205	39
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	644	64	27	..	..	..	..	21	55	..	384	43

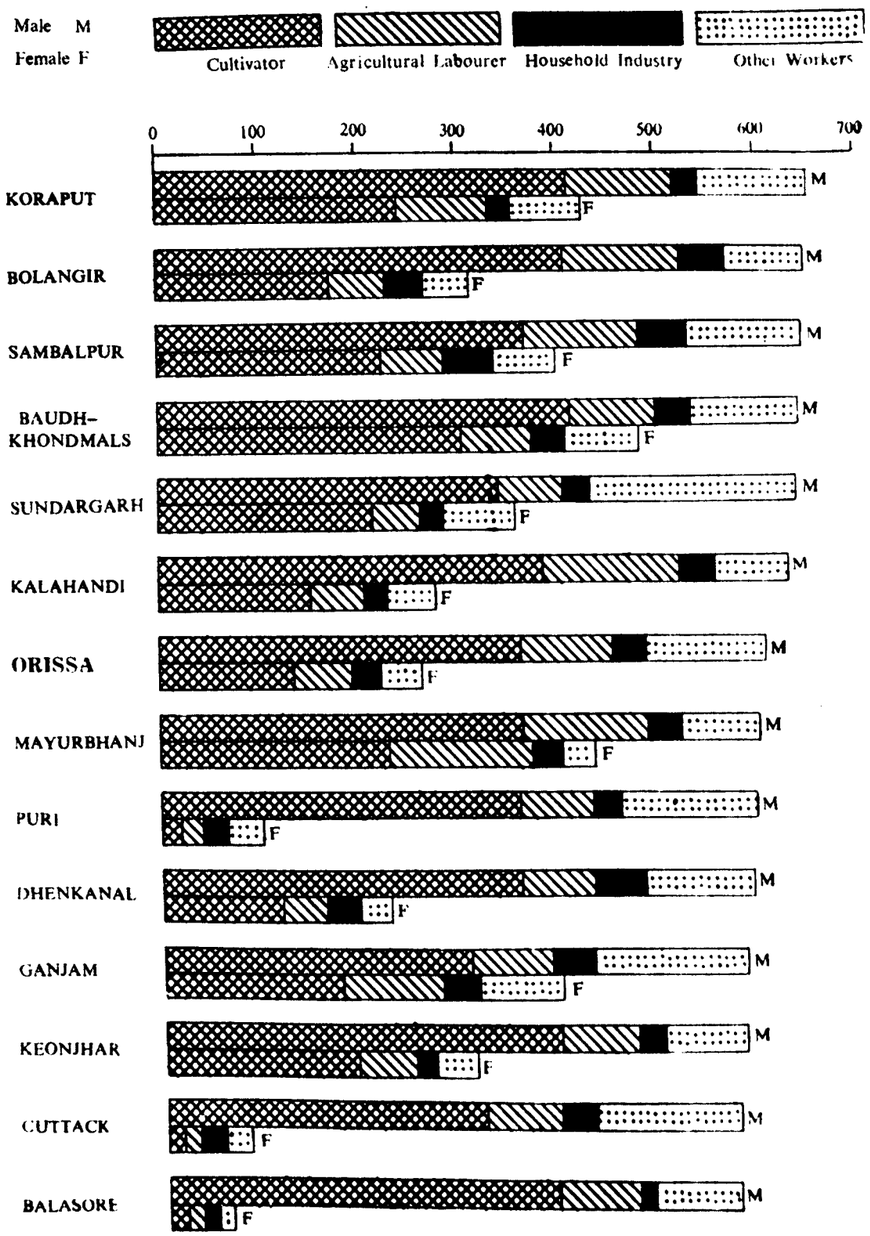
STATEMENT X. 41

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group among Total Workers, Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Workers at Household Industry, at Non-household Industry and in other Services, 1961—*concld.*

Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivator I		Agricultural Labourer II		Household Industry IV		Non-household Industry V		Other Services IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Mayurbhanj									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	599	436	364	230	124	146	34	30	2	N	46	22
	0—14	1,000	1,000	138	124	60	55	39	43	15	16	N	N	8	6
	15—34	1,000	1,000	930	699	544	368	216	242	47	43	3	N	81	34
	35—59	1,000	1,000	977	679	652	377	161	214	50	41	3	N	70	35
	60+	1,000	1,000	799	276	618	163	85	73	38	20	1	N	39	15
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	395	279	281	147	45	98	18	16	..	..	33	14
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	601	443	373	235	127	148	34	30	N	N	40	21
	0—14	1,000	1,000	140	127	62	56	40	44	15	16	N	N	8	6
	15—34	1,000	1,000	938	710	560	376	225	247	47	43	1	N	72	33
	35—59	1,000	1,000	978	688	667	384	164	218	49	41	1	N	59	33
	60+	1,000	1,000	803	278	629	166	87	74	38	20	N	N	34	13
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	392	279	283	147	45	98	18	16	..	..	29	14
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	503	125	53	22	13	16	33	20	47	2	256	63
	0—14	1,000	1,000	36	18	4	2	4	4	4	5	1	..	19	8
	15—34	1,000	1,000	680	175	57	34	18	27	44	26	75	1	357	85
	35—59	1,000	1,000	920	265	106	43	20	26	59	43	71	5	465	144
	60+	1,000	1,000	622	165	191	31	4	12	52	28	50	7	225	75
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
						Balasore									
Total	.. Total	1,000	1,000	572	62	395	15	78	15	13	14	6	1	58	14
	0—14	1,000	1,000	51	9	26	2	11	3	4	3	1	N	7	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	881	88	577	19	142	26	18	18	10	2	98	20
	35—59	1,000	1,000	960	118	697	34	108	24	20	26	8	2	88	26
	60+	1,000	1,000	794	57	645	19	59	7	16	14	6	1	50	11
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	467	54	342	18	47	13	8	11	3	2	59	11
Rural	.. Total	1,000	1,000	574	62	417	16	81	16	12	14	2	1	45	12
	0—14	1,000	1,000	50	9	28	2	11	3	4	3	N	N	5	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	890	87	615	20	149	27	17	19	3	1	79	17
	35—50	1,000	1,000	963	118	732	36	112	25	18	26	3	1	69	23
	60+	1,000	1,000	801	56	670	20	61	7	15	14	1	N	39	10
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	471	54	355	19	48	13	8	11	3	2	47	9
Urban	.. Total	1,000	1,000	542	65	109	2	33	5	22	7	54	7	221	40
	0—14	1,000	1,000	53	4	5	N	4	1	1	1	6	..	32	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	771	96	129	2	54	7	30	10	81	10	329	64
	35—59	1,000	1,000	930	130	209	7	49	8	41	14	81	14	352	74
	60+	1,000	1,000	687	70	258	..	32	5	29	8	85	8	223	33
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	375	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	53

A. N. S.=Age not stated

X. H—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AMONG CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, OTHER WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN ORISSA AND DISTRICTS



8. The proportionate distribution of workers in the Industrial Categories I, II, IV, V and IX, as given in the above statement, discloses that out of 608 male and 266 female workers in the State, 455 males and 190 females are in agricultural occupations (I+II), 33 males and 28 females in Household Industry, 8 males and 2 females in Non-household Industry and 79 males and 38 females are in Other Services. The rate of participation of both sexes in Household Industry is very small compared to the Categories I, II and IX which have the largest proportion of male and female workers. The rural area which has similar distribution of workers is distinguished by the concentration of Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers. There are 485 male and 200 female workers out of 1,000 workers of each sex in Categories I and II of the rural area as against 54 males and 13 females in the urban area. The proportion of workers in Household Industry is almost the same in the rural and urban areas except that the number of female participants in the urban is lower than that of the rural area. The predominance of non-agricultural occupations in urban areas is evident from the higher proportion of workers in Non-household Industry and Other Services. 88 male and 9 female workers out of 1,000 of each sex are in Non-household Industry compared to the rural figures of 2 males and 2 females. Similarly, 237 males and 68 females are in Other Services while the corresponding figures for the rural areas are 67 males and 36 females.

9. The age-group 0—14 is not regarded as working age-group which accounts for the low proportion of workers in all the categories. 123 males and 66 females out of 1,000 of each sex are economically active in this age-group out of whom 90 males and 47 females are in agricultural occupation. The remaining workers are almost equally divided between Household Industry and Other Services. Their concentration in the rural areas is conspicuous from the proportion of 127 males and 69 females compared to 50 males and 20 females in the urban areas. While agriculture absorbs the majority of workers in rural areas, Other Services have the largest proportion in the urban areas. Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolagngir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj districts have higher proportion of workers in this age-group than the State figures in both the sexes. The proportion of males in Sambalpur district is at par with the State figure while that of the females has exceeded. In Keonjhar district, the proportion of males is less than that of the State and of females more than that of the State. In the remaining four districts of Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, their number in both the sexes is below the State average. Thus juvenile participation on a bigger scale is prevalent in agricultural occupations of the rural areas in the inland districts while small proportions are found in both the sexes of Household Industry. Although children below 14 years are also employed in the rural areas of coastal districts, their ratio is much below the State average. The number of workers in Hosusehold Industry is comparatively small which indicates that children are not favoured in the industrial sector.

10. Age-group 15—34 is regarded as the working age-group although allowance may have to be made for full-time students. 912 males and 403 females out of 1,000 of each sex are workers. While the male working population which stands at 91·2 per cent does not present any unusual phenomena, the female working population, which is 40·3 per cent, is very low. However, considering the background of the State's economy moulded by religious and superstitious sentiments discouraging females from resorting to remunerative vocations, the participation of 40·3 per cent of the females has to be deemed as satisfactory. The categorywise distribution shows that 667 males and 291 females out of 1,000 of each sex are engaged in agricultural activities (I+II). 46 males and 39 females in Household Industry, 17 males and 2 females in Non-household Industry and 131 males and 57 females are in Other Services. Agriculture and Other Services dominate in this age-group also while the rate of participation in Household Industry is much better than the previous age-group. Although the

proportion in Non-household Industry has increased, the figures indicate the lack of industrial development. Their disposition in the rural and urban areas presents the contrast in agriculture and other industrial categories. The proportion of 923 males and 417 females in the working force of the rural areas, compared to 796 males and 190 females in the urban areas, indicates that larger number of males and females in the rural areas are engaged in the production of goods and services. The high proportion of 726 males and 309 females in the rural areas in Categories I and II as against 58 males and 17 females in the urban areas distinguishes the rural pattern from the urban. The proportions in Hosehold Industry do not bring out marked variations except that the female participation is higher in the rural areas. But the contrast is found in Non-household Industry where the number of workers is conspicuously higher than the rural areas. The urban ratio of 330 males and 101 females in Category IX is not comparable with the rural figures of 112 males and 54 females.

11. Age-group 35—59 constitutes the backbone of the working force as the largest proportion of 966 male and 434 female workers out of 1,000 persons of each sex are in it. The number of male and female workers are higher in this age-group than in the previous age-group due to the elimination of full-time students. While the participation rate of 96·6 per cent of the male population in this age-group is satisfactory, a small margin being allowed for disabled and dependents, the female participation rate of 43·4 per cent which is higher than that of the age-group 15—34 is an improvement in the working force. The categorywise distribution depicts the largest concentration of 734 males and 307 females out of 1,000 of each sex in Categories I and II while Categories IV, V and IX have small number in both sexes. 47 male and 48 female workers are engaged in Household Industry, 11 males and 2 females in manufacturing other than Household Industry, 121 males and 62 females in Other Services. The proportion of workers in Household Industry is the highest in this age-group. Unlike the previous age-group 15—34, the difference in the proportions of male workers in rural and urban areas is narrow while a sufficient gap persists in the case of females. 969 males and 444 females are in the working force of the rural areas compared to 922 males and 242 females in the urban areas. But the categorywise distribution displays the same characteristics as the age-group 15—34. The rural proportion of 782 males and 322 females in Categories I and II do not compare favourably with the urban figures of 101 males and 30 females. But the rural ratio of 47 males and 48 females in Household Industry do not substantially vary from the corresponding figures of 57 males and 35 females in the urban areas. Non-household Industry has not made any progress in the countryside as will be evident from the low figures of 3 males and 2 females as against the urban participation of 109 males and 13 females per 1,000 of each sex. Similarly, the proportion of workers in Category IX of the rural areas is much lower than that of the urban areas.

12. The age-group 60+even though not considered as working age-group has 788 male and 194 female workers out of 1,000 persons of each sex which signifies that a majority of males are economically active beyond the age of 60. 652 males and 131 females are engaged in agricultural occupations belonging to Categories I and II, 38 males and 26 females are in Household Industry, 4 males and 1 female in Non-household Industry and 67 males and 27 females are in Other Services. The rural proportion of 798 male and 198 female workers out of 1,000 persons of each sex is much higher than the urban ratio of 619 males and 113 females which leads to the conclusion that old people are more active in rural areas than in urban. 682 males and 137 females in the rural areas are employed in Categories I and II while the corresponding figures for urban areas are 145 males and 14 females. Wide disparity is not noticed in the rural proportions of 37 males and 27 females and urban figures of 56 males and 20 females in Household Industry. The urban

ratio of 52 males and 7 females in Non-household Industry as against 1 male and 1 female of rural areas portrays the same feature as in the previous age-groups. In Category IX also the rural proportions of 58 males and 26 females are much below the urban figures of 218 males and 51 females.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry

13. As special safeguards are provided for the amelioration of the economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it may be useful to study separately the rate of their participation at Household Industry. The following statement shows the proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population working at Household Industry together with the absolute figures. The abbreviations used in the statement are explained below:

(*a*) General population from Table B-I
(*b*) All Scheduled Castes from C-VIII Part A
(*c*) All Scheduled Tribes from C-VIII Part B
(*d*) Scheduled Castes as per cent of General population $\frac{b}{a} \times 100$
(*e*) Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General population $\frac{c}{a} \times 100$
(*f*) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per cent of (*a*) $\frac{b+c}{a} \times 100$.

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category. 1961

Total Rural Urban		Population			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa				
Total	(*a*) ..	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	5,328,366	2,333,163	285,734	245,075
	(*b*) ..	2,763,858	1,371,410	1,392,448	839,897	446,484	67,483	67,051
	(*c*) ..	4,223,757	2,094,753	2,129,004	1,333,417	939,527	33,242	37,796
	(*d*) ..	15·75	15·64	15·86	15·76	19·14	23·62	27·36
	(*e*) ..	24·07	23·88	24·25	25·02	40·27	11·63	15·42
	(*f*) ..	39·82	39·52	40·11	40·78	59·41	35·25	42·78
Rural	(*a*) ..	16,439,196	8,156,598	8,282,598	4,977,082	2,268,129	264,815	235,793
	(*b*) ..	2,637,832	1,306,104	1,331,728	802,042	428,597	64,502	64,838
	(*c*) ..	4,136,206	2,049,753	2,086,453	1,306,756	924,175	32,309	36,870
	(*d*) ..	16·05	16·01	16·08	16·11	18·90	24·36	27·50
	(*e*) ..	25·16	25·13	25·19	26·26	40·75	12 20	15·64
	(*f*) ..	41·21	41·14	41·27	42·37	59·65	36·5.	43·14
Urban	(*a*) ..	1,109,650	613,988	495,662	351,284	65,034	20,919	9,282
	(*b*) ..	126,026	65,306	60,720	37,855	17,887	2,981	2,213
	(*c*) ..	87,551	45,000	42,551	26,661	15,352	933	926
	(*d*) ..	11·36	10·64	12·25	10·78	27·50	14·25	23·84
	(*e*) ..	7·89	7·33	8·58	7·59	23·61	4·46	9·98
	(*f*) ..	19·25	17·97	20·83	18·37	51·11	18·71	33·82

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Kalahandi				
Total	(a) ..	1,009,654	499,646	510,008	315,267	143,701	14,538	12,265
	(b) ..	190,520	94,190	96,330	53,172	30,331	4,715	3,490
	(c) ..	335,134	164,561	170,573	107,235	56,328	3,357	2,540
	(d) ..	18·87	18·85	18·89	18·45	21·11	32·43	28·45
	(e) ..	33·19	32·94	33·45	34·01	39·20	23·09	20·71
	(f) ..	52·06	51·79	52·34	52·46	60·31	55·52	49·16
Rural	(a) ..	981,081	485,063	496,018	307,345	141,443	14,175	12,155
	(b) ..	184,997	91,504	93,493	56,686	29,661	4,683	3,466
	(c) ..	332,911	163,458	169,453	106,481	55,932	3,343	2,533
	(d) ..	18·86	18·86	18·85	18·44	20·97	33·04	28·52
	(e) ..	33·93	33·70	34·16	34·65	39·54	23·58	20·84
	(f) ..	52·79	52·56	53·01	53·09	60·51	56·62	49·36
Urban	(a) ..	28,573	14,583	13,990	7,922	2,258	363	110
	(b) ..	5,523	2,686	2,837	1,486	670	32	24
	(c) ..	2,223	1,103	1,120	754	396	14	7
	(d) ..	19·33	18·42	20·28	18·76	29·67	8·82	21·82
	(e) ..	7·78	7·56	8·00	9·52	17·54	3·86	6·36
	(f) ..	27·11	25·98	28·28	28·28	47·21	12·68	28·18
				Koraput				
Total	(a) ..	1,498,271	753,398	744,873	491,123	318,764	16,928	12,225
	(b) ..	186,438	93,123	93,315	58,660	37,756	5,173	3,280
	(c) ..	912,343	455,972	456,371	305,337	216,991	4,721	3,986
	(d) ..	12·44	12·36	12·53	11·94	11·84	30·56	26·83
	(e) ..	60·89	60·52	61·27	62·17	68·07	27·89	32·60
	(f) ..	73·33	72·88	73·80	74·11	79·91	58·45	59·43
Rural	(a) ..	1,421,300	713,638	707,662	469,069	312,773	15,743	11,567
	(b) ..	175,626	87,343	88,283	55,007	36,017	4,828	3,036
	(c) ..	901,255	450,174	451,081	302,130	215,327	4,658	3,937
	(d) ..	12·36	12·24	12·48	11·73	11·52	30·67	26·25
	(e) ..	63·41	63·08	63·74	64·41	68·84	29·59	34·04
	(f) ..	75·77	75·32	76·22	76·14	80·36	60·26	60·29
Urban	(a) ..	76,971	39,760	37,211	22,054	5,991	1,186	658
	(b) ..	10,812	5,780	5,032	3,653	1,739	345	244
	(c) ..	11,088	5,798	5,290	3,207	1,664	63	49
	(d) ..	14·05	14·54	13·52	16·56	29·03	29·09	37·08
	(e) ..	14·41	14·58	14·22	14·54	27·77	5·31	7·45
	(f) ..	28·46	29·12	27·74	31·10	56·80	34·40	44·53

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Sambalpur				
Total	(a) ..	1,508,686	756,163	752,523	489,354	300,067	35,289	38,558
	(b) ..	244,985	121,699	123,286	79,236	54,729	12,186	10,219
	(c) ..	439,405	216,986	222,419	143,417	100,322	4,996	8,373
	(d) ..	16·24	16·09	16·38	16·19	18·24	34·53	26·50
	(e) ..	29·13	28·70	29·56	29·31	33·43	14·16	21·72
	(f) ..	45·37	44·79	45·94	45·50	51·67	48·69	48·22
Rural	(a) ..	1,393,311	692,208	701,103	451,917	293,330	33,126	37,606
	(b) ..	229,472	113,933	115,539	74,750	52,679	11,947	10,145
	(c) ..	428,393	211,635	216,758	140,413	98,468	4,637	7,598
	(d) ..	16·47	16·46	16·49	16·54	17·96	36·07	26·98
	(e) ..	30·75	30·57	30·92	31·07	33·57	14·00	20·20
	(f) ..	47·22	47·03	47·41	47·61	51·53	50·07	47·18
Urban	(a) ..	115,375	63,955	51,420	37,437	6,737	2,163	952
	(b) ..	15,513	7,766	7,747	4,486	2,050	239	74
	(c) ..	11,012	5,351	5,661	3,004	1,854	359	775
	(d) ..	13·45	12·14	15·07	11·98	30·43	11·05	7·77
	(e) ..	9·54	8·37	11·01	8·02	27·52	16·60	81·41
	(f) ..	22·99	20·51	26·08	20·00	57·95	27·65	89·18
				Bolangir				
Total	(a) ..	1,068,686	534,219	534,467	346,204	168,638	22,055	19,634
	(b) ..	187,422	93,513	93,909	57,908	34,272	5,184	3,653
	(c) ..	220,916	109,087	111,829	70,388	37,336	2,024	2,199
	(d) ..	17·54	17·50	17·57	16·73	20·32	23·50	18·61
	(e) ..	20·67	20·42	20·92	20·33	22·14	9·18	11·20
	(f) ..	38·21	37·92	38·49	37·06	42·46	32·68	29·81
Rural	(a) ..	1,019,027	508,395	510,632	332,888	165,334	20,605	18,789
	(b) ..	181,699	90,612	91,087	56,243	33,374	4,934	3,415
	(c) ..	218,646	107,905	110,741	69,763	37,032	2,002	2,188
	(d) ..	17·83	17·82	17·84	16·90	20·19	23·95	18·18
	(e) ..	21·46	21·22	21·69	20·96	22·40	9·72	11·65
	(f) ..	39·29	39·04	39·53	37·86	42·59	33·67	29·83
Urban	(a) ..	49,659	25,824	23,835	13,316	3,304	1,450	845
	(b) ..	5,723	2,901	2,822	1,665	898	250	238
	(c) ..	2,270	1,182	1,088	625	304	22	11
	(d) ..	11·52	11·23	11·84	12·50	27·18	17·24	28·17
	(e) ..	4·57	4·58	4·56	4·69	9·20	1·52	1·30
	(f) ..	16·09	15·81	16·40	17·19	36·38	18·76	29·47

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Baudh-Khondmals				
Total	(a) ..	514,427	255 685	258,742	165,029	125,122	8,674	7,982
	(b) ..	99,399	49,455	49,944	30,542	23,733	2,759	1,852
	(c) ..	214,067	104,297	109,770	.69,135	61,489	984	606
	(d) ..	19·32	19·34	19·30	18·51	18·97	31·81	23·20
	(e) ..	41·61	40·79	42·42	41·89	49·14	11·34	7·59
	(f) ..	60·93	60·13	61·72	60·40	68·11	43·15	30·79
Rural	(a) ..	508,339	252,562	255,777	163,373	124,317	8,286	7,689
	(b) ..	98,466	49,012	49,454	30,298	23,503	2,716	1,802
	(c) ..	214,053	104,287	109,766	69,128	61,489	984	606
	(d) ..	19·37	19·41	19·33	18·55	18·91	32·78	23·44
	(e) ..	42·11	41·29	42·91	42·31	49·46	11·88	7·88
	(f) ..	61·48	60·70	62·24	60·86	68·37	44·66	31·32
Urban	(a) ..	6,088	3,123	2,965	1,656	805	388	293
	(b) ..	933	443	490	244	230	43	50
	(c) ..	14	10	4	7	..	..	..
	(d) ..	15·33	14·19	16·53	14·73	28·57	11·08	17·06
	(e) ..	0·23	0·32	0·13	0·42	..	..	..
	(f) ..	15·56	14·51	16·66	15·15	28·57	11·08	17·06
				Ganjam				
Total	(a) ..	1,872,530	899,329	973,201	528,373	393,176	36,942	32,298
	(b) ..	308,298	147,949	160,349	88,840	83,248	5,824	7,823
	(c) ..	188,001	92,319	95,682	59,714	52,301	1,469	2,185
	(d) ..	16·44	16·45	16·48	16·81	21·17	15·77	24·22
	(e) ..	10·04	10·27	9·83	11·30	13·30	3·98	6·77
	(f) ..	26·50	26·72	26·31	28·11	34·47	19·75	30·99
Rural	(a) ..	1,716,686	819,464	897,222	488,642	380,895	33,022	29,257
	(b) ..	284,829	135,967	148,862	82,057	78,920	5,040	7,225
	(c) ..	187,118	91,651	95,467	59,308	52,225	1,268	2,181
	(d) ..	16·59	16·59	16·59	16·79	20·72	15·26	24·69
	(e) ..	10·90	11·18	10·64	12·14	13·71	3·84	7·45
	(f) ..	27·49	27·77	27·23	28·93	34·43	19·10	32·14
Urban	(a) ..	155,844	79,865	75,979	39,731	12,281	3,920	3,041
	(b) ..	23,469	11,982	11,487	6,783	4,328	784	598
	(c) ..	883	668	215	406	76	201	4
	(d) ..	15·06	15·00	15·12	17·07	35·24	20·00	19·66
	(e) ..	0·57	0·84	0·28	1·02	0·62	5·13	0·13
	(f) ..	15·63	15·84	15·40	18·09	35·86	25·13	19·79

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Sundargarh				
Total	(a) ..	758,617	396,214	362,403	252,755	130,274	8,420	7,528
	(b) ..	73,134	37,172	35,962	22,772	12,699	2,263	1,548
	(c) ..	440,910	220,058	220,852	134,823	88,379	2,577	3,624
	(d) ..	9·64	9·38	9·92	9·01	9·75	26·88	20·56
	(e) ..	58·12	55·54	60·94	53·34	67·84	30·61	48·14
	(f) ..	67·76	64·92	70·86	62·35	77·59	57·49	68·70
Rural	(a) ..	622,857	312,927	309,930	193,413	118,329	6,987	7,306
	(b) ..	61,474	30,309	31,165	18,308	11,104	2,134	1,508
	(c) ..	403,162	201,210	201,952	123,090	81,545	2,405	3,594
	(d) ..	9·87	9·69	10·06	9·47	9·38	30·54	20·64
	(e) ..	64·73	64·30	65·16	63·64	68·91	34·42	49·19
	(f) ..	74·60	73·99	75·22	73·11	78·29	64·96	69·83
Urban	(a) ..	135,760	83,287	52,473	59,342	11,945	1,433	222
	(b) ..	11,660	6,863	4,797	4,464	1,595	129	40
	(c) ..	37,748	18,848	18,900	11,733	6,834	172	30
	(d) ..	8·59	8·24	9·14	7·52	13·35	9·00	18·02
	(e) ..	27·80	22·63	36·02	19·77	57·21	12·00	13·51
	(f) ..	36·39	30·87	45·16	27·29	70·56	21·00	31·53
				Dhenkanal				
Total	(a) ..	1,028,935	516,843	512,092	306,860	118,400	25,345	17,755
	(b) ..	187,156	93,113	94,043	56,356	32,079	6,106	6,499
	(c) ..	143,484	71,406	72,078	44,458	28,059	2,087	2,427
	(d) ..	18·19	18·02	18·36	18·37	27·09	24·09	36·60
	(e) ..	13·94	13·82	14·08	14·49	23·70	8·23	13·67
	(f) ..	32·13	31·84	32·44	32·86	50·79	32·32	50·27
Rural	(a) ..	981,847	490,880	490,967	293,329	116,156	23,867	17,326
	(b) ..	180,118	89,915	90,203	54,870	31,009	5,776	6,294
	(c) ..	141,945	70,697	71,248	44,150	27,842	2,063	2,416
	(d) ..	18·34	18·32	18·37	18·71	26·70	24·20	36·33
	(e) ..	14·46	14·40	14·51	15·05	23·97	8·64	13·94
	(f) ..	32·80	32·72	32·88	33·76	50·67	32·84	50·27
Urban	(a) ..	47,088	25,963	21,125	13,531	2,244	1,478	429
	(b) ..	7,038	3,198	3,840	1,486	1,070	330	205
	(c) ..	1,539	709	830	308	217	24	11
	(d) ..	14·95	12·32	18·18	10·98	47·68	22·33	47·79
	(e) ..	3·27	2·73	3·93	2·28	9·67	1·62	2·56
	(f) ..	18·22	15·05	22·11	13·26	57·35	23·95	50·35

STATEMENT X. 42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Puri				
Total	(a) ..	1,865,439	930,663	934,776	556,094	92,932	27,307	24,755
	(b) ..	264,615	131,385	133,230	81,236	39,256	4,622	8,874
	(c) ..	67,474	32,976	34,498	20,509	14,535	692	1,559
	(d) ..	14·19	14·12	14·25	14·61	42·24	16·93	35·85
	(e) ..	3·62	3·54	3·69	3·69	15·64	2·53	6·30
	(f) ..	17·81	17·66	17·94	18·30	57·88	19·46	42·15
Rural	(a) ..	1,732,033	856,043	875,990	513,321	87,225	26,030	23,917
	(b) ..	253,270	125,641	127,629	78,272	37,201	4,480	8,574
	(c) ..	65,896	32,090	33,806	20,203	14,303	692	1,559
	(d) ..	14·62	14·68	14·57	15·25	42·65	17·21	35·85
	(e) ..	3·80	3·75	3·86	3·94	16·40	2·66	6·52
	(f) ..	18·42	18·43	18·43	19·19	59·05	19·87	42·63
Urban	(a) ..	133,406	74,620	58,786	42,773	5,707	1,277	838
	(b) ..	11,345	5,744	5,601	2,964	2,055	142	300
	(c) ..	1,578	886	692	306	232	...	...
	(d) ..	8·50	7·70	9·53	6·93	36·00	11·12	35·80
	(e) ..	1·18	1·19	1·18	0·72	4·07	...	...
	(f) ..	9·68	8·89	10·71	7·65	40·07	11·12	35·80
				Keonjhar				
Total	(a) ..	743,315	375,090	368,225	219,780	115,131	9,163	6,724
	(b) ..	102,942	51,163	51,779	28,985	13,204	2,410	2,059
	(c) ..	350,389	174,156	176,233	100,907	70,769	2,321	2,579
	(d) ..	13·85	13·64	14·06	13·19	11·47	26·30	30·62
	(e) ..	47·14	46·43	47·86	45·91	61·47	25·33	38·36
	(f) ..	60·99	60·07	61·92	59·10	72·94	51·63	68·93
Rural	(a) ..	711,351	357,133	354,218	208,953	111,381	8,857	6,593
	(b) ..	98,594	48,734	49,860	27,634	12,495	2,318	1,988
	(c) ..	339,404	168,504	170,900	97,419	68,696	2,276	2,555
	(d) ..	13·86	13·65	14·08	13·22	11·22	26·17	30·15
	(e) ..	47·71	47·18	48·25	46·62	61·68	25·70	38·75
	(f) ..	61·57	60·83	62·33	59·84	72·90	51·87	68·90
Urban	(a) ..	31,964	17,957	14,007	10,827	3,750	306	131
	(b) ..	4,348	2,429	1,919	1,351	709	92	71
	(c) ..	10,985	5,652	5,333	3,488	2,073	45	24
	(d) ..	13·60	13·53	13·70	12·48	18·91	30·07	54·20
	(e) ..	34·37	31·48	38·07	32·22	55·28	14·71	18·32
	(f) ..	47·97	45·01	51·77	44·70	74·19	44·78	72·52

STATEMENT X.42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*contd.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Cuttack				
Total	(a) ..	3,060,320	1,531,240	1,529,080	885,070	122,197	51,379	37,750
	(b) ..	547,922	271,982	275,940	167,262	53,337	7,932	9,351
	(c) ..	85,863	43,481	42,382	25,879	11,454	929	988
	(d) ..	17·90	17·76	18·05	18·90	43·65	15·44	24·77
	(e) ..	2·81	2·84	2·77	2·92	9 37	1·81	2·62
	(f) ..	20·71	20·60	20·82	21·82	53·02	17·25	27·39
Rural	(b) ..	2,851,823	1,411,672	1,440,051	817,207	116,535	46,041	36,547
	(b) ..	527,252	261,854	265,398	161,038	51,643	7,440	9,206
	(c) ..	84,426	42,645	41,781	25,357	11,240	929	985
	(d) ..	18·49	18·55	18·43	19·71	44·32	16·16	25·19
	(e) ..	2·96	3·02	2·90	3·10	9·65	2·02	2·70
	(f) ..	21·45	21·57	21·33	22·81	53·97	18·18	27·89
Urban	(a) ..	208,597	119,568	89,029	67,863	5,662	5,338	1,203
	(b) ..	20,670	10,128	10,542	6,224	1,694	492	145
	(c) ..	1,437	836	601	522	214	..	3
	(d) ..	9·91	8·47	11·84	9·17	29·92	9·22	12·05
	(e) ..	0·69	0·70	0·68	0·77	3·78	..	0·25
	(f) ..	10·60	9·17	12·52	9·94	33·70	9·22	12·30
				Mayurbhanj				
Total	(a) ..	1,204,043	604,756	599,287	362,091	261,627	20,377	18,077
	(b) ..	104,273	52,647	51,626	30,753	22,586	6,369	5,276
	(c) ..	729,764	361,924	367,840	224,086	184,693	6,279	6,004
	(d) ..	8·66	8·71	8·61	8·49	8·63	31·26	29·19
	(e) ..	60·61	59·85	61·38	61·89	70 59	30·81	33·21
	(f) ..	69·27	68·56	69·99	70·38	79·22	62·07	62·40
Rural	(a) ..	1,175,623	589,057	586,566	354,225	260,033	19,857	17,818
	(b) ..	101,873	50,828	50,045	29,732	22,124	6,295	5,101
	(c) ..	727,074	360,348	366,726	223,279	184,322	6,254	6,000
	(d) ..	8·58	8·63	8·53	8·39	8·51	31·70	28·63
	(e) ..	61·85	61·17	62·52	3·03	70·88	31·50	33·67
	(f) ..	70·43	69·80	71·05	71·42	79·39	63·20	62·30
Urban	(a) ..	28,420	15,699	12,721	7,866	1,594	520	259
	(b) ..	3,400	1,819	1,581	1,021	462	74	175
	(c) ..	2,690	1,576	1,114	807	371	25	4
	(d) ..	11·96	11·59	12·43	12·98	28·98	14·23	67·57
	(e) ..	9·47	10·04	8·76	10·26	23·27	4·81	1·54
	(f) ..	21·43	21·63	21·19	23·24	52·25	19·04	69·11

STATEMENT X.42

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same category, 1961—*concld.*

Total Rural Urban		Population P	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	Workers at Household Industry M	Workers at Household Industry F
				Balasore				
Total	(a) ..	1,415,923	717,340	698,583	410,366	43,134	9,316	9,524
	(b) ..	266,754	134,019	132,735	79,175	9,254	1,940	3,127
	(c) ..	96,007	47,530	48,477	27,529	16,871	806	726
	(d) ..	18·84	18·68	19·00	19·29	21·45	20·82	32·83
	(e) ..	6·78	6·63	6·94	6·71	39·11	8·65	7·62
	(f) ..	25·62	25·31	25·94	26·00	60·56	29·47	40·45
Rural	(a) ..	1,324,018	667,556	656,462	383,400	40,378	8,219	9,223
	(b) ..	261,162	130,452	130,710	77,147	8,867	1,911	3,078
	(c) ..	91,923	45,149	46,774	26,035	15,754	798	718
	(d) ..	19·72	19·54	19·91	20·12	21·96	23·25	33·37
	(e) ..	6·94	6·76	7·13	6·79	39·02	9·71	7·78
	(f) ..	26·66	26·30	27·04	26·91	60·98	32·96	41·15
Urban	(a) ..	91,905	49,784	42,121	26,966	2,756	1,097	301
	(b) ..	5,592	3,567	2,025	2,028	387	29	49
	(c) ..	4,084	2,381	1,703	1,494	1,117	8	8
	(d) ..	6·08	7·16	4·81	7·52	14·04	2·64	16·28
	(e) ..	4·44	4·78	4·04	5·54	40·53	0·73	2·66
	(f) ..	10·52	11·94	8·85	13·06	54·57	3·37	18·94

14. Of the total male and female workers in Household Industry, 35·25 per cent males and 42·78 females belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While there is no marked difference between these figures and the respective percentages of the rural areas, the urban areas reveal that only 18·71 per cent of the male and 33·82 per cent of the female workers belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It may be observed that the percentage of females is higher than that of males in both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural as well as urban areas. The rate of participation in both sexes of the Scheduled Castes is higher than that of the Scheduled Tribes in the total, rural and urban areas which goes to show that Scheduled Castes depend on Household Industries for their livelihood in larger numbers than the Scheduled Tribes.

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Educational standards of workers in Industrial Categories I, IV and V in urban areas

15. The number of workers in each of the Categories I, IV and V togther with the number of illiterates and literate persons is given below:

	I As Cultivator Males	I As Cultivator Females	IV At Household Industry Males	IV At Household Industry Females	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry Males	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry Females
Total workers ..	**25,907**	**4,640**	**20,919**	**9,282**	**53,961**	**4,279**
Illiterates ..	12,458	4,257	8,998	8,163	14,797	3,889
Literates ..	13,449	383	11,921	1,119	39,164	390

The above figures extracted from Table B-III Part A which deals with industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only reveal that the number of male workers in Category V and of female workers in Category IV are higher than the remaining two categories. The conspicuous feature noticeable from the above figures is the excess of male literate workers in all the three categories of urban areas. The different educational levels in each of the above three categories are shown in the following statement. The absolute figures and the proportion per 1,000 persons of each sex will give a comparable idea regarding the standards of literacy in Household Industry, in Cultivation and in manufacturing other than Household Industry.

STATEMENT X.43

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational standard among workers working as Cultivators, at Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry in Urban areas only

(*a*) Absolute figures, (*b*) Proportion per 1,000

Educational Standards		Total Population M	Total Population F	I Working as Cultivators M	I Working as Cultivators F	IV Working at Household Industry M	IV Working at Household Industry F	V Manufacturing other than Household Industry M	V Manufacturing other than Household Industry F
				ORISSA					
Total	(a) ..	**613,988**	**495,662**	**25,907**	**4,640**	**20,919**	**9,282**	**53,961**	**4,279**
	(b) ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**42**	**9**	**34**	**19**	**88**	**9**
Illiterate	(a) ..	260,679	358,981	12,458	4,257	8,998	8,163	14,797	3,889
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	48	12	35	23	57	11
Literate (without educational level)	(a) ..	228,799	109,036	11,087	351	10,372	916	26,151	279
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	48	3	45	8	114	3
Primary or Junior Basic	(a) ..	64,328	21,586	1,830	28	1,269	154	5,880	37
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	28	1	20	7	91	2
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	(a) ..	44,563	4,784	441	3	233	36	4,716	55
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	10	1	5	8	106	11
Technical diploma not equal to degree	(a) ..	1,320	37	13	—	3	—	313	..
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	10	—	2	..	237	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	(a) ..	1,015	97	9	—	14	—	20	2
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	9	—	14	—	20	21
University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	(a) ..	9,396	887	63	—	21	13	1,338	14
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	7	—	2	15	142	16
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	(a) ..	3,888	254	6	1	9	—	746	3
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	2	4	2	..	192	12
Engineering	(a) ..	1,366	1	2	—	3	—	693	..
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	1	—	2	—	507	..
Medicine	(a) ..	564	104	..	..	4	—	21	2
	(b) ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	7	—	37	19

STATEMENT X. 43

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each educational standard among workers working as Cultivators, at Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry in Urban areas only

(*a*) Absolute figures, (*b*) Proportion per 1,000

Educational Standards		Total Population		I Working as Cultivators		IV Working at Household Industry		V Manufacuring other than Household Industry	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture	(*a*) ..	98	1	1	1	1	..	1	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	1,000	10	1,000	10	..	10	..
Veterinary & Dairying	(*a*) ..	89	..	1	..	1	..	13	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	..	11	..	11	..	146	..
Technology	(*a*) ..	36	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	111	..
Teaching	(*a*) ..	630	140	..	..	..	..	2	..
	(*b*) ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	3	..
Others	(*a*) ..	1,105	8	2	..	..	..	12	1
	(*b*) ..	1,000	1,000	2	..	..	..	11	125

16. Comparison of the number of workers in the three industrial categories, namely, working as Cultivator, working at Household Industry and manufacturing other than Household Industry under different educational levels given in the above statement discloses the preponderance of male workers in all the educational standards of the last category. The proportion of male workers with different educational qualifications in Household Industry is comparable with those in Cultivation, as the differences between these two figures are narrow. But the proportion of males in these two categories is far below that of the manufacturing other than Household Industry which has the largest number of workers in each of the educational standards. In the case of female workers, the number employed as Cultivator as well as in manufacturing other than Household Industry is almost equal as evident from their proportions. These figures are much below the number of female workers in Household Industry which is the highest of all the three categories. As regards the educational standards, the proportion of literates without educational level and of persons with primary or junior basic education in Household Industry is higher than the corresponding figures in the remaining two categories. But the proportion of Matriculation or Higher Secondary in manufacturing other than Household Industry exceeds the corresponding figures in Household Industry.

SECONDARY OCCUPATIONS

Comparison of workers in Table B-VII Part A and Table B-XV

17. Table B-VII Part A deals with persons working principally (*i*) as Cultivators, (*ii*) as Agricultural Labourers or (*iii*) at Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work (*i*)at Household Industry, (*ii*) as Cultivator or (*iii*) as Agricultural Labourer while Table B-XV shows the sample households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry. The following statement gives the number of workers both in Cultivation and Household Industry as tabulated in Tables B-VII Part A and B-XV:

STATEMENT X. 44

Comparison of workers both in Cultivation and Household Industry

State/District		Persons whose Principal work is Cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry			Persons whose Principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in Cultivation			Workers in Cultivating Households who are also engaged in Household Industry		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	T	F.W.	H.W.
Orissa	T ..	**170,716**	**130,558**	**40,158**	**67,775**	**50,305**	**17,470**	**107,419**	**101,292**	**6,127**
	R ..	**170,324**	**130,216**	**40,108**	**66,480**	**49,255**	**17,225**	**106,094**	**100,300**	**5,794**
	U ..	**392**	**342**	**50**	**1,295**	**1,050**	**245**	**1,325**	**992**	**333**
Kalahandi	T ..	6,268	4,940	1,328	2,742	1,932	810	4,035	3,707	328
	R ..	6,201	4,876	1,325	2,717	1,908	809	3,959	3,679	280
	U ..	67	64	3	25	24	1	76	28	48
Koraput	T ..	10,312	6,296	4,016	2,385	1,417	968	5,951	5,692	259
	R ..	10,305	6,291	4,014	2,187	1,259	928	5,854	5,628	226
	U ..	7	5	2	198	158	40	97	64	33
Sambalpur	T ..	23,619	16,184	7,435	14,484	9,332	5,152	16,281	15,382	899
	R ..	23,568	16,144	7,424	14,385	9,313	5,072	16,190	15,300	890
	U ..	51	40	11	99	19	80	91	82	9
Bolangir	T ..	14,210	9,676	4,534	3,626	2,689	937	7,619	6,855	764
	R ..	14,206	9,672	4,534	3,438	2,534	904	7,399	6,721	678
	U ..	4	4	..	188	155	33	220	134	86
Baudh-Khondmals	T ..	174	112	62	179	147	32	3,162	3,012	150
	R ..	172	110	62	83	80	3	3,110	2,965	145
	U ..	2	2	..	96	67	29	52	47	5
Ganjam	T ..	13,654	9,688	3,966	7,589	5,835	1,754	11,419	10,823	596
	R ..	13,594	9,630	3,964	7,477	5,739	1,738	11,274	10,702	572
	U ..	60	58	2	112	96	16	145	121	24
Sundargarh	T ..	6,627	4,369	2,258	1,918	1,197	721	3,056	2,874	182
	R ..	6,587	4,357	2,230	1,824	1,120	704	2,972	2,833	139
	U ..	40	12	28	94	77	17	84	41	43
Dhenkanal	T ..	10,859	8,011	2,848	5,110	3,851	1,259	8,235	7,741	494
	R ..	10,764	7,916	2,848	4,872	3,627	1,245	8,071	7,600	471
	U ..	95	95	..	238	224	14	164	141	23
Puri	T ..	16,369	14,776	1,593	6,005	5,106	899	11,480	10,746	734
	R ..	16,369	14,776	1,593	5,980	5,082	898	11,401	10,681	720
	U ..	..	..	..	25	24	1	79	65	14
Keonjhar	T ..	8,577	6,407	2,170	2,298	1,573	725	4,975	4,772	203
	R ..	8,566	6,397	2,169	2,257	1,539	718	4,959	4,758	201
	U ..	11	10	1	41	34	7	16	14	2
Cuttack	T ..	23,833	23,207	626	9,353	8,794	559	12,205	11,397	808
	R ..	23,791	23,165	626	9,220	8,661	559	12,120	11,325	795
	U ..	42	42	..	133	133	..	85	72	13
Mayurbhanj	T ..	21,100	12,841	8,259	9,168	6,075	3,093	13,575	13,211	364
	R ..	21,093	12,835	8,258	9,139	6,046	3,093	13,530	13,174	356
	U ..	7	6	1	29	29	..	45	37	8
Balasore	T ..	15,114	14,051	1,063	2,918	2,357	561	5,426	5,080	346
	R ..	15,108	14,047	1,061	2,901	2,347	554	5,255	4,934	321
	U ..	6	4	2	17	10	7	171	146	25

F. W.-Family Worker; H. W.-Hired Worker

18. Wide disparity between the figures in Table B-VII Part A and Table B-XV can be attributed to the different methods of tabulation. The Table B-VII Part A is compiled on full count basis from the data in the enumeration slips, while the Table B-XV is based on 20 per cent of the Sampled Household Schedules. The uneven distribution of the Samples is reflected in the Table B-XV. The figures shown in the last three columns represent the number of workers in the 20 per cent of the Sample Households. Therefore, it may have to be multiplied by 5 to obtain comparative values. But such a course widens the disparity between the two sets of figures, which leads to doubt whether there is an under-statement of figures in Table B-VII Part A either due to enumeration or tabulation faults or whether there is an exaggeration of the number of workers in the Sampled Households. It may also be possible that both these errors have combined to some extent resulting in the marked difference.

Workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service also working additionally at household industry

19. The economic activities of the working population are classified into nine Divisions according to the Standard Industrial Classification. The number of workers of both sexes employed in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service together with the number of persons additionally working at Household Industry in each Division are given below :

*Division		Principal Work		Additional Work at Household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Division 0	..	78,936	26,127	1,094	308
Division 1	..	17,042	9,891	110	9
Division 2 & 3	..	72,998	13,199	86	54
Division 4	..	29,117	1,741	116	32
Division 5	..	6,717	113	27	..
Division 6	..	111,622	35,840	644	314
Division 7	..	49,098	2,618	106	2
Division 8	..	683,335	331,393	3,370	2,065
Division 9	..	3,630	780	21	34

20. The above figures which are extracted from the State Table B-VII Part B indicate that 5,574 males and 2,818 females are working additionally at Household Industry out of 1,052,495 male and 421,702 female workers. Only 0·5 per cent of the males and 0·7 per cent of the female s have secondary work in Household Industry which is too low. However, the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in each industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of workers also in Household Industry for the State aud selected districts is given in the following statement:

* For description of Code Numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V

STATEMENT X. 45

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of Workers also in Household Industry for Orissa, 1961

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Div sion and Major Group			Males	Females
P. W. Division	0	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	0	..	1	N
Division	2 & 3	..	13	11
Major Group	20	..	7	1
Major Group	23	..	1	N
Major Group	24	..	1	3
Major Group	28	..	3	6
Major Group	39	..	N	1
P. W. Major Group	00	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	1	..	2	..
Major Group	10	..	2	..
Division	2 & 3	..	26	1
Major Group	20	..	24	1
Major Group	21	..	1	..
Major Group	28	..	1	..
P. W. Major Group	01	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	2	..
Major Group	20	..	1	..
Major Group	28	..	1	..
P. W. Major Group	02	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	0	..	1	N
Division	2 & 3	..	6	6
Major Group	20	..	1	1
Major Group	23	..	1	N
Major Group	24	..	3	3
Major Group	28	.	1	1
Major Group	34-35	..	N	1
Major Group	39	..	..	1
P. W. Major Group	03	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	0	..	1	1
Major Group	04	..	1	1
Division	2 & 3	..	25	41
Major Group	20	..	13	2
Major Group	23	..	4	..
Major Group	28	..	7	39
P. W. Major Group	04	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	0	..	N	1
Major Group	02	..	..	1
Division	2 & 3	..	3	10
Major Group	20	..	N	1
Major Group	24	..	2	8
P. W. Division	1	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	6	1
Major Group	28	..	5	1
P. W. Major Group	10	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	6	1
Major Group	28	..	5	1
P. W. Division	2 & 3	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	1	4
Major Group	20	..	N	2
Major Group	23	..	N	1
Major Group	28	..	N	1
P. W. Major Group	20	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	2 & 3	..	4	5
Major Group	20	..	1	3
Major Group	23	..	N	1
Major Group	28	..	2	1
P. W. Major Group	21	..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division	0	..	1	6
Major Group	03	..	..	6
Major Group	04	..	1	..
Division	2 & 3	..	15	11
Major Group	21	..	14	..

P. W. = Principal Work A. W. = Additional Work

* For description of Code Numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V

STATEMENT X.45

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of Workers also in Household Industry for Orissa, 1961—*contd.*

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry division and Major Group	Males	Females
Major Group 27	1	..
Major Group 36	..	11
P. W. Major Group 22	1,000	1,000
P. W. Major Group 23	1,000	1;000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	..	·14
Major Group 23	..	4
Major Group 32	..	9
Major Group 39	..	2
P. W. Major Group 27	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	1	3
Major Group 27	N	3
Major Group 28	1	..
P. W. Major Group 28	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	N	3
Major Group 28	N	2
Major Group 34-35	..	1
Major Group 39	..	1
P. W. Major Group 29	1,000	1,000
P. W. Major Group 30	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	1	..
Major Group 24	1	..
P. W. Major Group 31	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	2	17
Major Group 23	..	17
Major Group 28	1	..
Major Group 31	1	..
P. W. Major Group 34-35	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	1	4
Major Group 33	..	2
Major Group 39	..	1
P. W. Major Group 36	1,000	1,000

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Divis.on and Major Group	Males	Females
P. W. Major Group 38	1,000	1,000
P. W. Major Group 39	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0	1	..
Major Group 04	1	..
Division 2 & 3	3	2
Major Group 20	N	1
Major Group 28	..	1
Major Group 29	2	..
Major Group 36	1	..
P. W. Division 4	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	4	18
Major Group 20	N	1
Major Group 22	1	6
Major Group 23	N	6
Major Group 24	N	5
Major Group 28	1	1
P. W. Major Group 40	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	4	18
Major Group 20	N	1
Major Group 22	1	6
Major Group 23	N	6
Major Group 24	N	5
Major Group 28	1	
P. W. Division 5	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0	1	..
Major Group 04	1	..
Division 1	1	..
Major Group 10	1	..
Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major Group 23	1	..
Major Group 28	1	..

STATEMENT X. 45

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of Workers also in Household Industry for Orissa, 1961—*contd.*

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
P. W. Major Group 50	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0	1	..
Major Group 04	1	..
Division 1	1	..
Major Group 10	1	..
Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major Group 23	1	..
Major Group 28	1	..
P. W. Major Group 51	1,000	1,000
A. W. Divsion 0	2	..
Major Group 01	1	..
Major Group 02	1	..
Division 2 & 3	3	..
Major Group 23	1	..
Major Group 25	1	..
Major Group 37	1	..
Major Group 39	1	..
P. W. Division 6	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2& 3	5	8
Major Group 20	1	4
Major Group 23	1	1
Major Group 24	1	N
Major Group 28	1	2
P. W. Major Group 60-63	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	17	26
Major Group 20	6	4
Major Group 22	2	4
Major Group 23	1	9
Major Group 24	4	4
Major Group 28	..	4
Major Group 29	1	..

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
Major Group 30	1	..
Major Group 34-35	1	..
Major Group 38	1	..
P. W. Major Group 64—68	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	5	8
Major Group 20	1	4
Major Group 23	1	1
Major Group 28	1	2
P. W. Major Group 69	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	1	5
Major Group 20	N	5
P. W. Division 7	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2& 3	2	1
Major Group 20	N	1
Major Group 34-35	1	..
P. W. Major Group 70-71	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2& 3	2	N
Major Group 34-35	1	..
P. W. Major Group 72	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3	2	..
Major Group 36	2	..
P. W. Major Group 73	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0	1	..
Major Group 04	1	..
Division 2 & 3	2	16
Major Group 20	1	16
P. W. Division 8	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0	1	N
Major Group 04	1	N
Division 2 & 3	4	6
Major Group 20	N	1

STATEMENT X. 45

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of Workers also in Household Industry for Orissa, 1961—*contd.*

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
Major Group 22 ..	1	1
Major Group 23 ..	1	N
Major Group 24 ..	N	1
Major Group 28 ..	1	1
P. W. Major Group 80 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3 ..	1	3
Major Group 23 ..	1	N
Major Group 27 ..	N	1
Major Group 28 ..	N	2
P. W. Major Group 81 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	1	N
Division 2 & 3 ..	1	6
Major Group 20 ..	N	1
Major Group 22 ..	N	1
Major Group 23 ..	1	1
Major Group 27 ..	N	2
Major Group 29 ..	..	1
P. W. Major Group 82 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3 ..	4	6
Major Group 20 ..	1	..
Major Group 23 ..	1	1
Major Group 27 ..	..	1
Major Group 28 ..	1	3
Major Group 32 ..	1	..
Major Group 36 ..	N	1
P. W. Major Group 83 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	N	5
Major Group 04 ..	..	5
Division 1 ..	N	2
Major Group 10 ..	N	2
Division 2 & 3 ..	3	..
Major Group 23 ..	1	..

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
Major Group 29 ..	1	..
P. W. Major Group 84 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3 ..	2	..
Major Group 23 ..	1	..
P. W. Major Group 85 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	2	..
Major Group 01 ..	1	..
Major Group 04 ..	1	..
Division 2 & 3 ..	6	..
Major Group 23 ..	1	..
Major Group 24 ..	2	..
Major Group 25 ..	1	..
Major Group 37 ..	1	..
Major Group 39 ..	1	..
P. W. Major Group 86 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	1	..
Major Group 02 ..	1	..
Division 2 & 3 ..	3	8
Major Group 20 ..	1	..
Major Group 23 ..	..	7
Major Group 27 ..	1	1
Major Group 28 ..	..	1
Major Group 36 ..	1	..
P. W. Major Group 87 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	1	..
Major Group 01 ..	1	..
Division 2 & 3 ..	6	..
A. W. Major Group 20 ..	1	..
Major Group 25 ..	2	..
Major Group 28 ..	2	..
Major Group 39 ..	1	..

STATEMENT X. 45

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable number of Workers also in Household Industry for Orissa, 1961—*concld.*

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
P. W. Major Group 88 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 2 & 3 ..	2	4
Major Group 20 ..	N	1
Major Group 24 ..	N	1
Major Group 28 ..	N	1
P. W. Major Group 89 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	1	N
Major Group 04 ..	1	N
Division 2 & 3 ..	6	6
Major Group 20 ..	N	1
Major Group 22 ..	1	2
Major Group 23 ..	1	N
Major Group 24 ..	1	1
Major Group 28 ..	2	1
P. W. Divison 9 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	2	1

Principal work Additional work at Household Industry Division and Major Group	Males	Females
Major Group 04 ..	1	1
Division 2 & 3 ..	4	42
Major Group 20 ..	N	19
Major Group 22 ..	3	13
Major Group 24 ..	1	..
Major Group 26 ..	..	9
Major Group 30 ..	..	1
P. W. Major Group 90 ..	1,000	1,000
A. W. Division 0 ..	2	1
Major Group 04 ..	..	..
Division 2 & 3 ..	4	42
A. W. Major Group 20 ..	N	19
Major Group 22 ..	3	13
Major Group 24 ..	1	..
Major Group 26 ..	..	9
Major Group 30 ..	..	1

21. Divisions and Major Groups with nil or negligible figures have been omitted from the above statement. The principal workers in Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting) having secondary occupation in Division 2 & 3 constitute 13 males and 11 females out of 1,000 of each sex and their secondary means of livelihood is mostly confined to the Major Groups 20, 24 and 28. A small number of workers in Major Group 02, Forestry and Logging and Major Group 03, Fishing, are working in the Household Industries pertaining to Foodstuffs, Textile and Manufacture of Wooden Products (Major Groups 20, 24 and 28). The negligible proportions of 6 males and 1 female out of 1,000 of each sex in Division 1. Mining and Quarrying. working additionally at Household Industry are concentrated in Major Group 28. Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products. Some of the principal workers in Division 2 & 3, Manufacturing, are also additionally working at Household Industry in the same Division although the ratio of 1 male and 4 females out of 1,000 of each sex is exceedingly low. It may be interesting to find the principal workers in Major Group 21 working additionally at the Household Industry in the same Major Group. Other Major Groups 22, 23, 27 to 31, 34 and 35, 36, 38 and 39 have also meagre number of secondary workers in Division 2 & 3. In Division 4, Construction, the ratio of workers engaged in additional work at Household Industry works out at 4 males and 18 females out of 1,000 of each sex and they are found in the secondary occupations of Major Groups 20, 22, 23, 24 and 28. The secondary workers at Househlod Industry of the principal workers in Division 5 constitute one in one thousand in Division 0, and 2 out of 1,000 in Division 2 & 3. There are 5 males and 8 females

out of 1,000 of each sex of the principal workers in Division 6, Trade and Commerce, who are working additionally at Household Industry in Division 2 & 3 and they are spread over the Major Groups 20, 23, 24 and 28. Division 7, Transport, Storage and Communications has recorded a small proportion of 2 males and 1 female having secondary work in Division 2 & 3 while the proportion of 4 males and 6 females in Division 8. Services, is comparatively higher. Insignificant number of workers in the Major Groups 81 to 89 have been returned as having secondary source of occupation at Household Industry. Division 9, activities not adequately classified, has also a small ratio of 4 males and 42 females out of 1,000 of each sex working additionally at Household Industry under Division 2 & 3.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Comparison of the proportion of workers according to National Classification of Occupations in Household Industry, Manufacturing and Other Services

22. The occupational classification of workers in each industrial category other than the Categories I and II is described in Table B-V. All the workers are divided into ten broad Divisions according to their occupations and each Division is subdivided into ten Major Groups. The description of the Divisions and Major Groups are given in Table B-V. The following statement shows the proportion of workers in Household Industry, Manufacturing and Other Services out of 1,000 of total population in each sex of Industrial Categories III to IX :

STATEMENT X.46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other Services

*Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions		T ..	214	368	55	20	518	498
		R ..	260	387	19	15	537	490
		U ..	66	160	170	74	458	581
Division	0	T ..	3	16	17	10	948	956
		R ..	3	..	N	..	983	996
		U ..	6	41	68	27	849	893
Group	00	T ..	..	..	139	..	518	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	275	..
		U ..	..	..	181	..	594	1,000
Group	01	T ..	..	..	264	..	708	..
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
		U ..	..	..	267	..	705	..
Group	02	T ..	..	..	..	..	989	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	996	1,000
		U ..	..	..	..	..	944	1,000
Group	03	T ..	29	3	9	8	874	950
		R ..	30	..	N	..	970	1,000
		U ..	28	4	22	11	728	930

Note —(1)Figures in the statement show proportion out of 1,000 workers of each sex in Categories III to IX in respect of Total, Rural and Urban separately.

*(2)For description of Code Numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

STATEMENT X.46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other Services– *contd.*

*Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	04	T ..	..	..	25	15	953	948
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	57	30	891	897
Group	05	T ..	..	..	3	9	996	990
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	19	21	968	975
Group	06	T ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	07	T ..	..	..	8	10	946	979
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	28	36	809	875
Group	08	T	63	447	64	61	872	484
		R ..	49	..	..	..	951	1,000
		U ..	96	508	220	82	680	310
Group	09	T ..	..	–	312	30	539	61
		R ..	..	–	..	..	735	..
		U ..	..	–	426	71	468	143
Group	0X	T ..	..	..	N	..	1,000	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	2	..	998	1,000
Division	1	T ..	..	..	68	13	784	906
		R ..	..	..	1	..	954	936
		U ..	..	..	168	33	530	862
Group	10	T ..	..	..	..	..	995	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	..	..	..	977	1,000
Group	13	T ..	..	..	243	34	286	783
		R ..	..	..	11	..	494	861
		U ..	..	..	294	102	240	627
Division	2	T ..	..	..	70	38	892	927
		R ..	..	..	..	..	996	1,000
		U ..	..	..	114	45	825	915
Group	20	T ..	..	..	80	355	874	645
		R ..	..	..	..	..	972	1,000
		U ..	..	..	207	529	720	471
Group	21	T –	–	–	26	214	951	786
		R ..	..	–	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U ..	..	–	27	265	948	735
Group	22	T ..	..	–	68	..	932	1,000
		R ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		U ..	..	..	68	..	932	1,000

STATEMENT X.46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (ii) Other Services—*contd.*

*Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	28	T	..	..	68	27	889	939
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	101	30	836	931
Group	29	T	..	..	78	..	890	937
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	174	..	753	892
Division	3	T	..	..	..	..	56	12
		R	..	..	..	..	2	1
		U	..	..	..	..	146	85
Group	32	T	..	..	..	..	923	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	506	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	955	1,000
Group	33	T	..	..	..	..	135	43
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	217	188
Division	4	T	..	395	383	..	34	10
		R	..	415	385	..	N	..
		U	..	185	329	..	378	295
Group	40	T	..	569	..	..	71	1,000
		R	..	638	..	..	..	..
		U	..	173	..	..	476	1,000
Group	41	T	..	459	390	..	17	18
		R	..	466	526	..	N	..
		U	..	302	159	..	388	581
Group	43	T	..	36	130	..	..	..
		R	..	29	124	..	..	..
		U	..	116	269	..	..	..
Group	44	T	..	18	430	..	..	..
		R	..	14	425	..	..	..
		U	..	125	597	..	..	..
Division	5	T	..	2	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	23	..	..	..	..
Group	50	T	..	3	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	24	..	..	..	..
Division	6	T	..	..	..	..	62	425
		R	..	..	..	..	10	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	102	425
Group	62	T	..	..	..	..	857	..
		R	..	..	..	..	857	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT X. 46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other Services—*contd.*

Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	64	T	..	..	..	..	40	..
		R	..	..	..	..	4	..
		U	..	..	..	..	59	..
Group	67	T	..	..	..	..	415	930
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	579	930
Group	68	T	..	..	..	..	118	..
		R	..	..	..	..	21	..
		U	..	..	..	..	152	..
Divisions 7 and 8		T	345	450	97	26	499	512
		R	388	467	35	19	554	511
		U	151	235	378	111	256	518
Group	70	T	801	985	199	15	..	..
		R	936	995	64	5	..	..
		U	166	744	834	256	..	..
Group	71	T	591	969	409	31	..	..
		R	836	979	164	21	..	..
		U	306	913	694	87	..	..
Group	72	T	450	886	550	114	..	..
		R	951	952	49	48	..	..
		U	78	634	922	366	..	..
Group	73	T	767	961	204	39	..	..
		R	900	981	100	19	..	..
		U	171	638	671	362	..	..
Group	74	T	823	926	177	74	..	..
		R	973	981	27	19	..	..
		U	473	857	527	144	..	..
Group	75	T	530	705	308	269	135	21
		R	895	730	105	270	N	..
		U	76	435	561	261	302	250
Group	76	T	..	..	310	958	675	42
		R	..	..	226	889	750	111
		U	..	..	373	1,000	619	..
Group	77	T	784	..	139	..	..	..
		R	902	..	79	..	..	..
		U	369	..	351	..	..	..
Group	78	T	60	950	746	..	192	50
		R	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		U	28	917	771	..	199	83
Group	79	T	29	259	96	256	..	..
		R	35	308	69	151	..	..
		U	15	65	151	668	..	..

STATEMENT X. 46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other Services—*contd.*

Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	80	T	124	795	492	101	382	101
		R	136	863	304	96	560	41
		U	112	574	680	115	205	295
Group	81	T	890	975	110	25	..	..
		R	925	979	75	21	..	..
		U	634	940	366	60	..	..
Group	82	T	665	905	122	77	179	12
		R	836	925	103	70	61	6
		U	174	401	177	274	518	167
Group	83	T	151	440	849	560	..	..
		R	168	515	832	485	..	..
		U	135	281	865	719	..	..
Group	84	T	810	954	190	46	..	—
		R	929	989	71	11	..	..
		U	575	711	425	289	..	..
Group	85	T	952	959	44	41	4	..
		R	985	960	15	40	N	..
		U	612	937	343	63	44	..
Group	86	T	7	901	244	..	749	99
		R	15	868	635	..	350	132
		U	5	1,000	111	..	884	..
Group	87	T	..	..	..	231	..	507	..
		R	..	..	..	202	..	741	..
		U	..	..	..	238	..	452	..
Group	89	T	..	..	..	17	7	935	975
		R	..	..	..	1	1	998	997
		U	..	..	..	131	60	495	759
Division	9	T	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	90	T	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Group	91	T	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	92	T	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	93	T	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000

STATEMENT X. 46

Proportions of Males and Females employed in each Occupational Division and Group in (i) Household Industry, (ii) Manufacturing and (iii) Other Services—*concld.*

Occupational Division and Group			Household Industry		Manufacturing		Other Services	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	94	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	95	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	96	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Group	97	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Group	99	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Division	X	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	X8	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
Group	X9	T	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		R	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000
		U	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000

23. The distribution of workers shows that 518 males and 498 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex are in Other Services, 214 males and 368 females are in Household Industry and 55 males and 20 females are in Manufacturing Industries. The rural/urban distribution shows that the proportion of workers of both sexes in Household Industry in the rural areas is considerably higher than the corresponding figures of the urban areas. This feature is not conspicuous in Other Services where the difference between the rural and urban figures is not considerable. The proportion of workers in the three industrial categories of Division 0 (Professional, Technical and Related workers) shows that 948 males and 956 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex are in Other Services compared to 17 males and 10 females in Manufacturing and 3 males and 16 females in Household Industry. The urban ratio is higher than the rural figures of Household Industry. The

low proportion of workers in Household Industry is confined to two groups only, 03 and 08, comprising physicians, artists, sculptors and modellers.

24. There are no workers in Household Industry under occupational Division 1 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers), Division 2 (Clerical and Related workers) and Division 3 (Sales Workers). Several number of workers are noticed in manufacturing while the largest number are found in Other Services. As the Household Industry has returned nil figures, comparability between these three industrial categories does not arise.

25. In Division 4 (Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers) 395 males and 383 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex are recorded at Household Industry as against 34 males and 10 females in Other Services. There are no workers in Manufacturing. The proportion in the rural areas is higher than in the urban areas in respect of Household Industry. The low proportion in Other Services is not comparable with that of Household Industry which may be due to the large number of workers taking part in Household Industry. They are spread over four Groups, 40, 41, 43 and 44. Division 5 (Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers) have negligible proportion of male workers in Household Industry while the corresponding figures in the other two categories are nil. In Division 6, workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, 62 males and 425 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex in this Division are recorded in Other Services while they are absent in Household Industry and Manufacturing.

26. Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified) is the most important Division as a majority of the workers in both sexes of Household Industry and Manufacturing are found in it besides a good number of workers in Other Services. The respective ratios show that 499 males and 512 females are in Other Services, 345 males and 450 females are at Household Industry and 97 males and 26 females are in Manufacturing out of 1,000 persons of each sex in this Division. While the rural proportion is higher than urban at Household Industry, the converse is true in the case of Manufacturing and Other Services. The workers in Household Industry are spread over all the Groups 70 to 86 except Group 76 and the proportions are invariably higher in the rural areas than the corresponding figures in Manufacturing. The workers in Manufacturing are also found in all the Groups 70 to 89 except Group 77 and their concentration in urban areas is conspicuous from the high figures. The workers in Other Services are limited to a few Groups, 75, 76, 78, 80, 82, 85, 86, 87 and 89 only, although the total number of workers are the highest in this category. In Division 9 and X, there are no workers in Household Industry and Manufacturing for comparison with those in Other Services.

HOUSEHOLDS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Number of households engaged in household industry

27. Economic data relating to household as a unit is collected for the first time in the present Census in the Household Schedule. Table B-X which divides all households into three important sectors of economic activity is tabulated on a 20 per cent sample of households and for total, rural and urban separately. This Table exhibits the four categories of households, namely, (*i*) households engaged r either in cultivation nor in household industry, (*ii*) households engaged in cultivation only, (*iii*) households engaged in household industry only and (*iv*) households engaged both in cultivation and in household industry. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 house holds among the four categories for the State and each district :

STATEMENT X.47

Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households, 1961

State/District		Households engaged: Neither in Cultivation nor at Household Industry	In Cultivation only	In Household Industry only	Both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1		2	3	4	5
Orissa	**Total**	**285**	**623**	**38**	**54**
	Rural	**248**	**658**	**37**	**57**
	Urban	**818**	**122**	**51**	**9**
Kalahandi	Total	327	602	38	33
	Rural	314	614	38	34
	Urban	749	211	26	14
Koraput	Total	347	591	32	30
	Rural	321	616	31	32
	Urban	840	112	41	7
Sambalpur	Total	285	577	55	83
	Rural	236	618	56	90
	Urban	867	80	47	6
Bolangir	Total	289	605	49	57
	Rural	264	630	48	58
	Urban	789	113	72	26
Baudh-Khondmals	Total	256	652	46	46
	Rural	252	658	45	45
	Urban	608	194	143	55
Ganjam	Total	357	533	61	49
	Rural	320	570	58	52
	Urban	789	105	99	7
Sundargarh	Total	361	585	21	33
	Rural	201	732	25	42
	Urban	918	72	8	2
Dhonkanal	Total	238	638	47	77
	Rural	220	656	45	79
	Urban	588	284	91	37
Puri	Total	261	640	37	62
	Rural	212	685	36	67
	Urban	864	89	42	5
Keonjhar	Total	225	690	23	62
	Rural	193	719	22	66
	Urban	813	150	31	6
Cuttack	Total	316	611	29	44
	Rural	281	646	27	46
	Urban	843	90	62	5
Mayurbhanj	Total	174	700	33	93
	Rural	159	713	33	95
	Urban	777	148	61	14
Balasore	Total	163	784	9	44
	Rural	130	817	7	46
	Urban	645	308	27	20

Note—T—1,000 households, R—1,000 households, U—1,000 households

28. The above statement discloses that 623 households out of 1,000 are engaged in Cultivation only, 285 households neither at Cultivation nor in Household Industry, 38 households at Household Industry and 54 households both at Cultivation and at Household Industry. The proportions in Household Industry as well as both in Cultivation and Household Industry are extremely low. Although the proportions in the rural areas do not materially differ from the total figures, the urban ratios indicate the highest concentration of households in column 2 of the above statement. 818 households out of 1,000 in the urban areas are engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry, 122 in Cultivation only, 51 in Household Industry and 9 in both Cultivation and Household Industry. Thus the three important sectors of economic activity of the households in the rural areas do not appear to be significant in the urban areas where non-agricultural occupations dominate the economic pursuits. However, the proportion of Household Industry in the urban areas is higher than the rural figures. The disposition in the districts presents identical pattern of distribution in rural and urban areas. Compared with the State figures, the proportion of households engaged at Household Industry in the districts of Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Dhenkanal has exceeded the State figures in total, rural and urban areas. The rural areas of Sambalpur district and the urban areas of Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts have also recorded higher proportions than the State average. In the remaining districts and the urban area of Sambalpur and rural area of Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts, the proportions are below that of the State which reflect on the comparatively backward character of the Household Industries of these areas. The proportion of households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry reveals that the districts of Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj have higher ratios than the State average in total, rural and urban areas. The rural areas of Sambalpur, Puri and Keonjhar districts and the urban areas of Kalahandi, Baudh-Khondmals and Balasore districts have recorded higher figures than that of the State. In the remaining areas, the proprtions are much lower than the State average:

Classification of households engaged in household industry according to I. S. I. C. by size of persons engaged

29. Households engaged in Household Industry only are classified by the nature of Household Industry and grouped under 1, 2, 3—5, 6—10 and more than 10 persons in Table B-XIV which is compiled on 20 per cent sample of households. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by the size of persons engaged:

STATEMENT X. 48

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban areas of the State classified by Size of Persons engaged

*Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of Persons engaged: 1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
			ORISSA					
All Industries								
Total	(a)	26,893	10,720	10,207	5,529	403	15	19
	(b)	1,000	399	379	206	15	N	1
Rural	(a)	24,511	9,582	9,511	5,050	340	9	19
	(b)	1,000	391	388	206	14	N	1
Urban	(a)	2,382	1,138	696	479	63	6	..
	(b)	1,000	478	292	201	26	3	..
Division 0								
Total	(a)	2,213	1,062	763	367	18	..	3
	(b)	1,000	480	345	166	8	..	1
Rural	(a)	2,065	990	715	339	18	..	3
	(b)	1,000	479	346	164	9	..	2
Urban	(a)	148	72	48	28	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	487	324	189	..	..	..
Major Group 00								
Total	(a)	67	30	28	8	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	448	418	119	15	..	..
Rural	(a)	58	27	25	5	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	466	431	86	17	..	..
Urban	(a)	9	3	3	3	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	333	333	334	..	..	..
Major Group 01								
Total	(a)	41	21	16	4	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	512	390	98	..	..	..
Rural	(a)	41	21	16	4	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	512	390	98	..	..	..
Major Group 02								
Total	(a)	27	5	12	7	3	..	..
	(b)	1,000	185	445	259	111	..	..
Rural	(a)	25	5	11	6	3	..	..
	(b)	1,000	200	440	240	120	..	..
Urban	(a)	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	500	500	..	..	..
Major Group 03								
Total	(a)	415	148	171	94	2	..	..
	(b)	1,000	357	412	226	5	..	..
Rural	(a)	414	147	171	94	2	..	..
	(b)	1,000	355	413	227	5	..	..
Urban	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..

* For description of Code Numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

(a)=Absolute figure

(b)=Proportion

STATEMENT X. 48

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban areas of the State classified by Size of Persons engaged—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to numbe of Persons engaged					
			1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Un-specifie
Major Group 04								
Total	(a)	1,663	858	536	254	12	...	3
	(b)	1,000	516	322	153	7	—	2
Rural	(a)	1,527	790	492	230	12	—	3
	(b)	1,000	517	322	151	8	..	2
Urban	(a)	136	68	44	24	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	500	324	176	..	..	..
Division 1								
Total	(a)	44	15	19	9	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	341	432	204	23	..	..
Rural	(a)	43	15	18	9	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	349	419	209	23	..	..
Urban	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Major Group 10								
Total	(a)	44	15	19	9	1	—	—
	(b)	1,000	341	432	204	23	—	..
Rural	(a)	43	15	18	9	1	—	..
	(b)	1,000	349	419	209	23	—	—
Urban	(a)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b)	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—
Division 2 & 3								
Total	(a)	24,636	9,643	9,425	5,153	384	15	16
	(b)	1,000	391	382	209	16	1	1
Rural	(a)	22,403	8,577	8,778	4,702	321	9	16
	(b)	1,000	383	392	210	14	N	1
Urban	(a)	2,233	1,066	647	451	63	6	..
	(b)	1,000	477	290	202	28	3	..
Major Group 20								
Total	(a)	4,445	2,121	1,630	661	29	1	3
	(b)	1,000	477	367	149	6	N	1
Rural	(a)	4,065	1,941	1,508	595	17	1	3
	(b)	1,000	478	371	146	4	N	1
Urban	(a)	380	180	122	66	12	..	..
	(b)	1,000	474	321	174	31	..	..
Major Group 21								
Total	(a)	53	24	18	10	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	453	339	189	19	..	..
Rural	(a)	51	23	17	10	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	451	333	196	20	..	..
Urban	(a)	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
Major Group 22								
Total	(a)	597	289	227	67	9	4	1
	(b)	1,000	484	380	112	15	7	2
Rural	(a)	467	217	193	49	6	1	1
	(b)	1,000	465	413	105	13	2	2
Urban	(a)	130	72	34	18	3	3	..
	(b)	1,000	554	262	138	23	23	..
Major Group 23								
Total	(a)	6,274	1,465	2,825	1,835	144	3	2
	(b)	1,000	234	450	292	23	1	N
Rural	(a)	5,900	1,384	2,683	1,700	128	3	2
	(b)	1,000	235	455	288	22	N	N
Urban	(a)	374	81	142	135	16	..	..
	(b)	1,000	216	380	361	43	..	..

STATEMENT X.48

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban areas of the State classified by Size of Persons engaged—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of Persons engaged					
			1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Un-specified
Major Group 24								
Total	(a)	321	81	157	76	7	..	..
	(b)	1,000	252	489	237	22	..	..
Rural	(a)	314	76	156	75	7	..	..
	(b)	1,000	242	497	239	22	..	..
Urban	(a)	7	5	1	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	714	143	143	..	..	..
Major Group 25								
Total	(a)	9	5	..	4	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	556	..	444	..	..	..
Rural	(a)	3	1	..	2	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	333	..	667	..	..	..
Urban	(a)	6	4	..	2	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	667	..	333	..	..	..
Major Group 26								
Total	(a)	5	1	..	3	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	200	..	600	200	..	..
Rural	(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Urban	(a)	4	..	..	3	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	..	750	250	..	..
Major Group 27								
Total	(a)	676	425	167	80	2	1	1
	(b)	1,000	629	247	118	3	2	1
Rural	(a)	512	317	134	58	2	..	1
	(b)	1,000	619	262	113	4	..	2
Urban	(a)	164	108	33	22	..	1	..
	(b)	1,000	659	201	134	..	6	..
Major Group 28								
Total	(a)	5,940	2,468	2,168	1,200	99	..	5
	(b)	1,000	415	365	202	17	..	1
Rural	(a)	5,535	2,273	2,052	1,115	90	..	5
	(b)	1,000	411	371	201	16	..	1
Urban	(a)	405	195	116	85	9	..	..
	(b)	1,000	482	286	210	22	..	..
Major Group 29								
Total	(a)	24	14	9	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	583	375	42	..	..	..
Rural	(a)	13	7	5	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	538	385	77	..	..	..
Urban	(a)	11	7	4	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	636	364	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30								
Total	(a)	12	7	4	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	583	333	84	..	..	..
Rural	(a)	9	4	4	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	444	445	111	..	..	..
Urban	(a)	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 31								
Total	(a)	253	145	83	23	1	1	..
	(b)	1,000	573	328	91	4	4	..
Rural	(a)	193	108	69	15	..	1	..
	(b)	1,000	560	357	78	..	5	..
Urban	(a)	60	37	14	8	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	617	233	133	17	..	..

STATEMENT X.48

Distribution of 1,000 Households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in Rural and Urban areas of the State classified by Size of Persons engaged—*concld.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group		Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of Persons engaged					
			1 Person	2 Persons	3—5 Persons	6—10 Persons	More than 10 Persons	Unspecified
Major Group 32								
Total	(a)	7	2	2	1	2	..	..
	(b)	1,000	286	286	143	285	..	..
Rural	(a)	3	1	1	..	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	333	333	..	334	..	..
Urban	(a)	4	1	1	1	1	..	..
	(b)	1,000	250	250	250	250	..	..
Major Group 33								
Total	(a)	56	33	11	10	..	1	1
	(b)	1,000	589	196	179	..	18	18
Rural	(a)	33	20	6	6	..	..	1
	(b)	1,000	606	182	182	..	..	30
Urban	(a)	23	13	5	4	..	1	..
	(b)	1,000	565	217	174	..	44	..
Major Group 34-35								
Total	(a)	1,571	531	641	370	29	..	..
	(b)	1,000	338	408	236	18	..	..
Rural	(a)	1,430	475	598	334	23	..	..
	(b)	1,000	332	418	234	16	..	..
Urban	(a)	141	56	43	36	6	..	..
	(b)	1,000	397	305	255	43	..	..
Major Group 36								
Total	(a)	2,405	819	941	596	46	2	1
	(b)	1,000	341	391	248	19	1	N
Rural	(a)	2,270	751	901	573	42	2	1
	(b)	1,000	331	397	252	19	1	N
Urban	(a)	135	68	40	23	4	..	..
	(b)	1,000	504	296	170	30	..	..
Major Group 37								
Total	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Rural	(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Major Group 38								
Total	(a)	34	25	6	2	..	..	1
	(b)	1,000	735	177	59	..	..	29
Rural	(a)	20	15	3	1	..	..	1
	(b)	1,000	750	150	50	..	..	50
Urban	(a)	14	10	3	1	..	..	..
	(b)	1,000	714	214	72	..	..	..
Major Group 39								
Total	(a)	1,953	1,188	535	213	14	2	1
	(b)	1,000	608	274	109	7	1	1
Rural	(a)	1,583	963	447	167	4	1	1
	(b)	1,000	608	282	105	3	1	1
Urban	(a)	370	225	88	46	10	1	..
	(b)	1,000	608	238	124	27	3	..

30. The grouping of households according to the number of persons engaged in Household Industry as shown in the above statement establishes that households decrease in number with the corresponding increase in the size of employment. At the State level, out of 26,893 households primarily engaged in Household Industry, 10,720 households have 1 person, 10,207 households have 2 persons, 5,529 households have 3 to 5 persons, 403 households have 6 to 10 persons and 15 households have more than 10 persons while 19 households are unspecified. The declining trend is evident from the above figures. Out of 26,893 households, 24,511 are located in the rural areas and 2,382 in the urban areas of the State which speaks of the rural origin of Household Industries in most cases.

31. The distribution by each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. shows that a small number of households numbering 2,213 are in Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting) out of which 1,062 households have engaged 1 person each, 763 households have 2 persons each, 367 households have 3—5 persons each, 18 households have 6—10 persons each and 3 households are unspecified. The number of urban households is only 148 in the whole State under this Division. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting) have the largest number of households, 1,663 out of which 136 are in the urban areas. Major Group 03 (Fishing) has 415 households which are mostly located in rural areas.

32. Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying) has only 44 households in the whole State: 43 households in rural area and 1 household in urban area. They are all found in the Major Group 10 (Mining and Quarrying). Households with 1 person and 2 persons are 15 and 19 respectively while only 9 households have 3—5 persons. These households are engaged in the quarrying of limestone, extraction of chalk and quarrying of sand, clay, gravel not elsewhere classified.

33. Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) is most important as nearly 92 per cent of the households are in this Division. In absolute figure, 24,636 households are engaged in Manufacturing activities out of which 2,233 are in the urban areas. Classification by size of persons reveals that 9,643 households have engaged 1 person, 9,425 have 2 persons, 5,153 have 3—5 persons, 384 have 6—10 persons, 15 have more than 10 persons each and 16 households are unspecified. Thus Manufacturing activities are concentrated mostly in households each having 1 or 2 persons only. In the areas the number of households with 2 persons is more than that of 1 person which is a deviation in the pattern of general distribution. The urban households have maintained the downward trend with the rise in the number of persons engaged. These households are distributed over all the Major Groups of industry 20 to 39 but the prominent among them are 20, 23, 28, 34-35, 36 and 39 having more than 1,000 households in each of them. 4,445 households are engaged in the manufacture of foodstuffs (Major Group 20) mostly with the help of one worker in each household. But the contrast is seen in Major Group 23(Textile—Cotton) where out of 6,274 households 2,825 have two persons, 1,835 have 3—5 persons, and only 1,465 have 1 person each. The number of households with other class size of persons is insignificant. Thus the households with single workers are less in number than the households with 2 persons and 3—5 persons. The distribution of Major Group 28 (manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) shows that out of 5,940 households, 2,486 have one person, 2,168 have 2 persons, 1,200 have 3—5 persons, 99 have 6—10 persons and 5 are unspecified. Gradual decline in the proportion is noticeable. Other Major Groups are less important for purpose of examination.

Comparison of the households in Tables B-XIV Parts A & B, B-XV and B-XII

34. As the information extracted from the Household Schedule throws light on the three important economic activities of households, namely, households engaged in Household Industry, households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry and households engaged in Cultivation only, the comparison of the number of households in each of these three categories is likely to be useful. The following statement is prepared from the data available in the Household Economic Tables B-XIV, B-XV and B-XII and shows the number of households engaged in Household Industry, the number engaged in Cultivation and Household Industry and the number engaged in Cultivation only classified by the size of persons engaged:

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

				Total	Rural	Urban
				Orissa		
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)			(a) ..	26,893	24,511	2,382
			(b) ..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)			(a) ..	38,696	38,276	420
			(b) ..	1,439	1,562	176
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)			(a) ..	444,809	439,155	5,654
			(b) ..	16,540	17,917	2,374
1	Person	B-XIV	(a) ..	10,720	9,582	1,138
			(b) ..	399	391	478
		B-XV	(a) ..	6,115	6,045	70
			(b) ..	228	247	29
		B-XII	(a) ..	139,952	137,780	2,172
			(b) ..	5,204	15,621	912
2	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	10,207	9,511	696
			(b) ..	379	388	292
		B-XV	(a) ..	14,527	14,385	142
			(b) ..	540	587	60
		B-XII	(a) ..	152,086	150,391	1,695
			(b) ..	5,655	6,136	712
3— 5 Persons		B-XIV	(a) ..	5,529	5,050	479
			(b) ..	205	206	201
		B-XV	(a) ..	16,037	15,868	169
			(b) ..	596	647	71
		B-XII	(a) ..	132,652	131,191	1,461
			(b) ..	4,933	5,352	613
6—10 Persons		B-XIV	(a) ..	403	340	63
			(b) ..	15	14	26
		B-XV	(a) ..	1,912	1,878	34
			(b) ..	71	77	14
		B-XII	(a) ..	17,203	16,953	250
			(b) ..	640	692	105
More than 10 Persons		B-XIV	(a) ..	15	9	6
			(b) ..	1	N	3
		B-XV	(a) ..	100	95	5
			(b) ..	4	4	2
		B-XII	(a)	1,344	1,277	67
			(b) ..	50	52	28
Unspecified		B-XIV	(a) ..	19	19	..
			(b) ..	1	1	0
		B-XV	(a) ..	5	5	..
			(b) ..	N	N	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	1,572	1,563	9
			(b) ..	58	64	4

(a) = Absolute figure

(b) = Proportion

STATEMENT X.49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
				Kalahandi		
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)			(a) ..	1,550	1,519	31
			(b) ..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)			(a) ..	1,372	1,356	16
			(b) ..	885	893	516
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)			(a) ..	24,778	24,526	252
			(b)	15,986	16,146	8,129
1	Person	B-XIV	(a) ..	417	405	12
			(b) ..	269	267	387
		B-XV	(a) ..	132	132	..
			(b) ..	85	87	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	5,844	5,781	63
			(b) ..	3,771	3,806	2,032
2	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	722	710	12
			(b) —	466	467	387
		B-XV	(a) ..	562	558	4
			(b) ..	363	367	129
		B-XII	(a) ..	8,699	8,626	73
			(b) ..	5,612	5,679	2,355
3—5 Persons		B-XIV	(a) ..	392	385	7
			(b) ..	253	253	226
		B-XV	(a) ..	601	592	9
			(b) ..	388	390	290
		B-XII	(a) ..	8,837	8,739	98
			(b) ..	5,701	5,753	3,161
6—10 Persons		B-XIV	(a) ..	18	18	..
			(b) ..	11	12	..
		B-XV	(a) —	69	68	1
			(b) —	44	45	32
		B-XII	(a) ...	1,307	1,292	15
			(b) ...	843	850	484
More than 10 Persons		B-XIV	(a) —	1	1	..
			(b) —	1	1	..
		B-XV	(a) ..	8	6	2
			(b) ..	5	4	65
		B-XII	(a) ...	90	87	3
			(b) ..	58	57	97
Unspecified		B-XIV	(a) ..	..	..	..
			(b) —	0	0	0
		B-XV	(a) —	..	..	..
			(b) —	0	0	0
		B-XII	(a) ...	1	1	..
			(b) ..	1	1	0

STATEMENT X.49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Koraput			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)			(a) ..	2,091	1,953	138
			(b) ..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)			(a) ..	2,010	1,987	23
			(b) ..	961	1,017	167
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)			(a) ..	39,131	38,755	376
			(b) ..	18,714	19,844	2,725
1	Person	B-XIV	(a) ..	828	767	61
			(b) ..	396	393	442
		B-XV	(a) ..	251	249	2
			(b) ..	120	127	15
		B-XII	(a) ..	7,026	6,894	132
			(b) ..	3,360	3,530	956
2	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	823	773	50
			(b) ..	394	396	362
		B-XV	(a) ..	729	724	5
			(b) ..	349	371	36
		B-XII	(a) ..	14,122	14,026	96
			(b) ..	6,754	7,182	696
3—5	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	418	395	23
			(b) ..	200	202	167
		B-XV	(a) ..	891	881	10
			(b) ..	426	451	72
		B-XII	(a) ..	15,209	15,095	114
			(b) ..	7,274	7,729	826
6—10	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	21	17	4
			(b) ..	10	9	29
		B-XV	(a) ..	132	126	6
			(b) ..	63	64	44
		B-XII	(a) ..	2,560	2,533	27
			(b) ..	1,224	1,297	196
More than 10	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	1	1	..
			(b) ..	N	N	0
		B-XV	(a) ..	7	7	..
			(b) ..	3	4	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	213	206	7
			(b) ..	102	105	51
Unspecified		B-XIV	(a) ..	..	..	..
			(b) ..	0	0	0
		B-XV	(a) ..	..	..	..
			(b) ..	0	0	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	1	1	..
			(b) ..	N	1	0

STATEMENT X.49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Sambalpur			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)			(a) ..	3,775	3,526	249
			(b) ..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)			(a) ..	5,704	5,675	29
			(b) ..	1,511	1,609	116
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)			(a) ..	39,631	39,211	420
			(b) ..	10,498	11,121	1,687
1	Person	B-XIV	(a) ..	1,383	1,263	120
			(b) ..	366	358	482
		B-XV	(a) ..	554	553	1
			(b) ..	147	157	4
		B-XII	(a) ..	8,749	8,652	97
			(b) ..	2,318	2,454	390
2	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	1,580	1,498	82
			(b) ..	419	425	329
		B-XV	(a) ..	2,363	2,350	13
			(b) ..	626	666	52
		B-XII	(a) ..	15,714	15,535	179
			(b) ..	4,163	4,406	719
3—5	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	755	713	42
			(b) ..	200	202	169
		B-XV	(a) ..	2,490	2,477	13
			(b) ..	660	702	52
		B-XII	(a) ..	13,430	13,305	125
			(b) ..	3,557	3,773	502
6—10	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	55	51	4
			(b) ..	15	15	16
		B-XV	(a) ..	288	286	2
			(b) ..	76	81	8
		B-XII	(a) ..	1,613	1,599	14
			(b) ..	427	454	56
More than 10	Persons	B-XIV	(a) ..	2	1	1
			(b) ..	N	N	4
		B-XV	(a) ..	9	9	..
			(b) ..	2	3	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	124	119	5
			(b) ..	33	34	20
Unspecified		B-XIV	(a) ..	..	..	..
			(b) ..	0	0	0
		B-XV	(a) ..	..	..	..
			(b) ..	0	0	0
		B-XII	(a) ..	1	1	..
			(b) ..	N	N	0

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Bolangir			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	2,195	2,043	152
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	2,511	2,456	55
		(b)	..	1,144	1,202	362
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	26,943	26,702	241
		(b)	..	12,275	13,070	1,586
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	777	720	57
		(b)	..	354	352	375
	B-XV	(a)	..	284	278	6
		(b)	..	130	136	39
	B-XII	(a)	..	7,114	7,043	71
		(b)	..	3,241	3,448	467
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	883	828	55
		(b)		402	405	362
	B-XV	(a)	..	927	912	15
		(b)	..	422	446	99
	B-XII	(a)	..	9,183	9,114	69
		(b)	..	4,184	4,461	454
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	492	455	37
		(b)	..	224	223	243
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,118	1,093	25
		(b)	..	509	535	164
	B-XII	(a)	..	9,085	8,996	89
		(b)	..	4,139	4,403	586
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	42	39	3
		(b)	..	19	19	20
	B-XV	(a)	..	169	161	8
		(b)	..	77	79	53
	B-XII	(a)		1,439	1,430	9
		(b)	—	656	700	59
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	—	1	1	..
		(b)	—	1	1	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	13	12	1
		(b)	..	6	6	7
	B-XII	(a)	..	121	119	2
		(b)	..	55	58	13
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	—	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	—	—	..	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	—	1	..	1
		(b)	—	N	0	7

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961— *contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Baudh-Khondmals			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	1,093	1,054	39
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	1,087	1,072	15
		(b)	..	995	1,017	385
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	15,588	15,535	53
		(b)	..	14,262	14,739	1,359
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	369	354	15
		(b)	..	337	336	384
	B-XV	(a)	—	85	82	3
		(b)	—	78	78	77
	B-XII	(a)	..	2,520	2,506	14
		(b)	..	2,306	2,378	359
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	463	452	11
		(b)	..	424	429	282
	B-XV	(a)	..	448	445	3
		(b)	..	410	422	77
	B-XII	(a)	..	6,418	6,401	17
		(b)	..	5,872	6,073	436
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	249	237	12
		(b)	..	228	225	308
	B-XV	(a)	—	495	489	6
		(b)	—	453	464	154
	B-XII	(a)	—	6,017	6,004	13
		(b)	—	5,505	5,696	333
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	11	10	1
		(b)	..	10	9	26
	B-XV	(a)	..	58	55	3
		(b)	..	53	52	77
	B-XII	(a)	..	578	576	2
		(b)	..	529	546	51
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)	..	1	1	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)	..	1	1	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	52	48	4
		(b)	..	47	46	103
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	3	..	3
		(b)	..	3	0	77

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961— *contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
				Ganjam		
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	4,946	4,303	643
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	3,948	3,902	46
		(b)	..	798	907	72
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	43,332	42,651	681
		(b)	..	8,761	9,912	1,059
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	2,091	1,803	288
		(b)	..	423	419	448
	B-XV	(a)	..	529	522	7
		(b)	..	107	121	11
	B-XII	(a)	..	10,056	9,828	228
		(b)	..	2,033	2,284	355
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	1,732	1,530	202
		(b)	..	350	356	314
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,406	1,394	12
		(b)	..	284	324	19
	B-XII	(a)	..	15,589	15,383	206
		(b)	..	3,152	3,575	320
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	1,042	904	138
		(b)	..	211	210	215
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,789	1,767	22
		(b)	..	362	411	34
	B-XII	(a)	..	15,418	15,215	203
		(b)	..	3,117	3,536	316
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	76	62	14
		(b)	..	15	14	22
	B-XV	(a)	..	213	208	5
		(b)	..	43	48	8
	B-XII	(a)	..	2,052	2,021	31
		(b)	..	415	470	48
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	4	3	1
		(b)		1	1	1
	B-XV	(a)	..	11	11	..
		(b)	..	2	3	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	216	204	12
		(b)	..	44	47	19
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)	..	N	N	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	..	..	—
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	1	..	1
		(b)	..	N	0	1

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
				Sundargarh		
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	644	588	56
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	1,017	1,004	13
		(b)	..	1,579	1,707	232
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	17,906	17,417	489
		(b)	..	27,804	29,621	8,732
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	284	254	30
		(b)	..	441	432	536
	B-XV	(a)	..	112	110	2
		(b)	..	174	187	36
	B-XII	(a)	..	4,896	4,732	164
		(b)	..	7,602	8,048	2,929
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	232	218	14
		(b)	..	360	371	250
	B-XV	(a)	..	378	374	4
		(b)	..	587	636	71
	B-XII	(a)	..	5,636	5,501	135
		(b)	..	8,752	9,355	2,411
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	117	106	11
		(b)	..	182	180	196
	B-XV	(a)	..	456	452	4
		(b)	..	708	768	71
	B-XII	(a)	..	6,300	6,142	158
		(b)	..	9,783	10,446	2,821
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	11	10	1
		(b)	..	17	17	18
	B-XV	(a)	..	66	64	2
		(b)	..	102	109	36
	B-XII	(a)	—	1,017	992	25
		(b)	—	1,579	1,687	446
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	—	..	—	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	5	4	1
		(b)	—	8	7	18
	B-XII	(a)	..	57	50	7
		(b)	—	88	85	125
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	—	..	—	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	—	..	—	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	—	..	—	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Dhenkanal			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	1,848	1,677	171
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	3,013	2,944	69
		(b)	..	1,630	1,755	404
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	24,999	24,463	536
		(b)	..	13,528	14,587	3,134
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	839	750	89
		(b)	..	454	447	520
	B-XV	(a)	..	496	475	21
		(b)	..	268	283	123
	B-XII	(a)	..	9,114	8,877	237
		(b)	..	4,932	5,293	1,386
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	683	630	53
		(b)	..	370	376	310
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,157	1,137	20
		(b)	..	626	678	117
	B-XII	(a)	..	8,482	8,316	166
		(b)	..	4,590	4,959	971
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	309	283	26
		(b)	..	167	169	152
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,223	1,196	27
		(b)	..	662	713	158
	B-XII	(a)	..	6,475	6,359	116
		(b)	..	3,504	3,792	678
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	17	14	3
		(b)	..	9	8	18
	B-XV	(a)	..	127	126	1
		(b)	..	69	75	6
	B-XII	(a)	...	842	825	17
		(b)	...	456	492	99
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	—	10	10	..
		(b)	..	5	6	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	85	85	..
		(b)	..	46	51	0
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)		..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)		N	N	0

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd,*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Puri			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	2,640	2,413	227
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	4,492	4,467	25
		(b)	..	1,702	1,851	110
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	46,122	45,641	481
		(b)	..	17,470	18,915	2,119
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	—	1,254	1,126	128
		(b)	..	475	467	564
	B-XV	(a)	—	984	980	4
		(b)	..	373	406	18
	B-XII	(a)	..	21,210	21,023	187
		(b)	..	8,034	8,712	824
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	818	769	49
		(b)	..	310	319	216
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,688	1,683	5
		(b)	..	639	698	22
	B-XII	(a)	—	13,953	13,809	144
		(b)		8,285	5,723	634
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	—	521	476	45
		(b)	—	197	197	198
	B-XV	(a)	—	1,652	1,639	13
		(b)	—	626	679	57
	B-XII	(a)	—	9,880	9,757	123
		(b)	..	3,743	4,043	542
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	46	41	5
		(b)	..	18	17	22
	B-XV	(a)	..	155	152	3
		(b)	..	59	63	13
	B-XII	(a)	..	980	957	23
		(b)	—	371	397	101
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	—	..	—	—
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	—	13	13	..
		(b)	—	5	5	0
	B-XII	(a)	—	93	91	2
		(b)	—	35	38	9
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	—	1	1	—
		(b)	—	N	N	0
	B-XV	(a)	—	..	..	..
		(b)	—	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	—	6	4	2
		(b)	—	2	2	9

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Keonjhar			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	629	584	45
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	1,740	1,732	8
		(b)	..	2,766	2,966	178
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	19,219	19,004	215
		(b)	..	30,555	32,541	4,778
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	260	231	29
		(b)	..	413	396	644
	B-XV	(a)	..	286	285	1
		(b)	..	455	488	22
	B-XII	(a)	..	5,226	5,151	75
		(b)	..	8,309	8,820	1,667
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	225	214	11
		(b)	..	358	366	245
	B-XV	(a)	..	623	617	6
		(b)	..	990	1,056	134
	B-XII	(a)	..	6,402	6,340	62
		(b)	..	10,178	10,856	1,378
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	129	126	3
		(b)	..	205	216	67
	B-XV	(a)	..	710	709	1
		(b)	..	1,129	1,214	22
	B-XII	(a)	..	6,504	6,447	57
		(b)	..	10,340	11,039	1,267
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	13	11	2
		(b)	..	21	19	44
	B-XV	(a)	..	116	116	..
		(b)	..	184	199	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	1,010	990	20
		(b)	..	1,606	1,695	444
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	5	5	..
		(b)	..	8	9	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	68	67	1
		(b)	..	108	115	22
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	2	2	..
		(b)	..	3	3	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	9	9	..
		(b)	..	14	16	0

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Households Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Cuttack			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	3,474	3,003	471
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	5,141	5,105	36
		(b)	..	1,480	1,700	76
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	72,219	71,540	679
		(b)	..	20,788	23,823	1,442
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	1,509	1,303	206
		(b)	..	434	434	437
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,380	1,372	8
		(b)	..	397	457	17
	B-XII	(a)	..	32,653	32,316	337
		(b)	..	9,399	10,761	716
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	1,232	1,106	126
		(b)	..	355	368	268
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,879	1,862	17
		(b)	..	541	620	36
	B-XII	(a)	..	23,168	22,986	182
		(b)	..	6,669	7,654	386
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	651	537	114
		(b)	..	187	179	242
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,737	1,727	10
		(b)	..	500	575	21
	B-XII	(a)	..	14,424	14,296	128
		(b)	..	4,152	4,761	272
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	66	44	22
		(b)	..	19	15	47
	B-XV	(a)	..	133	132	1
		(b)	..	38	44	2
	B-XII	(a)	..	1,092	1,069	23
		(b)	..	314	356	49
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	4	1	3
		(b)	..	1	0	6
	B-XV	(a)	..	9	9	..
		(b)	..	3	3	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	92	83	9
		(b)	..	27	28	19
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	12	12	..
		(b)	..	4	4	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	3	3	..
		(b)	..	1	1	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	790	790	..
		(b)	..	227	263	0

STATEMENT X.49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*contd.*

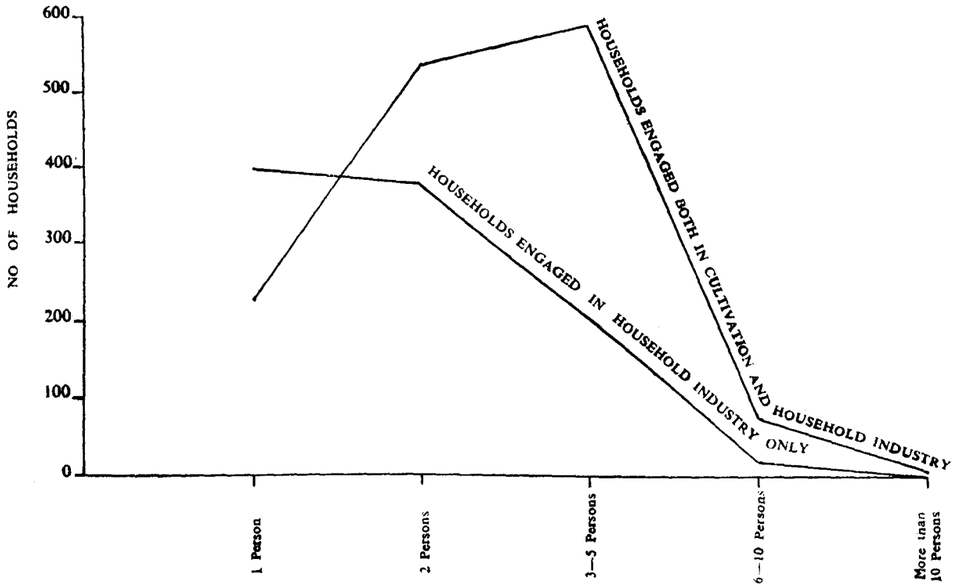
				Total	Rural	Urban
			Mayurbhanj			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	1,539	1,474	65
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	4,274	4,259	15
		(b)	..	2,777	2,889	231
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	...	32,179	32,020	159
		(b)	..	20,909	21,723	2,446
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	449	413	36
		(b)	..	292	280	554
	B-XV	(a)	..	335	332	3
		(b)	..	218	225	46
	B-XII	(a)	..	5,970	5,947	23
		(b)	..	3,879	4,035	354
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	672	655	17
		(b)	..	437	444	262
	B-XV	(a)	..	1,459	1,453	6
		(b)	..	948	986	92
	B-XII	(a)	..	11,168	11,135	33
		(b)	..	7,257	7,554	508
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	396	385	11
		(b)	..	257	261	169
	B-XV	(a)	..	2,135	2,130	5
		(b)	..	1,387	1,445	77
	B-XII	(a)	..	12,920	12,864	56
		(b)	..	8,395	8,727	861
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	21	20	1
		(b)	..	14	14	15
	B-XV	(a)	..	337	337	..
		(b)	..	219	228	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	2,005	1,973	32
		(b)		1,303	1,338	492
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XV	(a)	..	8	7	1
		(b)	..	5	5	16
	B-XII	(a)	..	91	76	15
		(b)	..	59	52	231
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)	..	N	1	0
	B-XV	(a)	...	..	..	..
		(b)	..	0	0	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	25	25	..
		(b)	..	16	17	0

STATEMENT X. 49

Comparison of Households engaged only in Household Industry with Households engaged only in Cultivation and engaged in both Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961—*concld.*

				Total	Rural	Urban
			Balasore			
Households engaged only in Household Industry (Table B-XIV Part A)		(a)	..	469	374	95
		(b)	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Table B-XV)		(a)	..	2,387	2,317	70
		(b)	..	5,090	6,195	737
Cultivating Households (Table B-XII)		(a)	..	42,762	41,690	1,072
		(b)	..	91,177	111,471	11,284
1 Person	B-XIV	(a)	..	260	193	67
		(b)	..	554	516	705
	B-XV	(a)	..	687	675	12
		(b)	..	1,465	1,805	126
	B-XII	(a)	..	19,574	19,030	544
		(b)	..	41,736	50,882	5,726
2 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	142	128	14
		(b)	..	303	342	147
	B-XV	(a)	..	908	876	32
		(b)	..	1,936	2,342	337
	B-XII	(a)	..	13,552	13,219	333
		(b)	..	28,895	35,345	3,505
3—5 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	58	48	10
		(b)	..	124	128	105
	B-XV	(a)	..	740	716	24
		(b)	..	1,578	1,914	253
	B-XII	(a)	..	8,153	7,972	181
		(b)	..	17,384	21,316	1,905
6—10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	..	6	3	3
		(b)	..	13	8	32
	B-XV	(a)	..	49	47	2
		(b)	..	105	126	21
	B-XII	(a)	..	708	696	12
		(b)	..	1,510	1,861	127
More than 10 Persons	B-XIV	(a)	...	1	..	1
		(b)	..	2	0	11
	B-XV	(a)	..	1	1	..
		(b)	..	2	3	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	42	42	..
		(b)	..	89	112	0
Unspecified	B-XIV	(a)	..	2	2	..
		(b)	..	4	6	0
	B-XV	(a)	...	2	2	..
		(b)	...	4	5	0
	B-XII	(a)	..	733	731	2
		(b)	..	1,563	1,955	21

X. I—COMPARISON OF HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT



35. That the State's economy is primarily dependent on agriculture is evident from the overwhelming number of households engaged in cultivation only. For 1,000 households engaged in household industry, there are 1,439 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry and 16,540 households in cultivation only. All the three categories have recorded the maximum number of households under 1 person, 2 persons and 3—5 persons while a small number of them is found under 6—10 persons and more than ten persons. In all these employment sizes, the dominance of cultivating households is marked.

Households engaged in Household Industries with or without Cultivation classified by duration of months and type of workers, 1961

36. The household economic Table B-XVI which is confined to principal household industry presents the data in respect of households engaged in household industry with cultivation and without cultivation separately. The household industry is classified according to the period of working of the industry which is grouped under 1—3 months, 4—6 months, 7—9 months and 10—12 months. The number of households, the number of family workers and the number of hired workers are shown under each period of working. The statement below which is based on the above Table shows the distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry, with or without cultivation, in the State classified by months operated and class of workers.

STATEMENT X.50

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household Industry, with or without cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961

Households/ Family Workers/ Hired Workers	Months Operated	Household Industry			(a) Industries with Cultivation			(b) Industries without Cultivation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		All Industries								
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	44	45	7	62	63	21	17	18	5
	4—6 months ..	172	177	50	233	234	136	83	88	34
	7—9 months ..	97	100	42	121	121	107	63	66	31
	10 months—1 year ..	642	631	899	538	536	731	792	779	928
	Months not stated ..	45	47	2	46	46	5	45	49	2
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 mohths ..	46	47	8	62	62	24	15	16	5
	4—6 months ..	175	180	48	229	230	131	72	76	29
	7—9 months ..	96	98	42	116	116	104	56	59	27
	10 months—1 year ..	640	630	900	549	547	738	816	805	937
	Months not stated ..	43	45	2	44	45	3	41	44	2
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	80	88	13	93	96	30	17	26	0
	4—6 months ..	209	227	48	230	240	69	104	141	31
	7—9 months ..	115	120	63	125	127	108	60	77	28
	10 months—1 year ..	556	520	873	509	492	790	791	715	939
	Months not stated ..	40	45	3	43	45	3	28	41	2
		Livestock and Hunting 04								
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	3	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
	4—6 months ..	46	47	23	58	59	30	20	20	22
	7—9 months ..	61	63	24	65	65	29	53	56	22
	10 months—1 year ..	801	796	953	781	779	941	845	835	956
	Months not stated ..	89	91	0	93	94	0	78	85	0
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	3	3	0	2	2	0	4	4	0
	4—6 months ..	49	49	24	56	57	42	19	19	17
	7—9 months ..	63	64	31	66	66	11	56	58	39
	10 months—1 year ..	797	794	945	783	781	947	852	843	944
	Months not stated ..	88	90	0	93	94	0	69	75	0
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	12	0
	4—6 months ..	41	42	0	46	47	0	0	0	0
	7—9 months ..	58	59	0	61	62	0	34	36	0
	10 months—1 year ..	796	793	1,000	779	776	1,000	932	928	1,000
	Months not stated ..	103	105	0	114	115	0	23	24	0

STATEMENT X. 50

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household Industry, with or without cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961—*contd.*

Households/ Family Workers/ Hired Workers	Months Operated	Household Industry			(a) Industries with Cultivation			(b) Industries without Cultivation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Foodstuffs 20								
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	48	50	4	70	71	0	13	14	5
	4—6 months ..	138	142	33	176	178	63	76	80	27
	7—9 months ..	76	78	35	85	85	76	61	64	26
	10 months—1 year ..	687	677	922	622	619	848	793	779	937
	Months not stated ..	51	53	6	47	47	13	57	63	5
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	51	53	4	68	68	0	11	12	5
	4—6 months ..	141	144	34	169	170	71	69	73	23
	7—9 months ..	73	74	39	81	81	99	53	56	22
	10 months—1 year ..	689	682	916	637	636	824	813	806	942
	Months not stated ..	46	47	7	45	45	6	49	53	8
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	116	129	0	135	143	0	4	7	0
	4—6 months ..	168	181	55	192	199	78	23	15	34
	7—9 months ..	107	114	49	122	123	104	18	30	0
	10 months—1 year ..	583	548	884	524	507	805	937	926	954
	Months not stated ..	26	28	12	27	28	13	18	22	12
		Textile—Cotton 23								
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	31	32	7	46	46	38	12	13	0
	4—6 months ..	159	163	42	236	237	150	62	65	19
	7—9 months ..	103	105	33	141	142	75	55	57	24
	10 months—1 year ..	672	664	914	541	539	725	837	829	954
	Months not stated ..	35	36	4	36	36	12	34	36	3
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,00[illegible]
	1—3 months ..	32	32	6	47	47	30	9	10	[illegible]
	4—6 months ..	154	158	33	224	225	103	51	53	1[illegible]
	7—9 months ..	100	103	26	136	137	51	47	49	2[illegible]
	10 months—1 year ..	682	674	931	560	557	807	864	857	96[illegible]
	Months not stated ..	32	33	4	33	34	9	29	31	[illegible]
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,00[illegible]
	1—3 months ..	112	119	11	118	124	15	12	17	[illegible]
	4—6 months ..	282	298	55	292	304	76	119	169	[illegible]
	7—9 months ..	118	126	11	125	130	15	24	34	[illegible]
	10 months—1 year ..	471	440	923	452	428	894	774	678	1,00[illegible]
	Months not stated ..	17	17	0	13	14	0	71	102	[illegible]

STATEMENT X. 50

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household Industry, with or without cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961—*contd.*

Households/ Family Workers/ Hired Workers	Months Operated	Household Industry			(a) Industries with Cultivation			(b) Industries without Cultivation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Manufacture of wood and wooden products 28								
Households ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 mohths ..	70	72	9	101	102	18	27	29	7
	4—6 mohths ..	238	244	59	319	320	250	130	137	32
	7—9 months ..	108	110	56	137	136	179	71	73	40
	10 months—1 year ..	543	531	876	400	399	553	733	719	921
	Months not stated ..	41	43	0	43	43	0	39	42	0
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	73	75	9	100	100	33	24	25	5
	4—6 months ..	245	250	58	323	324	256	105	111	25
	7—9 months ..	107	108	55	133	133	198	59	61	32
	10 months—1 year ..	535	526	878	402	401	513	774	763	938
	Months not stated ..	40	41	0	42	42	0	38	40	0
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	116	133	0	132	143	0	25	43	0
	4—6 months ..	336	379	57	370	395	88	143	229	20
	7—9 months ..	110	116	66	118	118	123	59	100	0
	10 months—1 year ..	397	325	877	334	293	789	765	614	980
	Months not stated ..	41	47	0	46	51	0	8	14	0
		Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal 34-35								
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	36	36	37	41	41	43	24	22	35
	4—6 months ..	190	193	90	227	228	191	90	94	57
	7—9 months ..	140	143	59	159	160	85	88	92	50
	10 months—1 year ..	594	587	814	535	533	681	753	743	858
	Months not stated ..	40	41	0	38	38	0	45	49	0
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	34	33	37	37	38	40	21	19	35
	4—6 months ..	182	185	99	214	213	240	81	84	50
	7—9 months ..	134	136	76	150	150	150	81	85	49
	10 months—1 year ..	614	609	788	564	564	570	777	768	866
	Months not stated ..	36	37	0	35	35	0	40	44	0
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	90	93	37	105	104	125	0	0	0
	4—6 months ..	204	211	74	232	232	250	27	36	0
	7—9 months ..	194	202	37	220	223	0	27	18	53
	10 months—1 year ..	494	475	852	431	428	625	893	875	947
	Months not stated ..	18	19	0	12	13	0	53	71	0

STATEMENT X. 50

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in Household Industry, with or without cultivation in the State, classified by months operated and by class of worker, 1961—*concld.*

Households/ Family Workers/ Hired Workers	Months Operated	Household Industry			(a) Industries with Cultivation			(b) Industries without Cultivation		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Basic metal and their products except machinery and Transport equipment 36									
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	25	26	0	41	41	0	11	11	0
	4—6 months ..	116	118	61	180	181	103	58	59	52
	7—9 months ..	83	84	73	116	115	207	53	54	44
	10 months—1 year ..	733	728	866	617	616	690	838	833	904
	Months not stated ..	43	44	0	46	47	0	40	43	0
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	24	25	0	40	40	0	8	9	0
	4—6 months ..	111	112	64	167	168	94	52	51	56
	7—9 months ..	81	82	63	109	108	189	52	53	32
	10 months—1 year ..	740	736	873	639	639	717	845	842	912
	Months not stated ..	44	45	0	45	45	0	43	45	0
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	47	52	0	52	55	0	43	49	0
	4—6 months ..	217	232	56	212	218	118	221	247	28
	7—9 months ..	114	122	38	123	124	117	106	120	0
	10 months—1 year ..	605	576	906	596	585	765	614	565	972
	Months not stated ..	17	18	0	17	18	0	16	19	0
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries 39									
Households	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	26	29	0	42	43	0	12	14	0
	4—6 months ..	142	154	47	221	222	147	78	87	38
	7—9 months ..	93	101	35	139	139	177	55	63	22
	10 months—1 year ..	692	663	918	548	545	676	810	780	940
	Months not stated ..	47	53	0	50	51	0	45	56	0
Family Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	27	30	0	42	43	0	11	14	0
	4—6 months ..	152	164	47	221	222	161	78	89	35
	7—9 months ..	99	107	35	140	140	145	56	64	23
	10 months—1 year ..	674	646	918	547	544	694	809	777	942
	Months not stated ..	48	53	0	50	51	0	46	56	0
Hired Workers	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	1—3 months ..	18	22	0	22	24	0	0	0	0
	4—6 months ..	199	231	46	215	233	18	122	204	65
	7—9 months ..	141	160	45	155	160	109	69	167	0
	10 months—1 year ..	602	538	909	559	530	873	809	629	935
	Months not stated ..	40	49	0	49	53	0	0	0	0

37. The distribution in the above statement shows that the proportion of households with the longest duration of 10 months to 1 year is the highest, viz. 642 out of 1,000 households. The ratios of 640 family workers and 556 hired workers out of 1,000 of each class of workers respectively are equally high. The longer the duration of industry, the larger is the proportion of households enagaged in industry. but an exception is noticeable with regard to household industries lasting for 7—9 months. The household industry operating for 4—6 months has higher proportion of households and of workers than those of 7—9 months ; but the gap is too wide when compared with that of 10 months to—1 year. The proportions are the lowest in the case of household industry with the duration of 1—3 months. Only 44 out of 1,000 households are in this category with 46 out of 1,000 family workers and 80 out of 1,000 hired workers. The proportion of hired workers is higher than the proportion of family workers in the household industries with 1—3 months. 4—6 months and 7—9 months from which it may be inferred that a larger number of hired workers are engaged if the duration is shorter. This type of seasonal employment tends to render the hired workers jobless for the remaining period. Thus 444 out of 1,000 hired persons remain unemployed for the periods the household industries are inoperative. The family workers who are also unemployed for similar periods stand on a different footing as they have some source of maintenance to look upon during lean periods.

38. The distribution of households engaged in household industries with cultivation marks no departure from the above pattern except that differences are noticed in the actual proportions. Although the maximum number of households and the workers are concentrated in the household industries with duration of 10 months to 1 year, their actual proportions of 538 out of 1,000 households,549 out of 1,000 family workers and 509 out of 1,000 hired workers are comparatively less than the corresponding total figures. But a small extent of increase in the proportion of households as well as of the workers in household industries with 1—3 months, 4—6 months and 7—9 months duration is observed compared with the total figures. Although the difference between the ratio of family workers and hired workers is not remarkable, the hired workers are slightly on the high side excepting in the case of total and rural workers of household industries operating for 10 months to 1 year. The urban proportions are comparatively much less than those of the rural for industries operating for 1—3 months, 4—6 months and 7—9 months. But the urban industries with duration of 10 months to 1 year have very high proportions compared to the rural figures. The number of hired workers in urban areas is higher than the family workers except in industries working for 4—6 months.

39. The distribution of household industries without cultivation shows that the proportion of households and the workers are conspicuously low in the periods operating for 1—3 months. 4—6 months and 7—9 months. But there are 792 out of 1,000 households, 816 out of 1,000 family workers and 791 out of 1,000 hired workers in household industries operating for 10 months to 1 year. Most of the household industries without cultivation work throughout the year employing the maximum number of family and hired workers. The proportions with regard to rural areas are similar to the total figures ; but the urban figures indicate substantial variations in the periods for 1—3 months, 4—6 months and 7—9 months as the ratios are exceedingly lower than the corresponding rural figures. The urban household industries operating for 10 months to 1 year have the largest number of households, 928 out of 1,000 and the highest proportion of family and rural workers. The disposition of the households and the workers establishes that only few of them are interested in seasonal employment varying for short period while a large number of households and the bulk of family and hired workers prefer engagements lasting for the whole year.

40. The distribution of some of the important household industries in the State as given in the above statement shows that the seasonal employment for different periods in the household industries is generally restricted to a small number of households where a small proportion of family and hired workers are engaged, although the proportions vary from industry to industry, the general pattern in each of the household industries practically remaining the same. For example, the proportion in livestock and hunting industry is of the order of 801 per 1,000 households, and 797 per 1,000 family and 796 per 1,000 hired workers engaged for 10 months to 1 year, which speaks of the continuity of their employment. Only insignificant proportions are subjected to seasonal unemployment. Comparison of the proportions of households with cultivation and without cultivation reveals that the ratio in the rural areas of households with cultivation is lower than the corresponding figures of households without cultivation. The urban proportions in both the cases are more than those of the rural. Likewise in all other household industries, the proportion of households operating for 1—3 months, 4—6 months and 7—9 months are the lowest although they may be slightly above that of the livestock and hunting industry. But in all these industries the maximum number of households as well as of workers are found in the duration of 10 months to 1 year. As the difference between the household industries given in the above statement is marginal, it does not disturb the trend of distribution of the households and the class of workers. Concentration of households and the family and hired workers in period of operation extending over 10 months to 1 year is a common feature of all the industries. Small proportions of households are spread over different periods varying between 1—3 months, 4—6 months and 7—9 months. It is obvious that the household industries working for longer periods provide employment to larger number of workers and those working for shorter periods to relatively small number of workers.

PART D

WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND IN OTHER SERVICES

CENSUS DATA

Census Question

Question No. 11 of the Individual Slip supplies the material for tabulating the number of workers in the following industrial categories :

Category V: Manufacturing other than Household Industry

Category VI: Construction

Category VII: Trade and Commerce

Category VIII: Transport, Storage and Communications and

Category IX: Other Services

The question and the instructions to the enumerators for recording the answers have been reproduced in the Introduction to this Chapter.

Census Tables

2. The statistics dealt with in this part are given in the following Tables :

1 Primary Census Abstract

2 Table B-I .. Workers and Non-workers classified by sex and broad age-groups

3 Table B-II .. Workers and Non-workers in cities, town groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age-groups

4 Table B-III

Part A—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in *Urban Areas only*

Part-B—Industrial Classification of Workers and Non-workers by educational levels in *Rural Areas only*

5 Table B-IV

Part-B—Industrial Classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service

Part C—Industrial Classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation

6 Table B-V .. Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation

7 TableB-VI .. Occupational Divisions of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age-groups and educational levels in *Urban Areas only*

8 Table B-VII

Part B—Industrial Classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry

9 Table C-VIII

Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

10 Table D-IV .. Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in case of Workers also by occupational divisions and groups

11 Tavle D-VI .. Distribution of industrial categories of Workers and Non-workers by place of birth

12 Table SCT-I

Part A—Industrial Classification of persons at work and of non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes

Part B—Industrial Classification of persons at work and of non-workers by sex for Sche-duled Tribes

Economic Classification

3. The economic concept of the previous Censuses embodied in the expression " Means of Livelihood" or "Means of Subsistence" introduced an element of confusion as all categories of persons having an income were lumped together and no attempt was made to distinguish between work, occupation and industry. Instructions regarding the collection of data relating to the " Occupation or Means of Subsistence " varied from Census to Census. The Census of 1951 did not draw any distinction between worker and non-worker; but all the prersons were sorted according to the three main categories of " self-supporting persons ", " earning dependents " and " non-earning dependents ". The whole range of economic data was centred round the " self-supporting person " as the means of livelihood recorded in his case was automatically repeated in the case of earning dependents and dependents supported by him. The earning dependents and non-earning dependents were classified under the principal means of livelihood of the self-supporting persons. Further all earning dependents were included under the " Secondary Means of Livelihood " of the self-supporting persons. The Census Economic Classification of 1951 was neither purely industrial nor occupational but a mixture of both. The confusion created by the mixing of workers and non-workers without distinguishing them by the nature of industry and the occupations pursued by them has been removed by 1961 Census Economic Classification. As the changes undergone from Census to Census rendered the comparability of the data difficult, adjustments in the previous Census figures have to be made for comparison with 1961 Census. A comparative Table showing the Census Economic Classification of the Censuses 1951 to 1901 corresponding to that of 1961 Census which has been presented earlier is reproduced below for easy reference:

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the ten Industrial Categories of 1961

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
I Working as Cultivators	Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned)	Groups 2, 3,5, 6 and 8	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 2 and 3	Groups 37, 40, 52, and 56
II Working as Agricultural Labourers	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating Labourers)	Group 7	Groups 4 and 5	Group 4	Groups 38 and 39
III Working in Mining, quarrying, etc.	Divisions 0 *plus* Div. 1 of Livelihood Class V	Groups 9 to 41 and 53 and 76	Groups 6 to 24, 42 and 74	Groups 5 to 20, 35 and 65	Groups 25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(*a*), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311 (*a*), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503
IV Working at Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..
V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Div. 2 *plus* Div. 3 *plus* Div. 4 of Livelihood Class V *plus* Subdivision 5·5 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 99 and 188†	Groups 25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 100 and 184†	Groups 21 to 34, 36 to 64 and 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 84, 86 to 91 and 164†	Groups 76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 116, 119, 120, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178 to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271 to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281 and 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323 (*a*), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336 (*a*), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391 and 505 (*a*)

† Distributed proportionately among Categories V and VIII

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the ten Industrial Categories of 1961—*contd.*

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
VI Working in Construction	Subdiv. 5·0 to Subdiv. 5·4 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 90, 105, 106 and 113	Groups 86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119	Groups 77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104	Groups 162 to 165 and 500 to 502
VII Working in Trade and Commerce	Livelihood Class VI (Division 6)	Groups 115 to 126, 128 to 152	Groups 121 to 129 and 131 to 154	Groups 106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138	Groups 80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(*a*), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390 and 392 to 408
VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications	Subdivision 7·0 to 7·4 of Livelihood Class VII *plus* Subdiv. 7·5 to Subdiv. 7·9 of Livelihood Class VIII	Groups 101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114	Groups 104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120	Groups 94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105	Groups 117, 118 and 409 to 443
IX Working in Other Services	Livelihood Class VIII *minus* Subdiv. 5·0 to Subdiv. 5·5 *minus* Subdiv. 7·5 to Subdiv. 7·9 *minus* persons in non-agricultural non-productive occupations (i.e., Subdivisions 5·6, 5·7 and Division 8 and Division 9)	Groups 4, 85, 86, 100, 127, 153 to 184, 186, 187, 189**, 190** and 191*	Groups 80 to 82, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 185*, 186** and 187*	Groups 71 to 73, 85, 92, 93, 115, 137, 139 to 160 and 162, 163, 165**, 166** and 167*	Groups 1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 188, 300 (*a*), 444 to 491, 494 to 499, 504*, 505*, 505 (b)** and 520 (*a*)

* Distributed proportionately among all the Categories I to IX

** Distributed proportionately among Non-agricultural Categories V to IX

Grouping of Workers and Non-workers of 1901—51 Censuses in form of the ten Industrial Categories of 1961—*concld.*

1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
X Non-workers	(*i*) All non-earning dependents;	All non-working dependents *plus* groups 1, 185 and 192 to 195	All dependents *plus* groups 1, 180 and 188 to 191	All dependents *plus* groups 1, 161, 168 and 169	All dependents *plus* groups 36 and 506 to 520
	(*ii*) S. S. persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupation ;				
	(*iii*) S. S. persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII ;				
	(*iv*) E. D. whose own occupation (Secondary means of Livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV; and				
	(*v*) E.D. estimated at 455, 792 whose secondary occupations was non-agricultural non-productive				

WORKERS IN INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IV TO IX

Non-agricultural Workers in the industrial Divisions, Groups and Minor Groups of 1961 compared with Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups of 1951

4. In the Census of 1951, economic activities were defined as including all activities of which the result is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services ; but not including the performance of domestic or personal services by members of family household to one another. All economic activities other than cultivation of land were reckoned as "Industries and Services" and these activities were classified with reference to the nature of commodity produced or service performed. There were altogether ten Divisions which were subdivided into 88 Subdivisions and 214 Groups. In the Census of 1961, the scheme of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification was adopted and all categories of workers other than those engaged in Cultivation and as Agricultural Labourers were divided into 9 Divisions, 45 Major Groups and 343 Minor Groups. Although there are divergences between the two sets of classification, an attempt is made in the statement below to compare the figures of both the Censuses:

STATEMENT X. 51

Non-agricultural workers classified by sex in each Non-agricultural industrial Division and Group 1951—1961

	1961				1951			
	Code Number and description of Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.	Persons	Males	Females	Code No.	Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	All Divisions ..	**2,005,006**	**1,338,229**	**666,777**	**All Divisions**	**918,249**	**716,458**	**201,791**
Division	**0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting** ..	**178,317**	**134,521**	**43,796**	**Division 0**	**66,803**	**55,640**	**11,163**
	00 Field Produce and Plantation Crops ..	12,252	8,377	3,875	..	..	..	..
	01 Plantation Crops ..	5,051	4,839	212	0·3	944	794	150
	02 Forestry and Logging ..	24,044	9,542	14,502	0·4	11,505	7,967	3,538
	03 Fishing ..	31,376	27,334	4,042	0·6	24,073	22,629	1,444
	04 Livestock and Hunting ..	105,594	84,429	21,165	0·1+0·2+0·5	30,281	24,250	6,031
Division	**1 Mining and Quarrying** ..	**27,217**	**17,150**	**10,067**	**Division 1**	**11,216**	**8,803**	**2,413**
	10 Mining and Quarrying ..	27,217	17,150	10,067	(1·0+1·1+1·2+1·3+1·4 1·5+1·6+1·7)	11,216	8,803	2,413
Division	**2&3 Manufacturing** ..	**543,468**	**303,039**	**240,429**	**Division 2, 3 & 4**	**223,410**	**166,567**	**56,843**
	20 Foodstuffs ..	102,104	31,327	70,777	2·0+2·1+2·2+2·3	52,823	22,013	30,810
	21 Beverages ..	2,029	1,708	321	2·4	935	894	41
	22 Tobacco Products ..	14,870	8,013	6,857	2·5	6,853	4,803	2,050
	23 Textile—Cotton ..	129,466	70,073	59,393	2·6	37,879	32,020	5,859
	24 Textile—Jute ..	12,986	4,582	8,404	2·8	17,405	14,729	2,676
	25 Textile—Wool ..	477	227	250				
	26 Textile—Silk ..	1,018	920	98				
	27 Textile—Miscellaneous ..	16,401	9,252	7,149	2·7	11,517	10,631	886
	28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products ..	108,442	51,864	56,578	4·6+4·7	37,456	29,821	7,635

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	29 Paper and Paper Products ..	6,867	6,635	232	4·8	1,088	887	201
	30 Printing and Publishing ..	2,500	2,411	89	4·9	542	499	43
	31 Leather and Leather Products ..	4,954	3,984	970	2·9	3,202	2,875	327
	32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products ..	574	574	..	4·5	6	6	..
	33 Chemicals and Chemical Products	2,318	1,896	422	3·6+3·7+3·8	449	435	14
	34-35 Non-metallic mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal..	46,749	32,419	14,330	4·2+4·3+4·4	18,995	16,123	2,872
	36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment ..	55,693	46,441	9,252	3·0+3·1+3·2	18,771	16,802	1,969
	37 Machinery (All kinds other than Transport and Electrical Equipment ..	1,477	1,474	3	3·4+3·5	740	710	30
	38 Transport Equipment ..	4,666	4,644	22	3·3	1,460	1,310	150
	39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ..	29,877	24,595	5,282	4·0	13,289	12,909	1,280
Division	**4 Construction** ..	**30,858**	**29,117**	**1,741**	**Division 5**	**35,754**	**27,529**	**8,225**
	40 Construction ..	30,858	29,117	1,741	5·0+5·1+5·2+5·3+5·4	28,281	22,909	5,372
Division	**5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services** ..	**6,830**	**6,717**	**113**	**5·5+5·6+5·7**	**7,473**	**4,620**	**2,853**
	50 Electricity and Gas ..	5,351	5,286	65	5·5	347	343	4
	51 Water Supply and Sanitary Services ..	1,479	1,431	48	5·6+5·7	7,126	4,277	2,849
Division	**6 Trade and Commerce** ..	**147,462**	**111,622**	**35,840**	**Division 6**	**138,539**	**104,694**	**33,845**
	60—63 Wholesale Trade ..	4,447	4,212	235	6·4+6·5	15,845	12,781	3,064
	64—68 Retail Trade ..	140,777	105,355	35,422	6·1+6·3+6·2+6·0	118,107	87,864	30,243
	69 Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous ..	2,238	2,055	183	6·6+6·7+6·8	4,587	4,049	538
Division	**7 Transport, Storage and Communications** ..	**51,716**	**49,098**	**2,618**	**Division 7**	**25,900**	**24,508**	**1,392**
	70-71 Transport ..	42,940	40,386	2,554	7·4+7·1+7·2+7·3+7·0	22,340	21,099	1,241

STATEMENT X. 51

Non-agricultural workers classified by sex in each Non-agricultural industrial Division and Group 1951—1961—*concld.*

Code Number and description of Division and Major Group of I.S.I.C.		1961 Persons	1961 Males	1961 Females	1951 Code No.	1951 Persons	1951 Males	1951 Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	72 Storage and Warehousing ..	1,926	1,924	2	7·5	848	704	144
	73 Communications ..	6,850	6,788	62	7·6+7·9+7·7+7·8	2,712	2,705	7
Division 8	**Services** ..	**1,014,728**	**683,335**	**331,393**	**Division 8 & 9**	**416,627**	**328,717**	**87,910**
	80 Public Services* ..	88,613	85,613	3,000	8·4+8·8+8·6+8·7+8·5	38,574	37,040	1,534
	81 Educational and Scientific Services	57,094	53,403	3,691	8·2	14,378	12,554	1,824
	82 Medical and Health Services ..	14,443	12,124	2,319	8·1	6,957	5,864	1,093
	83 Religious and Welfare Services	22,420	21,149	1,271	9·8	13,888	13,886	2
	84 Legal Services ..	4,224	4,195	29	9·6	13,408	13,405	3
	85 Business Services ..	7,786	7,600	186	9·7	1,723	1,723	..
	86 Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations ..	2,277	1,093	1,184	..	..	..	..
	87 Recreation Services ..	4,464	3,923	541	9·5	3,391	2,517	874
	88 Personal Services ..	117,972	78,767	39,205	9·1+9·4+9·3+9·2	116,261	90,872	25,389
	89 Services (not elsewhere classified)	695,435	415,468	279,967	9·0	208,047	150,856	57,191
Division 9	**Activities not adequately described** ..	**4,410**	**3,630**	**780**				
	90 Activities unspecified and not adequately described† ..	4,410	3,630	780				

* This does not include Government or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institutions each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups.

†Including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified

5. The above statement discloses that the workers in all the Divisions excepting Divisions 4 and 5 and all the Major Groups excepting 24, 51, 60—63, 69 and 84 of 1961 are much in excess of the 1951 figures, which can be attributed mainly to the conceptual differences in the classification of workers, while the large scale growth of population is also responsible for the overall increase. However, the workers in Major Group 51 (Water-Supply and Sanitary Services), Major Group 60—63 (Wholesale trade), Major Group 69 (Trade and Commerce—miscellaneous) and Major Group 84 (Legal Services) are below the figures of 1951, which may be due to the inadequate description in the Individual Slips at the time of enumeration resulting in classification of a large number of persons under Major Group 89 (Services not elsewhere classified) at the cost of other Groups.

Distribution of Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX

6. The following statement shows the distribution of workers to 1,000 population in the broad age-groups classified by sex in the Industrial Categories IV to IX according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
						Orissa—Total								
All ages ..	608	266	33	28	8	2	3	N	13	4	6	N	79	38
0—14 ..	123	66	12	7	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	13	9
15—34 ..	912	403	46	39	17	2	6	N	19	5	10	1	131	57
35—59 ..	966	434	47	48	11	2	5	N	23	9	9	N	121	62
60+ ..	788	194	38	26	4	1	2	N	16	6	2	N	67	27
A. N. S. ..	457	211	20	16	7	1	46	N	6	3	5	..	67	27
						Orissa—Rural								
All ages ..	610	274	32	28	2	1	2	N	9	4	2	N	67	36
0—14 ..	127	69	13	8	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	12	9
15—34 ..	923	417	46	40	4	2	3	N	13	4	4	N	112	54
35—59 ..	969	444	47	48	3	2	3	N	16	8	4	N	101	59
60+ ..	798	198	37	27	1	1	1	N	11	5	1	N	58	26
A. N. S. ..	458	217	20	16	4	1	47	N	5	2	2	..	58	27
						Orissa—Urban								
All ages ..	572	131	34	19	88	9	24	2	68	11	50	4	237	68
0—14 ..	50	20	5	4	5	2	N	N	5	1	1	1	23	10
15—34 ..	796	190	42	25	147	14	38	4	86	12	75	9	330	101
35—59 ..	922	242	57	35	109	13	38	1	123	25	83	5	384	125
60+ ..	619	113	56	20	58	7	16	N	94	17	21	1	218	51
A. N. S. ..	431	63	9	12	55	..	15	..	18	12	64	..	239	35
						Kalahandi—Total								
All ages ..	631	282	29	24	1	N	1	N	7	5	1	N	63	46
0—14 ..	216	79	16	6	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	16	16
15—34 ..	959	443	37	37	3	N	2	N	11	6	2	..	98	69
35—59 ..	971	481	44	41	3	1	2	N	15	13	2	N	105	79
60+ ..	779	173	37	19	1	N	1	N	10	7	N	N	65	29
A. N. S. ..	184	58	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	24	14

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kalahandi—Rural														
All ages ..	634	285	29	25	N	N	N	N	5	4	1	..	57	**45**
0—14 ..	220	81	16	7	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	16	**16**
15—34 ..	963	449	37	38	1	N	1	N	9	5	1	..	89	**67**
35—59 ..	973	486	44	42	1	N	1	N	11	11	1	..	95	**76**
60+ ..	782	174	37	19	N	..	N	..	7	6	N	..	59	**27**
A. N. S. ..	181	58	7	7	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	24	**14**
Kalahandi—Urban														
All ages ..	543	161	25	8	37	7	23	N	63	22	25	1	243	**90**
0—14 ..	81	26	18	1	4	3	1	..	4	2	..	N	20	**19**
15—34 ..	830	220	28	10	61	9	37	N	90	26	48	..	387	**120**
35—59 ..	927	332	32	18	62	13	41	N	122	57	38	1	426	**185**
60+ ..	692	144	22	4	22	6	14	1	114	21	8	2	267	**70**
A. N. S. ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
Koraput—Total														
All ages ..	652	428	22	16	3	3	2	N	8	5	3	N	83	**65**
0—14 ..	203	132	7	5	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	20	**20**
15—34 ..	908	617	31	23	5	4	3	1	13	7	6	N	123	**95**
35—59 ..	944	636	33	25	4	4	3	N	13	11	5	N	120	**93**
60+ ..	757	332	22	16	2	2	1	1	9	8	1	N	81	**54**
A. N. S. ..	491	621	4	11	4	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	54	**21**
Koraput—Rural														
All ages ..	657	442	22	16	1	2	1	N	5	5	1	..	71	**63**
0—14 ..	212	138	7	5	N	1	N	N	1	1	N	..	20	**20**
15—34 ..	912	637	31	23	1	4	2	1	7	6	2	..	104	**92**
35—59 ..	945	653	33	25	1	3	2	N	7	9	2	..	101	**89**
60+ ..	760	342	22	16	1	2	1	1	4	6	N	..	73	**54**
A. N. S. ..	489	635	4	9	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	45	**21**
Koraput—Urban														
All ages ..	555	161	30	18	46	9	13	N	75	22	42	1	291	**97**
0—14 ..	56	34	7	4	6	6	N	N	7	1	1	N	28	**21**
15—34 ..	833	220	43	25	77	12	19	1	109	25	68	2	449	**141**
35—59 ..	926	300	48	28	65	8	25	1	126	50	72	2	480	**172**
60+ ..	672	149	33	21	39	8	17	..	132	38	15	5	273	**65**
A. N. S. ..	545	143	..	143	91	..	..	..	91	..	91	..	273	..
Sambalpur—Total														
All ages ..	647	399	47	51	10	1	5	N	10	4	5	N	85	**55**
0—14 ..	123	79	11	12	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	13	**15**
15—34 ..	937	578	69	76	19	2	10	N	15	4	10	N	137	**80**
35—59 ..	977	653	68	79	14	1	6	N	17	7	8	N	123	**86**
60+ ..	812	316	50	40	4	N	1	N	10	6	1	N	62	**40**
A. N. S. ..	381	232	22	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	82	**85**

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur—Rural														
All ages ..	653	418	48	54	1	N	1	N	5	3	1	N	73	54
0—14 ..	131	84	11	13	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..	14	15
15—34 ..	951	612	72	80	1	N	1	N	7	3	1	N	119	79
35—59 ..	980	677	69	82	1	N	1	N	8	7	1	N	102	82
60+ ..	822	325	51	41	1	N	N	N	5	6	N	..	56	40
A. N. S. ..	401	239	23	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	87
Sambalpur—Urban														
All ages ..	585	149	34	19	112	13	50	1	68	11	56	2	213	67
0—14 ..	28	26	5	3	4	2	N	N	2	9	1	N	10	9
15—34 ..	820	176	45	27	172	20	87	2	88	17	82	2	293	88
35—59 ..	941	256	53	33	161	20	59	2	120	5	90	4	357	143
60+ ..	583	100	41	14	85	7	19	..	107	N	16	N	182	56
A. N. S. ..	64	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	43	..
Bolangir—Total														
All ages ..	648	316	41	37	2	N	1	N	8	5	3	N	67	42
0—14 ..	196	77	19	8	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	17	10
15—34 ..	954	470	58	55	2	N	2	N	11	5	6	N	101	61
35—59 ..	974	535	55	63	2	1	2	N	14	12	6	N	108	76
60+ ..	813	262	47	35	1	N	1	..	8	8	1	N	60	35
A. N. S. ..	171	80	15	8	..	—	—	..	3	—	—	—	12	6
Bolangir—Rural														
All ages ..	655	324	41	37	N	N	1	N	4	4	1	N	60	41
0—14 ..	201	80	20	8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	16	10
15—34 ..	964	485	56	56	N	N	1	N	6	5	1	N	89	60
35—59 ..	976	546	54	69	N	N	1	N	9	10	1	N	94	73
60+ ..	824	266	45	35	N	N	N	..	7	7	N	..	57	34
A. N. S. ..	175	82	15	9	..	..	..	..	3	—	..	—	12	6
Bolangir—Urban														
All ages ..	516	139	56	35	29	4	11	N	68	18	58	2	213	69
0—14 ..	75	17	5	6	15	3	..	N	20	..	N	1	25	6
15—34 ..	772	174	101	51	36	5	15	N	96	18	98	2	321	88
35—59 ..	929	300	72	65	46	6	27	1	119	51	108	4	401	149
60+ ..	520	155	106	30	20	6	9	..	32	28	11	2	134	78
A. N. S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Baudh-Khondmals—Total														
All ages ..	645	484	34	31	1	1	1	N	12	4	1	N	85	69
0—14 ..	155	130	10	8	N	N	N	N	1	N	..	N	17	20
15—34 ..	963	731	48	45	1	1	3	N	19	5	2	N	140	103
35—59 ..	983	744	53	48	1	1	2	N	21	8	1	..	125	107
60+ ..	810	339	45	32	1	1	1	..	18	8	N	..	69	53
A. N. S. ..	429	323	6	13	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	110	65

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Baudh-Khondmals—Rural														
All ages ..	647	486	33	30	1	N	1	N	12	4	1	N	83	69
0—14 ..	156	130	9	8	N	N	N	N	1	N	..	..	17	20
15—34 ..	967	735	46	44	1	N	2	N	18	4	2	N	138	103
35—59 ..	984	747	51	47	1	1	2	1	20	7	1	..	122	106
60+ ..	813	340	44	32	N	1	1	..	17	7	N	..	67	52
A. N. S. ..	429	323	6	13	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	110	65
Baudh-Khondmals—Urban														
All ages ..	530	272	124	99	26	18	18	1	61	36	19	N	208	90
0—14 ..	43	63	27	35	4	11	..	..	2	1	..	1	8	15
15—34 ..	718	357	69	153	40	25	26	1	82	35	34	..	281	106
35—59 ..	910	480	190	140	32	21	32	1	106	87	25	..	385	172
60+ ..	647	245	140	31	40	10	20	..	100	47	7	..	180	125
A. N. S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Total														
All ages ..	588	404	41	33	7	3	3	N	22	8	5	N	99	70
0—14 ..	133	97	13	11	1	1	N	N	2	1	N	N	14	15
15—34 ..	921	615	61	48	12	4	4	N	34	11	10	N	168	110
35—59 ..	972	662	65	51	10	5	5	N	43	16	9	N	169	114
60+ ..	806	306	57	31	6	3	2	N	32	11	2	..	103	46
A. N. S. ..	499	358	10	18	25	5	1	..	1	21	2	..	82	24
Ganjam—Rural														
All ages ..	596	425	40	33	3	3	2	N	16	7	2	N	88	70
0—14 ..	140	103	14	11	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	14	16
15—34 ..	940	650	60	48	6	4	3	N	25	9	4	N	152	111
35—59 ..	977	691	63	50	4	4	3	N	31	14	3	..	146	112
60+ ..	820	318	55	30	3	3	1	N	24	10	1	..	92	45
A. N. S. ..	514	376	8	19	27	5	..	..	1	17	1	..	84	24
Ganjam—Urban														
All ages ..	497	162	49	40	43	6	13	N	83	19	37	1	211	68
0—14 ..	49	23	8	9	6	1	N	..	6	1	N	N	21	8
15—34 ..	741	219	71	56	72	5	21	3	118	24	64	2	314	96
35—59 ..	917	315	84	69	68	15	24	N	161	40	68	3	402	132
60+ ..	639	167	81	46	37	11	13	1	131	28	16	..	224	56
A. N. S. ..	244	100	44	..	..	..	22	..	..	75	22	..	44	25
Sundargarh—Total														
All ages ..	638	359	21	21	50	5	13	2	16	2	15	3	103	55
0—14 ..	141	113	7	7	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	1	15	18
15—34 ..	925	535	26	27	108	11	26	5	26	2	31	6	80	95
35—59 ..	965	576	35	37	45	5	15	2	27	4	18	2	131	70
60+ ..	798	286	30	22	6	1	3	N	14	3	4	N	50	26
A. N. S. ..	503	427	28	10	28	..	6	..	6	1	11	..	80	4

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sundargarh—Rural														
All ages ..	618	382	22	24	2	1	1	N	5	1	3	N	71	43
0—14 ..	153	124	8	8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	12	18
15—34 ..	927	580	29	32	4	2	3	N	8	1	5	N	137	73
35—59 ..	971	605	37	41	2	1	2	N	9	3	4	N	89	55
60+ ..	819	303	31	24	N	N	N	..	5	3	N	..	38	25
A. N. S. ..	502	454	34	11	..	..	..	..	7	2	3	..	54	5
Sundargarh—Urban														
All ages ..	713	228	17	4	232	27	57	14	59	4	64	17	224	125
0—14 ..	62	38	3	N	3	2	2	3	4	N	1	4	36	24
15—34 ..	919	347	19	6	336	47	77	25	64	3	86	28	275	188
35—59 ..	938	348	28	9	234	30	70	12	105	12	79	19	313	192
60+ ..	590	108	21	4	60	6	31	4	104	6	37	2	170	45
A. N. S. ..	509	..	..	..	182	..	36	..	..	..	55	..	218	..
Dhenkanal—Total														
All ages ..	594	231	49	35	2	N	1	N	8	2	1	N	86	28
0—14 ..	115	40	33	8	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	18	6
15—34 ..	932	376	68	52	4	N	3	N	13	2	3	N	150	45
35—59 ..	976	417	55	62	3	N	2	N	14	4	3	N	131	48
60+ ..	774	168	44	32	1	N	N	N	10	3	1	..	56	23
A. N. S. ..	381	99	60	12	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Dhenkanal—Rural														
All ages ..	598	237	49	35	1	N	1	N	6	2	N	..	79	28
0—14 ..	119	42	34	9	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	18	7
15—34 ..	942	385	68	53	1	N	1	N	10	2	1	..	139	44
35—59 ..	978	426	52	63	1	N	1	N	10	4	1	..	109	47
60+ ..	782	171	42	33	N	N	N	N	7	3	N	..	53	22
A. N. S. ..	373	101	48	13	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
Dhenkanal—Urban														
All ages ..	521	106	57	20	29	3	13	N	48	5	21	1	209	45
0—14 ..	50	12	9	3	2	N	..	..	2	N	N	..	17	4
15—34 ..	764	165	77	36	56	4	25	..	70	6	33	3	327	70
35—59 ..	942	210	103	34	38	6	19	1	91	14	40	1	378	88
60+ ..	633	87	89	13	22	3	12	..	63	9	7	..	115	40
A. N. S. ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri—Total														
All ages ..	598	99	29	26	5	4	3	N	18	5	8	N	81	15
0—14 ..	95	19	8	6	1	1	N	N	2	1	N	N	9	3
15—34 ..	896	140	43	37	10	4	6	N	27	6	13	N	138	20
35—59 ..	959	180	44	46	7	7	6	N	31	11	14	N	124	29
60+ ..	790	89	33	26	4	5	2	..	19	6	2	N	62	13
A. N. S. ..	660	182	65	88	4	..	3	..	9	3	4	..	64	23

STATEMENT X.52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Puri—Rural														
All ages ..	600	100	30	27	3	3	2	N	13	5	3	N	62	13
0—14 ..	97	20	9	6	N	1	N	N	1	1	N	N	8	2
15—34 ..	916	141	46	39	6	4	3	N	21	6	5	N	110	18
35—59 ..	967	179	45	48	4	7	2	N	23	10	4	N	94	24
60+ ..	808	88	33	27	2	5	1	..	13	5	1	..	42	9
A. N. S. ..	671	196	70	97	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	53	23
Puri—Urban														
All ages ..	573	97	17	14	31	4	23	N	74	14	65	3	295	54
0—14 ..	50	14	3	2	4	1	N	..	5	2	N	N	29	8
15—34 ..	720	121	19	17	46	4	28	N	87	16	84	5	385	69
35—59 ..	882	187	27	29	38	8	42	..	119	31	112	4	432	102
60+ ..	582	101	31	18	23	4	12	..	94	17	15	N	289	60
A. N. S. ..	500	30	..	..	68	..	45	..	45	..	68	..	227	30
Keonjhar—Total														
All ages ..	586	313	24	18	3	N	2	N	5	1	5	3	47	20
0—14 ..	114	86	12	6	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	8	5
15—34 ..	921	508	3	26	7	1	3	1	9	1	12	6	89	34
35—59 ..	969	498	35	32	4	N	2	N	10	2	6	2	63	29
60+ ..	762	203	28	20	1	N	1	N	7	2	1	N	29	10
A. N. S. ..	390	208	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	56	13
Keonjhar—Rural														
All ages ..	585	314	25	19	N	N	1	N	4	1	2	1	34	15
0—14 ..	117	88	13	6	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7	4
15—34 ..	925	512	33	27	N	N	3	N	7	1	3	2	64	24
35—59 ..	971	501	35	33	N	N	2	N	7	2	2	N	46	23
60+ ..	766	204	28	21	..	..	1	N	5	2	1	N	23	9
A. N. S. ..	379	198	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	35	3
Keonjhar—Urban														
All ages ..	603	268	17	9	65	9	9	N	33	3	82	44	298	148
0—14 ..	58	39	6	3	3	1	N	N	1	N	1	4	19	24
15—34 ..	860	434	17	11	105	17	13	1	42	2	137	89	454	240
35—59 ..	927	409	33	20	81	10	14	N	61	10	100	35	422	223
60+ ..	629	182	22	8	42	3	15	..	85	8	20	8	206	91
A. N. S. ..	688	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	625	667
Cuttack—Total														
All ages ..	578	80	34	25	15	1	6	N	17	4	9	N	93	21
0—14 ..	54	10	10	4	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	12	3
15—34 ..	864	103	48	31	29	1	11	N	25	5	15	N	155	28
35—59 ..	958	159	49	49	21	1	9	N	32	9	16	N	141	41
60+ ..	772	77	41	26	6	1	3	..	20	5	4	N	74	17
A. N. S. ..	529	25	13	4	4	1	220	1	12	1	16	..	87	5

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cuttack—Rural														
All ages ..	579	81	33	25	7	N	5	N	13	4	5	N	81	20
0—14 ..	55	10	10	4	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	12	3
15—34 ..	876	104	47	31	14	N	10	N	18	5	8	N	138	27
35—59 ..	961	161	47	50	9	N	7	N	24	9	9	N	122	39
60+ ..	781	77	38	27	3	N	2	..	15	6	3	N	66	16
A. N. S. ..	522	24	13	3	2	1	233	1	11	1	8	..	70	3
Cuttack—Urban														
All ages ..	568	64	45	14	110	5	16	N	73	4	58	2	229	36
0—14 ..	42	7	5	3	7	N	N	N	4	N	4	N	20	3
15—34 ..	755	85	52	19	169	7	18	N	86	4	77	4	315	48
35—59 ..	924	134	77	25	153	11	32	N	134	12	100	2	357	77
60+ ..	610	66	79	13	74	7	21	..	105	11	36	N	205	30
A. N. S. ..	644	64	..	21	55	..	..	..	27	..	151	..	384	43
Mayurbhanj—Total														
All ages ..	599	437	34	30	2	N	1	N	6	1	3	N	46	22
0—14 ..	138	124	15	16	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8	6
15—34 ..	930	699	47	43	3	N	1	N	10	1	5	N	81	34
35—59 ..	977	679	50	41	3	N	2	N	11	2	5	N	70	35
60+ ..	799	276	38	20	1	N	1	N	8	3	1	..	39	15
A. N. S. ..	395	279	18	16	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	33	14
Mayurbhanj—Rural														
All ages ..	601	443	34	31	N	N	1	N	5	1	2	N	40	21
0—14 ..	140	127	15	16	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8	6
15—34 ..	38	710	47	43	1	N	1	N	7	1	4	N	72	33
35—59 ..	978	688	49	41	1	N	1	N	8	2	4	N	59	33
60+ ..	803	278	38	20	N	N	N	N	6	3	1	..	34	13
A. N. S. ..	392	279	18	16	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	29	14
Mayurbhanj—Urban														
All ages ..	501	125	33	20	47	1	12	N	63	2	21	N	256	63
0—14 ..	36	18	4	5	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	19	8
15—34 ..	680	175	44	26	76	1	11	..	85	1	31	N	357	85
35—59 ..	920	268	59	43	71	5	29	N	123	5	43	..	465	144
60+ ..	622	165	52	28	50	7	25	..	71	12	4	..	225	75
A. N. S. ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..

STATEMENT X. 52

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*concld.*

Age-group	Total Workers (1—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Balasore—Total														
All ages ..	572	62	13	14	6	1	1	N	11	2	5	N	58	14
0—14 ..	51	9	4	3	1	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	7	2
15—34 ..	881	88	18	18	10	2	2	N	17	2	8	N	98	20
35—59 ..	960	118	20	26	8	2	2	N	19	4	10	N	88	26
60+ ..	794	57	16	14	6	1	1	..	8	4	3	N	50	11
A. N. S. ..	467	54	8	11	3	2	..	..	8	..	2	..	59	11
Balasore—Rural														
All ages ..	574	62	12	14	2	1	N	N	7	2	4	N	45	12
0—14 ..	50	9	4	3	N	N	..	..	1	N	N	N	5	1
15—34 ..	890	87	17	19	3	1	N	N	11	2	5	N	79	17
35—59 ..	963	118	18	26	3	1	1	N	12	4	7	N	69	23
60+ ..	801	56	15	14	1	N	N	..	8	3	1	N	39	10
A. N. S. ..	471	54	8	10	4	2	..	..	8	..	2	..	54	9
Balasore—Urban														
All ages ..	542	65	22	7	54	7	11	N	60	3	27	N	221	40
0—14 ..	53	4	1	1	6	..	N	..	2	..	1	..	32	3
15—34 ..	771	96	30	10	81	10	14	N	90	2	38	N	329	64
35—59 ..	930	130	41	14	81	14	22	1	114	9	52	..	352	74
60+ ..	687	70	29	8	85	8	12	..	14	13	24	..	223	33
A. N. S. ..	375	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	375	53

7. The proportions of workers in manufacturing other than household industry, construction, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications are below that of the household industry. Industrial Categories IV, V and VI constitute the secondary sector and Categories VII, VIII and IX the tertiary sector. The proportion of workers in household industry, Category IV, has been discussed elaborately in Part C of this Chapter. The proportion of 8 males and 2 females in Category V and 3 males in Category VI out of 1,000 persons of each sex indicates the backwardness in industrial growth and construction activities in the State. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of 13 males and 4 females in Category VII is equally low while the proportion of 6 males in Category VIII is insignificant. Category IX (other services) has the highest proportion in both sexes, 79 males and 38 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex. The ratio in the rural area does not materially differ from the total figures. But the urban figures are subject to substantial variation in both sexes of Categories V to IX which can be attributed to the preponderance of urban inhabitants dependent on non-agricultural professions for their livelihood. The proportions of 88 males and 9 females in Category V and 24 males and 2 females in Category VI of the secondary sector indicate the greater concentration in manufacturing industries and intensification of the construction activities in the urban areas. Similarly, the proportions of 68 males and 11 females in Category VII and 50 males and 4 females in Category VIII of the tertiary sector set forth the comparative prosperity of trade and commerce in the towns and consequent availability of transport, storage and communication facilities. The highest proportions of 237 males and 68 females in Category IX reflect on the miscellaneous characteristics of the urban population in the matter of their economic activities.

8. Division by broad age-groups shows that 0—14 has a meagre proportion of workers in the total, rural and urban. As this is not regarded as the working age-group, the number of workers in it does not materially affect the working force. Age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 have the highest proportion of workers in both sexes of all the Industrial Categories IV to IX while lower proportions are noticed in the age-group 60+. Identical trends of distribution are found in rural and urban ratios of different age-groups.

9. The distribution of workers in the Industrial Categories IV to IX in each district is devoid of similarity except that the proportion of workers in both sexes of Category IX, other services, are the highest in all the districts. But even in this category, comparison with State figures discloses considerable variation, as Koraput, Sambalpur, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Sundargarh districts have higher proportions in both sexes while Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts have lower figures. In Kalahandi and Bolangir districts the ratio of females is above that of the State while an excess of males only is found in the districts of Dhenkanal, Puri and Cuttack. All miscellaneous types of workers are classified in other services which accounts for their large numbers among the Industrial Categories IV to IX of each district. Category IV (household industry) has already been discussed earlier. Next to other services and household industry, Category VII (trade and commerce) has comparatively higher proportion in both sexes of all districts excepting Sundargarh where Category V is more prominent. Ganjam and Puri districts are particularly conspicuous in this category which speaks of their flourishing trade and commerce. The ratio of workers in Categories V to VIII of Sundargarh and Cuttack districts signifies the multisided development of industries, construction, trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications. While the figures in both sexes of Sundargarh district are the highest in the whole State, the number of females in Cuttack district in Categories V, VI and VIII are below the State average. Growth of industries and trade and commerce in Sambalpur district is evident from the proportion of workers in Categories V and VII which are comparable with that of the State. Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts have recorded low figures in Categories V, VI and VIII drawing attention to their industrial backwardness.

10. The proportion of workers in the rural areas bears similarity to the total figures in each district and the differences are negligible excepting in the Categories V, VI and VIII of Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Cuttack districts where the figures are much below the total figures. The urban figures in all the districts have recorded higher proportions than the total figures in these industrial categories as growth of industries is one of the contributory factors of increasing urbanization of localities.

11. The age-group distribution of workers in the districts displays small number of workers in the non-working age-group of 0—14 and high proportion of workers in both sexes of the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59. The ratio has declined in the age-group 60+. This type of distribution is common to all districts and no abnormalities are noticed.

Distribution of workers of each sex among age-groups of the Industrial Categories IV to IX

12. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the industrial categories of the State and each district according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT X. 53

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

Age-group	Population		Total Workers (I--IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	393	388	79	96	147	102	26	94	10	90	28	42	12	62	65	96
15—34 ..	322	329	484	499	453	465	651	501	604	691	487	384	578	724	536	499
35—59 ..	232	220	369	359	339	375	297	350	350	197	422	482	389	208	355	361
60+ ..	52	62	67	45	61	58	25	54	26	21	63	91	20	6	43	44
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	N	N	1	1	10	1	N	1	1	..	1	N
Orissa—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	398	389	83	98	155	103	42	106	14	106	31	41	20	87	74	100
15—34 ..	317	328	479	499	449	464	597	466	592	633	476	381	548	728	530	496
35—59 ..	232	220	369	358	335	375	330	369	348	232	426	485	406	179	350	359
60+ ..	52	62	68	45	60	58	30	58	25	28	67	92	25	6	45	44
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	N	1	N	1	1	21	1	N	1	1	..	1	1
Orissa—Urban																
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	329	383	29	59	53	77	20	70	6	75	24	51	7	56	32	56
15—34 ..	401	357	557	517	499	483	670	573	615	748	504	400	595	723	558	528
35—59 ..	230	204	371	376	382	379	286	311	352	163	417	462	380	214	372	374
60+ ..	40	56	43	48	66	61	24	46	27	14	55	86	17	7	37	42
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	1	1	..	1	N
Kalahandi—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	436	427	149	120	238	114	41	151	9	..	25	33	12	143	113	148
15—34 ..	320	327	486	514	405	509	560	447	600	636	492	386	590	..	500	487
35—59 ..	209	197	323	336	314	339	378	369	372	273	435	511	385	571	352	338
60+ ..	34	49	42	30	43	38	20	33	19	91	48	70	12	286	35	30
A.N.S. ..	1	N	N	N	N	N	1	..	..	..	..	N	1	..	N	N
Kalahandi—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	437	428	151	121	236	115	44	167	10	..	26	33	27	..	123	148
15—34 ..	319	327	486	515	406	510	551	500	663	714	495	386	518	..	495	489
35—59 ..	209	196	321	334	315	337	380	333	311	286	436	510	442	..	347	334
60+ ..	34	48	42	30	43	38	20	..	16	..	43	71	13	..	35	29
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	5	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	N	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kalahandi—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	406	397	61	64	300	73	39	143	9	..	23	32	..	143	33	85
15—34 ..	338	336	517	459	386	436	563	418	563	500	484	392	649	..	540	447
35—59 ..	222	205	379	422	284	464	377	388	407	250	432	519	337	571	390	420
60+ ..	34	62	43	55	30	27	21	51	21	250	61	57	11	286	37	48
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Koraput—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	365	372	114	115	110	104	73	140	34	157	55	43	11	56	89	114
15—34 ..	351	376	488	542	490	536	584	549	579	586	528	459	599	611	521	551
35—59 ..	237	207	343	307	353	315	313	274	352	185	364	433	375	305	344	297
60+ ..	47	45	55	35	47	45	30	37	35	72	53	65	14	28	46	38
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	N
Koraput—Rural																
Total .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	364	371	117	116	112	105	147	114	51	155	71	47	16	..	101	117
15—34 ..	350	377	486	543	488	536	515	560	606	590	528	466	610	..	511	552
35—59 ..	238	207	342	306	353	315	308	291	314	177	356	427	357	..	339	293
60+ ..	48	45	55	35	47	44	30	35	29	78	45	60	17	..	49	38
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N
Koraput—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	377	383	38	82	84	93	49	278	4	177	37	25	9	56	36	82
15—34 ..	364	371	547	507	521	532	607	494	533	529	528	434	594	611	562	538
35—59 ..	224	197	373	366	357	315	314	182	419	294	374	455	384	305	369	347
60+ ..	35	49	42	45	38	59	29	46	44	..	61	86	12	28	33	33
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	N	..	1	1	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	..
Sambalpur—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	359	357	68	71	83	85	12	65	3	90	16	81	3	35	57	97
15—34 ..	325	327	470	474	479	484	616	591	678	602	493	347	598	453	527	472
35—59 ..	256	242	387	397	374	374	347	318	305	295	433	453	391	500	372	375
60+ ..	59	72	74	57	64	56	25	25	14	13	58	119	8	12	43	53
A.N.S. ..	1	2	1	1	N	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	N	..	1	3
Sambalpur—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	362	355	73	71	85	86	40	23	9	..	24	18	..	..	68	101
15—34 ..	317	324	462	473	475	482	520	606	433	684	457	285	582	333	520	471
35—59 ..	258	245	387	397	374	374	382	333	521	263	447	548	413	667	364	371
60+ ..	62	74	77	58	65	57	58	30	37	53	72	149	5	..	47	54
A.N.S. ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3

STATEMENT X. 53

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961— *contd.*

Age-group	Population		Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sambalpur—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	323	384	15	77	44	61	11	73	3	119	11	322	4	36	15	54
15—34 ..	406	375	568	504	540	556	621	588	704	576	519	582	599	458	557	490
35—59 ..	240	198	387	387	379	350	345	315	282	305	423	94	388	494	402	421
60+ ..	30	42	30	32	37	32	23	24	11	..	47	2	9	12	26	35
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..
Bolangir—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	400	398	121	98	185	81	191	175	24	207	69	35	5	246	99	90
15—34 ..	324	322	478	480	459	486	449	395	520	491	454	348	585	333	490	465
35—59 ..	230	220	345	373	305	377	336	378	433	302	429	521	399	386	371	396
60+ ..	45	59	56	49	51	56	24	52	23	..	48	96	11	35	40	49
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N
Bolangir—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	400	398	124	98	195	81	12	71	45	205	28	41	19	333	108	94
15—34 ..	323	321	476	481	448	485	559	429	588	545	431	351	589	222	484	467
35—59 ..	230	221	343	372	307	377	381	486	344	250	467	509	362	445	364	391
60+ ..	46	59	57	49	50	57	48	14	23	..	73	.99	30	..	44	48
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	N	N
Bolangir—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	405	388	59	48	39	70	212	245	..	222	121	..	1	229	49	36
15—34 ..	345	348	516	437	620	499	437	373	448	222	483	334	584	354	520	447
35—59 ..	218	210	393	455	282	386	330	304	528	556	381	586	409	375	411	457
60+ ..	32	53	32	60	59	45	21	78	24	..	15	80	6	42	20	60
A.N.S. ..	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	391	383	94	103	110	98	66	120	16	30	24	26	..	500	77	110
15—34 ..	317	330	474	499	448	484	566	421	553	727	492	387	635	500	522	489
35—59 ..	250	235	380	362	387	366	330	361	404	243	424	491	353	..	366	362
60+ ..	41	51	52	36	55	52	38	98	24	..	60	96	12	..	34	39
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	3	..	N	..	..	..	1	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Baudh-Khondmals—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	391	383	94	103	112	96	77	51	19	32	25	28	..	..	79	111
15—34 ..	317	330	474	500	445	483	557	392	558	742	491	394	626	1,000	523	490
35—59 ..	250	235	380	362	388	367	351	418	401	226	425	481	364	..	364	360
60+ ..	41	51	52	35	55	54	15	139	19	..	59	97	10	..	33	38
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	3	..	N	..	..	..	1	1
Baudh-Khondmals—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	341	364	28	84	75	130	50	222	..	..	10	9	..	1,000	14	60
15—34 ..	372	334	504	439	505	515	580	463	526	500	497	330	667	..	502	395
35—59 ..	239	237	410	419	366	334	296	278	421	500	414	576	317	..	442	455
60+ ..	48	65	58	58	54	21	74	37	53	..	79	85	16	..	42	90
A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	428	388	97	93	137	124	75	152	10	91	35	47	28	20	62	84
15—34 ..	300	316	470	482	444	462	552	402	525	491	464	415	559	564	510	499
35—59 ..	216	228	357	373	342	352	322	376	414	327	419	446	387	416	370	373
60+ ..	55	67	75	51	77	62	48	69	51	91	82	90	25	..	57	44
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	N	N	3	1	N	..	N	2	1	..	1	N
Ganjam—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	431	389	101	94	145	128	103	163	13	125	40	55	68	333	67	87
15—34 ..	297	315	469	483	441	463	550	425	524	500	462	416	542	667	515	502
35—59 ..	215	228	353	372	338	348	286	350	413	350	416	439	357	..	359	368
60+ ..	56	67	76	50	76	61	53	61	50	25	82	89	32	..	58	43
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	N	N	8	1	..	..	N	1	1	..	1	N
Ganjam—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	400	382	40	54	65	86	53	91	6	..	27	13	4	10	40	44
15—34 ..	329	328	490	443	477	456	553	272	527	466	468	411	569	561	489	466
35—59 ..	220	223	406	434	375	382	350	524	415	267	426	477	405	429	418	435
60+ ..	50	66	64	69	82	76	44	113	51	267	79	97	22	..	53	55
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	N	..	N	N
Sundargarh—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	370	404	82	127	130	142	4	33	9	80	18	28	4	85	54	135
15—34 ..	367	339	532	505	444	436	790	769	733	772	584	352	732	742	644	584
35—59 ..	222	201	335	322	370	363	201	192	249	139	364	509	253	170	282	255
60+ ..	40	54	50	43	55	58	5	6	9	9	34	109	10	3	19	26
A.N.S. ..	1	2	1	3	1	1	N	..	N	..	N	2	1	..	1	N

STATEMENT X. 53

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Population		Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sundargarh—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	405	411	101	134	147	145	22	68	7	179	21	24	4	77	67	166
15—34 ..	319	320	479	487	409	431	647	658	652	597	530	318	653	731	618	539
35—59 ..	229	209	359	331	380	364	325	271	332	224	405	518	336	192	289	262
60+ ..	46	58	60	46	62	59	6	3	9	..	43	137	6	..	25	33
A.N.S. ..	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	N
Sundargarh—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	238	361	21	60	46	36	3	25	9	71	17	36	5	85	39	70
15—34 ..	548	451	707	687	613	599	794	794	740	788	601	416	745	743	673	679
35—59 ..	195	155	257	238	319	338	198	174	241	132	351	492	239	169	274	240
60+ ..	18	32	15	15	22	27	5	7	10	9	31	56	10	3	13	11
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dhenkanal—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	417	421	81	73	276	102	25	22	8	32	29	16	17	..	88	96
15—34 ..	311	314	488	510	431	475	661	511	637	666	514	362	552	750	541	503
35—59 ..	223	208	366	376	248	371	281	413	310	286	395	514	409	250	339	355
60+ ..	49	57	65	41	45	52	33	54	34	16	62	108	22	..	32	46
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Dhenkanal—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	418	421	83	73	290	103	37	..	18	35	34	17	54	..	96	100
15—34 ..	309	314	487	511	428	473	647	549	625	724	515	362	532	..	540	504
35—59 ..	223	208	365	375	239	372	294	419	309	224	389	511	389	..	331	351
60+ ..	50	57	65	41	43	52	22	32	24	17	62	110	34	..	33	45
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Dhenkanal—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	385	417	37	47	61	58	21	33	..	..	19	9	4	..	32	37
15—34 ..	351	316	514	492	473	557	665	492	647	..	510	362	560	750	550	498
35—59 ..	216	209	391	414	390	348	277	410	310	1,000	408	534	419	250	391	413
60+ ..	48	58	58	47	75	37	37	65	43	..	63	95	17	..	27	52
A.N.S. ..	N	N	N	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Puri—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	384	385	61	74	109	82	48	74	2	138	33	60	6	24	44	65
15—34 ..	320	326	479	458	470	458	585	399	551	414	488	387	540	577	545	456
35—59 ..	241	227	387	411	358	398	330	445	421	448	420	484	440	393	369	426
60+ ..	54	62	72	56	61	61	37	82	25	..	58	69	14	6	41	52
A.N.S. ..	1	N	1	1	2	1	N	..	1	..	1	N	N	..	1	1
Puri—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	394	386	64	76	111	83	61	75	2	182	41	64	16	154	51	69
15—34 ..	312	326	477	461	472	460	570	401	640	227	493	390	574	385	552	465
35—59 ..	239	227	385	408	355	395	334	442	337	591	413	480	393	461	359	422
60+ ..	54	61	73	54	60	60	35	82	21	..	53	66	17	..	37	43
A.N.S. ..	1	N	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	1	1
Puri—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	273	354	24	51	43	38	33	67	2	..	19	39	1	13	27	50
15—34 ..	404	338	508	421	443	403	602	370	481	1,000	478	373	524	594	527	427
35—59 ..	269	234	414	452	419	469	326	478	488	..	435	503	462	387	393	442
60+ ..	53	73	54	76	95	90	38	85	28	..	68	85	12	6	52	81
A.N.S. ..	1	1	N	N	..	..	1	..	1	..	N	..	1	..	1	N
Keonjhar—Total																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	420	422	82	117	213	130	28	44	13	85	17	13	4	49	70	105
15—34 ..	328	331	515	538	434	467	709	757	653	725	550	342	737	829	619	578
35—59 ..	212	196	352	312	307	347	249	191	307	176	381	512	251	118	285	290
60+ ..	39	50	50	32	45	56	14	8	27	14	51	133	8	4	24	26
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Keonjhar—Rural																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	424	423	85	119	216	130	242	..	14	81	19	12	6	79	92	122
15—34 ..	322	328	509	533	433	467	661	571	660	728	548	342	736	830	598	543
35—59 ..	213	197	353	314	304	347	97	429	303	176	383	504	243	88	282	306
60+ ..	40	51	52	33	46	56	..	..	23	15	49	142	15	3	27	29
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	N
Keonjhar—Urban																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	331	393	32	57	124	114	17	47	13	167	12	24	3	34	21	64
15—34 ..	439	411	626	667	445	504	711	767	631	666	554	342	738	828	669	666
35—59 ..	207	167	318	256	402	359	257	178	319	167	376	561	254	133	293	251
60+ ..	22	28	23	19	29	23	15	8	37	..	56	73	5	5	15	17
A.N.S. ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2

STATEMENT X. 53

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961—*concld.*

Age-group		Population		Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack—Total																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	374	368	35	46	112	59	19	34	9	45	17	30	20	11	50	48
15—34	..	316	317	472	409	450	394	618	447	567	664	447	359	526	688	528	428
35—59	..	244	236	405	471	359	465	335	439	362	284	460	515	421	291	370	461
60+	..	65	78	87	74	79	82	28	79	30	..	75	96	32	10	51	63
A.N.S.	..	1	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	32	7	1	N	1	..	1	N
Cuttack—Rural																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	379	367	36	45	121	58	16	48	11	39	17	32	21	26	55	49
15—34	..	309	316	468	407	448	392	628	429	598	662	437	364	521	564	523	423
35—59	..	244	238	405	473	352	468	331	446	329	291	465	512	422	384	367	464
60+	..	67	78	90	75	79	82	25	74	22	..	80	92	35	26	54	64
A.N.S.	..	1	1	1	N	N	N	N	3	40	8	1	N	1	..	1	N
Cuttack—Urban																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	311	389	23	46	33	90	21	24	5	143	17	8	19	7	27	38
15—34	..	398	342	529	457	463	470	610	459	443	714	467	286	531	720	549	466
35—59	..	244	203	398	430	423	375	338	434	491	143	450	551	420	266	382	441
60+	..	46	65	49	67	81	64	31	83	61	..	66	155	29	7	41	54
A.N.S.	..	1	1	1	N	..	1	N	..	..	..	N	..	1	..	1	1
Mayurbhanj—Total																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	424	410	98	117	188	211	12	143	25	91	19	22	11	118	73	116
15—34	..	324	338	503	541	454	482	590	321	476	636	531	248	556	647	569	527
35—59	..	214	198	350	308	316	272	369	393	464	255	402	547	417	235	327	322
60+	..	37	53	49	34	41	35	29	143	35	18	47	179	16	..	31	35
A.N.S.	..	1	1	N	N	1	N	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	N	N
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mayurbhanj—Rural																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	426	410	100	117	192	213	20	211	17	93	23	23	13	125	81	120
15—34	..	322	338	503	541	453	482	514	395	536	648	536	249	558	625	574	531
35—59	..	214	198	348	308	314	270	452	289	428	241	390	550	410	250	314	315
60+	..	37	53	49	33	41	35	14	105	19	18	50	174	19	..	31	34
A.N.S.	..	1	1	N	1	N	N	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	N	N
Mayurbhanj—Urban																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	358	425	26	62	38	104	9	167	43	..	10	..	..	..	27	52
15—34	..	386	343	523	479	512	440	620	611	342	..	519	231	550	1,000	538	466
35—59	..	223	187	410	399	398	394	336	222	545	1,000	434	500	444	..	405	428
60+	..	33	45	41	60	52	62	35	..	70	..	37	269	6	..	29	54
A.N.S.	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Balasore—Total																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	388	388	34	57	127	83	37	35	6	..	21	11	5	94	47	44
15—34	..	317	335	488	476	441	453	547	581	479	704	514	319	496	531	541	496
35—59	..	235	212	395	407	359	397	351	347	463	296	417	530	470	359	360	407
60+	..	59	64	82	59	72	66	65	36	52	..	47	140	29	16	51	52
A.N.S.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	1	..	..	1	..	N	..	1	1
Balasore—Rural																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	389	387	34	59	140	84	26	55	..	..	27	12	2	103	45	48
15—34	..	314	335	487	475	435	452	570	637	497	813	497	335	491	483	544	488
35—59	..	236	212	395	406	351	397	373	294	461	187	407	524	488	397	359	410
60+	..	60	65	83	59	73	66	29	12	42	..	68	129	19	17	51	53
A.N.S.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	N	..	1	1
Balasore—Urban																	
Total	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	..	363	393	36	27	22	50	42	..	9	..	12	..	9	..	53	26
15—34	..	358	333	510	487	489	462	537	484	468	545	543	195	506	1,000	533	531
35—59	..	226	211	388	420	420	418	339	439	464	455	432	576	438	..	360	391
60+	..	52	62	66	66	69	70	82	77	59	..	13	229	47	..	53	51
A.N.S.	..	1	1	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

13. The sexwise distribution of workers among the age-groups of the industrial categories shows that the two age-groups 0—14 and 60+ are comparable with each for their small proportions while the working age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 are subject to remarkable differences in all the industrial categories excepting Category VII. The proportion of both sexes of age-group 0—14 in Categories V and IX and that of females only in Categories VI and VIII exceeds the corresponding figures of the age-group 60+. It may reasonably be inferred that more children than old persons are employed in manufacturing other than household industry and other services. The employment of more girls below 14 years in construction and transport, storage and communications might appear unusual; but in a State of under-developed economy, where the pattern of industrial working force has not stabilized itself, this is not improbable. The absolute figures reveal that 157 females of this age-group under construction and 162 females in transport, storage and communications are spread over almost all the districts in small numbers. In Category VII the proportion in both sexes of age-group 60+ is more than that of 0—14 which implies the association of larger number of old people in trade and commerce. As the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 are the normal working age-groups, comparative figures disclose that the proportions in both sexes of Categories V, VI and VIII and IX in the former age-group are much higher than the latter. As the ratio of total workers in the age-group 35—59 is much below that of the age-group 15—34, this pattern of distribution among the Industrial Categories cannot be deemed as abnormal. In Category VII, the ratio of females in the age-group 35—59 is higher than that of 15—34 while the differences in the figures of males are very small. In the result higher concentration of working force is generally found in both sexes of age-group 15—34 which is followed by the age-group 35—59. Identical trend of distribution among the age-groups is found in the rural area while in the urban area the proportion of male workers in 0—14 under Categories V to IX is comparatively less than in age-group 60+. Except for this difference, similar pattern of distribution is found in other categories as well as in the ratio of females in Categories V to IX.

14. Examination of the districtwise figures discloses variations in each industrial category. The proportions in the non-working age-groups 0—14 and 60+ are very small. However, a comparative study of these two age-groups will throw some light on the juvenile employment in each district and whether they are more or less in number than the old people (60+) in each industrial category. Age-group 0—14 has recorded higher proportion in both sexes of Category V in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Keonjhar as well as the female sex in Sambalpur and male sex in Puri district. But the same trend is not maintained in the rural and urban areas where differences are noticeable in the distribution of the proportions of either sex. Excepting the district of Bolangir, the ratio of males in the age-group 0—14 in all the districts is below that of the age-group 60+, while the proportion of females is higher in all the districts except Kalahandi and Balasore. The rural and urban figures indicate negligible difference. While Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals districts have larger proportion of males in the age-group 0—14 of the rural areas, none of the districts has higher figure in the urban areas. The lower ratio of females in rural area of Sambalpur district in age-group 0—14 is adequately compensated by the high proportion in urban area. Urban employment of girls below 0—14 years is marked in other districts also, namely, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Cuttack. The ratio of workers in both sexes of Category VII in age-group 0—14 is much below that of the age-group 60+ in almost all the districts and the same trend is maintained in the rural and urban areas, the only exceptions being the females in the urban area of Sambalpur district and the males in the urban area of Bolangir district. In Category VIII, the proportion of males in the age-group 0—14 is much below that of 60+ excepting in the district of Ganjam while that of the females is in excess in all the districts excepting Kalahandi. But as the actual figures in both the sexes are very small, the differences in rural and urban ratio can be ignored. Category IX maintained uniformity in all the districts excepting Cuttack and Balasore by recording high proportion of workers in both sexes of age-group 0—14 compared with that of 60+ and similarity is noticed in the rural figures excepting the female sex of Cuttack district and both sexes of Balasore district. In the urban area, the proportion of workers in both sexes of age-group 60+ is higher in the districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore as well as the male sex in Kalahandi and Sambalpur districts and female sex in Bolangir and Dhenkanal districts. Thus it may be observed that employment of children below 14 years, particularly boys, in urban areas of districts in different categories has lower proportions than in rural areas.

15. The distribution of workers in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 (working age-groups) indicates larger concentration of the male working force in the age-group 15—34 among all the industrial categories of each district. Although the proportion of female workers in this age-group has also shown similar trend in a majority of the industrial categories in each district, the age-group 35—59 has recorded higher proportion in Category V of Puri and Mayurbhanj districts, in Category VI of Puri district, in Category VII of all the districts excepting Koraput, in Category VIII of Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Bolangir districts and in Category IX of Cuttack district. The proportion of males in the age-group 15—34 in the rural area of each district, bears similarity to the corresponding total figures excepting in the Category VII of Bolangir and Cuttack districts which have recorded lower figures than the age-group 35—59. However, slight differences are noticed in the case of female workers in rural areas. Mayurbhanj district has shown the contrast by a higher ratio in rural areas of Category V while the rural ratio in Cateogry V of Bolangir and Cuttack districts has fallen below that of the age-group 35—59. In Category VIII, the females in the age-group 15—34 are nil in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Dhenkanal while the proportion is lower than that of the age-group 34—59 in the districts of Sambalpur, Bolangir and Puri. The female ratios in other categories of each district correspond to the total figures. The urban proportions of male workers in the age-group 15—34 follow the same pattern as the total male figures excepting in the Category VI of Bolangir, Puri, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts where lower ratio than that of the age-group 35—59 is observed. While Ganjam and Puri districts have shown lower female ratios in the age-group 15—34 of Category V (urban), Bolangir and Mayurbhanj districts have smaller number of females in Category VI of this age-group. Larger number of females in age-group 15—34 of Category VII are noticed in Sambalpur district. Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals districts have nil figures in Category VIII of age-group 15—34 while the female ratio in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts is less than that of the age-group 35—59. The number of urban females in Category IX of the age-group 15—34 has fallen below that of 35—59 in Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Puri districts. Excepting a few differences as mentioned above in the rural and urban areas, the distribution by age-groups in the industrial categories of each district conform to the general pattern of the district reflected in the total proportion of each age-group. The high ratio in the age-group 15—34 can be traced to the larger size of total population in this age-group and corresponding number of total workers in both sexes.

Distribution of urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX

16. The statement below shows the distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX of each city and Class II to Class VI towns according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT X.54

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
City—Class I (Cuttack)														
Total ..	**562**	**64**	**50**	**14**	**87**	**3**	**17**	**N**	**78**	**4**	**70**	**1**	**246**	**41**
0—14 ..	44	7	6	3	9	N	N	..	4	..	1	..	23	4
15—34 ..	729	87	57	20	128	4	18	N	87	2	91	3	335	56
35—59 ..	916	136	87	26	117	8	35	..	147	11	124	2	377	89
60+ ..	590	65	91	12	79	4	25	..	114	13	46	..	205	34
A.N.S. ..	756	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	268	..	439	71
Towns of Class II														
Total ..	**633**	**156**	**26**	**24**	**153**	**15**	**43**	**8**	**80**	**10**	**62**	**10**	**237**	**83**
0—14 ..	54	27	5	6	6	2	1	1	6	N	1	2	30	15
15—34 ..	854	225	28	28	257	24	64	16	90	10	90	19	294	121
35—59 ..	914	253	45	46	143	19	56	5	145	25	86	9	374	134
60+ ..	615	137	48	34	47	12	19	1	123	20	29	N	274	63
A.N.S. ..	319	..	18	..	80	..	35	..	9	..	35	..	124	..
Towns of Class III														
Total ..	**538**	**124**	**26**	**14**	**52**	**7**	**19**	**N**	**65**	**12**	**39**	**1**	**277**	**71**
0—14 ..	48	16	3	3	4	1	N	N	4	1	1	N	29	7
15—34 ..	725	191	34	21	73	11	23	1	81	17	57	2	385	109
35—59 ..	926	225	44	24	80	13	39	N	124	22	67	2	459	135
60+ ..	608	100	36	13	71	7	18	..	75	20	20	N	258	48
A.N.S. ..	333	69	..	..	37	..	..	..	9	52	19	..	259	17
Towns of Class IV														
Total ..	**570**	**129**	**27**	**11**	**98**	**11**	**20**	**N**	**59**	**11**	**53**	**6**	**215**	**67**
0—14 ..	49	22	5	2	6	2	N	N	6	3	N	1	18	11
15—34 ..	826	188	37	14	163	17	34	1	78	12	82	13	315	100
35—59 ..	917	236	41	22	139	16	30	1	101	22	89	6	348	120
60+ ..	604	94	41	11	44	6	13	..	85	10	11	1	172	44
A.N.S. ..	464	163	10	41	72	..	10	..	21	..	41	..	289	102
Towns of Class V														
Total ..	**545**	**161**	**54**	**35**	**31**	**4**	**22**	**1**	**65**	**15**	**29**	**1**	**213**	**70**
0—14 ..	54	23	9	7	2	1	N	N	4	1	3	N	18	10
15—34 ..	807	226	77	51	56	6	41	1	98	16	45	2	323	100
35—59 ..	942	321	87	61	45	7	30	1	115	38	54	2	378	135
60+ ..	681	162	84	32	28	4	11	1	76	23	9	N	184	65
A.N.S. ..	500	74	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	200	37

Note—Population of each sex and each age-group is taken as 1,000.

STATEMENT X. 54

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961—*concld.*

Age-group	Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Towns of Class VI														
Total ..	**565**	**135**	**19**	**16**	**19**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**48**	**23**	**15**	**1**	**348**	**61**
0—14 ..	47	33	3	6	2	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	20	13
15—34 ..	852	149	17	19	29	6	10	3	56	21	28	..	587	85
35—59 ..	919	323	49	35	32	16	13	2	102	68	18	6	500	122
60+ ..	654	136	19	14	24	11	..	..	109	36	5	..	251	57
A.N.S. ..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

17. The above proportions bear out the chief characteristic of urban areas, namely, the preponderance of the inhabitants dependent on non-agricultural professions as means of livelihood. To be more specific, of 562 male and 64 female workers per 1,000 of population of each sex, 548 males and 63 females are engaged in Industrial Categories IV to IX in Cuttack city and similar disposition is also found in the proportion of workers of Class II to Class VI towns. However, variations in the distribution of workers are noticed in the household and non-household industrial sectors as well as in trade and commerce of different classes of towns. While Category IX has recorded the highest proportion of workers in both sexes of all classes of towns, Industrial Categories V and VII occupy the second and third places respectively in the city, Class II and Class IV towns. It is obvious that manufacturing other than household industry has assumed importance in these categories of towns . The distribution in Class III towns discloses that trade and commerce has occupied the second place in preference to manufacturing other than household industry. In Class V and VI towns, trade and commerce is next in importance to other services while the proportion of workers in household industry either exceeds the proportion in Category V or is equal to it. Thus, the prominence of household industry can be seen in Class V and Class VI towns. Except for these minor differences, the urban distribution of workers in different classes of towns is almost identical.

18. The distribution by age-groups shows that the smallest proportion of workers in both sexes are found in the age-group 0—14 of which the majority are concentrated in Category IX. Similarly, the higest proportion of workers is noticed in the age-group 35—59 of all classes of towns in both the sexes. The age-group 15—34 has comparatively lower proportions of workers in both sexes than the age-group 35—59 which may be attributed to the number of non-working full-time students. The ratio of workers in age-group 60+ is indicative of their substantial contribution to the working force of the urban areas.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX of the urban area

19. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX of the urban area:

STATEMENT X.55

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

Age-groups	Population		Total Workers (I—IX)		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
City—Class I (Cuttack)																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	301	391	23	46	35	84	31	33	2	..	16	..	5	..	28	39
15—34 ..	415	350	538	474	469	503	608	443	432	1,000	464	203	539	787	565	481
35—59 ..	241	196	393	417	418	358	322	448	503	..	457	589	426	213	370	428
60+ ..	43	62	45	63	78	55	39	76	63	..	63	208	28	..	36	51
A. N. S. ..	N	1	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	2	..	1	1
Towns of Class II																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	281	349	24	61	50	67	12	47	8	65	20	11	5	81	36	64
15—34 ..	459	387	620	556	499	450	770	643	684	800	520	373	669	736	570	561
35—59 ..	221	204	319	331	380	399	206	261	290	125	401	500	308	182	349	330
60+ ..	38	59	37	52	70	84	12	49	17	10	59	116	18	1	45	45
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	..	1	..	N	..	1	..	N	..	N	..	N	...
Towns of Class III																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	334	394	30	50	43	87	29	65	4	162	23	68	8	8	35	38
15—34 ..	410	351	553	541	539	520	581	544	512	568	516	487	601	556	570	543
35—59 ..	216	201	372	366	363	343	336	340	447	270	415	359	371	427	358	383
60+ ..	39	53	45	43	55	50	54	51	37	..	46	84	20	9	37	36
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	2	N	..	N	N

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Towns of Class IV																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	346	382	30	65	66	64	23	88	5	117	33	105	1	36	29	63
15—34 ..	374	357	542	518	510	457	620	575	619	550	498	413	584	754	549	531
35—59 ..	242	207	389	378	368	423	340	305	352	333	415	433	406	198	391	370
60+ ..	37	54	39	39	56	55	17	32	24	..	54	49	8	12	30	35
A. N. S. ..	1	N	N	N	N	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	1	..	1	1
Towns of Class V																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	381	398	38	57	65	83	24	116	6	103	24	14	36	94	33	60
15—34 ..	345	337	510	472	493	499	611	460	657	414	520	365	526	519	522	484
35—59 ..	230	208	398	414	373	365	327	363	314	397	405	533	424	368	407	403
60+ ..	44	57	54	57	69	53	38	61	23	86	51	88	14	19	38	53
A. N. S. ..	N	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N
Towns of Class VI																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	364	412	30	101	53	147	30	71	..	125	12	28	..	..	21	87
15—34 ..	382	328	576	363	347	373	566	322	576	625	445	302	720	..	644	458
35—59 ..	213	198	346	474	558	427	354	500	424	250	450	576	267	1,000	305	397
60+ ..	41	62	48	62	42	53	50	107	..	..	93	94	13	..	30	58
A. N. S. ..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

20. The distribution in the age-groups of industrial categories given in the above statement discloses that the age-groups 0—14 and 60+have the smallest proportions while the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 have the largest proportions in both sexes. Although the age-groups 0—14 and 60+ constitute the non-working age-groups, their proportions may be studied together to find out whether juvenile employment in the urban areas is larger in volume than that of the old people. The working age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 may be taken together for comparison as to which of the age-groups has the largest proportion in different industrial categories.

21. The proportion of workers in both sexes of age-group 0—14 is lower than that of 60+ in Cuttack city in all the industrial categories except the female ratio in Category IV which indicates that engagement of children in economic activities does not find favour in the city area Excepting the female ratio in Categories VI, VIII and IX of Class II towns, and Categories IV, V, VI and IX of Class III towns, the proportion of workers in the age-group 0—14 is less than that of 60+ in these two classes of towns. While the proportion of females in the age-group 0—14 of Class IV towns is higher than that of 60+ in all the industrial categories, the excess of male ratio is found in Categories IV and V only. In Class V towns, the ratio of females is more than that of 60+ in all the industrial categories except Category VII while Category VIII has larger proportion of boys also. Class VI towns have a smaller ratio of workers in 0—14 age-group of both sexes in Categories V to VIII and the male sex of Category IX.

22. The general disposition of workers in age-group 15—34 shows higher proportion in both the sexes compared to the subsequent age-group 35—59. While the proportion of workers in Categories VI, VIII and IX is uniformly above the age-group 35—59 in all the urban areas, differences are noticed in the distribution of the Industrial Categories IV, V and VII in different classes of towns. In Category IV, excepting the low ratio of females in Cuttack city and both sexes of Class VI towns, the proportions in both sexes of age-group 15—34 exceed that of the age-group 35—59. Category V has recorded higher proportion of workers in both sexes in all the classes of towns except the female ratio of Cuttack city and Class VI towns which are below that of the age-group 35—59. Category VII has the unique distribution of lower proportion of females in the age-group 15—34 with the sole exception of the female ratio of Class III towns which has a higher figure.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level of workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX of the urban areas

23. The following statement which is extracted from Table B-III Part A shows the different educational levels of workers in Categories IV to IX:

STATEMENT X. 56

Educational levels of workers in each sex in the Industrial Categories IV to IX in the urban areas of the State

Educational Levels	IV At Household Industry		V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In other Services	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Total ..	**20,919**	**9,282**	**53,961**	**4,279**	**15,035**	**888**	**41,762**	**5,413**	**30,801**	**2,132**	**145,552**	**33,793**
2 Illiterate ..	8,998	8,163	14,797	3,889	5,646	858	9,559	5,046	12,356	1,991	50,363	30,240
3 Literate (without educational level) ..	10,372	916	26,151	279	5,645	15	24,204	336	11,236	87	52,476	1,694
4 Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,269	154	5,880	37	1,402	3	5,032	22	3,318	14	16,116	893
5 Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	233	36	4,716	55	1,622	11	2,494	7	3,486	36	18,063	548
6 Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	3	..	313	..	305	..	20	..	33	..	525	17
7 Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	14	..	20	2	8	..	30	..	15	..	670	36
8 University degree or Post-graduate degree other than technical degree ..	21	13	1,338	14	185	1	389	2	294	3	5,002	161
9 Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree ..	9	..	746	3	222	..	34	..	63	1	2,337	204
I Engineering ..	3	..	693	..	215	..	9	..	36	..	351	1
II Medicine ..	4	..	21	2	..	..	10	..	13	1	433	73
III Agriculture ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
IV Veterinary and Dairying ..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
V Technology ..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
VI Teaching ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	567	123
VII Others ..	..	..	12	1	3	..	12	..	8	..	819	7

24. The largest number of educated persons in both sexes under all educational levels are found in Category IX. Educated males in Category V and educated females in Category IV stand next to other services. Trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications have also a good number of educated males. Among the different educational levels, literates (without educational level) have the largest number in both sexes in all the industrial categories.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO I. S. I. C. AND N. C. O.

Industrial Classification of Workers according to I. S. I. C.

25. In order to ascertain the information regarding various sectors of the economy, an industrial classification of all economic activities has been prepared by the Government of India for being used by its various fact finding agencies. This classification is called the "Standard Industrial Classification". Code numbers have been devised for each industrial group on what is known as the 'digit' system which is closely related to international usage as recommended by the I. L. O. The whole range of economic activity is divided into nine 'Divisions' and a code number assigned to each. The first digit of any code number represents the 'Division' under which the activity is classified. Each 'Division' is then divided into a number of 'Major Groups' not exceeding ten. The first two digits of any code number together represent the 'Division' and the 'Major Group'. Each 'Major Group' is again sub-divided into a number of 'Minor Groups' not exceeding ten. The 'Minor Group' is represented by a third digit added to the 'Major Group'. To illustrate, code number 205 signifies production of bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. (Minor Group), in 'Foodstuffs Industry' (Major Group), in 'Manufacturing' (Division).

26. It is important that the concept of 'Industry' should not be confused with that of 'Occupation'. 'Industry' means that sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged whereas the 'Occupation' describes the exact function that an individual performs in that sector. For example, in textile industry, fitter is an occupation.

27. Classification of workers according to the Standard Industrial Classification has been attempted for the first time in the Census of 1961 for giving a clear picture of the sexwise employment in various types of economic activities. Table B-IV which deals with the industrial classification of workers is divided into three parts A, B and C. Part A deals with industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at household industry only. Part B furnishes the data in respect of non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Part C gives the industrial classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of persons at work other than cultivation. The following statement shows the sexwise distribution of workers in non-agricultural occupations, at household industry and in non-household industry, trade, business, etc., arranged according to Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups. Only those Minor Groups which have a minimum number of 1,000 workers in both sexes are included. The information is supplied only for the State. As regards districts, Table B-IV Part C published in Volume XII Part II-B (*ii*) may be referred to.

STATEMENT X. 57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Branch of Industry *			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa				
All Branches	..	(*a*)	**1,338,229**	**666,777**	**285,734**	**245,075**	**1,052,495**	**421,702**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**2,135**	**3,676**	**7,865**	**6,324**
Division	0	(*a*)	**134,521**	**43,796**	**55,585**	**17,669**	**78,936**	**26,127**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**4,132**	**4,034**	**5,868**	**5,966**
Major Group	00	(*a*)	8,377	3,875	576	359	7,801	3,516
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	688	926	9,312	9,074
Minor Group	005	(*a*)	5,789	2,904	344	84	5,445	2,820
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	594	289	9,406	9,711
	006	(*a*)	712	574	11	43	701	531
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	154	749	9,846	9,251
	009	(*a*)	1,564	235	187	101	1,377	134
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	1,196	4,298	8,804	5,702
Major Group	01	(*a*)	4,839	212	769	65	4,070	147
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	1,589	3,066	8,411	6,934
Minor Group	015	(*a*)	3,919	165	171	24	3,748	141
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	436	1,455	9,564	8,545
Major Group	02	(*a*)	9,542	14,502	380	1,337	9,162	13,165
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	398	922	9,602	9,078
Minor Group	020	(*a*)	2,226	78	..	..	2,226	78
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	021	(*a*)	1,745	..	..	..	1,745	..
		(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
	023	(*a*)	4,239	10,278	182	642	4,057	9,636
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	429	625	9,571	9,375
	025	(*a*)	528	3,404	156	625	372	2,779
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	2,955	1,836	7,045	8,164
	026	(*a*)	618	686	42	43	576	643
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	680	627	9,320	9,373
Major Group	03	(*a*)	27,334	4,042	235	241	27,099	3,801
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	86	596	9,914	9,404
Minor Group	030	(*a*)	4,737	894	6	1	4,731	893
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	13	11	9,987	9,989
	031	(*a*)	21,794	3,144	224	237	21,570	2,907
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	103	754	9,897	9,246

(*a*)=Absolute figure

(*b*)=Proportion

* For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 1,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa—*contd.*				
Major Group	04	(*a*) ..	84,429	21,165	53,625	15,667	30,804	5,498
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	6,351	7,402	3,649	2,598
Minor Group	040	(*a*) ..	74,131	15,721	48,721	12,280	25,410	3,441
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	6,572	7,811	3,428	2,189
	043	(*a*) ..	696	383	469	322	227	61
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	6,739	8,407	3,261	1,593
	044	(*a*) ..	4,947	1,495	1,801	741	3,146	754
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	3,641	4,957	6,359	5,043
	048	(*a*) ..	3,186	2,872	1,608	2,196	1,578	676
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	5,047	7,646	4,953	2,354
Division	**1**	(*a*) ..	**17,150**	**10,067**	**108**	**176**	**17,042**	**9,891**
		(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**63**	**175**	**9,937**	**9,825**
Major Group	10	(*a*) ..	17,150	10,067	108	176	17,042	9,891
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	63	175	9,937	**9,825**
Minor Group	100	(*a*) ..	2,309	63	..	..	2,309	63
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	101	(*a*) ..	8,857	5,705	..	..	8,857	5,705
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	103	(*a*) ..	1,989	1,604	..	..	1,989	1,604
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	107	(*a*) ..	3,943	2,687	108	176	3,835	2,511
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	274	655	9,726	9,345
Division	**2 & 3**	(*a*) ..	**303,039**	**240,429**	**230,041**	**227,230**	**72,998**	**13,199**
		(*b*) ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	**7,591**	**9,451**	**2,409**	**549**
Major Group	20	(*a*) ..	31,327	70,777	24,498	64,877	6,829	5,900
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	7,820	9,166	2,180	834
Minor Group	200	(*a*) ..	3,994	19,560	1,830	15,470	2,164	4,090
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	4,582	7,909	5,418	2,091
	204	(*a*) ..	560	492	520	456	40	36
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,286	9,268	714	732
	205	(*a*) ..	947	431	272	379	675	52
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	2,872	8,794	7,128	1,206
	206	(*a*) ..	2,902	2,802	2,748	2,725	154	77
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,469	9,725	531	275
	207	(*a*) ..	5,392	6,037	5,193	6,005	199	32
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,631	9,947	369	53
	209	(*a*) ..	16,817	40,793	13,679	39,266	3,138	1,527
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	8,134	9,626	1,866	347

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 1,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa—*contd.*				
Major Group	21	(*a*) ..	1,708	321	623	142	1,085	179
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	3,648	4,424	6,352	5,576
	22	(*a*) ..	8,013	6,857	5,857	6,405	2,156	452
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	7,309	9,341	2,691	659
Minor Group	220	(*a*) ..	6,841	6,062	5,269	5,641	1,572	421
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	7,702	9,306	2,298	694
Major Group	23	(*a*) ..	70,073	59,393	62,161	58,829	7,912	564
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	8,871	9,905	1,129	95
Minor Group	230	(*a*) ..	328	743	31	739	297	4
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	945	9,946	9,055	54
	231	(*a*) ..	2,891	15,770	2,506	15,595	385	175
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	8,668	9,889	1,332	111
	232	(*a*) ..	5,185	178	..	..	5,185	178
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	233	(*a*) ..	3,048	7,870	2,820	7,829	228	41
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,252	9,948	748	52
	234	(*a*) ..	1,705	14	783	13	922	1
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	4,592	9,286	5,408	714
	235	(*a*) ..	55,303	33,233	54,489	33,093	814	140
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,853	9,958	147	42
	238	(*a*) ..	1,143	946	1,121	945	22	1
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,808	9,989	192	11
Major Group	24	(*a*) ..	4,582	8,404	3,384	8,373	1,198	31
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	7,385	9,963	2,615	37
Minor Group	244	(*a*) ..	3,261	8,165	2,920	8,139	341	26
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	8,954	9,968	1,046	32
Major Group	26	(*a*) ..	920	98	475	89	445	9
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	5,163	9,082	4,837	918
	27	(*a*) ..	9,252	7,149	5,544	6,786	3,708	363
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	5,992	9,492	4,008	508
Minor Group	271	(*a*) ..	539	583	218	562	321	21
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	4,045	9,640	5,955	360
	272	(*a*) ..	423	954	404	948	19	6
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,551	9,937	449	63
	273	(*a*) ..	7,242	1,126	4,145	1,057	3,097	69
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	5,724	9,387	4,276	613
	274	(*a*) ..	280	809	257	754	23	55
		(*b*) ..	10,000	10,000	9,179	9,320	821	680

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 1,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa—*contd.*				
Minor Group	277	(a) ..	209	3,003	196	2,820	13	183
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,378	9,391	622	609
Major Group	28	(a) ..	51,864	56,578	46,832	54,980	5,032	1,598
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,030	9,718	970	282
Minor Group	280	(a) ..	1,700	..	687	..	1,013	..
		(b) ..	10,000	..	4,041	..	5,959	..
	281	(a) ..	7,366	..	4,869	..	2,497	..
		(b) ..	10,000	..	6,610	..	3,390	..
	282	(a) ..	10,069	..	9,446	..	623	..
		(b) ..	10,000	..	9,381	..	619	..
	283	(a) ..	1,489	..	1,364	..	125	..
		(b) ..	10,000	..	9,161	..	839	..
	288	(a) ..	29,016	56,578	28,526	54,980	490	1,598
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,831	9,718	169	282
Major Group	29	(a) ..	6,635	232	638	51	5,997	181
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	962	2,198	9,038	7,802
Minor Group	290	(a) ..	5,609	162	..	..	5,609	162
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	30	(a) ..	2,411	89	470	38	1,941	51
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	1,949	4,270	8,051	5,730
Minor Group	301	(a) ..	1,217	43	258	18	959	25
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	2,120	4,186	7,880	5,814
Major Group	31	(a) ..	3,984	970	2,881	911	1,103	59
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	7,231	9,392	2,769	608
Minor Group	311	(a) ..	2,602	724	2,172	670	430	54
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	8,347	9,254	1,653	746
Major Group	33	(a) ..	1,896	422	738	275	1,158	147
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	3,892	6,517	6,108	3,483
	34-35	(a) ..	32,419	14,330	26,183	12,963	6,236	1,367
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	8,076	9,046	1,924	954
Minor Group	340	(a) ..	2,851	1,105	1,085	506	1,766	599
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	3,806	4,579	6,194	5,421
	341	(a) ..	1,647	61	20	4	1,627	57
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	121	656	9,879	9,344
	343	(a) ..	1,149	391	511	109	638	282
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	4,447	2,788	5,553	7,212
	350	(a) ..	23,292	12,037	22,776	11,835	516	202
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,778	9,832	222	168

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
				Orissa—*contd.*				
Minor Group	357	(a) ..	1,228	32	..	..	1,228	32
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	36	(a) ..	46,441	9,252	26,160	8,100	20,281	1,152
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	5,633	8,755	4,367	1,245
Minor Group	360	(a) ..	19,003	1,770	1,576	841	17,427	929
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	829	4,751	9,171	5,249
	365	(a) ..	6,672	1,528	6,360	1,395	312	133
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,532	9,130	468	870
	369	(a) ..	17,780	5,867	16,710	5,785	1,070	82
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	9,398	9,860	602	140
Major Group	37	(a) ..	1,474	3	499	3	975	..
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	3,385	10,000	6,615	..
	38	(a) ..	4,644	22	1,804	10	2,840	12
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	3,885	4,545	6,115	5,455
Minor Group	384	(a) ..	1,125	1	244	..	881	1
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	2,169	..	7,831	10,000
	388	(a) ..	2,324	9	987	5	1,337	4
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	4,247	5,556	5,753	4,444
Major Group	39	(a) ..	24,595	5,282	21,023	4,148	3,572	1,134
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	8,548	7,853	1,452	2,147
Minor Group	393	(a) ..	21,403	2,240	18,818	1,652	2,585	588
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	8,792	7,375	1,208	2,625
	394	(a) ..	1,662	581	1,462	578	200	3
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	8,797	9,948	1,203	52
	399	(a) ..	987	2,461	577	1,918	410	543
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	5,846	7,794	4,154	2,206
Division	**4**	(a) ..	**29,117**	**1,741**	..	..	**29,117**	**1,741**
		(b) ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Major Group	40	(a) ..	29,117	1,741	..	..	29,117	1,741
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	400	(a) ..	20,684	1,383	..	..	20,684	1,383
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	401	(a) ..	4,422	203	..	..	4,422	203
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	403	(a) ..	3,407	141	..	..	3,407	141
		(b) ..	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**5**	(a) ..	**6,717**	**113**	..	..	**6,717**	**113**
		(b) ..	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			Orissa—*contd.*					
Major Group	50	(a)	5,286	65	..	..	5,286	65
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	501	(a)	4,615	22	..	..	4,615	22
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	51	(a)	1,431	48	..	..	1,431	48
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**6**	(a)	**111,622**	**35,840**	..	..	**111,622**	**35,840**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Major Group	60 63	(a)	4,212	235	..	..	4,212	235
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	64 68	(a)	105,355	35,422	..	..	105,355	35,422
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	640	(a)	52,936	21,115	..	..	52,936	21,115
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	641	(a)	2,955	795	..	..	2,955	795
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	644	(a)	5,885	1,399	..	..	5,885	1,399
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	645	(a)	1,984	4,707	..	..	1,984	4,707
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	646	(a)	4,665	1,419	..	..	4,665	1,419
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	647	(a)	1,755	69	..	..	1,755	69
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	648	(a)	1,125	90	..	..	1,125	90
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	650	(a)	7,897	198	..	..	7,897	198
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	651	(a)	1,881	105	..	..	1,881	105
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	652	(a)	1,172	17	..	..	1,172	17
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	661	(a)	2,721	534	..	..	2,721	534
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	662	(a)	2,980	114	..	..	2,980	114
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	672	(a)	1,199	1,199	..	..	1,190	1,199
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			Orissa—*contd.*					
Minor Group	689	(a)	9,998	2,687	..	..	9,998	2,687
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	69	(a)	2,055	183	..	..	2,055	183
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	695	(a)	1,012	9	..	..	1,012	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**7**	(a)	**49,098**	**2,618**	..	..	**49,098**	**2,618**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Major Group	70-71	(a)	40,386	2,554	..	..	40,386	2,554
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	700	(a)	16,770	1,174	..	..	16,770	1,174
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	701	(a)	5,298	..	..	..	5,298	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
	702	(a)	4,902	..	..	..	4,902	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
	703	(a)	3,191	12	..	..	3,191	12
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	705	(a)	5,823	915	..	..	5,823	915
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	706	(a)	2,946	..	..	..	2,946	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
	710	(a)	857	453	..	..	857	453
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	72	(a)	1,924	2	..	..	1,924	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	722	(a)	1,517	..	..	..	1,517	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
Major Group	73	(a)	6,788	62	..	..	6,788	62
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	730	(a)	5,011	31	..	..	5,011	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	731	(a)	1,685	25	..	..	1,685	25
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**8**	(a)	**683,335**	**331,393**	..	..	**683,335**	**331,393**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Major Group	80	(a)	85,613	3,000	..	..	85,613	3,000
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			Orissa—*contd.*					
Minor Group	803	(a)	21,728	..	..	..	21,728	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	..
	804	(a)	9,778	53	..	..	9,778	53
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	805	(a)	5,124	1,349	..	..	5,124	1,349
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	809	(a)	48,983	1,598	..	..	48,983	1,598
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	81	(a)	53,403	3,691	..	..	53,403	3,691
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	810	(a)	4,312	114	..	..	4,312	114
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	811	(a)	49,091	3,577	..	..	49,091	3,577
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	82	(a)	12,124	2,319	..	..	12,124	2,319
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	820	(a)	9,854	2,295	..	..	9,854	2,295
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	821	(a)	2,270	24	..	..	2,270	24
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	83	(a)	21,149	1,271	..	..	21,149	1,271
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	830	(a)	1,433	120	..	..	1,433	120
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	831	(a)	19,547	925	..	..	19,547	925
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	84	(a)	4,195	29	..	..	4,195	29
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	840	(a)	3,576	25	..	..	3,576	25
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	85	(a)	7,600	186	..	..	7,600	186
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	850	(a)	2,695	3	..	..	2,695	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	851	(a)	4,730	34	..	..	4,730	34
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	86	(a)	1,093	1,184	..	..	1,093	1,184
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X.57

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961—*concld.*

Branch of Industry			Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
			Orissa—*concld.*					
Minor Group	862	(a)	573	1,179	..	..	573	1,179
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	87	(a)	3,923	541	..	..	3,923	541
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	872	(a)	3,093	489	..	..	3,093	489
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	88	(a)	78,767	39,205	..	..	78,767	39,205
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	880	(a)	34,351	11,229	..	..	34,351	11,229
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	881	(a)	4,384	820	..	..	4,384	820
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	882	(a)	7,759	2,053	..	..	7,759	2,053
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	883	(a)	16,963	24,044	..	..	16,963	24,044
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
	884	(a)	14,876	1,054	..	..	14,876	1,054
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Major Group	89	(a)	415,468	279,967	..	..	415,468	279,967
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	890	(a)	415,468	279,967	..	..	415,468	279,967
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**9**	(a)	**3,630**	**780**	..	..	**3,630**	**780**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Major Group	90	(a)	3,630	780	..	..	3,630	780
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	900	(a)	3,630	780	..	..	3,630	780
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000

28. Before analysing the industrial activities depicted in the above statement, it is worthwhile noting the handicaps in undertaking an extensive work of this magnitude. As accuracy of data is interlinked with the information supplied by the enumerators against Question 11 of the individual slip and the correct coding by the team of coders before tabulation, the element of error seems to have played its part to some extent at both the levels. While inadequacy of description by enumerators led to innumerable difficulties in fixing the related industry, inadvertent coding in tabulation office has also resulted in misclassification in a few cases. Steps were taken to keep the coding defects to the minimum by proper supervision at the time of tabulation but indequate description on the individual slips could not be rectified in some cases with the result that a large number of workers in both sexes were treated as 'Unclassifiable'. Wherever a particular known industry shows inadequate number of workers, it may be that many of them have gone into the category of 'Unclassifiable' for want of indentity of the industry.

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

29. The workers in Industrial Categories I and II, namely, those engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour are excluded from this Division, as they have been dealt with separately in Part B of this chapter. 134,521 males and 43,796 females are classified in this Division out of whom 55,585 males and 17,669 females constituting 41·3 per cent and 40·3 per cent respectively are in the household industry sector. Distribution by Major Groups discloses that 04 (Livestock and Hunting) has the largest concentration of 84,429 male and 21,165 female workers and their ratio in the household industry is 6,351 males and 7,402 females out of 10,000 of each sex. The Minor Group 040 (Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power) is a common household industry in all the districts of the State as will be evident from the proportion of 6,572 males and 7,811 females out of 10,000 of each sex while their ratio in the non-household industry is much less. Major Group 03 (Fishing) which employs 27,334 male and 4,042 female workers is next in importance as this industry is spread over all the districts.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

30. 17,150 males and 10,067 females are classified in this Division and a meagre proportion of 63 males and 175 females out of 10,000 of each sex are recorded in the household industry. There is only one Major Group in this Division, namely, Major Group 10. The number of workers is small and the industry has not yet become important.

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

31. The importance of this industry is impressive by the overwhelming number of workers in both sexes of household industry, 230,041 males out of 303,039 and 227,230 females out of 240,429. Their proportion of 7,591 males and 9,451 females out of 10,000 of each sex throws some light on the progress of employment in small industries. The distribution by Major Groups exhibits sex disparity as the scope of employment of males or females is mostly governed by the nature of the industry. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs) has the highest number of female workers, 70,777 while the males are limited to 31,327. The predominance of females is observed in the Minor Groups 200 (Production of atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and food grains) and 209 (Production of other food products, such as, sweetmeat and condiments Muri, Murki, Chira, Khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge) as they are the common household industries employing more females than males. Minor Group 207 (Production of edible fats and oils) has also more females than males although the difference is not remarkable. The small number of workers in both sexes of the Major group 21 (Beverages) indicates the slow growth of this industry. Major Group 22 (Tobacco products) has limited number of workers, 8,013 males and 6,587 females and they are mostly concentrated in the Minor Group 220 (Manufacture of biri). The proportion of 8,871 males and 9,905 females out of 10,000 of each sex in the Major Group 23 (Textile—cotton) establishes the importance of this household industry. Cotton spinning bearing Minor Group 231 and Cotton weaving in handloom under Minor Group 235 are the prominent industrial activities under this Major Group as will be evident from the number of workers in both sexes. Sex disproportion is evident in the Major Group 24 (Textile—Jute) where 8,404 females are engaged as against 4,582 males. The small number of 920 males and 98 females found in Major Group 26 (Textile-silk industry) is limited to a few districts only. Major Group 27 (Textile—miscellaneous) has 9,252 male and 7,149 female workers of whom the majority are in household industrial sector. A large number of workers in both sexes, 51,864 males and 56,578 females are employed in Major Group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) which is a popular industry common to all districts. The engagement of females in large numbers in Minor Group 288, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products has contributed to the sex disparity of the Major Group 28. But the Major Group 29 (Paper and paper products) has the opposite picture. The small number of workers in both sexes of Major Group 30 (Printing and publishing), Major group 31 (Leather and leather products) and Major group 33 (Chemicals and chemical products) does not disclose any abnormality except that these industries have not made good progress. Major Group 34-3-5 (Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal) has provided employment to 32,149 males and 14,330 females of whom the majority are at household industry under the Minor Group 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery). Major Group 36 (Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment) is conspicuous for the large number of males as the role played by females in this industry is less significant. Major Group 37 (Machinery: all kinds other than transport and electrical equipment) and the Major Group 38 (Transport equipment) have comparatively small number of workers commensurate with the nature of the industry. Major Group 39 (Miscellaneous and manufacturing industries) has drawn sizable number of workers, 24,595 males and 5,282 females.

Division 4—Construction

32. 29,117 males and 1,741 females are shown in this Division throughout the State. Considering the expansion of construction activities during the last decade, these figures appear to be small, but this may be due to the fact that the skilled workers in specialized jobs in construction must have been classified according to the industry of their specialization. For example, carpenters engaged in construction work are coded under Major Group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) according to specialized nature of the work.

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

33. 6,717 males and 113 females are tabulated under this Division, out of whom 5,286 males and 65 females are in the Major Group 50 (Electricity and gas).

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

34. Of the 111,622 males and 35,840 females who are included under this Division, 4,212 males and 235 females are in the Major Group 60—63 (Wholesale trade). These figures do not appear to present any abnormality. The retail traders are lumped together under the Major Group 64—68.

The Minor Group 640 (Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, diary products, eggs, poultry) has the highest number of workers in both sexes spread over the entire State.

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications

35. Of the total workers (49,098 males and 2,618 females) in this Division, the transport workers in Major Group 70-71 constitute 40,386 males and 2,554 females. The figures shown against Minor Group 700 (Transporting by railways) are quite high. Minor Group 703 (Transporting by road through other means of transport, such as, hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka) and the Minor Group 705 (Transporting by man, such as, carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling and cycle rickshaw driving) do not disclose unusual features. The small number of workers in Major Group 72 (Storage and warehousing) can be attributed to the lack of development of systematic storage.

Division 8—Services

36. This is the most important Division as more than half the number of workers of both sexes engaged in non-agricultural occupations (683,335 males and 331,393 females) belong to it. Major Group 80 (Public services) has 85,613 male and 3,000 female workers. Major Group 81 (Educational and scientific services) includes all categories of workers in the educational field which has contributed to swell the number of workers in both sexes. Major Group 82 (Medical and health services) has 12,124 male and 2,319 female workers and a majority of them are found in Minor Group 820 (Public health and medical services). Major Group 83 (Religious and welfare workers) has recorded 21,149 males and 1,271 females of whom the majority in both sexes are classified under the Minor Group 831. Major Group 84 (Legal services) has a small number of 4,195 males and 29 females out of whom 3,576 males, and 25 females are in Minor Group 840 (Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukhtar, pleader, etc.). Other Major Groups do not present any remarkable feature

Occupational classification of workers according to N. C. O.

37. For the purpose of classification, 'Occupation' has been defined as follows: "Occupation is a trade, profession or type of work performed by an individual, independent of the worker's industry, status or years of experience". Occupations are classified into Families, Families are combined into Groups and Groups are assigned to Divisions. Thus the National Classification of Occupations has got—

11 Divisions consiting of
75 Groups sub-divided into
331 Families.

Each Division is allotted a single digit code number. For each Group within the Division an additional digit is allotted, thus giving the Group a two-digit code number. For each Family, within the Group, a further digit is allotted, thus making a three-digit code number for the Family General Economic Table B-V gives the occupational classification of persons who are working in non-agricultural occupations.

38. The statement below shows the sexwise distribution of workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX classified according to the Divisions, Groups and Families of National Classification of Occupations. The families which have less than 1,000 workers in both sexes are excluded. The data is furnished in respect of the State only. With regard to the districts, Table B-V published in Volume XII Part II-B(*ii*) may be referred to. The proportion to 10,000 persons of each sex is given below the absolute figures.

STATEMENT X.58

Proportion of workers of each Sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family

*Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Divisions	(*a*)	**1,338,229**	**666,777**	**285,734**	**245,075**	**72,998**	**13,199**	**29,117**	**1,741**	**111,622**	**35,840**	**49,098**	**2,618**	**693,682**	**332,286**
	(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**2,135**	**3,676**	**545**	**198**	**218**	**26**	**834**	**538**	**367**	**39**	**5,184**	**4,983**
Division 0	(*a*)	**95,975**	**7,028**	**333**	**111**	**1,665**	**73**	**1,637**	**21**	**614**	**4**	**428**	**20**	**91,032**	**6,722**
	(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**35**	**158**	**173**	**104**	**171**	**30**	**64**	**7**	**45**	**28**	**9,485**	**9,565**
Group 00	(*a*)	5,696		1	..	789	..	1,539	..	26	..	22	..	2,953	1
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	1,385	..	2,702	..	46	..	390	..	5,184	10,000
Family 001	(*a*)	2,606	1	..	..	521	..	675	..	4	..	137	..	1,253	1
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	1,999	..	2,590	..	15	..	526	..	4,808	10,000
007	(*a*)	1,128	..	..	..	..	..	271	..	..	..	39	..	795	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,402	..	..	..	346	..	7,048	..
009	(*a*)	1,097	..	..	..	73	..	370	..	1	..	..	..	594	..
	(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	665	..	3,373	..	9	..	..	..	5,415	..
Group 02	(*a*)	1,766	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,746	7
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,887	10,000
Family 021	(*a*)	1,577	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,566	3
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,930	10,000
Group 03	(*a*)	5,352	382	155	..	..	..	..	..	434	2	22	1	4,680	363
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	290	..	..	..	..	..	811	52	41	26	8,744	9,503
Family 030	(*a*)	1,621	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	1	22	1	1,467	195
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	506	47	136	47	9,050	9,195
031	(*a*)	2,071	90	155	..	..	..	..	..	329	1	..	..	1,576	88
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	748	..	..	..	..	..	1,589	111	..	..	7,610	9,778

(*a*)=Absolute figure
(*b*)=Proportion
*For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

STATEMENT X. 58

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*contd.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	032	(a)	1,270	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	1,255	72
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	9,882	10,000
Group	04	(a)	6,422	1,858	..	..	158	28	..	..	84	..	35	12	6,122	1,762
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	246	151	..	..	131	..	55	65	9,533	9,483
Family	040	(a)	31	1,071	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	7	31	987
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	..	..	65	10,000	9,216
	043	(a)	2,519	74	..	..	122	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	2,389	74
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	484	..	..	..	12	..	16	..	9,484	10,000
	046	(a)	1,012	14	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	14
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,486	10,000
	049	(a)	1,803	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	5	..	1,716	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..	28	..	9,517	10,000
Group	05	(a)	47,221	2,766	..	..	119	24	..	..	..	..	88	5	47,014	2,737
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	25	87	..	..	..	..	19	18	9,956	9,895
Family	050	(a)	873	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	873	132
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	051	(a)	2,489	.293	..	..	15	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	2,466	287
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	60	205	..	..	..	..	32	..	9,908	9,795
	052	(a)	36,483	1,891	..	..	104	18	..	..	..	..	79	4	36,300	1,869
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	29	95	..	..	..	..	22	21	9,950	9,884
	059	(a)	7,376	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7,375	449
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	9,999	9,978
Group	06	(a)	3,516	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3,515	11
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9,997	10,000
Family	061	(a)	1,538	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,537	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9,993	10,000
Group	07	(a)	2,517	191	..	..	20	2	..	..	70	2	41	..	2,381	187
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	79	105	..	..	278	105	163	..	9,460	9,791

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	076	(a)	1,788	179	..	..	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,779	179
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,950	10,000
Group	08	(a)	2,827	246	178	110	180	15	..	..	..	..	3	2	2,466	119
		(b)	10,000	10,000	630	4,472	637	610	..	..	..	..	11	81	8,723	4,837
	09	(a)	1,005	33	..	..	314	1	98	21	..	..	16	..	542	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	3,124	303	975	6,364	..	..	159	..	5,393	606
	0X	(a)	19,547	1,533	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,538	1,533
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,995	10,000
Family	0X0	(a)	6,333	1,043	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,333	1,043
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	0X1	(a)	9,249	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,249	297
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	0X2	(a)	3,141	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,141	166
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	1	(a)	**28,067**	**894**	..	..	**1,901**	**12**	**2,831**	**46**	**358**	**7**	**728**	**8**	**22,016**	**810**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**677**	**134**	**1,009**	**515**	**128**	**78**	**259**	**89**	**7,844**	**9,060**
Group	10	(a)	19,888	532	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	19,783	532
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	9,947	10,000
Family	100	(a)	2,977	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,977	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
	101	(a)	11,101	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,101	10
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	102	(a)	1,090	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,090	11
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	104	(a)	3,950	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,950	478
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Group	13	(a)	7,821	355	..	..	1,901	12	2,831	46	..	..	624	8	2,233	278
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	2,431	338	3,620	1,296	..	..	798	225	2,855	7,831
Family	131	(a)	2,831	46	..	..	..	..	2,831	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	133	(a)	1,901	12	..	..	1,901	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	135	(a)	1,611	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,611	224
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT X. 58

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*contd.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division	**2**	(*a*)	**60,308**	**2,417**	..	..	**4,192**	**93**	..	..	**795**	**40**	**1,319**	**41**	**53,767**	**2,241**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	**695**	**385**	..	..	**132**	**165**	**219**	**170**	**8,915**	**9,272**
Group	20	(*a*)	4,442	76	..	..	357	27	..	..	89	..	104	..	3,884	49
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	804	3,553	..	..	200	..	234	..	8,744	6,447
Family	200	(*a*)	2,912	59	..	..	274	26	..	..	50	..	12	..	2,569	33
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	941	4,407	..	..	172	..	41	..	8,822	5,593
Group	21	(*a*)	2,770	42	..	..	72	9	..	..	16	..	42	..	2,633	33
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	260	2,143	..	..	58	..	173	..	9,505	7,857
Family	210	(*a*)	1,092	7	..	..	52	1	..	..	..	..	39	..	1,000	6
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	476	1,429	..	..	..	..	357	..	9,158	8,571
	211	(*a*)	1,678	35	..	..	20	8	..	..	16	..	5	..	1,633	27
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	119	2,286	..	..	95	..	54	..	9,732	7,714
Group	28	(*a*)	37,150	2,119	..	..	2,530	57	..	..	517	31	954	40	33,034	1,989
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	681	269	..	..	139	146	257	189	8,892	9,387
Family	280	(*a*)	26,211	869	..	..	1,068	45	..	..	277	5	608	38	24,159	779
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	407	518	..	..	106	58	232	437	9,217	8,964
	289	(*a*)	10,939	1,250	..	..	1,462	12	..	..	240	26	346	2	8,875	1,210
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	1,337	96	..	..	219	209	316	16	8,113	9,680
Group	29	(*a*)	15,345	158	..	..	1,192	..	..	..	173	9	213	1	13,656	148
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	777	..	..	..	113	570	139	63	8,899	9,367
Family	290	(*a*)	15,345	158	..	..	1,192	..	..	..	173	9	213	1	13,656	148
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	777	..	..	..	113	570	139	63	8,899	9,367
Division	**3**	(a)	**112,123**	**35,161**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**105,827**	**34,740**	..	..	**6,296**	**421**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9,438**	**9,880**	..	..	**562**	**120**
Group	30	(*a*)	83,469	28,135	..	..	..	..	..	..	83,469	28,135	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	300	(*a*)	7,573	958	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,573	958	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
	301	(*a*)	75,896	27,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,896	27,177	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
Group	31	(*a*)	1,588	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,588	16	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
Family	310	(*a*)	1,111	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,111	14	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
Group	32	(*a*)	3,666	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	284	..	..	..	3,382	130
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	775	..	..	..	9,225	10,000
Family	320	(*a*)	2,540	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	2,445	15
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	..	..	..	9,626	10,000
	321	(*a*)	1,101	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	..	..	..	937	115
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,490	..	..	..	8,510	10,000
Group	33	(*a*)	21,650	6,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,736	6,516	..	..	2,914	291
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,654	9,572	..	..	1,346	428
Family	330	(*a*)	4,560	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,560	393	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
	331	(*a*)	12,366	5,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,366	5,763	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
	339	(*a*)	4,724	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810	360	..	..	2,914	291
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,831	5,530	..	..	6,169	4,470
Group	34	(*a*)	1,750	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,750	73	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
Family	340	(*a*)	1,559	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,559	51	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..
Division	**4**	(*a*)	**137,197**	**44,552**	**54,161**	**17,056**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4,663**	**429**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**3,948**	**3,948**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**340**	**96**
Group	40	(*a*)	54,382	4	30,926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,847	4
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	10,000
Family	402	(*a*)	7,484	4	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,847	4
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,140	10,000
	404	(*a*)	41,234	..	30,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(*b*)	10,000	..	7,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*contd.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	409	(a)	5,060	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Group	41	(a)	48,383	24,025	22,200	9,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	816	425
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,588	3,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	177
Family	411	(a)	43,734	21,825	21,674	9,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,956	4,244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	412	(a)	3,479	1,139	281	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	816	425
		(b)	10,000	10,000	808	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,346	3,731
	415	(a)	965	475	108	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,119	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	43	(a)	24,587	3,688	876	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	356	1,302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	431	(a)	21,421	2,206	620	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	289	1,097	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	439	(a)	1,126	656	256	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,274	3,628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Group	44	(a)	8,981	16,728	159	7,201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	177	4,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Family	441	(a)	932	15,487	45	7,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	483	4,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	449	(a)	982	830	70	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	713	1,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	5	(a)	**14,547**	**7,114**	**36**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**25**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	50	(a)	12,702	7,032	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	509	(a)	2,166	2,865	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division	6	(a)	**41,200**	**1,275**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**38,664**	**733**	**2,536**	**542**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9,384**	**5,749**	**616**	**4,251**
Group	61	(a)	2,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,354	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
Family	610	(a)	2,354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,354	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
Group	63	(a)	1,399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,399	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
	64	(a)	18,052	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,325	..	727	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,597	..	403	..
Family	641	(a)	5,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,655	..	727	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,649	..	1,351	..
	642	(a)	7,095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,095	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
	643	(a)	3,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,569	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
	649	(a)	2,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,006	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
Group	66	(a)	2,410	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,410	1	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..
Family	662	(a)	1,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
Group	67	(a)	3,024	583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,768	41	1,256	542
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,847	703	4,153	9,297
Family	679	(a)	2,680	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,439	20	1,241	536
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,369	360	4,631	9,640
Group	68	(a)	4,619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,072	..	547	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,816	..	1,184	..
Family	680	(a)	2,459	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,459	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
	681	(a)	2,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,613	..	547	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,468	..	2,532	..
Group	69	(a)	8,604	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,604	691	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..

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Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*contd.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	691	(a)	1,392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,392	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..
	692	(a)	5,405	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,405	77	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..
Division	**7-8**	(a)	**670,192**	**506,403**	**231,204**	**227,908**	**65,240**	**13,021**	**24,649**	**1,674**	**4,028**	**1,049**	**7,959**	**1,816**	**334,752**	**259,188**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**3,450**	**4,501**	**973**	**257**	**368**	**33**	**60**	**21**	**119**	**36**	**4,995**	**5,118**
Group	70	(a)	88,815	75,444	71,119	74,341	17,696	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,008	9,854	1,992	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	700	(a)	1,588	481	1,077	455	511	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,782	9,459	3,218	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	702	(a)	7,740	16,007	4,217	15,781	3,523	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,448	9,859	4,552	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	704	(a)	60,275	31,970	49,499	31,390	10,776	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,212	9,819	1,788	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	706	(a)	4,233	8,289	4,102	8,262	131	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,691	9,967	309	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	709	(a)	12,756	17,787	10,670	17,635	2,086	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,365	9,915	1,635	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	71	(a)	10,328	3,657	6,109	3,543	4,219	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,915	9,688	4,085	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	710	(a)	8,855	1,995	4,911	1,901	3,944	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,546	9,529	4,454	471	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	715	(a)	527	1,064	474	1,053	53	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,994	9,897	1,006	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	72	(a)	4,990	770	2,246	682	2,744	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,501	8,857	5,499	1,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	720	(a)	4,930	97	2,229	79	2,701	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,521	8,144	5,479	1,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group	73	(a)	23,280	7,826	17,860	7,521	4,746	305	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,672	9,610	2,039	390	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	733	(a)	21,731	7,809	17,169	7,516	4,043	293	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,901	9,625	1,860	375	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	74	(a)	24,419	1,135	20,109	1,051	4,310	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,235	9,260	1,765	740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	741	(a)	24,151	1,133	20,091	1,049	4,060	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,319	9,259	1,681	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	75	(a)	13,724	1,110	7,278	783	4,225	299	370	5	..	..	..	..	1,851	23
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,303	7,054	3,079	2,694	270	45	..	..	..	..	1,349	207
Family	753	(a)	2,068	1	..	..	2,035	..	33	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	9,840	..	160	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	754	(a)	8,222	1,078	7,278	783	944	295	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,852	7,263	1,448	2,737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	759	(a)	1,034	27	..	..	96	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	938	23
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	928	1,481	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,072	8,519
Group	76	(a)	1,983	24	..	..	615	23	26	..	..	..	3	..	1,339	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	3,101	9,583	131	..	..	..	15	..	6,753	417
Family	760	(a)	977	24	..	..	162	23	13	..	..	..	..	..	802	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	1,658	9,583	133	..	..	..	..	..	8,209	417
Group	77	(a)	23,042	..	18,067	..	3,208	..	1,767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	7,841	..	1,392	..	767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	770	(a)	13,910	..	11,596	..	2,103	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	8,336	..	1,512	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	775	(a)	1,326	..	1,225	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	9,238	..	762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	779	(a)	6,266	..	4,245	..	465	..	1,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	..	6,775	..	742	..	2,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	79	(a)	19,779	1,824	570	472	1,895	467	17,314	885	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	288	2,588	958	2,560	8,754	4,852	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	790	(a)	2,432	938	565	472	1,867	466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,323	5,032	7,677	4,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	791	(a)	8,480	249	..	..	..	..	8,480	249	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*contd.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	799	(a)	7,405	596	..	..	..	..	7,405	596	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	0,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	80	(a)	2,200	258	273	205	1,082	26	..	..	4	1	..	..	841	26
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,241	7,946	4,918	1,008	..	..	18	39	..	..	3,823	1,008
Family	809	(a)	1,214	43	143	7	231	11	..	..	4	1	..	..	836	24
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,178	1,628	1,903	2,558	..	..	33	233	..	..	6,886	5,581
Group	81	(a)	27,585	14,898	24,542	14,531	3,043	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,897	9,754	1,103	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	811	(a)	25,097	14,371	23,518	14,018	1,579	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,371	9,754	629	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	812	(a)	1,312	1	..	..	1,312	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	819	(a)	887	246	809	245	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,121	9,959	879	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	82	(a)	39,998	76,369	26,580	69,141	4,884	5,898	..	..	1,358	442	..	..	7,176	888
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,645	9,054	1,221	772	..	..	340	58	..	..	1,794	116
Family	820	(a)	9,256	44,077	6,751	39,062	1,779	4,820	..	..	..	..	..	..	726	195
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,294	8,862	1,922	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	784	44
	821	(a)	4,840	6,318	4,770	6,272	70	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,855	9,927	145	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	822	(a)	3,024	2,738	3,024	2,738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	823	(a)	2,086	3,322	2,019	3,317	67	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,679	9,985	321	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	824	(a)	17,998	18,336	8,976	16,534	2,104	829	..	..	964	430	..	..	5,954	543
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,987	9,017	1,169	452	..	..	536	235	..	..	3,308	296

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Family	825	(a)	1,258	222	605	152	653	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,809	6,847	5,191	3,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	826	(a)	485	1,139	434	1,064	51	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,948	9,342	1,052	658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	83	(a)	2,925	100	442	44	2,483	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,511	4,400	8,489	5,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	839	(a)	1,316	94	418	43	898	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,176	4,574	6,824	5,426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	84	(a)	8,597	6,875	6,962	6,560	1,635	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,098	9,542	1,902	458	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	842	(a)	6,983	5,870	5,561	5,578	1,422	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,964	9,503	2,036	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	843	(a)	1,304	996	1,291	975	13	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,900	9,789	100	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	85	(a)	30,490	51,040	29,014	48,951	1,345	2,089	..	..	3	..	..	..	128	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,516	9,591	441	409	..	..	1	..	..	..	42	..
Family	850	(a)	24,977	37,752	24,708	37,419	269	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,892	9,912	108	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	855	(a)	1,228	435	1,195	411	33	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,731	9,448	269	552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	859	(a)	3,445	12,676	2,506	10,961	939	1,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,274	8,647	2,726	1,353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	87	(a)	3,387	..	..	..	783	..	10	..	..	..	877	..	1,717	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	2,312	..	30	..	..	..	2,589	..	5,069	..
Family	870	(a)	1,594	..	..	..	478	..	3	..	..	..	17	..	1,096	..
		(b)	10,000	..	..	..	2,999	..	19	..	..	..	106	..	6,876	..
Group	89	(a)	343,625	264,982	..	..	5,834	1,787	4,487	784	2,663	606	7,079	1,816	321,202	258,242
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	170	67	131	30	77	23	206	69	9,347	9,746
Family	890	(a)	19,588	7,248	..	..	2,751	86	926	39	122	2	1,115	484	13,773	6,413
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	1,404	119	473	54	62	3	569	668	7,031	8,848
	899	(a)	324,037	257,734	..	..	3,083	1,701	3,561	745	2,541	604	5,964	1,332	307,429	251,829
		(b)	10,000	10,000	..	..	95	66	110	29	78	23	184	52	9,487	9,771

STATEMENT X. 58

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the occupational Division, Group and Family—*concld.*

Branch of occupation Division, Group and Family			Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division	**9**	(*a*)	**111,533**	**40,977**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**111,533**	**40,977**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Group	90	(*a*)	28,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,454	..
		(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
Family	901	(*a*)	16,658	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,658	..
		(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
	903	(*a*)	10,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,305	..
		(*b*)	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
Group	91	(*a*)	35,928	10,931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,928	10,931
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	910	(*a*)	932	1,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932	1,049
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	911	(*a*)	13,551	1,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,551	1,806
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	912	(*a*)	21,442	7,285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,442	7,285
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Group	92	(*a*)	1,004	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004	417
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	920	(*a*)	1,004	417	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004	417
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Group	93	(*a*)	5,410	2,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,410	2,405
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	930	(*a*)	1,213	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,213	29
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
	931	(*a*)	4,197	2,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,197	2,376
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gotup	94	(*a*)	14,821	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,821	1,222
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	940	(*a*)	14,821	1,222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,821	1,222
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Group	95	(*a*)	23,908	25,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,908	25,845
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	950	(*a*)	23,8792	5,837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,879	25,837
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Group	99	(*a*)	1,658	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,658	154
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	999	(*a*)	1,656	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,656	152
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Division	**X**	(*a*)	**67,087**	**20,956**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**67,087**	**20,956**
		(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**10,000**	**10,000**
Group	X8	(*a*)	66,726	20,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,726	20,933
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000
Family	X80	(*a*)	66,726	20,933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66,726	20,933
		(*b*)	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000

39. No attempt has been made for the cross-tally between the workers according to National Classification of Occupations and the workers according to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

40. 95,975 males and 7,028 females are classified under this Division. The distribution among the Industrial Categories IV to IX discloses that 9,485 males and 9,565 females out of 10,000 of each sex are in Category IX while small proportions are found in other categories. In Group 00 (Architects, Engineers and Surveyors) 2,702 males out of 10,000 are in Category VI while 5,184 are in Category IX. The small number in Categories V, VII and VIII and the nil figures in Category IV, are not unusual. A majority of these workers are grouped under Families 001 (Civil Engineers including Overseers), 007 (Surveyors) and 009 (Architects, Engineers and Surveyors not elsewhere classified) in the Industrial Categories VI and IX as will be evident from their respective proportions. All the workers in Group 02 (Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related scientists) are in Industrial Category IX and a majority of them belong to the Family 021 (Veterinarians). The proportion of 8,774 males and 9,503 females out of 10,000 of each sex in Category IX of Group 03 (Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists) and the small figures in other categories excepting Category VI, appear to be normal. Group 04 (Nurses, Pharmacists and other medical and health technicians) has recorded 6,422 males and 1,858 females and their proportion indicates that 9,533 males and 9,483 females out of 10,000of each sex are in Category IX and low proportions in Categories V, VII and VIII. Group 05 (Teachers) has the largest number of workers in both sexes, viz., 47,271 males and 2,766 females and their concentration in Category IX is evident from the proportion of 9,956 males and 9,895 females out of 10,000 of each sex. Negligible figures are noticed in Categories V and VIII. Nearly, all the workers in Group 06 (Jurists) are in Category IX. A majority of the workers in Group 07 (Social scientists and related workers) are classified in Family 076 (Labour and Social welfare workers). While the Artists, Writers and related workers in Group 08 are spread over all the categories excepting Categories IV and VII, the Draftsmen, and science and engineering technicians not elsewhere classified in Group 09 are found in Categories V, VI, VIII and IX only. Group 0X (Other Professional, Technical and related workers) has recorded 19,538 males and 1,533 females in Industrial Category IX.

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

41. 28,067 male and 894 female workers in this Division are spread over the Industrial Categories V to IX. Category IX has the highest proportion of 7,844 males and 9,060 females out of 10,000 of each sex while Category VI has 1,009 males and 515 females. The numbers in other categories are quite small. 19,888 males and 532 females are assigned to Group 10 (Administrators and Executive Officials, Government) which is the most important of all the Groups.

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

42. This Division does not distinguish between the Government and private establishments. 60,308 males and 2,417 females under this Division include all types of Clerical and related workers in the Industrial Categories V, VII, VIII and IX. Category IX has the highest proportion of 8,915 males and 9,272 females out of 10,000 of each sex. Group 20 (Book-keepers and Cashiers) and Group 21 (Stenographers and Typists) have comparatively small number of workers. Group 28 (Clerical workers, Miscellaneous) has drawn the maximum number of workers in both sexes.

Division 3—Sales Workers

43. Of the 112,123 male and 35,161 female workers in this Division, 105,827 males and 34,740 females are in Industrial Category VII and the remaining in Category IX. All the workers in both sexes of Group 30 (Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade) belong to Category VII. Group 31 (Insurance and real estate salesmen, salesmen of securities and services and auctioneers) has a small number of workers, but Group 32 (Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents) has recorded 3,666 males and 130 females whose proportion in Category IX constitutes 9,225 males and 10,000 females out of 10,000 of each sex. Group 33 (Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers) has a large number of workers in both sexes of Categories VII and IX (21,650 males and 6,807 females).

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

44. Out of 137,197 male and 44,552 female workers classified in this Division, 54,161 males and 17,056 females are under Category IV and 4,663 males and 429 females in Category IX. 78,373 males and 27,067 females who are in Category III are not included in these figures.

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

45. 14,547 males and 7,114 females most of whom belonging to Industrial Category III are classified in this Division. As Category III is not included in the statement, the figures in Categories V to IX are nil and a meagre number of males are shown in household industry (Category IV). A majority of these workers are in Group 50 (Miners and Quarrymen).

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

46. 38,664 males and 733 females in Category VIII and 2,536 males and 542 females in Category IX are classified in this Division. 2,354 males in Group 61 (Deck and Engine-Room Ratings, Barges Crew and Boatmen) are an important section of workers in this Division. Group 64 (Drivers, road transport) has 18,052 workers of all types in Categories VIII and IX. There is some disparity in the number of motor vehicle and motor cycle drivers in Family 641 considering the total number of motor vehicles in the State. Although allowance has to be made for the owner driven vehicles, the strength of the drivers has fallen short of the vehicles. 2,006 workers in Family 649 (Drivers, road transport not elsewhere classified) may account for the deficiency in Family 641. Group 67 (Telephone, Telegraph and related telecommunication Operators) has recorded 3,024 males and 583 females in Categories VIII and IX, but a majority of them, 2,680 males and 556 females are treated as 'not elsewhere classified' in Family 679.

Divisions 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified

47. The importance of this Division arises from the fact that 50·1 per cent of the male and 75·9 per cent of the female workers are classified in it. The concentration of workers in both sexes is found in the Industrial Categories IV & IX while Categories V to VIII have also recorded a good number of workers although their proportions are comparatively small. Group 70 (Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers) comprises workers of both sexes (88,815 males and 75,444 females) of Industrial Categories IV and V while other categories have nil figures. Group 71 (Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and related workers) has 10,328 male and 3,657 female workers in Categories IV and V only. Excepting 4,219 males and 114 females, all of them are in household industry. Of the 23,280 male and 7,826 female workers in Group 73 (Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and related metal making and treating workers) a majority are in Category IV as will be evident from their respective proportions of 7,672 and 9,610 out of 10,000 of each sex. 2,039 males and 390 females out of 10,000 of each sex are in Category V and 290 males in Category VI. Family 733 (Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen) has absorbed the bulk of workers in both sexes which is a common household occupation in the countryside. 24,419 male and 1,135 female workers are found in Categories IV and V of Group 74 (Precision instrument makers, watch makers, jewellers and related workers), a majority of whom belong to the class of jewellers,

goldsmiths and silversmiths in Family 741. Out of the Group 77, the Family 770 (Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern makers) has the largest number of workers even though a considerable number of them are put under Family 779 (not elsewhere classified). The distribution of workers among the industrial categories of Group 79 (Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction workers, not elsewhere classified) does not appear satisfactory as a majority in both sexes are found in Category VI. Group 81 (Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and related workers) has recorded 27,585 males and 14,898 females and their proportions in industrial categories show 8,897 males and 9,754 females out of 10,000 of each sex in Category IV, and the rest in Category V. A majority of the workers in both sexes are found in Family 811 (Potters and related Clay Formers) which is a common household occupation. The most important among the remaining Groups is the Group 89 (Labourers not elsewhere classified) which comprises the highest number of workers in both sexes, spread over all the industrial categories excepting Category IV. 51·3 per cent of the male and 52·3 per cent of the female workers in this Division are included in this Group which establishes the fact that the number of labourers exceeds the number of all other types of workers.

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

48. 111,533 male and 40,977 female workers who are classified in this Division are in Industrial Category IX only. A majority of the workers in Group 90 (Fire fighters, Policemen., Guards and related workers) are found in Families 901 (Police Constables, Investigators and related workers) and 903 (Watchmen and Chowkidars). Similarly, a large number of workers of both sexes of Group 91 are in Family 912 (Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other servants, Domestic). More females than males are observed in Group 95 (Launderers, Dry cleaners, and Pressers) although the difference between sexes is not considerable. There is a small number of workers in Group 99 (Service, Sport and Recreation workers, not elsewhere classified).

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

49. There are 67,087 males and 20,956 females who are classified under this Division on account of inadequate description in the individual slips and a majority of them belong to Group X8, (Workers having occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable).

Occupational distribution of migrants to cities

50. Table D-IV supplies the data regarding the migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age-groups, educational levels and in the case of workers, also by occupational Divisions & Groups according to the National Classification of Occupations. Cuttack is the only city in the State. The total migrants constitute 31,036 males and 23,445 females of whom 12,462 males and 21,342 females belong to the category of non-workers. The workers in Industrial Categories III to IX are 18,199 males and 2,101 females which exclude 375 male workers in agricultural occupations (Categories I+II). The following statement shows the classification of workers in Categories III to IX according to the Divisions and Groups of N. C. O.

STATEMENT X. 59

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Occupational Divisions and Groups

*Divisions and Groups			Total Workers Males	Total Workers Females
All Workers		(a)	18,199	2,101
		(b)	10,000	10,000
Division	0	(a)	568	98
		(b)	312	466
Group	00	(a)	336	..
		(b)	184	..
	01	(a)	3	..
		(b)	2	..

(a) = Absolute figure (b) = Proportion out of 10,000 of all workers

*For Description of code numbers appearing in this column *see* Appendix V.

STATEMENT X. 59

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Occupational Divisions and Groups—*contd.*

Divisions and Groups			Total Workers Males	Total Workers Females
Group	02	(a)	3	..
		(b)	2	..
	03	(a)	50	10
		(b)	27	48
	04	(a)	96	69
		(b)	53	328
	05	(a)	12	10
		(b)	6	47
	06	(a)	30	1
		(b)	16	5
	07	(a)	16	4
		(b)	9	19
	08	(a)	5	4
		(b)	3	19
	09	(a)	3	..
		(b)	2	..
	0X	(a)	14	..
		(b)	8	..
Division	1	(a)	343	14
		(b)	188	67
Group	10	(a)	245	6
		(b)	134	29
	13	(a)	98	8
		(b)	54	38
Division	2	(a)	3,121	59
		(b)	1,715	281
Group	20	(a)	172	..
		(b)	94	..
	21	(a)	209	3
		(b)	115	14
	22	(a)	398	..
		(b)	219	..
	28	(a)	1,661	40
		(b)	913	191
	29	(a)	681	16
		(b)	374	76
Division	3	(a)	2,895	90
		(b)	1,591	428
Group	30	(a)	937	18
		(b)	515	85
	31	(a)	408	..
		(b)	224	..
	32	(a)	36	..
		(b)	20	..
Group	33	(a)	1,414	72
		(b)	777	343
	34	(a)	100	..
		(b)	55	..
Division	4	(a)	447	11
		(b)	246	52
Group	40	(a)	217	..
		(b)	119	..
	41	(a)	158	10
		(b)	87	47
	42	(a)	24	..
		(b)	13	..
	43	(a)	48	1
		(b)	27	5
Division	5	(a)	23	1
		(b)	13	5
Group	50	(a)	23	1
		(b)	13	5
Division	6	(a)	942	6
		(b)	517	29
Group	61	(a)	32	..
		(b)	17	..
	63	(a)	12	..
		(b)	7	..
	64	(a)	696	..
		(b)	382	..
	66	(a)	12	..
		(b)	7	..
	67	(a)	19	6
		(b)	10	29
	68	(a)	111	..
		(b)	61	..
	69	(a)	60	..
		(b)	33	..
Divisions	7-8	(a)	6,443	1,421
		(b)	3,540	6,764
Group	70	(a)	544	108
		(b)	299	514
	71	(a)	663	57
		(b)	364	271
	72	(a)	29	6
		(b)	16	29

STATEMENT X. 59

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Occupational Divisions and Groups—*concld.*

Divisions and Groups			Total Workers Males	Total Workers Females
Group	73	(a)	279	..
		(b)	153	..
	74	(a)	583	17
		(b)	320	81
	75	(a)	548	7
		(b)	301	33
	76	(a)	86	..
		(b)	47	..
	77	(a)	108	..
		(b)	59	..
	78	(a)	110	3
		(b)	61	14
	79	(a)	317	10
		(b)	174	48
	80	(a)	210	2
		(b)	115	10
	81	(a)	6	..
		(b)	3	..
	82	(a)	578	50
		(b)	318	238
	83	(a)	101	3
		(b)	56	14
	84	(a)	92	61
		(b)	51	290
Group	85	(a)	27	90
		(b)	15	429
	89	(a)	2,162	1,007
		(b)	1,188	4,793
Division	**9**	(a)	**3,270**	**386**
		(b)	**1,797**	**1,837**
Group	90	(a)	1,965	..
		(b)	1,080	..
	91	(a)	1,205	243
		(b)	662	1,157
	93	(a)	55	73
		(b)	30	347
	94	(a)	10	12
		(b)	6	57
Group	95	(a)	33	58
		(b)	18	276
	97	(a)	2	..
		(b)	1	..
Division	**X**	(a)	**147**	**15**
		(b)	**81**	**71**
Group	X8	(a)	147	15
		(b)	81	71

51. The absolute figures and their proportions out of 10,000 of all workers of each sex given in the above statement show the types of occupations which attract the migrants to the city. The meagre proportion of 188 males and 67 females out of 10,000 of each sex in Division 1, (Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers) indicates that a small number of persons migrate into the city on account of the jobs held under the Government . Divisons 0, 4, 5 and 6 are likewise not popular.

52. The proportion of 1,591 males and 428 females out of 10,000 of each sex under Division 3 (Sales Workers) which is much higher than the above Divisions reveals the business interest of the migrants. Division 2 (Clerical and related workers) has also comparatively good proportions of workers of both sexes, 1,715 males and 281 females. Group 28 (Clerical workers, Miscellaneous) has absorbed a majority of the workers. The proportion of 1,797 males and 1,837 females in Division 9 (Service, Sport and Recreation workers) appears to be fairly substantial, but Divisions 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classsified) is the most important occupation of the migrants as will be borne out by their proportion of 3,540 males and 6,764 females out of 10,000 of each sex. Although the groupwise subdivision displays their distribution amongst all the Groups, Group 89 (Labourers not elsewhere classified) contains the largest number of workers of both sexes.

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN CATEGORIES V TO IX

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding categories

53. The following statement shows the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX according to 1961 Census:

STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961

	V M	V F	VI M	VI F	VII M	VII F	VIII M	VIII F	IX M	IX F
Orissa—Total										
(a) ..	**72,998**	**13,199**	**29,117**	**1,741**	**111,622**	**35,840**	**49,098**	**2,618**	**693,682**	**332,286**
(b) ..	**5,392**	**2,495**	**2,565**	**335**	**10,426**	**10,164**	**5,935**	**393**	**161,523**	**115,807**
(c) ..	**4,732**	**3,163**	**1,886**	**814**	**2,968**	**5,636**	**3,986**	**1,543**	**120,694**	**112,652**
(d) ..	**7·38**	**18·90**	**8·81**	**19·24**	**9·34**	**28·36**	**12·08**	**15·01**	**23·28**	**34·85**
(e) ..	**6·48**	**23·96**	**6·47**	**46·75**	**2·65**	**15·72**	**8·11**	**58·93**	**17·39**	**33·90**
(f) ..	**13·86**	**42·86**	**15·28**	**65·99**	**11·99**	**44·08**	**20·19**	**73·94**	**40·68**	**68·75**
Orissa—Rural										
(a) ..	**19,037**	**8,920**	**14,082**	**853**	**69,860**	**30,427**	**18,297**	**486**	**548,130**	**298,493**
(b) ..	**2,188**	**1,843**	**1,465**	**252**	**7,950**	**8,402**	**2,708**	**39**	**143,672**	**104,848**
(c) ..	**1,047**	**1,938**	**801**	**237**	**2,469**	**5,125**	**1,595**	**315**	**109,042**	**104,534**
(d) ..	**11.49**	**20·66**	**10·40**	**29·54**	**11·37**	**27·61**	**14·80**	**8·02**	**26·21**	**35·12**
(e) ..	**5·49**	**21·72**	**5·68**	**27·78**	**3·53**	**16·84**	**8·71**	**64·81**	**19·89**	**35·02**
(f) ..	**16.99**	**42·38**	**16·09**	**57·32**	**14·90**	**44·45**	**23·51**	**72·83**	**46·10**	**70·14**
Orissa—Urban										
(a) ..	**53,961**	**4,279**	**15,035**	**888**	**41,762**	**5,413**	**30,801**	**2,132**	**145,552**	**33,793**
(b) ..	**3,204**	**652**	**1,100**	**83**	**2,476**	**1,762**	**3,227**	**354**	**17,851**	**10,959**
(c) ..	**3,685**	**1,225**	**1,085**	**577**	**499**	**511**	**2,391**	**1,228**	**11,652**	**8,118**
(d) ..	**5·93**	**15·23**	**7·31**	**9·34**	**5·92**	**32·55**	**10·47**	**16·60**	**12·26**	**32·42**
(e) ..	**6·82**	**28·62**	**7·21**	**64·97**	**1·19**	**9·44**	**7·76**	**57·59**	**8·00**	**24·02**
(f) ..	**12·76**	**43·86**	**14·53**	**74·32**	**7·12**	**41·99**	**18·23**	**74·20**	**20·26**	**56·45**
Kalahandi—Total										
(a) ..	741	152	522	11	3,576	2,484	663	7	31,370	23,557
(b) ..	136	64	269	7	784	1,009	71	4	9,112	7,802
(c) ..	89	43	19	..	237	499	58	1	7,751	7,738
(d) ..	18·35	42·10	51·53	63·63	21·92	40·61	10·70	57·14	29·04	33·11
(e) ..	12·01	28·28	3·63	..	6·62	20·08	8·74	14·28	24·70	32·84
(f) ..	30·36	70·39	55·17	63·63	28·55	60·70	19·45	71·42	53·75	65·96

(a) General population
(b) Scheduled Caste population
(c) Scheduled Tribe population
(d) Percentage of Scheduled Castes to general population
(e) Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to general population
(f) Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population

STATEMENT X. 60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*contd.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kalahandi—Rural										
(a) ..	205	54	193	7	2,663	2,170	301	..	27,833	22,293
(b) ..	70	40	112	6	670	854	32	..	8,375	7,407
(c) ..	26	8	11	..	211	462	37	..	7,416	7,503
(d) ..	34·14	74·07	58·03	85·71	25·15	39·35	10·63	..	30·09	33·22
(e) ..	12·68	14·81	5·69	..	7·92	21·29	12·29	..	26·64	33·65
(f) ..	46·82	88·88	63·73	85·71	33·08	60·64	22·92	..	56·73	66·88
Kalahandi—Urban										
(a) ..	536	98	329	4	913	314	362	7	3,537	1,264
(b) ..	66	24	157	1	114	155	39	4	737	395
(c) ..	63	35	8	..	26	37	21	1	335	235
(d) ..	12·31	24·48	47·72	25·00	12·48	49·36	10·77	57·14	20·83	31·25
(e) ..	11·75	35·71	2·43	..	2·84	11·78	5·80	14·28	9·47	18·59
(f) ..	24·06	60·20	50·15	25·00	15·33	61·14	16·57	71·42	30·30	49·84
Koraput—Total										
(a) ..	2,438	2,015	1,419	249	6,359	4,053	2,430	36	62,324	48,091
(b) ..	285	250	210	75	1,210	1,471	225	9	11,917	8,760
(c) ..	282	1,051	132	42	534	931	291	10	29,312	30,142
(d) ..	11·68	12·40	14·79	30·12	19·02	36·29	9·25	25·00	19·12	18·21
(e) ..	11·56	52·15	9·30	16·86	8·39	22·97	11·97	27·77	47·03	62·67
(f) ..	23·25	64·56	24·10	46·98	27·42	59·26	21·23	52·77	66·15	80·89
Koraput—Rural										
(a) ..	598	1,691	896	232	3,376	3,247	762	..	50,764	44,475
(b) ..	68	200	150	71	894	1,157	85	..	9,624	7,697
(c) ..	146	995	102	36	394	792	85	..	27,458	28,918
(d) ..	11·37	11·82	16·74	30·60	26·48	35·63	11·15	..	18·95	17·30
(e) ..	24·41	58·84	11·38	15·51	11·67	24·39	11·15	..	54·08	65·02
(f) ..	35·78	70·66	28·12	46·12	38·15	60·02	22·30	..	73·04	82·32
Koraput—Urban										
(a) ..	1,840	324	523	17	2,983	806	1,668	36	11,560	3,616
(b) ..	217	50	60	4	316	314	140	9	2,293	1,063
(c) ..	136	56	30	6	140	139	206	10	1,854	1,224
(d) ..	11·79	15·43	11·47	23·52	10·59	38·95	8·39	25·00	19·83	29·39
(e) ..	7·39	17·28	5·73	35·29	4·69	17·24	12·35	27·77	16·03	33·84
(f) ..	19·18	32·71	17·20	58·81	15·28	56·20	20·74	52·77	35·87	63·24
Sambalpur—Total										
(a) ..	7,562	787	3,563	78	7,546	2,697	3,973	86	63,931	41,563
(b) ..	932	297	236	22	374	332	447	16	15,587	13,839
(c) ..	621	117	229	24	222	488	283	45	14,333	16,364
(d) ..	12.32	37·73	6·62	28·20	4·95	12·30	11·25	18·60	24·38	33·29
(e) ..	8.21	14·86	6·42	30·76	2·94	18·09	7·12	52·32	22·41	39·37
(f) ..	20.53	52·60	13·05	58·97	7·89	30·40	18·37	70·93	46·80	72·66

STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*contd.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur—Rural										
(a) ..	398	132	349	19	3,166	2,132	414	3	50,280	38,113
(b) ..	177	65	65	6	234	273	47	1	13,260	12,298
(c) ..	86	50	129	11	167	455	124	2	13,378	15,813
(d) ..	44·47	49·24	18·62	31·57	7·39	12·80	11·35	33·33	26·37	32·26
(e) ..	21·60	37·87	36·96	57·89	5·27	21·34	29·95	66·66	26·60	41·48
(f) ..	66·08	87·12	55·58	89·47	12·66	34·14	41·30	100·00	52·97	73·75
Sambalpur—Urban										
(a) ..	7,164	655	3,214	59	4,380	565	3,559	83	13,651	3,450
(b) ..	755	232	171	16	140	59	400	15	2,327	1,541
(c) ..	535	67	100	13	55	33	159	43	955	551
(d) ..	10·53	35·41	5·32	27·11	3·19	10·44	11·23	18·07	17·04	44·66
(e) ..	7·46	10·22	3·11	22·03	1·25	5·84	4·46	51·80	6·99	15·97
(f) ..	18·00	45·64	8·43	49·15	4·45	16·28	15·70	69·88	24·04	60·63
Bolangir—Total										
(a) ..	826	172	598	53	4,024	2,701	1,852	57	35,833	22,647
(b) ..	135	33	182	49	287	374	236	15	9,954	8,071
(c) ..	78	28	52	1	87	254	53	..	6,001	5,905
(d) ..	16·34	19·18	30·43	92·45	7·13	13·84	12·74	26·31	27·77	35·63
(e) ..	9·44	16·27	8·69	1·88	2·16	9·40	2·86	..	16·74	26·07
(f) ..	25·78	35·46	39·13	94·33	9·29	23·25	15·60	26·31	44·52	61·71
Bolangir—Rural										
(a) ..	84	70	308	44	2,262	2,264	362	9	30,344	21,010
(b) ..	33	23	124	43	229	306	62	2	9,201	7,558
(c) ..	39	18	18	..	66	225	32	..	5,728	5,666
(d) ..	39·28	32·85	40·25	97·72	10·12	13·51	17·12	22·22	30·32	35·96
(e) ..	46·42	25·71	5·84	..	2·91	9·93	8·84	..	18·87	26·96
(f) ..	85·71	58·57	46·10	97·72	13·04	23·45	25·96	22·22	49·19	62·93
Bolangir—Urban										
(a) ..	742	102	290	9	1,762	437	1,490	48	5,489	1,637
(b) ..	102	10	58	6	58	68	174	13	753	513
(c) ..	39	10	34	1	21	29	21	..	273	239
(d) ..	13·74	9·80	20·00	66·66	3·29	15·56	11·69	27·08	13·71	31·33
(e) ..	5·25	9·80	11·72	11·11	1·19	6·63	1·40	..	4·97	14·59
(f) ..	19·00	19·60	31·72	77·77	4·48	22·19	13·09	27·08	18·69	45·93
Baudh-Khondmals—Total										
(a) ..	212	133	369	33	3,105	1,033	255	2	21,720	17,976
(b) ..	51	24	77	17	920	323	47	..	7,290	6,770
(c) ..	14	4	35	..	120	87	21	..	5,585	5,456
(d) ..	24·05	18·04	20·86	51·51	29·62	31·26	18·43	..	33·56	37·65
(e) ..	6·60	3·00	9·48	..	3·86	8·42	8·23	..	25·71	30·35
(f) ..	30·66	21·05	30·35	51·51	33·49	39·69	26·66	..	59·27	68·01

STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*contd.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Baudh-Khondmals—Rural										
(a) ..	131	79	312	31	2,914	927	195	1	21,071	17,710
(b) ..	43	21	64	16	912	304	44	..	7,164	6,640
(c) ..	13	4	35	..	120	87	21	..	55,79	5,456
(d) ..	32·82	26·58	20·51	51·61	31·29	32·79	22·56	..	33·99	37·49
(e) ..	9·92	5·06	11·21	..	4·11	9·38	10·76	..	26·47	30·80
(f) ..	42·74	31·64	31·73	51·61	35·41	42·17	33·33	..	60·47	68·30
Baudh-Khondmals—Urban										
(a) ..	81	54	57	2	191	106	60	1	649	266
(b) ..	8	3	13	1	8	19	3	..	126	130
(c) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
(d) ..	9·87	5·55	22·80	50·00	4·18	17·92	5·00	..	19·41	48·87
(e) ..	1·23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·92	..
(f) ..	11·11	5·55	22·80	50·00	4·18	17·92	5·00	..	20·33	48·87
Ganjam—Total										
(a) ..	6,016	3,099	2,312	55	19,656	7,877	4,667	101	88,749	67,652
(b) ..	783	563	175	36	2,319	2,784	1,256	60	24,109	27,526
(c) ..	58	106	16	..	357	290	74	1	5,200	6,849
(d) ..	13·01	18·16	7·56	65·45	11·79	35·34	26·91	50·40	27·16	40·68
(e) ..	0·96	3·42	0·69	..	1·81	3·68	1·58	0·99	5·85	10·12
(f) ..	13·97	21·58	8·26	65·45	13·61	39·02	28·49	51·39	33·02	50·81
Ganjam—Rural										
(a) ..	2,613	2,628	1,277	40	13,032	6,449	1,729	3	71,862	62,497
(b) ..	418	534	105	24	1,401	2,103	551	..	21,187	24,899
(c) ..	58	106	5	..	296	265	24	..	5,148	6,817
(d) ..	15·99	20·31	8·22	60·00	10·75	32·60	31·86	..	29·48	39·84
(e) ..	2·21	4·03	0·39	..	2·27	4·10	1·38	..	7·16	10·90
(f) ..	18·21	24·35	8·61	60·00	13·02	36·71	33·25	..	36·64	50·74
Ganjam—Urban										
(a) ..	3,403	471	1,035	15	6,624	1,428	2,938	98	16,887	5,155
(b) ..	365	29	70	12	918	681	705	60	2,922	2,627
(c) ..	..	..	11	..	61	25	50	1	52	32
(d) ..	10·72	6·15	6·76	80·00	13·85	47·68	23·99	61·22	17·30	50·96
(e) ..	..	..	1·06	..	0·92	1·75	1·70	1·02	0·30	0·62
(f) ..	10·72	6·15	7·82	80·00	14·77	49·43	25·69	62·24	17·61	51·58
Sundargarh—Total										
(a) ..	19,842	1,725	5,164	812	6,448	577	6,129	931	40,734	19,993
(b) ..	801	294	207	52	183	76	433	110	5,235	2,979
(c) ..	2,675	1,066	1,022	578	151	150	1,420	661	14,838	12,491
(d) ..	4·03	17·04	4·00	6·40	2·83	13·17	7·06	11·81	12·85	14·90
(e) ..	13·48	61·79	19·79	71·18	2·34	25·99	23·16	70·99	36·42	62·47
(f) ..	17·51	78·84	23·79	77·58	5·17	39·16	30·23	82·81	49·27	77·37

STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*contd.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sundargarh—Rural										
(a) ..	544	325	440	67	1,558	380	839	26	22,104	13,458
(b) ..	106	113	49	21	80	60	66	3	2,801	2,105
(c) ..	219	194	151	28	90	107	349	21	9,984	9,026
(d) ..	19·48	34·76	11·13	31·34	5·13	15·78	7·86	11·53	12·67	15·64
(e) ..	40·25	59·69	34·31	41·79	5·77	28·15	41·59	80·76	45·16	67·06
(f) ..	59·74	94·46	45·44	73·13	10·91	43·94	49·46	92·30	57·84	82·70
Sundargarh—Urban										
(a) ..	19,298	1,400	4,724	745	4,890	197	5,290	905	18,630	6,535
(b) ..	695	181	158	31	103	16	367	107	2,434	874
(c) ..	2,456	872	871	550	61	43	1,071	640	4,854	3,465
(d) ..	3·60	12·92	3·34	4·16	2·10	8·12	6·93	11·82	13·06	13·37
(e) ..	12·72	62·28	18·43	73·82	1·24	21·82	20·24	70·71	26·05	53·02
(f) ..	16·32	75·21	21·77	77·98	3·34	29·94	27·17	82·54	39·11	66·39
Dhenkanal—Total										
(a) ..	1,034	92	636	63	4,123	868	739	24	44,553	14,479
(b) ..	178	33	43	5	245	253	116	4	11,367	7,011
(c) ..	46	16	25	1	37	50	12	15	6,490	4,991
(d) ..	17·21	35·86	6·76	7·93	5·94	29·14	15·69	16·66	25·51	48·42
(e) ..	4·44	17·39	3·92	1·58	0·89	5·76	1·62	62·50	14·56	34·42
(f) ..	21·66	53·26	10·69	9·52	6·83	34·90	17·32	79·16	40·07	82·84
Dhenkanal—Rural										
(a) ..	272	31	288	58	2,875	752	205	..	39,137	13,538
(b) ..	111	7	24	..	164	210	10	..	10,983	6,435
(c) ..	17	16	21	1	37	26	..	..	6,387	4,864
(d) ..	40·80	22·58	8·33	..	5·70	27·92	4·87	..	28·06	47·53
(e) ..	6·25	51·61	7·29	1·72	1·28	3·45	..	..	16·31	35·92
(f) ..	47·05	74·19	15·62	1·72	6·99	31·38	4·87	..	44·38	83·46
Dhenkanal—Urban										
(a) ..	762	61	348	5	1,248	116	534	24	5,416	941
(b) ..	67	26	19	5	81	43	106	4	384	576
(c) ..	29	..	4	..	..	24	12	15	103	127
(d) ..	8·79	42·62	5·46	100·00	6·49	37·06	19·85	16·66	7·09	61·21
(e) ..	3·80	..	1·14	..	..	20·68	2·24	62·50	1·90	13·49
(f) ..	12·59	42·62	6·60	100·00	6·49	57·75	22·09	79·16	8·99	74·70
Puri—To al										
(a) ..	4,983	3,281	3,141	29	16,707	4,906	7,107	168	75,393	14,447
(b) ..	402	770	116	8	1,073	1,397	608	31	13,777	8,351
(c) ..	47	356	1	1	264	1,187	12	..	2,434	1,359
(d) ..	8·06	23·46	3·69	27·58	6·42	28·47	8·55	18·45	18·27	57·80
(e) ..	0·94	10·85	0·03	3·44	1·58	24·19	0·16	..	3·22	9·40
(f) ..	9·01	34·31	3·72	31·03	8·00	52·67	8·72	18·45	21·50	67·21
Puri—Rural										
(a) ..	2,660	3,057	1,393	22	11,209	4,065	2,263	13	53,355	11,255
(b) ..	256	726	45	4	903	1,112	195	9	12,593	7,253
(c) ..	47	356	1	1	199	1,029	..	..	2,329	1,318
(d) ..	9·62	23.74	3·23	18·18	8·05	27·35	8·61	69·23	23·60	64·44
(e) ..	1·76	11.64	0·07	4·54	1·77	25·31	..	..	4·36	11·71
(f) ..	11·39	35.39	3·30	22·72	9·83	52·66	8·61	69·23	27·96	76·15

STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*contd.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Puri—Urban										
(a) ..	2,323	224	1,748	7	5,498	841	4,844	155	22,038	3,192
(b) ..	146	44	71	4	170	285	413	22	1,184	1,098
(c) ..	..	..	..	..	65	158	12	..	105	41
(d) ..	6·28	19·64	4·06	57·14	3·09	33·88	8·52	14·19	5·37	34·39
(e) ..	..	..	..	..	1·18	18·78	0·25	..	0·47	1·28
(f) ..	6·28	19·64	4·06	57·14	4·27	52·67	8·77	14·19	5·84	35·68
Keonjhar—Total										
(a) ..	1,230	136	596	142	2,016	301	2,005	936	17,650	7,271
(b) ..	103	8	92	13	108	91	214	75	2,181	1,428
(c) ..	320	82	127	101	137	72	759	670	5,788	4,281
(d) ..	8·37	5·88	15·43	9·15	5·35	30·23	10·67	8·01	12·35	19·63
(e) ..	26·01	60·29	21·30	71·12	6·79	23·92	37·85	71·58	32·79	58·87
(f) ..	34·39	66·17	36·74	80·28	12·15	54·15	48·52	79·59	45·15	78·51
Keonjhar—Rural										
(a) ..	62	7	436	136	1,415	260	538	318	12,299	5,195
(b) ..	9	2	51	11	78	82	55	4	1,536	1,008
(c) ..	17	1	117	98	92	62	149	224	4,324	3,245
(d) ..	14·51	28·57	11·69	8·08	5·51	31·53	10·22	1·25	12·48	19·39
(e) ..	27·41	14·28	26·83	72·05	6·50	23·84	27·69	70·44	35·15	62·46
(f) ..	41·93	42·85	38·53	80·14	12·01	55·38	37·91	71·69	47·64	81·86
Keonjhar—Urban										
(a) ..	1,168	129	160	6	601	41	1,467	618	5,351	2,076
(b) ..	94	6	41	2	30	9	159	71	645	420
(c) ..	303	81	10	3	45	10	610	446	1,464	1,036
(d) ..	8·04	4·65	25·62	33·33	4·99	21·95	10·83	11·48	12·05	20·23
(e) ..	25·94	62·79	6·25	50·00	7·48	24·39	41·58	72·16	27·36	49·90
(f) ..	33·98	67·44	31·87	83·33	12·47	46·34	52·41	83·65	39·41	70·13
Cuttack—Total										
(a) ..	23,096	768	9,354	134	26,716	6,565	13,977	189	142,312	31,973
(b) ..	1,268	81	721	38	1,650	1,585	1,743	59	40,268	19,239
(c) ..	58	8	59	10	381	1,365	288	85	4,593	3,688
(d) ..	5·49	10·54	7·70	28·35	6·17	24·14	12·47	31·21	28·29	60·17
(e) ..	0·25	1·04	0·63	7·46	1·42	20·79	2·06	44·97	3·22	11·53
(f) ..	5·74	11·59	8·33	35·82	7·60	44·93	14·53	76·19	31·52	71·70
Cuttack—Rural										
(a) ..	9,890	312	7,464	127	18,001	6,173	7,053	39	114,981	28,806
(b) ..	770	66	566	38	1,230	1,511	1,144	10	37,519	17,988
(c) ..	52	7	59	10	372	1,354	141	19	4,278	3,575
(d) ..	7·78	21·15	7·58	29·92	6·83	24·47	16·22	25·64	32·63	62·44
(e) ..	0·52	2·24	0·79	7·87	2·06	21·93	2·99	48·71	3·72	12·41
(f) ..	8·30	23·39	8·37	37·79	8·89	46·40	19·21	74·35	36·35	74·85
Cuttack—Urban										
(a) ..	13,206	456	1,890	7	8,715	392	6,924	150	27,331	3,167
(b) ..	498	15	155	..	420	74	599	49	2,749	1,251
(c) ..	6	1	..	..	9	11	147	66	315	113
(d) ..	3·77	3·28	8·20	..	4·81	18·87	8·65	32·66	10·05	39·49
(e) ..	0·04	0·21	..	..	0·10	2·80	2·12	44·00	1·15	3·56
(f) ..	3·81	3·50	8·20	..	4·92	21·67	10·77	76·66	11·21	43·06

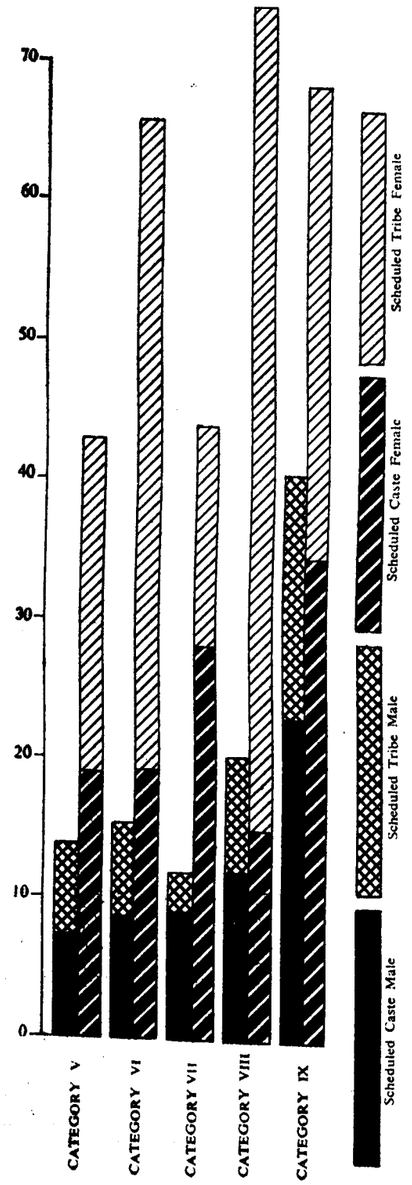
STATEMENT X.60

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in each of the Industrial Categories V to IX compared to the general population in the corresponding Categories V to IX, 1961—*concld.*

	V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mayurbhanj—Total										
(a) ..	1,036	56	603	55	3,649	537	1,632	17	27,813	13,087
(b) ..	229	19	197	13	208	107	168	2	3,369	1,859
(c) ..	102	16	136	37	295	148	490	8	13,163	8,664
(d) ..	22·10	33·92	32·67	23·63	5·70	19·92	10·29	11·76	12·11	14·20
(e) ..	9·84	28·57	22·55	67·27	8·08	27·56	30·02	47·05	47·32	66·20
(f) ..	31·94	62·50	55·22	90·90	13·78	47·48	40·31	58·82	59·43	80·40
Mayurbhanj—Rural										
(a) ..	292	38	416	54	2,655	511	1,294	16	23,794	12,287
(b) ..	65	15	96	12	175	105	132	2	2,838	1,618
(c) ..	59	15	126	37	284	146	466	8	12,733	8,439
(d) ..	22·26	39·47	23·07	22·22	6·59	20·54	10·20	12·50	11·92	13·16
(e) ..	20·20	39·47	30·28	68·51	10·69	28·57	36·01	50·00	53·51	68·68
(f) ..	42·46	78·94	53·36	90·74	17·28	49·11	46·21	62·50	65·44	81·84
Mayurbhanj—Urban										
(a) ..	744	18	187	1	994	26	338	1	4,019	800
(b) ..	164	4	101	1	33	2	36	..	531	241
(c) ..	43	1	10	..	11	2	24	..	430	225
(d) ..	22·04	22·22	54·01	100·00	3·32	7·69	10·65	..	13·21	30·12
(e) ..	5·77	5·55	5·34	..	1·10	7·69	7·10	..	10·69	28·12
(f) ..	27·82	27·77	59·35	100·00	4·42	15·38	17·75	..	23·90	58·25
Balasore—Total										
(a) ..	3,982	783	840	27	7,697	1,241	3,669	64	41,300	9,550
(b) ..	89	59	40	..	1,065	362	371	8	7,357	2,172
(c) ..	342	270	33	19	146	115	225	47	5,206	4,724
(d) ..	2·23	7·53	4·76	..	13·83	29·17	10·11	12·50	17·81	22·74
(e) ..	8·58	34·48	3·92	70·37	1·89	9·26	6·13	73·43	12·60	49·46
(f) ..	10·82	42·01	8·69	70·37	15·73	38·43	16·24	85·93	30·41	72·20
Balasore—Rural										
(a) ..	1,288	496	310	16	4,734	1,097	2,342	58	30,306	7,856
(b) ..	62	31	14	..	980	325	285	8	6,591	1,942
(c) ..	268	168	26	15	141	115	167	41	4,300	3,894
(d) ..	4·81	6·25	4·51	..	20·70	29·62	12·16	13·79	21·74	24·71
(e) ..	20·80	33·87	8·38	93·75	2·97	10·48	7·13	70·69	14·18	49·56
(f) ..	25·62	40·12	12·90	93·75	23.67	40·10	19·29	84·48	35·93	74·28
Balasore—Urban										
(a) ..	2,694	287	530	11	2,963	144	1,327	6	10,994	1,694
(b) ..	27	28	26	..	85	37	86	..	766	230
(c) ..	74	102	7	4	5	..	58	6	906	830
(d) ..	1·00	9·75	4·90	..	2·86	25·69	6·48	..	6·96	13·57
(e) ..	2·74	35·54	1·32	36·36	0·16	..	4·37	100·00	8·24	48·99
(f) ..	3·74	45·29	6·22	36·36	3·03	25·69	10·85	100·00	15·20	62·56

54. The absolute figures of both sexes together with the percentages to total workers of each sex of the Industrial Categories V to IX are given in the above statement. Industrial Category IX has the highest percentage of 40·68 males and 68·75 females which is an indication of their employment on large scale in miscellaneous services. In other Industrial Categories V to VIII, the participation of males is less conspicuous than that of the females compared to the total workers of each sex. The

X.J—PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN CATEGORIES V—IX IN EACH SEX, ORISSA, 1961



percentage of 13·86 males and 42·86 females in Category V, 15·28 males and 65·99 females in Category VI, 11·99 males and 44·08 females in Category VII and 20·19 males and 73·94 females in Category VIII brings to light the preponderance of female workers in each of these categories. While the percentage of males in rural areas is more than that of the total and urban in all the categories, the percentage of females in the urban areas is higher in Categories V, VI and VIII. A larger percentage of females is found in rural areas of Categories VII and IX. But examination of the districtwise figures shows no consistency. It, however, appears that the participation rate of scheduled population of the coastal districts and of Dhenkanal is poorer than that of the remaining districts.

55. It may be interesting to compare the percentages in each sex of the industrial category of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as given in Statement No. X.60. Both sexes of Categories VII and IX and the male sex in Categories V, VI and VIII show the predominance of the Scheduled Caste population. Excepting the female workers in Categories V and VIII, the percentage of the Scheduled Castes in the rural areas is higher than that of the Tribes in each industrial category. Both sexes of Category V and the female sex in Categories VI and VIII have higher percentage of Scheduled Tribes in the urban areas. The predominance of the Scheduled Castes is found in all the Categories V to IX in the districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam, Puri and Cuttack. But the contrast is not seen in other districts including the tribal areas. Although the percentage of Scheduled Tribes is higher in some of the tribal districts, they are limited to a few of the industrial categories only. Sundargarh and Keonjhar are the only districts where the excess percentage of tribal workers is observed in all the categories excepting the males in Category VII of the former and females in the latter district. In the remaining five districts, the high percentage of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes varies with each industrial category and there is no consistency.

PART E

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE WORKER, FAMILY WORKER

Census Questions and Instructions

Two separate questions are included in the individual slip of 1961 Census for recording particulars of employers, employees, single workers and family workers. The questions and the instructions for filling up the answers are reproduced below :

"Q. 10(c)—If employee in Household Industry

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write EE. For all others put X.

Q. 11(c)—Class of workers

For a person who is :

1. an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11 (a) .. Write MR

2. an Employee, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11 (a) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind .. Write EE

3. a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11 (a) without employing others, except casually and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operative. Write SW

4. a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(a) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Qs. 11(a) and 11(b), put an X in this question also.

Explanation

(*i*) An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Q. 11 (a). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Q. 11 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an Employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own Employer or Employers.

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

(*iii*) A Single Worker for the purpose of Q. 11 (c) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a household industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person

who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(*iv*) A Family Worker is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Q. 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Q. 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognized partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage."

Class of workers in Household Industry

2. As the household industry belonged to the entire household, no particular individual is identified as the employer. The implication in asking the Question 10 (*c*), whether employee or not, is merely to distinguish between the paid employees and others. Thus there are only two categories in household industry, namely, employees and others. If a worker is not an employee, further classification into single worker or family worker is redundant. Although the individual slip draws distinction between these two categories only, it is possible to separate the data relating to the head of the household, family workers and hired workers from the Household Schedule. A family worker according to the Household Schedule is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. Members of the family may be drawn from beyond the limits of household by ties of blood or marriage. A hired worker is one who is employed on wages in cash or kind. Hired workers in Household Schedule are recorded as employees in Question 10(*c*) of the individual slip. There is practically no difference between a hired worker and an employee as both are paid workers. But subtle distinction can be made as 'employee' has an implication of continuity of job while 'hired worker' is more in the nature of an attached daily or periodical labourer. The number of employees and others in the State is given below :

	Workers at Household Industry					
	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Employee ..	20,722	7,347	16,448	6,635	4,274	712
Others ..	265,012	237,728	248,367	229,158	16,645	8,570
Total ..	**285,734**	**245,075**	**264,815**	**235,793**	**20,919**	**9,282**

Class of workers in Non-household Industry

3. In non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, greater details regarding the class of workers have to be ascertained from the answers recorded in Question 11 (*c*) for classification into four categories, namely, employer, employee, single worker and family worker. While there is no ambiguity regarding the first three, namely, employer, employee and single worker there is some amount of difficulty of identification with regard to a family worker. As the definition shows, a single worker is one who works all by himself or sometimes in joint partnership with one or more persons who do not employ any hired workers or labourers. Thus he is not subject to the control or supervision by others so far as the work is concerned, and the earnings from the work are his own. In the case of a family worker, no wages are received for the services rendered as the entire family is taken as a unit of production. The part played by the individual in the production of goods and services is merged with the out turn by the entire family. The number of workers in Orissa in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by their class is given below:

	Workers at non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service			
	Total		Urban	
	M	F	M	F
Employer ..	24,695	4,474	10,541	365
Employee ..	465,617	65,424	188,333	23,869
Single Worker ..	515,581	307,301	87,326	21,230
Family Worker ..	46,602	44,503	10,801	3,437
Total Workers ..	**1,052,495**	**421,702**	**297,001**	**48,901**

4. The set of above figures indicates that single workers constitute the largest number in both sexes in Orissa, while employees have proportionately the maximum numerical strength in urban areas. Of the total male workers 2·4 per cent are employers, 44·2 per cent employees, 49·0 per cent single workers and 4·4 per cent family workers. In the female sex, 1·1 per cent are employers, 15·5 per cent employees, 72·9 per cent single workers and 10·5 per cent family workers.

Distribution of workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions and Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others

5. The following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions, Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others in the State:

STATEMENT X.61

Distribution of 1,000 Workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions and Major Groups among Employers, Employees, Single Workers, Family Workers and Others.

Male Workers—1,000 in respect of each Division or Major Group of Household and Non-household industries
Female Workers—1,000 in respect of each Division or Major Group of Household and Non-household industries

*Branch of Industry		At Household Industry						In Non-Household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All Divisions		**214**	**368**	**16**	**11**	**198**	**357**	**786**	**632**	**18**	**6**	**348**	**98**	**385**	**461**	**35**	**67**
Division	**0**	**413**	**403**	**47**	**19**	**366**	**384**	**587**	**597**	**20**	**5**	**131**	**91**	**336**	**336**	**100**	**165**
Major Group	00	69	93	5	10	64	83	931	907	18	1	602	589	220	200	91	117
	01	159	307	10	19	149	288	841	693	94	42	55	19	472	453	220	179
	02	40	92	6	3	34	89	960	908	34	..	280	58	503	604	143	246
	03	9	60	N	1	9	59	991	940	27	26	51	37	723	517	190	360
	04	635	740	73	36	562	704	365	260	12	5	97	33	195	141	61	81
Division	**1**	**6**	**17**	**3**	**10**	**3**	**7**	**994**	**983**	**14**	**2**	**777**	**802**	**161**	**138**	**42**	**41**
Major Group	10	6	17	3	10	3	7	994	983	14	2	777	802	161	138	42	41
Division	**2 & 3**	**759**	**945**	**47**	**27**	**712**	**918**	**241**	**55**	**11**	**1**	**153**	**13**	**64**	**26**	**13**	**15**
Major Group	20	782	917	53	19	729	898	218	83	15	1	88	9	85	49	30	24
	21	365	442	83	12	282	430	635	558	51	..	160	168	359	281	65	109
	22	731	934	161	149	570	785	269	66	26	N	120	21	104	33	19	12
	23	887	991	35	18	852	973	113	9	3	N	97	3	9	3	4	3
	24	739	996	67	6	672	990	261	4	30	..	191	1	34	3	6	N
	25	26	1,000	4	32	22	968	974	..	49	..	520	..	304	..	101	..
	26	516	908	232	31	284	877	484	92	79	..	321	10	71	41	13	41
	27	599	949	70	14	529	935	401	51	28	N	146	3	196	31	31	17
	28	903	972	50	29	853	943	97	28	3	N	40	3	46	12	8	13
	29	96	220	46	4	50	216	904	780	15	13	513	328	336	362	40	77
	30	195	427	96	11	99	416	805	573	91	11	532	348	126	135	56	79
	31	723	939	85	69	638	870	277	61	18	..	129	13	107	25	23	23
	32	462	..	310	..	152	..	538	..	118	..	329	..	54	..	37	..
	33	389	652	145	244	244	408	611	348	39	5	442	54	112	227	18	62

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Major Group	34-35	808	905	38	26	770	879	192	95	5	2	138	50	44	34	5	9
	36	563	875	24	42	539	833	437	125	8	1	360	98	57	22	12	4
	37	339	1,000	76	..	263	1,000	661	..	51	..	499	..	91	..	20	..
	38	388	455	50	137	338	318	612	545	46	46	295	227	218	45	53	227
	39	855	785	43	58	812	727	145	215	8	1	53	13	72	100	12	101
Division	**4**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1.000**	**1,000**	**86**	**12**	**516**	**571**	**398**	**417**	..	..
Major Group	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	86	12	516	571	398	417	.	..
Division	**5**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**	**1.000**	..	..	**1.000**	**1,000**	..	..	..	..
Major Group	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	.	..	..
	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1.000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Division	**6**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1.000**	**1.000**	**44**	**11**	**158**	**37**	**652**	**701**	**146**	**251**
Major Group	60--63	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	63	25	345	349	479	281	113	345
	64--68	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	43	11	142	34	666	704	149	251
	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	39	65	599	153	274	596	88	186
Division	**7**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1.000**	**1.000**	**61**	**4**	**925**	**995**	**14**	**1**	..	..
Major Group	70-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	64	4	936	996	..	..	..	..
	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	201	..	445	..	354	1 000	..	..
	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Division	**8**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1.000**	**1,000**	**12**	**11**	**441**	**136**	**530**	**781**	**17**	**72**
Major Group	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	870	758	130	242	..	..
	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	715	787	285	213	..	..
	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	10	9	385	234	605	757	..	..
	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	536	379	464	621	..	..
	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	26	..	857	204	117	796	..	..
	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	27	2	771	850	202	148	..	..
	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	35	..	459	222	506	778	..	..
	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	41	16	509	272	361	454	89	258
	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	10	11	244	91	735	849	11	49
Division	**9**	..	..	..	..	..	..	**1,000**	**1.000**	**63**	**6**	**512**	**189**	**370**	**446**	**55**	**359**
Major Group	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	63	6	512	189	370	446	55	359

*For description of code numbers appearing in this column see Appendix V.

6. The above distribution discloses that 214 males and 368 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex are at household industry out of whom 198 males and 357 females are classed as 'others'. The proportion of 16 males and 11 females under employees is low, which indicates that only a small number of persons is engaged as hired workers or employees in this sector. The proportion of 413 males and 403 females at household industry in Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting) is below the corresponding figures of 587 males and 597 females in non-household industry, etc., although the difference is not remarkable. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting) has the largest concentration of workers in both sexes. The proportions in Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying) are negligible. Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) has the largest proportion of 759 males and 945 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex and they are conspicuously high in the Major Groups 20, 22 to 24, 26 to 28, 31, 34-35, 36 and 39. Thus most of the workers in household industry are confined to Divisions 0 and 2 & 3.

7. In the non-household industry, etc., which has the largest proportion fo workers, namely, 786 males and 632 females ou of 1,000 of each sex, the number of single workers in both sexes exceeds that of all other classes with 385 males and 461 females in all the Divisions. The proportion of 348 males and 98 females under employees marks substantial difference in the female sex compared to the figures of single workers. The proportion of family workers in both sexes is very small and that of employers is negligible. As single workers and employees dominate the non-household industry, etc., in all the Divisions and Major Groups of industry, their comparative proportions are examined below.

8. Excepting the Major Group 00(Field Produce and Plantation Crops) where the proportion of employees in both sexes outnumbers that of the single workers, all other Major Groups under Division 0 have recorded higher proportions under single workers. Another notable feature is the equal proportion of 336 in both sexes of single workers under Division 0 which is much higher than the corresponding figures under employees. Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying) has 777 males and 802 females out of 1,000 of each sex under employees while the corresponding figures under single workers is conspicuously low. The proportions of employees as well as of single workers in Division 2 & 3 are very small as a majority of the working force are in household industry sector. Comparatively the employees are more in number than the single workers in this Division. The differences noticed in the Major Groups of these two classes of workers is inherent in the nature of the industry. To illustrate, the Major Group 21 (Beverages) has a larger number of single workers as this industry can be carried on without employing anybody, while the Major Group 23 (Textiles—Cotton) cannot be run by single workers, which accounts for the larger proportion of employees. These differences in the Major Groups of industry are automatically reflected in the respective proportions of single workers or employees. In Division 4 (Construction) employees are more in number than single workers, while the latter class of workers are absent in Division 5. In Division 6 (Trade and Commerce) the number of single workers is exceedingly high in both sexes but the Major Group 69 has depicted an unusual feature of large number of male employees compared to the proportion of single workers which is quite possible as the wholesale and retail traders might have employed hired workers who come in this category. The proportion of single workers is again higher than that of the employees in Division 8 (Services) with remarkable difference in the female sex. However, differences are noticed in the Major Groups 80 to 89 which are consequent to the nature of industries. Division 9 (Activities not adequately described) has a large number of male employees and female single workers.

CHAPTER XI

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

The Indian Census Economic Classification of 1951 broadly dividing the population into Agricultural and Non-agricultural classes and their further subdivision on the basis of 'Means of Livelihood' and 'Economic Status' were perhaps good enough for assessment of the initial stages of economic development of the country on the eve of the 5 year plans. But with the expanding requirements of development plans, the scheme was unable to provide comprehensive results of distribution of labour force by industry and occupation, and its further breakdowns by cross-tabulation of two or more spheres of work. The estimate of the strength of 'Non-workers' was also not available. The 1961 scheme is intended to supply many of these missing links. The present chapter deals with the non-workers, that is, those who do not contribute to the economic growth of the country.

Census Question

2. Question 12 of the enumeration slip deals with the non-working population. The question and the instructions issued to enumerators for recording correct answers are reproduced below :

Q. 12—Activity, if Not Working : Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above. If the person is NOT WORKING according to the four questions 8 to 11, then an answer should be recorded here to show what class of non-working person he is.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT WORKING :

1. For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or profession	Write	ST
2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, not help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or profession	Write	HW
3. For any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age	Write	D
4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work ..	Write	R
5. For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence	Write	B
6. For convict in jail (an under-trial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work		

before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution .. Write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time .. Write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment .. Write UN

Explanation:—If a person, who does not work cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in items 7 or 8.

Census Tables

3. The information relating to non-workers is suppied in the Primary Census Abstract and in the State Tables B-I to B-III, B-VIII, B-IX, C-VIII, D-IV, D-VI, SCT-I, SC-I and ST-II. Their proportions are worked out in Subsidiary. Tables B-I.1, B-III Part A.3 and Part B.2, B-VIII Part A.1 and Part B.1, B-IX.1 to 3 and C-VIII Part A.2 and Part B.2.

Non-workers in the State and districts

4. The non-workers in Orissa constitute 56·34 per cent of the total population comprising 3,442,220 males and 6,445,097 females. 39·2 per cent of males and 73·4 per cent of the females are in this category. The following statement shows the districtwise distribution of non-workers in terms of absolute figures and the percentage to total population, total males and total females of the State and districts.

STATEMENT XI.1

Number and percentage of Non-workers in districts

State/District	Non-workers					
	Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
Orissa ..	**9,887,317**	56·3	**3,442,220**	**39·2**	**6,445,097**	73·4
Kalahandi ..	550,686	54·5	184,379	36·9	366,307	71·8
Koraput ..	688,384	46·0	262,275	34·8	426,109	57·2
Sambalpur ..	719,265	47·7	266,809	35·3	452,456	60·1
Bolangir ..	553,844	51·8	188,015	35·2	365,829	68·4
Baudh-Khondmals ..	224,276	43·6	90,656	35·5	133,620	51·6
Ganjam ..	950,981	50·8	370,956	41·2	580,025	59·6
Sundargarh ..	375,588	49·5	143,459	36·2	232,129	64·0
Dhenkanal ..	603,675	58·7	209,983	40·6	393,692	76·9
Puri ..	1,216,413	65·2	374,569	40·2	841,844	90·1
Keonjhar ..	408,404	54·9	155,310	41·4	253,094	68·7
Cuttack ..	2,053,053	67·1	646,170	42·2	1,406,883	92·0
Mayurbhanj ..	580,325	48·2	242,665	40·1	337,660	56·3
Balasore ..	962,423	68·0	306,974	42·8	655,449	93·8

5. The percentage of non-workers in the three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and in one inland district, namely, Dhenkanal is on the high side exceeding the State average, which can be attributed to the non-participation of a large number of females in economic activities. The percentage of non-working females in other districts is comparatively lower than in the above four districts.

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS

Distribution of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in India and States, 1961

6. While the above figures display the general disposition of the economically inactive persons among the districts of this State, it may be interesting to note the proportion of non-workers in other States. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in India, and in States and some of the Union Territories according to 1961 Census.

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961

Age-group	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
All India—Total				
All Ages ..	**571**	**280**	**429**	**720**
0—14 ..	94	66	906	934
15—34 ..	881	436	119	564
35—59 ..	967	476	33	524
60+ ..	766	224	234	776
A. N. S. ..	297	126	703	874
All India—Rural				
All Ages ..	**582**	**314**	**418**	**686**
0—14 ..	106	76	894	924
15—34 ..	911	498	89	502
35—59 ..	975	523	25	477
60+ ..	799	243	201	757
A. N. S. ..	300	135	700	865
All India—Urban				
All Ages ..	**524**	**111**	**476**	**889**
0—14 ..	35	16	965	984
15—34 ..	769	158	231	842
35—59 ..	933	229	67	771
60+ ..	584	114	416	886
A. N. S. ..	274	62	726	938
Orissa—Total				
All Ages ..	**608**	**266**	**392**	**734**
0—14 ..	123	66	877	934
15—34 ..	912	403	88	597
35—59 ..	966	434	34	566
60+ ..	788	194	212	806
A. N. S. ..	457	211	543	789
Orissa—Rural				
All Ages ..	**610**	**274**	**390**	**726**
0—14 ..	127	69	873	931
15—34 ..	923	417	77	583
35—59 ..	969	444	31	556
60+ ..	798	198	202	802
A. N. S. ..	458	217	542	783
Orissa—Urban				
All Ages ..	**572**	**131**	**428**	**866**
0—14 ..	50	20	950	980
15—34 ..	796	190	204	810
35—59 ..	922	242	78	758
60+ ..	619	113	381	887
A. N. S. ..	433	63	567	937
Andhra Pradesh—Total				
All Ages ..	622	413	378	587
0—14 ..	157	112	843	888
15—34 ..	921	635	79	365
35—59 ..	973	663	27	337
60+ ..	778	311	222	689
A. N. S. ..	440	310	560	690
Andhra Pradesh—Rural				
All Ages ..	643	460	357	540
0—14 ..	177	128	823	872
15—34 ..	954	717	46	283
35—59 ..	982	721	18	279
60+ ..	804	333	196	667
A. N. S. ..	459	325	541	675

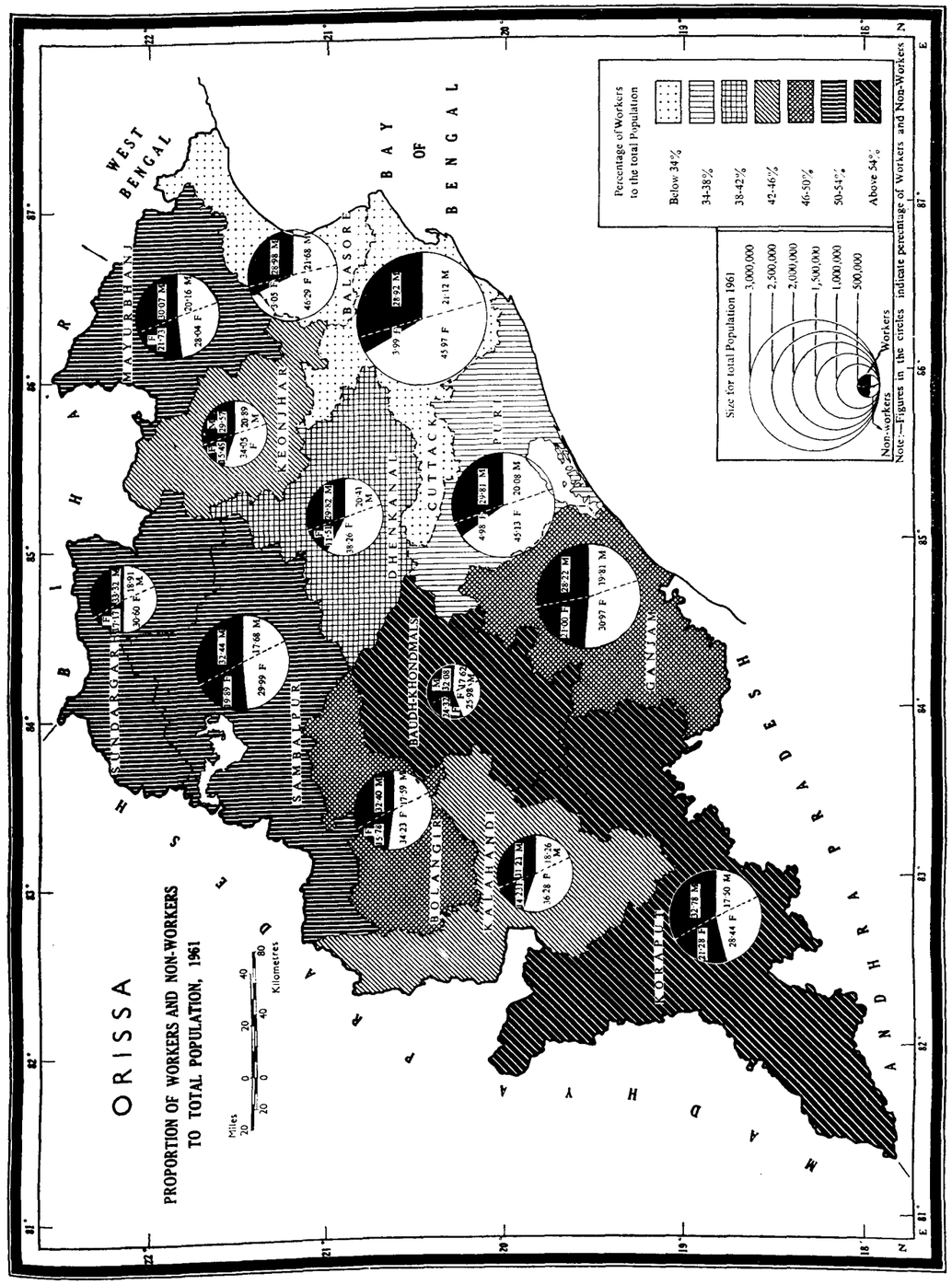
Note—All males of each age-group are 1,000 and all females of each age-group are 1,000.

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
Andhra Pradesh—Urban					
All Ages	..	524	187	476	813
0—14	..	63	35	937	965
15—34	..	784	266	216	734
35—59	..	929	359	71	641
60+	..	613	181	387	819
A. N. S.	..	319	207	681	793
Assam—Total					
All Ages	..	541	309	459	691
0—14	..	78	64	922	936
15—34	..	858	458	142	442
35—59	..	960	548	40	452
60+	..	749	215	251	785
A. N. S.	..	404	183	596	817
Assam—Rural					
All Ages	..	540	324	460	676
0—14	..	81	68	919	932
15—34	..	870	588	130	412
35—59	..	962	569	38	431
60+	..	758	224	242	776
A. N. S	..	404	188	596	812
Assam—Urban					
All Ages	..	554	99	446	901
0—14	..	36	13	964	987
15—34	..	766	161	234	839
35—59	..	940	227	60	773
60+	..	615	85	385	915
A. N. S.	..	419	109	581	891
Bihar—Total					
All Ages	..	556	271	444	729
0—14	..	96	59	904	941
15—34	..	876	414	124	586
35—59	..	974	483	26	517
60+	..	823	231	177	769
A. N. S.	..	561	222	439	778
Bihar—Rural					
All Ages	..	560	285	440	715
0—14	..	101	63	899	937
15—34	..	893	437	107	563
35—59	..	977	502	23	498
60+	..	834	238	166	762
A. N. S.	..	570	233	430	767
Bihar—Urban					
All Ages	..	517	104	483	896
0—14	..	39	12	961	988
15—34	..	740	144	260	856
35—59	..	947	232	53	768
60+	..	677	127	323	873
A. N. S.	..	462	89	538	911

Age-group		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F
Gujarat—Total					
All Ages	..	535	279	465	721
0—14	..	73	66	927	934
15—34	..	869	464	131	536
35—59	..	963	464	37	536
60+	..	663	171	337	829
A. N. S.	..	353	168	647	832
Gujarat—Rural					
All Ages	..	553	341	447	659
0—14	..	90	84	910	916
15—34	..	915	583	85	417
35—59	..	976	553	24	447
60+	..	709	200	291	800
A. N. S.	..	371	182	629	818
Gujarat—Urban					
All Ages	..	484	92	516	908
0—14	..	21	9	979	991
15—34	..	755	136	245	864
35—59	..	927	195	73	805
60+	..	509	79	491	921
A. N. S.	..	248	93	752	907
Jammu & Kashmir—Total					
All Ages	..	578	256	422	744
0—14	..	96	63	904	937
15—34	..	883	426	117	547
35—59	..	953	397	47	603
60+	..	738	178	262	822
A. N. S.	..	128	39	872	169
Jammu & Kashmir—Rural					
All Ages	..	593	295	407	705
0—14	..	106	73	894	927
15—34	..	906	489	94	511
35—59	..	960	452	40	548
60+	..	756	194	244	806
A. N. S.	..	113	44	887	956
Jammu & Kashmir—Urban					
All Ages	..	508	58	492	942
0—14	..	49	11	951	989
15—34	..	776	93	224	907
35—59	..	920	107	80	893
60+	..	603	59	397	941
A. N. S.	..	233	5	767	995
Kerala—Total					
All Ages	..	472	197	528	803
0—14	..	22	19	978	981
15—34	..	765	326	235	674
35—59	..	944	373	56	627
60+	..	656	148	344	852
A. N. S.	..	614	303	386	697



STATEMENT XI. 2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Kerala—Rural				
All Ages	474	209	526	791
0—14	22	20	978	980
15—34	778	350	222	650
35—59	950	395	50	605
60+	678	155	322	845
A. N. S.	609	303	391	697
Kerala—Urban				
All Ages	460	130	540	870
0—14	22	18	978	982
15—34	701	195	299	805
35—59	914	249	86	751
60+	521	104	479	896
A. N. S.	740	304	260	696
Madhya Pradesh—Total				
All Ages	602	440	398	560
0—14	118	108	882	892
15—34	931	686	69	314
35—59	977	725	23	275
60+	805	360	195	640
A. N. S.	218	92	782	908
Madhya Pradesh—Rural				
All Ages	616	486	384	514
0—14	133	122	867	878
15—34	957	765	43	235
35—59	982	784	18	216
60+	832	387	168	613
A. N. S.	193	98	807	902
Madhya Pradesh—Urban				
All Ages	524	145	476	855
0—14	27	16	973	984
15—34	800	208	200	792
35—59	947	304	53	696
60+	637	168	363	832
A. N. S.	327	70	673	930
Madras—Total				
All Ages	597	313	403	687
0—14	93	67	907	933
15—34	885	457	115	543
35—59	966	514	34	486
60+	734	258	266	742
A. N. S.	555	293	445	707
Madras—Rural				
All Ages	622	371	378	629
0—14	111	82	889	918
15—34	924	551	76	449
35—59	978	590	22	410
60+	784	296	216	704
A. N. S.	576	334	424	666
Madras—Urban				
All Ages	532	149	468	851
0—14	44	28	956	972
15—34	788	208	212	792
35—59	931	275	69	725
60+	557	132	443	868
A. N. S.	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra—Total				
All Ages	571	381	429	619
0—14	86	88	914	912
15—34	875	609	125	391
35—59	969	637	31	363
60+	728	263	272	737
A. N. S.	164	101	836	899
Maharashtra—Rural				
All Ages	581	467	419	533
0—14	106	113	894	887
15—34	929	774	71	226
35—59	982	752	18	248
60+	775	298	225	702
A. N. S.	152	112	848	888
Maharashtra—Urban				
All Ages	548	134	452	866
0—14	29	16	971	984
15—34	779	189	221	811
35—59	940	281	60	719
60+	577	137	423	863
A. N. S.	209	61	791	939
Mysore—Total				
All Ages	584	320	416	680
0—14	119	82	881	918
15—34	901	508	99	492
35—59	970	559	30	441
60+	764	247	236	753
A. N. S.	449	261	551	739
Mysore—Rural				
All Ages	604	368	396	632
0—14	136	96	864	904
15—34	944	598	56	402
35—59	979	624	21	376
60+	800	271	200	729
A. N. S.	473	289	527	711
Mysore—Urban				
All Ages	516	149	484	851
0—14	59	28	941	972
15—34	776	214	224	786
35—59	937	307	63	693
60+	608	150	392	850
A. N. S.	344	133	656	867

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Punjab—Total				
All Ages ..	529	142	471	858
0—14 ..	79	38	921	962
15—34 ..	850	234	150	766
35—59 ..	955	246	45	754
60+ ..	709	105	291	895
A. N. S. ..	204	46	796	954
Punjab—Rural				
All Ages ..	534	165	466	835
0—14 ..	91	46	909	954
15—34 ..	873	277	127	723
35—59 ..	959	280	41	720
60+ ..	729	115	271	885
A. N. S. ..	206	54	794	946
Punjab—Urban				
All Ages	509	47	491	943
0—14 ..	27	5	973	995
15—34 ..	779	72	221	928
35—59 ..	941.	99	59	901
60+ ..	599	53	401	947
A. N. S. ..	196	18	804	982
Rajasthan—Total				
All Ages ..	581	359	419	641
0—14 ..	136	121	864	879
15—34 ..	910	572	90	428
35—59 ..	965	560	35	440
60+ ..	719	234	281	766
A. N. S. ..	126	71	874	929
Rajasthan—Rural				
All Ages ..	601	408	399	592
0—14 ..	156	141	844	859
15—34 ..	940	653	60	347
35—59 ..	972	629	28	371
60+ ..	746	263	254	737
A. N. S. ..	121	75	879	925
Rajasthan—Urban				
All Ages ..	480	101	520	899
0—14 ..	32	17	968	983
15—34 ..	769	152	231	848
35—59 ..	925	198	75	802
60+ ..	572	96	428	904
A. N.S. ..	191	30	809	970
Uttar Pradesh—Total				
All Ages ..	582	181	418	819
0—14 ..	86	41	914	959
15—34 ..	894	261	106	739
35—59 ..	979	323	21	677
60+ ..	855	198	145	802
A. N. S. ..	151	39	849	961
Uttar Pradesh—Rural				
All Ages ..	592	199	408	801
0—14 ..	93	46	907	954
15—34 ..	917	288	83	712
35—59 ..	983	347	17	653
60+ ..	880	209	120	791
A. N. S. ..	147	40	853	960
Uttar Pradesh—Urban				
All Ages ..	517	53	483	947
0—14 ..	38	6	962	994
15—34 ..	765	67	235	933
35—59 ..	947	125	53	875
60+ ..	659	94	341	906
A. N. S. ..	191	18	809	982
West Bengal—Total				
All Ages ..	540	94	460	906
0—14 ..	50	12	950	988
15—34 ..	824	153	176	847
35—59 ..	940	183	60	817
60+ ..	679	79	321	921
A. N. S. ..	410	66	590	934
West Bengal—Rural				
All Ages ..	535	106	466	894
0—14 ..	58	15	942	984
15—34 ..	863	178	137	822
35—59 ..	953	199	47	801
60+ ..	737	88	263	912
A. N. S. ..	422	69	578	931
West Bengal—Urban				
All Ages ..	554	51	446	949
0—14 ..	22	2	978	998
15—34 ..	744	68	256	932
35—59 ..	909	127	91	873
60+ ..	478	47	522	953
A. N. S. ..	170	21	830	979
Delhi—Total				
All Ages ..	523	65	477	935
0—14 ..	20	8	980	992
15—34 ..	795	106	205	894
35—59 ..	953	129	47	871
60+ ..	547	52	453	948
A. N. S. ..	220	20	780	980
Delhi—Rural				
All Ages ..	478	220	522	780
0—14 ..	31	46	969	954
15—34 ..	793	378	207	613
35—59 ..	951	394	49	606
60+ ..	723	146	277	854
A. N. S. ..	480	45	520	955

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total Population of each sex in each age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States, 1961—*concld.*

Age-group	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Delhi—Urban				
All Ages ..	528	45	472	955
0—14 ..	19	3	981	997
15—34 ..	795	74	205	926
35—59 ..	953	91	47	909
60+ ..	516	39	484	961
A. N. S. ..	205	15	795	985
Himachal Pradesh—Total				
All Ages ..	631	558	369	442
0—14 ..	121	181	879	819
15—34 ..	923	855	77	145
35—59 ..	984	834	16	166
60+ ..	825	409	175	591
A. N. S. ..	420	303	580	697
Himachal Pradesh—Rural				
All Ages ..	636	577	365	423
0—14 ..	125	189	875	811
15—34 ..	933	887	67	113
35—59 ..	986	855	14	145
60+ ..	831	418	169	582
A. N. S. ..	412	300	588	700
Himachal Pradesh—Urban				
All Ages ..	564	119	436	881
0—14 ..	37	9	963	991
15—34 ..	789	179	211	821
35—59 ..	946	243	54	757
60+ ..	663	145	337	855
A. N. S. ..	625	500	375	500

7. The above distribution high-lights the preponderance of male non-workers in the age-group 0—14 and 'age not stated'. No abnormality is implied by the high proportion in the age-group 0—14 while the insignificant absolute number of persons in 'age not stated' is not worth notice. The remaining age-groups have, recorded low proportions of male non-workers particularly in the working age-groups of 15—34 and 35—59. Slight increase is noticeable in their proportion in the last age-group, 60+. Similar distribution is found in the rural and urban areas as well. In the case of females, the high proportion of non-workers is conspicuous in all the age-groups although the figures in the working age-groups of 15—34 and 35—59 indicate relative decline. While similar distribution is observed in all the age-groups of urban areas, there is a deviation in the age-group of 35—59 of the rural areas where the proportion of female non-workers is lower than that of the workers. Although the age-group 15—34 of the rural areas shows a high proportion of workers, the difference between the workers and non-workers is practically negligible.

8. All the States including Orissa conform to the all-India pattern so far as the distribution of male non-workers in different age-groups is concerned with slight variations in the actual proportions. Bihar is the only State which follows the all-India distribution of female non-workers in all the age-groups. The proportion of female non-workers in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 discloses that it is lower than the all-India average in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Rajasthan. Orissa falls in line with the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal which have recorded very high proportions of females non-workers in all the age-groups in rural areas deviating from the all-India model. However, the proportionsin the age-groups of 15—34 and 35—59 of Orissa are comparatively lower than those of the States of Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, which indicate relatively higher female participation in the working force of the rural areas in this State. While the distribution of female workers and non-workers in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 in the rural areas of different States showed variations, the urban areas which are comparatively free from such disparities, have maintained a uniform pattern throughout the country.

Distribution of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the State and districts, 1961

9. The proportion of 392 male non-workers in this State is below the all-India average of 429 out of 1,000 males while the proportion of 734 female non-workers is slightly in excess of the all-India figure of 720 out of 1,000 females. The proportions in different age-groups exhibit similar trends. The distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among the workers and non-workers in each district is worked out in the statement below :—

STATEMENT XI. 3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and Non-workers, State and Districts, 1961

Age-groups	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Orissa—Total				
Total	**608**	**266**	**392**	**734**
0—14	123	66	877	934
15—34	912	403	88	597
35—59	966	434	34	566
60+	788	194	212	806
Age not stated	457	211	543	789
Orissa—Rural				
Total	**610**	**274**	**390**	**726**
0—14	127	69	873	931
15—34	923	417	77	583
35—59	969	444	31	556
60+	798	198	202	802
Age not stated	458	217	542	783
Orissa—Urban				
Total	**572**	**131**	**482**	**869**
0—14	50	20	950	980
15—34	796	190	204	810
35—59	922	242	78	758
60+	619	113	381	887
Age not stated	433	63	567	937
Kalahandi—Total				
Total	631	282	369	718
0—14	216	79	784	921
15—34	959	443	41	557
35—59	971	481	29	519
60+	779	173	221	827
Age not stated	184	58	816	942
Kalahandi—Rural				
Total	634	285	366	715
0—14	220	81	780	919
15—34	963	449	37	551
35—59	973	486	27	514
60+	782	174	218	826
Age not stated	181	58	819	942
Kalahandi—Urban				
Total	543	161	457	839
0—14	81	26	919	974
15—34	830	220	170	780
35—59	927	332	73	668
60+	692	144	308	856
Age not stated	1,000	..	..	1,000
Koraput—Total				
Total	652	428	348	572
0—14	203	132	797	868
15—34	908	617	92	383
35—59	944	636	56	364
60+	757	332	243	668
Age not stated	491	621	509	379
Koraput—Rural				
Total	657	442	343	558
0—14	212	138	788	862
15—34	912	637	88	363
35—59	945	653	55	347
60+	760	342	240	658
Age not stated	489	635	511	365
Koraput—Urban				
Total	555	161	445	839
0—14	56	34	944	966
15—34	833	220	167	780
35—59	926	300	74	700
60+	672	149	328	851
Age not stated	545	143	455	857
Sambalpur—Total				
Total	647	399	353	601
0—14	123	79	877	921
15—34	937	578	63	422
35—59	977	653	23	347
60+	812	316	188	684
Age not stated	381	232	619	768
Sambalpur—Rural				
Total	653	418	347	582
0—14	131	84	869	916
15—34	951	612	49	388
35—59	980	677	20	323
60+	822	325	178	675
Age not stated	401	239	599	671

NOTE—All males of each age-group are 1,000 and all females of each age-group are 1,000

STATEMENT XI.3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and Non-workers, State and Districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur—Urban				
Total	585	131	415	869
0—14	28	26	972	974
15—34	820	175	180	824
35—59	941	256	59	744
60+	583	100	417	900
Age not stated	64	24	936	976
Bolangir—Total				
Total	648	316	352	684
0—14	196	77	804	923
15—34	954	470	46	530
35—59	974	535	26	465
60+	813	262	187	738
Age not stated	171	80	829	920
Bolangir—Rural				
Total	655	324	345	676
0—14	202	80	798	920
15—34	964	485	36	515
35—59	976	546	24	454
60+	824	266	176	734
Age not stated	175	82	825	918
Bolangir—Urban				
Total	516	139	484	861
0—14	75	17	925	983
15—34	772	174	228	826
35—59	929	300	71	700
60+	520	155	480	845
Age not stated	..	..	1,000	1,000
Baudh-Khondmals—Total				
Total	645	484	355	516
0—14	155	130	845	870
15—34	963	731	37	269
35—59	983	744	17	256
60+	810	339	190	661
Age not stated	429	323	571	677
Baudh-Khondmals—Rural				
Total	647	486	353	514
0—14	156	130	844	870
15—34	967	735	33	265
35—59	984	747	16	253
60+	813	340	187	660
Age not stated	429	323	571	677
Baudh-Khondmals—Urban				
Total	530	272	470	728
0—14	43	63	957	937
15—34	718	257	282	643
35—59	910	480	90	520
60+	647	245	353	755
Ganjam—Total				
Total	588	404	412	596
0—14	133	97	867	903
15—34	921	615	79	385
35—59	972	662	28	338
60+	806	306	194	694
Age not stated	499	358	501	642
Ganjam—Rural				
Total	596	425	404	575
0—14	140	103	860	897
15—34	940	650	60	350
35—59	977	691	23	309
60+	820	318	180	682
Age not stated	514	376	486	624
Ganjam—Urban				
Total	497	162	503	838
0—14	49	23	951	977
15—34	741	219	259	781
35—59	917	315	83	685
60+	639	167	361	833
Age not stated	244	100	756	900
Sundargarh—Total				
Total	638	359	362	641
0—14	141	113	859	887
15—34	925	535	75	465
35—59	965	576	35	424
60+	798	286	202	714
Age not stated	503	427	497	573
Sundargarh—Rural				
Total	618	382	382	618
0—14	153	124	847	876
15—34	927	580	73	420
35—59	971	605	29	395
60+	819	303	181	697
Age not stated	502	454	498	546
Sundargarh—Urban				
Total	713	228	287	772
0—14	62	38	938	962
15—34	919	347	81	653
35—59	938	348	62	652
60+	590	108	410	892
Age not stated	509	..	491	1,000
Dhenkanal—Total				
Total	594	231	406	769
0—14	115	40	885	960
15—34	932	376	68	624
35—59	976	417	24	583
60+	774	168	226	832
Age not stated	381	99	619	901

STATEMENT XI.3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and Non-workers, State and Districts, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Dhenkanal—Rural				
Total ..	598	237	402	763
0—14 ..	119	41	881	959
15—34 ..	942	385	58	615
35—59 ..	978	426	22	574
60+ ..	782	171	218	829
Age not stated ..	373	101	627	899
Dhenkanal—Urban				
Total ..	521	106	479	894
0—14 ..	50	12	950	988
15—34 ..	764	165	236	835
35—59 ..	942	210	58	790
60+ ..	633	87	367	913
Age not stated ..	1,000	..	..	1,000
Puri—Total				
Total ..	598	99	402	901
0—14 ..	95	19	905	981
15—34 ..	896	140	104	860
35—59 ..	959	180	41	820
60+ ..	790	89	210	911
Age not stated ..	660	182	340	818
Puri—Rural				
Total ..	600	100	400	900
0—14 ..	97	20	903	980
15—34 ..	916	141	84	859
35—59 ..	967	179	33	821
60+ ..	808	88	192	912
Age not stated ..	671	196	329	804
Puri—Urban				
Total ..	573	97	427	903
0—14 ..	50	14	950	986
15—34 ..	720	121	280	879
35—59 ..	882	187	118	813
60+ ..	582	101	418	899
Age not stated ..	500	30	500	970
Keonjhar—Total				
Total ..	586	313	414	687
0—14 ..	114	86	886	914
15—34 ..	921	508	79	492
35—59 ..	969	498	31	502
60+ ..	762	203	238	797
Age not stated ..	390	208	610	792
Keonjhar—Rural				
Total ..	585	314	415	686
0—14 ..	117	88	883	912
15—34 ..	925	512	75	488
35—59 ..	971	501	29	499
60+ ..	766	204	234	796
Age not stated ..	379	198	621	802
Keonjhar—Urban				
Total ..	603	268	397	732
0—14 ..	58	39	942	961
15—34 ..	860	434	140	566
35—59 ..	927	409	73	591
60+ ..	629	182	371	818
Age not stated ..	688	833	312	167

Age-groups	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Cuttack—Total				
Total ..	578	80	422	920
0—14 ..	54	10	946	990
15—34 ..	864	103	136	897
35—59 ..	958	159	42	841
60+ ..	772	77	228	923
Age not stated ..	529	25	471	975
Cuttack—Rural				
Total ..	579	81	421	919
0—14 ..	55	10	945	990
15—34 ..	876	104	124	896
35—59 ..	961	161	39	839
60+ ..	781	77	219	923
Age not stated ..	522	24	478	976
Cuttack—Urban				
Total ..	568	64	432	936
0—14 ..	42	7	958	993
15—34 ..	755	85	245	915
35—59 ..	924	134	76	866
60+ ..	610	65	390	935
Age not stated ..	644	64	356	936
Mayurbhanj—Total				
Total ..	599	437	401	563
0—14 ..	138	124	862	876
15—34 ..	930	699	70	301
35—59 ..	977	679	23	321
60+ ..	799	276	201	724
Age not stated ..	395	279	605	721
Mayurbhanj—Rural				
Total ..	601	443	399	557
0—14 ..	140	127	860	873
15—34 ..	938	710	62	290
35—59 ..	978	688	22	312
60+ ..	803	278	197	722
Age not stated ..	392	279	608	721
Mayurbhanj—Urban				
Total ..	501	125	499	875
0—14 ..	36	18	964	982
15—34 ..	680	175	320	825
35—59 ..	920	268	80	732
60+ ..	622	165	378	835
Age not stated ..	1,000	..	..	..
Balasore—Total				
Total ..	572	62	428	938
0—14 ..	51	9	949	991
15—34 ..	881	88	119	912
35—59 ..	960	118	40	882
60+ ..	794	57	206	943
Age not stated ..	467	54	533	946

STATEMENT XI.3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and Non-workers, State and Districts, 1961—*concld.*

Age-groups	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Balasore—Rural				
Total ..	574	62	426	938
0—14 ..	50	9	950	991
15—34 ..	890	87	110	913
35—59 ..	963	118	37	882
60+ ..	801	56	199	944
Age not stated ..	471	54	529	946
Balasore—Urban				
Total ..	542	65	458	935
0—14 ..	53	4	947	996
15—34 ..	771	96	229	904
35—59 ..	930	130	70	870
60+ ..	687	70	313	930
Age not stated ..	375	53	625	947

10. The sexwise age distribution of workers and non-workers given in the above statement highlights the predominance of male workers in all the age-groups excepting 0—14 and 'age not stated'. The same trend is noticed in the rural and urban areas. As age-group 0—14 consists of children and full-time students and as 'age not stated' is unspecific, these two age-groups which absorb the largest population of non-workers in both the sexes may have to be excluded from consideration. As the bulk of the working force is found in the age-groups 15—34, 35—59 and 60+ the proportion of workers and non-workers in them throws light on the differential rates of participation of each sex. The differential rates of male workers to non-workers are 82·4 per cent, 93·2 per cent and 57·6 per cent in the respective age-groups of 15—34, 35—59 and 60+. The contrast is found in the corresponding figures of female non-workers to workers in the aforesaid age-groups which work out at 19·4 per cent, 13·2 per cent and 61·2 per cent respectively. The proportions in the rural areas are almost in agreement with the total figures and the differences are negligible. Variations are, however, perceptible in the urban areas where the differential rates of male workers to non-workers are 59·2 per cent, 84·4 per cent and 23·8 per cent in the above three age-groups while those of female non-workers to workers are 62·0 per cent, 51·6 per cent and 77·4 per cent. The rate of female participation in the economic activities in urban areas is poorer than in the rural areas.

11. The proportionate distribution of workers and non-workers among the districts discloses three distinct features, namely, (*i*) districts with lower proportions than the State average in both the sexes, (*ii*) districts with higher proportions than the State average in both the sexes and (*iii*) districts with higher proportions in males and lower proportions in females than the State average. The grouping of districts in accordance with these characteristics will put six districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals and Sundargarh in the first category, four districts of Cuttack, Puri Balasore and Dhenkanal in the second category and the remaining three districts of Ganjam, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in the last category.

Distribution of total population in each sex and age-group among the workers and non-workers in urban areas of the State, 1961

12. The divergent proportions of workers and non-workers presented by the urban areas in each district need to be analysed further to investigate into the peculiarities that may be found in different localities. The examination by age-groups is confined to the towns of Class I and II while the figures for towns of Class III to VI are shown for all ages. The data by age-groups are also supplied for the industrial towns. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the State.

STATEMENT XI.4

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and Non-workers in the Urban areas of the State, 1961

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total workers out of 1,000 males and 1,000 females		Total Non-workers out of 1,000 males and 1,000 females	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Cuttack City ..	Total	562	64	438	936
	0—14	44	7	956	993
	15—34	729	87	271	913
	35—59	916	136	84	864
	60+	590	65	410	935
	A.N.S.	756	71	244	929
Class II Town ..	Total	633	156	367	844
	0—14	54	27	946	973
	15—34	854	225	146	775
	35—59	914	253	86	747
	60+	615	137	385	863
	A.N.S.	319	..	681	1,000
Class III Town ..	Total	538	124	462	876
Class IV Town ..	Total	570	129	430	871
Class V Town ..	Total	545	161	455	839
Class VI Town ..	Total	565	135	435	865
Industrial Towns					
Rourkela Town ..	Total	758	215	242	785
	0—14	79	47	921	953
	15—34	934	318	66	682
	35—59	936	296	64	704
	60+	554	61	446	939
	A.N.S.	522	..	478	1,000
Choudwar Town ..	Total	729	46	271	954
	0—14	46	6	954	994
	15—34	920	65	80	935
	35—59	965	94	35	906
	60+	642	31	358	969
	A.N.S.	1,000	..	..	..
Rajgangpur Town ..	Total	633	113	367	887
	0—14	42	18	958	982
	15—34	909	174	91	826
	35—59	971	208	29	792
	60+	717	69	283	931
	A.N.S.	500	..	500	1,000
Brajarajnagar Town ..	Total	644	80	356	920
	0—14	19	15	981	985
	15—34	906	127	94	873
	35—59	945	133	55	867
	60+	581	71	419	929
	A.N.S.	500	..	500	..

13. As Cuttack is the only city, the figures shown against it represent the distribution in towns of Class I. The proportion of female non-workers in all the age-groups is almost uniform and the differences are negligible. The rate of female participation in Cuttack city is only 64 per 1,000 which is too low, with the corresponding rise in the ratio of non-workers to 936. The proportion of male non-workers is also higher compared to the Class II towns. In the age-group 15—34, 271 males per 1,000 are non-workers. A large number of full-time students in technical institutions and colleges might have contributed to swell the figures. The rate of participation in economic activities is comparatively better in towns of Class II in the age-group 15—34 and 35—59 of both the sexes. The proportion of 775 female non-workers in the age-group 15—34 is much below that of Class I towns. The proportion of workers and non-workers in both the sexes is almost parallel in towns of Class III to Class VI and the minor differences in the figures do not mar the uniformity in the pattern of distribution. Examination of the proportions of industrial towns shows the variation of male non-workers between 242 in Rourkela and 367 in Rajgangpur. The large employment potential in industrial towns has helped to reduce the proportion of non-working males. But such a feature is absent in the case of females, whose proportion continues to be near about 900 out of 1,000 in all the industrial towns except Rourkela where it is 785.

Distribution of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General Population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in the State and selected districts, 1961

14. The distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (*i*) General Population, (*ii*) Migrants, (*iii*) Scheduled Castes and (*iv*) Scheduled Tribes in the State and selected districts, where they are found in appreciable numbers, is given in the following statement.

STATEMENT XI.5

Distribution of 1,000 of total Population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General Population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in the State and selected districts where there are appreciable numbers of migrants or/and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961

State/District	Class of Population	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**GP**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**608**	**266**	**392**	**734**
	M	**1,000**	**1,000**	**768**	**329**	**232**	**671**
	SC	**1,000**	**1,000**	**612**	**321**	**388**	**679**
	ST	**1,000**	**1,000**	**637**	**441**	**363**	**559**
Koraput ..	**GP**	1,000	1,000	652	428	348	572
	M	1,000	1,000	677	381	323	619
	SC	1,000	1,000	630	405	370	595
	ST	1,000	1,000	670	475	330	525

GP—General Population
M—Migrants
SC—Scheduled Castes
ST—Scheduled Tribes

STATEMENT X.15

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (i) General Population, (ii) Migrants, (iii) Scheduled Castes and (iv) Scheduled Tribes in the State and selected districts where there are appreciable numbers of migrants or/and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961—*concld.*

State/District	Class of Population	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur ..	GP	1,000	1,000	647	399	353	601
	M	1,000	1,000	762	443	238	557
	SC	1,000	1,000	651	444	349	556
	ST	1,000	1,000	661	451	339	549
Ganjam ..	GP	1,000	1,000	588	404	412	596
	M	1,000	1,000	697	473	303	527
	SC	1,000	1,000	600	519	400	481
	ST	1,000	1,000	647	547	353	453
Sundargarh ..	GP	1,000	1,000	638	359	362	641
	M	1,000	1,000	828	364	172	636
	SC	1,000	1,000	613	353	387	647
	ST	1,000	1,000	613	400	387	600
Puri ..	GP	1,000	1,000	598	99	402	901
	M	1,000	1,000	670	136	330	864
	SC	1,000	1,000	618	295	382	705
	ST	1,000	1,000	622	421	378	579
Keonjhar ..	GP	1,000	1,000	586	313	414	687
	M	1,000	1,000	828	417	172	583
	SC	1,000	1,000	567	255	433	745
	ST	1,000	1,000	579	402	421	598
Cuttack ..	GP	1,000	1,000	578	80	422	920
	M	1,000	1,000	706	126	294	874
	SC	1,000	1,000	615	193	385	807
	ST	1,000	1,000	595	270	405	730
Mayurbhanj ..	GP	1,000	1,000	599	437	401	563
	M	1,000	1,000	726	484	274	516
	SC	1,000	1,000	584	437	416	563
	ST	1,000	1,000	619	502	381	498
Balasore ..	GP	1,000	1,000	572	62	428	938
	M	1,000	1,000	747	180	253	820
	SC	1,000	1,000	591	70	409	930
	ST	1,000	1,000	579	348	421	652

15. The above distribution shows that a majority of the males are workers and a majority of the females are non-workers. Excepting the three coastal districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore where the proportions of female workers under general population and migrants are very low, the proportions in other districts are comparable with those of the State.

NON-WORKERS BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Activities of Non-workers

16. The activities of the non-workers are classified into eight categories. Table B-IX gives the sexwise data under each type of activity. The following statement shows the number of persons in each type of activity divided by sex in this State:

STATEMENT XI.6

Non-workers classified according to eight kinds of activities

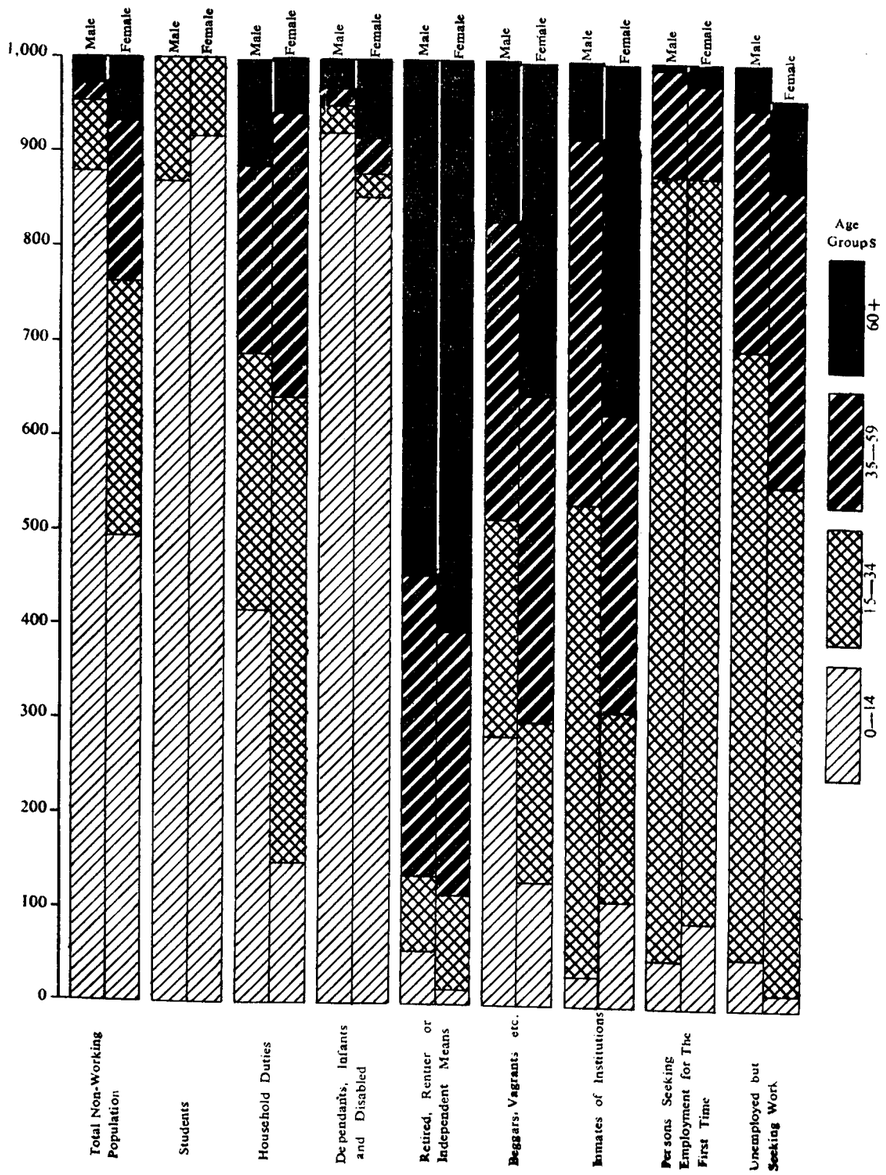
Type of activity		Persons	Males	Females
Total	..	9,887,317	3,442,220	6,445,097
Full-time students	..	1,556,656	1,086,572	470,084
Household duties	..	3,367,141	76,780	3,290,361
Dependents, infants and disabled	..	4,864,037	2,214,294	2,649,743
Retired, Rentier or independent means	..	24,247	11,989	12,258
Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	..	49,964	28,496	21,468
Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable institutions	..	4,227	3,552	675
Persons seeking employment for the first time	..	15,919	15,646	275
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	..	5,126	4,891	23

The largest number of females are devoted to household duties while the largest number of males are dependents, infants and disabled persons. Although the number of students in both the sexes is justifiable, the males attending to household duties appear to be on the high side. But this figure may not be regarded as unreasonable as it is common experience that in large families the activities of some members are unremunerative. They are not interested in seeking for jobs due to their preoccupations at home which are mostly in the form of assistance to elderly members. As there is no specific assignment for them and as the work usually depends on the bidding of the earning members, they are not classed as workers. They are generally of the type of drawers of water and hewers of wood for the family.

17. The household duties in which children are mostly engaged in rural areas are of the nature of tending cattle, procuring green grass, collecting cowdung for fuel purposes, visiting markets for purchases, etc., besides assisting their mothers in household duties. In urban areas they are mostly engaged in fetching water, cleaning utensils and marketing for the household. All these duties pertain to economy of the household. But these duties, being performed in the household without any remuneration, cannot be strictly treated as economic activities.

18. There are cases of several households particularly in North-Western districts where the male members remain engaged looking after the house, milking the cattle and taking care of the children when the women folk are busy in kitchen, or go out on economic pursuits, such as hawking of garden fruits, vegetables, snacks made at home, such as, Chura and Murhi or for plucking of Kendu leaves from forest areas for sale to contractors. In such households, the male members are not interested in finding jobs with the object of adding income to the resources of the family. The nature of work of these male members has been described as household duties.

XI. A—DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY OF NON-WORKERS AMONG DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS, 1961



Distribution of non-workers of each sex and age-group among eight types of activity, 1961

19. The distribution of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activities of non-workers is worked out in the following statement separately for rural and urban areas in respect of the State and ten districts. The districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Keonjhar are omitted as the non-workers are below 5 per cent of the State in each of these districts.

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, retntier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa—Total																
Total ..	**316**	**73**	**22**	**511**	**643**	**411**	**4**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**N**	**5**	**N**	**1**	**N**
0—14 ..	313	136	11	152	673	711	N	N	3	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
15—34 ..	563	20	85	937	250	40	4	1	26	2	7	N	52	N	13	N
35—59 ..	..	..	218	905	537	85	55	3	128	7	19	N	25	N	18	N
60+ ..	..	..	89	460	785	505	68	17	51	17	3	1	1	N	3	N
A.N.S. ..	100	37	57	243	825	704	5	3	10	11	1	N	1	..	1	2
Orissa—Rural																
Total ..	**307**	**69**	**21**	**509**	**657**	**417**	**2**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**N**	**1**	**4**	**N**	**1**	**N**
0—14 ..	307	129	10	153	680	717	N	N	3	1	N	N	N	N	N	..
15—34 ..	536	16	92	940	282	42	3	N	29	2	2	N	48	N	8	N
35—59 ..	..	..	211	909	582	83	38	2	128	6	6	N	20	N	15	N
60+ ..	..	..	83	461	816	507	47	15	49	17	2	N	1	N	2	N
A.N.S. ..	101	35	60	244	824	705	4	3	8	11	1	N	1	..	1	2
Orissa—Urban																
Total ..	**424**	**134**	**39**	**527**	**473**	**322**	**17**	**7**	**14**	**9**	**10**	**1**	**16**	**N**	**7**	**N**
0—14 ..	405	257	17	119	573	622	N	N	3	2	N	N	1	N	1	N
15—34 ..	667	68	56	897	125	23	7	7	17	4	29	N	70	1	29	N
35—59 ..	..	..	251	854	295	104	143	14	129	26	94	2	52	N	36	N
60+ ..	..	..	145	442	495	470	264	45	72	35	16	8	3	N	5	N
A.N.S. ..	92	97	..	210	827	685	16	..	60	8	..	..	..	..	5	..
Kalahandi—Total																
Total ..	198	28	16	502	775	465	2	2	6	3	1	N	2	N	N	N
0—14 ..	201	49	10	198	788	753	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	..	..
15—34 ..	333	5	103	978	422	15	9	N	56	2	19	..	51	N	7	N
35—59 ..	..	..	141	879	639	110	32	4	139	7	26	N	16	N	7	..
60+ ..	..	..	37	380	883	582	36	15	43	23	1	..	N	..	N	..
A.N.S. ..	17	..	30	176	945	727	..	29	8	68	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—All male non-workers of each age-group are 1,000 and all female non-workers of each age-group are 1,000.

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kalahandi—Rural																
Total ..	192	25	15	501	784	469	1	2	6	3	N	N	2	N	N	N
0—14 ..	196	44	9	200	794	756	N	N	1	N	..	..	N	..	..	..
15—34 ..	289	4	104	978	475	16	10	N	62	2	6	..	47	N	7	N
35—59 ..	..	..	135	878	669	111	27	4	140	7	10	N	14	N	5	..
60+ ..	..	..	35	380	895	583	30	15	40	22	N	..	N	..	N	..
A.N.S. ..	17	..	30	179	945	723	..	29	8	69	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi—Urban																
Total ..	376	103	36	538	535	350	8	3	10	6	22	N	11	..	2	..
0—14 ..	363	217	18	131	618	651	..	..	1	1	N	N	..	..	..	..
15—34 ..	634	12	96	983	59	3	5	1	18	1	107	..	73	..	8	..
35—59 ..	..	..	220	903	287	80	84	5	127	12	215	..	42	..	25	..
60+ ..	..	..	79	357	603	569	199	31	106	43	13	..	..	..	..	..
A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput—Total																
Total ..	203	57	47	449	731	488	3	1	11	5	1	N	3	N	1	N
0—14 ..	221	90	36	200	737	709	N	..	6	1	N	N	N	N	N	..
15—34 ..	197	26	95	833	654	138	N	N	23	3	5	N	20	N	6	N
35—59 ..	..	..	131	776	735	211	32	2	67	10	14	1	11	N	10	N
60+ ..	..	..	117	457	790	496	38	5	44	42	2	N	2	N	7	..
A.N.S. ..	170	11	85	286	702	703	22	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput—Rural																
Total ..	184	53	49	440	750	501	2	1	11	5	1	N	2	N	1	N
0—14 ..	203	81	38	205	753	713	..	..	6	1	N	N	N	N	N	..
15—34 ..	156	28	99	817	705	152	..	..	22	3	2	N	12	N	4	..
35—59 ..	..	..	135	766	747	222	29	2	62	10	9	N	9	..	9	N
60+ ..	..	..	118	447	797	506	33	5	42	42	1	..	2	..	7	..
A.N.S. ..	177	12	88	247	691	741	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koraput—Urban																
Total ..	470	112	18	558	467	320	7	2	13	6	8	1	13	1	4	N
0—14 ..	489	245	6	110	503	644	N	..	2	1	N	..	..	..	..	..
15—34 ..	573	12	55	975	196	6	5	1	29	4	32	1	90	1	20	N
35—59 ..	..	..	79	874	561	100	92	7	137	14	81	4	29	1	21	..
60+ ..	..	..	88	587	653	357	130	14	91	39	20	1	9	2	9	..
A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	833	1,000	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur—Total																
Total ..	379	91	11	443	591	457	6	5	7	4	1	N	4	N	1	N
0—14 ..	384	163	4	125	609	710	3	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	N
15—34 ..	631	10	64	957	195	29	4	1	34	3	9	N	54	N	9	N
35—59 ..	..	..	131	889	562	94	66	7	167	10	19	N	30	N	25	..
60+ ..	..	..	46	362	797	575	82	38	69	21	3	4	1	N	2	N
A.N.S. ..	67	14	129	119	802	860	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Sambalpur—Rural																
Total ..	374	90	11	429	601	473	5	4	7	4	N	N	2	N	N	N
0—14 ..	384	158	4	123	609	717	3	1	N	1	N	N	..	..	..	..
15—34 ..	575	6	75	957	258	33	4	1	39	3	2	N	40	N	7	N
35—59 ..	..	..	131	887	637	99	47	6	161	8	4	N	9	N	11	..
60+ ..	..	..	46	370	818	575	63	33	69	22	2	N	1	N	1	N
A.N.S. ..	74	11	142	119	782	863	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur—Urban																
Total ..	426	106	13	569	501	307	13	8	13	7	8	3	20	N	6	N
0—14 ..	386	222	N	151	612	622	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	N	..	N
15—34 ..	760	29	37	957	49	8	5	1	22	4	27	N	86	1	14	..
35—59 ..	..	..	132	908	262	59	139	10	193	22	79	1	114	N	81	..
60+ ..	..	..	46	230	597	575	264	129	67	2	14	64	2	..	10	..
A.N.S. ..	..	75	..	125	1,000	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolangir—Total																
Total ..	233	55	14	487	743	455	2	1	6	2	1	N	1	..	N	N
0—14 ..	233	101	7	165	759	734	N	N	1	N	..	..	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	446	5	85	975	365	18	5	N	50	2	14	N	28	..	7	..
35—59 ..	..	..	135	889	656	105	31	1	142	5	21	N	10	..	5	..
60+ ..	..	..	54	339	855	635	41	10	45	16	3	N	1	..	1	N
A.N.S. ..	25	50	..	305	971	645	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolangir—Rural																
Total ..	218	48	12	484	762	465	1	1	6	2	N	N	1	..	N	N
0—14 ..	223	87	6	168	770	745	N	N	1	N	..	..	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	352	2	99	978	456	18	2	N	58	2	1	N	25	..	7	..
35—59 ..	..	..	136	886	694	108	16	1	140	5	3	N	6	..	5	..
60+ ..	..	..	49	341	877	633	27	10	44	16	1	N	1	..	1	N
A.N.S. ..	22	21	..	315	978	664	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolangir—Urban																
Total ..	439	187	28	531	485	279	13	1	13	2	14	..	7	..	1	..
0—14 ..	416	391	17	94	564	515	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—34 ..	720	40	44	941	101	18	13	N	27	1	54	..	37	..	4	..
35—59 ..	..	..	125	940	385	57	143	..	155	3	150	..	37	..	5	..
60+ ..	..	..	102	286	629	677	189	20	49	17	28	..	..	..	3	..
A.N.S. ..	143	1,000	..	..	714	..	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Total																
Total ..	305	81	14	410	665	503	5	3	4	3	1	N	4	N	2	N
0—14 ..	298	131	6	116	694	753	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	..
15—34 ..	640	17	44	948	205	32	8	1	23	2	11	N	53	N	16	N
35—59 ..	..	..	175	898	495	85	112	9	110	8	35	N	49	N	24	..
60+ ..	..	..	106	419	747	542	92	23	39	16	6	N	3	N	7	N
A.N.S. ..	108	52	2	201	863	744	..	..	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ganjam—Rural																
Total ..	292	74	12	397	684	524	3	3	4	2	N	N	4	N	1	N
0—14 ..	290	121	7	116	702	763	N	N	1	N	N	..	N	N	N	..
15—34 ..	579	4	53	959	255	34	7	1	28	2	1	N	57	N	20	N
35—59 ..	..	..	108	892	605	92	88	9	115	7	4	N	54	..	26	..
60+ ..	..	..	81	415	805	550	60	20	41	15	2	N	3	N	8	N
A.N.S. ..	115	57	3	188	872	752	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Urban																
Total ..	418	131	28	519	506	337	18	6	7	6	11	N	10	1	2	N
0—14 ..	380	239	2	106	616	654	N	N	1	1	..	N	1	..	N	..
15—34 ..	770	81	26	889	98	21	8	2	12	5	32	N	46	2	8	N
35—59 ..	..	..	358	934	197	43	178	11	96	11	117	1	33	N	21	..
60+ ..	..	..	247	456	416	466	274	46	29	32	30	..	1	..	3	..
A.N.S. ..	29	..	..	333	765	667	..	..	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal—Total																
Total ..	363	58	19	488	606	445	2	4	5	5	1	N	3	N	1	N
0—14 ..	368	102	10	167	621	730	N	..	1	1	N	..	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	566	17	81	932	252	42	4	7	28	2	12	N	41	N	16	N
35—59 ..	..	..	182	872	527	102	57	9	147	16	31	1	39	..	17	N
60+ ..	..	..	99	411	815	551	46	17	31	19	6	2	1	..	2	N
A.N.S. ..	135	14	..	164	865	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal—Rural																
Total ..	360	51	18	495	613	451	2	1	4	2	N	N	3	N	N	N
0—14 ..	367	92	10	164	622	743	N	..	1	1	..	..	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	529	6	79	955	299	37	4	N	32	2	1	N	50	N	6	N
35—59 ..	..	..	187	904	555	90	47	1	156	5	5	N	41	..	9	N
60+ ..	..	..	99	424	833	556	34	9	29	11	3	..	1	..	1	N
A.N.S. ..	135	14	..	155	865	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal—Urban																
Total ..	415	195	34	342	500	329	11	75	7	54	18	5	2	..	13	..
0—14 ..	381	303	15	245	601	452	..		1	..	1	..	N	..	31	..
15—34 ..	715	187	90	544	58	126	3	128	13	15	59	..	4	..	58	..
35—59 ..	..	..	144	329	318	306	125	144	83	206	226	15	28	..	76	..
60+ ..	..	..	98	120	611	465	184	175	55	195	46	44	2	..	4	..
A.N.S. ..	..	..	..	500	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri—Total																
Total ..	361	99	20	587	586	308	5	2	21	4	1	N	5	N	1	N
0—14 ..	362	206	8	205	618	587	N	..	12	2	N	N	N	N	N	..
15—34 ..	589	43	60	902	245	53	5	N	44	2	4	N	48	N	5	N
35—59 ..	..	..	208	887	430	105	88	2	220	6	17	N	19	..	18	N
60+ ..	..	..	99	581	713	380	103	24	74	15	2	N	3	..	6	N
A.N.S. ..	141	45	64	419	752	505	17	..	22	25	..	6	4	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Puri—Rural																
Total ..	352	95	15	589	606	311	3	2	19	3	N	N	4	N	1	N
0—14 ..	353	199	7	205	629	594	..	..	11	2	N	N	N	N	N	..
15—35 ..	580	36	61	908	248	53	4	N	53	3	3	N	46	N	5	N
35—59 ..	..	..	157	896	510	99	60	2	235	3	10	N	17	..	11	N
60+ ..	..	..	86	582	780	383	64	22	58	13	2	N	3	..	7	N
A.N.S. ..	156	32	71	456	750	480	9	..	9	25	..	7	5	..	..	..
Puri—Urban																
Total ..	467	166	67	552	369	260	32	5	38	17	6	N	17	..	4	..
0—14 ..	501	320	28	211	449	459	N	..	19	10	2	..	1	..	N	..
15—34 ..	613	129	56	821	238	48	11	N	18	2	7	N	53	..	4	..
35—59 ..	..	..	354	754	201	195	166	8	178	43	36	..	27	..	38	..
60+ ..	..	..	172	566	349	341	309	44	157	49	5	..	4	..	4	..
A.N.S. ..	..	156	..	94	773	719	91	..	136	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack—Total																
Total ..	375	78	25	601	578	317	5	1	7	3	1	N	8	N	1	N
0—14 ..	369	181	7	159	623	659	N	N	1	1	N	N	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	643	20	104	944	150	34	4	N	20	2	3	N	69	N	7	N
35—59 ..	..	..	270	961	490	34	52	1	125	4	13	N	33	N	17	N
60+ ..	..	..	70	492	796	478	84	16	47	14	3	N	N	N	N	N
A.N.S. ..	92	36	8	201	875	745	11	2	9	7	..	..	2	..	3	9
Cuttack—Rural																
Total ..	367	73	25	604	590	318	3	2	7	3	N	N	7	N	1	N
0—14 ..	364	173	6	164	629	662	..	..	1	1	N	N	N	..	N	..
15—34 ..	631	15	112	947	158	35	3	N	20	2	1	N	68	N	7	..
35—59 ..	..	..	288	962	505	33	34	1	125	4	2	N	29	N	17	N
60+ ..	..	..	65	493	827	478	59	15	46	14	3	N	..	..	..	..
A.N.S. ..	79	36	8	193	888	754	10	2	10	6	..	..	2	..	3	9
Cuttack—Urban																
Total ..	462	150	33	544	439	297	22	5	13	4	8	N	21	N	2	N
0—14 ..	440	302	10	90	546	608	N	N	2	N	N	..	2	..	N	..
15—34 ..	703	76	64	899	108	17	8	3	19	3	18	1	73	1	7	N
35—59 ..	..	..	160	935	402	47	157	10	126	8	77	N	59	..	19	..
60+ ..	..	..	116	459	494	495	319	31	51	14	11	1	5	N	4	N
A.N.S. ..	385	46	..	386	577	545	38	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj—Total																
Total ..	294	67	14	345	682	584	2	1	4	3	1	N	3	N	N	N
0—14 ..	279	99	6	79	714	821	..	..	1	1	N	..	N	..	..	..
15—34 ..	692	20	67	953	152	24	3	N	22	2	8	N	48	N	8	1
35—59 ..	..	..	218	860	537	129	43	2	147	9	31	N	13	N	11	N
60+ ..	..	..	121	375	785	597	50	10	44	18	N	N	..	..	N	..
A.N.S. ..	170	97	11	139	815	764	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961—*concld.*

Age-groups	Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants & disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mayurbhanj—Rural																
Total	286	62	14	343	692	591	1	1	4	3	N	N	2	N	1	N
0—14	274	95	6	80	719	824	..	..	1	1	N	..	N	..	..	..
15—34	676	4	70	967	173	26	3	N	22	2	1	N	47	N	8	1
35—59	..	..	225	855	576	134	30	2	144	9	5	N	8	N	12	N
60+	..	..	125	372	801	600	31	10	43	18	N	N	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	170	97	11	139	815	764	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mayurbhanj—Urban																
Total	524	213	18	419	385	363	18	1	14	4	23	N	16	..	2	N
0—14	475	262	1	30	522	707	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
15—34	789	270	46	724	28	2	2	..	23	4	52	..	52	..	8	N
35—59	..	..	153	966	163	20	174	2	177	11	273	1	60	..	..	..
60+	..	..	35	470	434	495	460	16	66	19	..	..	..	..	5	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore—Total																
Total	323	70	32	597	624	329	2	1	10	3	1	N	6	N	2	N
0—14	314	157	13	155	668	687	..	..	5	1	N	N	N	..	N	N
15—34	597	18	102	954	205	25	1	1	18	2	4	N	57	N	16	N
35—59	..	..	352	917	443	73	38	2	104	8	19	N	19	..	25	..
60+	..	..	151	605	732	377	54	3	60	15	3	N	..	..	N	N
A.N.S.	140	65	219	582	615	334	6	6	14	13	6	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore—Rural																
Total	316	69	33	601	632	327	2	N	10	3	N	N	5	N	2	N
0—14	309	154	13	158	673	687	..	..	5	1	N	N	N	..	N	..
15—34	586	18	107	955	207	25	1	N	22	2	3	N	56	N	18	..
35—59	..	..	379	926	434	66	31	2	103	6	7	N	18	..	28	N
60+	..	..	159	609	745	375	33	3	61	13	2	N	..	..	..	..
A.N.S.	146	67	229	595	598	318	6	6	15	14	6	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore—Urban																
Total	411	96	27	534	523	357	12	3	7	9	6	N	12	N	2	1
0—14	391	210	9	104	597	684	..	..	1	2	N	..	N	..	2	N
15—34	658	23	68	942	195	23	3	5	2	4	12	1	62	N	..	2
35—59	..	..	150	787	513	185	88	4	114	22	108	..	22	..	5	2
60+	..	..	75	529	613	416	247	6	54	43	7	4	..	..	4	2
A.N.S.	..	..	..	222	1,000	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack—City																
Total	481	164	38	531	408	297	23	5	14	3	11	N	23	N	2	N
0—14	452	312	12	88	530	599	N	N	3	1	..	..	3	..	N	..
15—34	716	101	64	872	95	18	7	3	21	4	21	1	70	1	6	N
35—59	..	N	171	935	392	49	143	7	119	8	98	1	61	..	16	..
60+	..	1	157	426	412	532	366	37	43	3	15	1	4	..	3	..
A.N.S.	400	39	..	385	600	538	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..

The largest proportion in both the sexes, 673 males and 711 females, of the age-group 0—14 are dependents, infants and disabled persons. While the male students are 313, the females are divided between students and performers of household duties with small difference in theier respective proportions. Beggars are not altogether absent from this age-group as will be evident from the small figures. The age-group 15—34 records the highest number of male students, 563 and of females in household duties, 937. Conversely the female students and males in household duties figure much less. The proportion of male dependents is comparatively higher than the females. This age-group is conspicuous for the large proportion of unemployed males seeking jobs. The beggars, etc., are slightly on the increase in both the sexes while low figures of retired persons or rentiers or persons of independent means and the inmates of institutions are also recorded. The absence of students of both sexes is a normal feature in the age-group 35—59. But the proportion of male dependents and disabled persons which is the highest in the age-group is unusual. The age-group 60+has small proportion of both sexes in household duties with corresponding rise in the figures of dependents and disablod persons which is common to this age-group. Non-workers with other types of activities are seen in small proportions in both sexes. Identical pattern of distribution is found in all the districts except in Koraput, where the proportion of male students in the age-group 15—34 is lower han in the age-group 0—14.

20. The distribution according to the age-groups in the rural areas tallies with that in the total in respect of all the categories of non-workers. The same pattern is reflected in districts except in Koraput where the proportion of male students in the age-group 15—34 is less than that of the age-group 0—14.

21. The age-group in the urban areas display somewhat different picture which however does not substantially vary from the general pattern already discussed above. It shows considerable increase in the proportion of students in the age-groups 0—14 and 15—34 of both sexes compared to rural areas, probably as a result of higher educational facilities available in towns. Another noteworthy feature is the fall in the proportion of male dependents in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 although the female figures are virtually the same. There is no marked difference in the proportion of males attending to household duties. The distribution in other types of activities of non-workers corresponds to rural areas. The proportions in the age-groups of the urban area of each district are almost the same, except for larger proportions of male dependents in the age-group 35—59 in Koraput, Cuttack and Balasore districts.

Distribution of non-workers of each sex and type of activity among the different age-groups, 1961

22. While the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and each age-group has been examined in the Statement No. XI.7 the following statement shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups in the State and seven important districts where the urban non-working population is comparatively high.

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex and type of activity of Non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961

Age-groups	Total Non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Orissa—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	879	494	871	924	414	147	920	854	56	16	283	131	33	112	51	92	54	17
15—34 ..	72	268	129	75	274	492	28	26	78	99	230	168	497	200	829	787	642	536
35—59 ..	20	169	..	..	198	300	17	35	319	279	315	343	386	310	113	95	255	315
60+ ..	28	68	..	..	111	61	34	84	546	605	171	355	83	375	7	26	48	94
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	1	3	N	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	N	..	1	38
Orissa—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	891	498	891	937	428	150	922	856	85	19	298	136	67	237	54	120	65	..
15—34 ..	62	263	109	62	274	486	27	26	78	30	229	175	369	240	833	804	579	497
35—59 ..	19	169	..	..	187	301	16	34	297	257	303	305	389	316	105	53	290	342
60+ ..	27	69	..	..	108	62	34	83	538	692	169	381	172	201	8	23	65	103
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	N	..	1	58
Orissa—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	731	431	699	831	320	98	885	833	5	4	179	107	22	5	44	64	38	50
15—34 ..	191	332	301	169	275	566	51	24	77	300	236	136	538	166	818	771	738	613
35—59 ..	42	178	..	..	272	288	26	58	358	342	395	523	386	304	131	136	202	262
60+ ..	35	58	..	..	138	48	37	84	559	354	187	233	54	525	7	29	22	75
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	N	..	N	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	N	..
Sambalpur—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	892	546	903	975	301	155	920	849	375	72	53	126	4	146	13	67	..	75
15—34 ..	58	230	97	25	340	497	19	15	41	35	268	154	566	39	846	700	527	900
35—59 ..	17	140	..	..	203	281	16	9	175	207	383	321	332	45	135	167	420	..
60+ ..	31	82	..	..	134	67	42	103	409	684	295	397	98	770	6	66	53	25
A. N. S. ..	2	2	N	N	22	N	3	4	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	907	559	931	985	337	161	920	847	477	477	49	95	21	591	..	..	..	..
15—34 ..	45	216	69	15	318	482	19	15	35	35	264	142	396	68	925	800	621	973
35—59 ..	15	137	..	..	183	282	16	29	128	204	359	284	291	68	66	67	327	..
6+ ..	31	86	..	..	137	74	43	105	360	672	327	476	292	273	[illegible]	133	52	27
A. N. S. ..	2	2	N	N	25	1	2	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	758	431	685	901	33	114	926	874	..	..	71	276	..	..	25	133	..	1,000
15—34 ..	175	355	315	98	507	597	17	9	61	35	287	212	606	30	774	600	453	..
35—59 ..	34	169	..	..	351	271	18	33	347	222	490	503	341	37	197	267	493	..
60+ ..	30	44	..	..	109	18	36	82	592	743	152	9	53	933	4	..	54	..
A. N. S. ..	2	1	..	1	..	N	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	901	588	879	957	422	166	941	880	6	11	114	47	4	25	86	85	57	..
15—34 ..	57	204	121	43	187	472	18	13	95	65	293	172	483	425	725	809	596	667
35—59 ..	15	129	..	..	189	283	11	22	367	366	359	341	391	250	170	85	232	..
60+ ..	26	78	..	..	202	79	29	84	532	558	227	439	122	300	19	21	115	333
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	918	606	912	989	527	178	942	882	3	8	120	48	38	..	91	500	58	..
15—34 ..	44	191	87	11	195	463	16	12	107	59	295	149	339	280	701	375	601	500
35—59 ..	12	123	..	..	109	276	11	22	371	369	336	340	321	340	185	..	214	..
60+ ..	25	79	..	..	169	83	29	83	519	564	246	462	302	480	23	125	127	500
A. N. S. ..	1	1	1	N	N	N	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	758	446	689	811	49	91	922	866	10	22	90	40	..	67	72	..	54	..
15—34 ..	169	306	311	189	161	524	33	19	79	90	281	256	501	667	799	897	570	1,000
35—59 ..	36	182	..	..	471	327	14	23	362	356	468	345	399	266	124	103	322	..
60+ ..	36	66	..	..	319	58	30	91	549	532	137	359	100	..	5	..	54	..
A. N. S. ..	1	N	N	..	..	N	1	1	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundargarh—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	879	559	862	907	528	135	931	875	..	..	362	73	15	..	20	..	5	..
15—34 ..	77	246	137	92	239	534	26	20	44	19	232	226	704	545	826	870	879	1,000
35—59 ..	21	133	..	..	171	279	15	26	478	411	269	331	273	455	148	130	110	..
60+ ..	22	60	..	..	61	51	26	76	478	570	137	354	..	..	4	..	4	..
A. N. S. ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	16	8	..	2	..	2	..

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex and type of activity of Non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961—*contd.*

Age-groups	Total Non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants etc.		Inmates of Institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sundargarh—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	899	582	879	904	436	158	930	873	..	..	380	86	..	..	27	..	41	..
15—34 ..	61	217	120	95	367	488	26	21	93	11	220	228	714	1,000	792	1,000	424	1,000
35—59 ..	17	134	..	..	146	295	16	24	367	384	286	308	238	..	154	..	505	..
60+ ..	22	65	..	..	48	58	27	79	540	605	114	360	..	..	16	..	20	..
A. N. S. ..	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	18	48	..	11	..	10	..
Sundargarh—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	778	449	778	919	629	54	939	887	..	..	296	..	18	..	18	..	2	..
15—34 ..	154	381	222	81	98	701	26	15	5	53	277	214	703	375	834	786	924	1,000
35—59 ..	42	131	..	..	199	219	11	38	567	536	201	464	279	625	147	214	71	..
60+ ..	25	38	..	..	74	26	22	58	428	411	226	322	..	..	1	..	2	..
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	..	..	N	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dhenkanal—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	907	526	919	927	502	180	930	863	2	..	98	84	27	..	71	..	45	..
15—34 ..	52	254	81	73	227	486	22	24	85	427	311	126	513	10	744	1,000	724	125
35—59 ..	13	158	..	..	126	282	11	36	336	329	407	543	323	528	177	..	194	375
60+ ..	28	62	..	..	145	52	37	77	577	244	184	247	137	462	8	..	37	500
A. N. S. ..	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhenkanal—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	916	529	934	968	522	175	930	872	3	..	97	186	..	..	72	..	36	..
15—34 ..	45	253	66	32	199	487	22	21	98	32	312	178	212	250	754	1,000	619	125
35—59 ..	12	156	..	..	129	285	11	31	347	191	417	347	333	750	167	..	262	375
60+ ..	27	62	..	..	150	53	37	76	552	777	174	289	455	..	7	..	83	500
A. N. S. ..	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dhenkanal—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..
0—14 ..	764	461	702	717	333	331	918	632	..	..	112	..	30	..	53	..	50	..
15—34 ..	173	295	298	283	452	470	20	113	53	505	303	83	557	..	421	..	780	..
35—59 ..	26	185	..	..	110	178	17	172	311	356	304	704	322	520	474	..	157	..
60+ ..	37	59	..	..	105	21	45	83	636	139	281	213	91	480	52	..	13	..
A. N. S. ..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	864	419	865	867	346	146	912	798	3	..	475	247	119	34	61	200	33	..
15—34 ..	83	312	135	133	251	479	35	53	81	5	171	190	364	341	822	800	368	189
35—59 ..	24	207	..	..	258	313	18	71	387	219	254	311	445	477	98	..	427	568
60+ ..	28	63	..	..	143	62	34	77	527	776	99	250	72	125	18	..	172	243
A. N. S. ..	1	N	N	N	2	N	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	23	1	..	..	..
Puri—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	888	421	892	881	384	146	922	804	..	..	506	253	32	35	77	200	16	..
15—34 ..	65	311	108	119	263	479	27	35	71	4	179	253	420	318	814	800	431	189
35—59 ..	20	206	..	..	203	314	16	66	383	198	237	225	440	494	89	..	311	568
60+ ..	26	62	..	..	147	61	34	76	544	798	78	266	108	129	19	..	242	243
A. N.S. ..	1	N	N	N	3	N	1	1	2	..	N	3	..	24	1	..	..	..
Puri—Urban																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..
0—14 ..	607	387	652	745	254	148	738	683	7	..	305	231	191	..	25	..	64	..
15—34 ..	266	329	348	255	221	490	171	61	92	8	130	31	317	1,000	842	..	255	..
35—59 ..	74	211	..	..	392	288	40	159	391	333	347	529	450	..	120	..	631	..
60+ ..	52	72	..	..	133	74	49	95	508	659	215	208	42	..	13	..	50	..
A. N. S. ..	1	1	..	N	..	N	2	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuttack—Total																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	838	396	824	920	222	105	903	824	1	2	82	149	21	114	53	..	109	..
15—34 ..	102	309	176	80	421	486	26	33	89	54	280	190	445	273	848	911	539	235
35—59 ..	24	216	..	..	260	345	21	23	272	185	413	293	390	318	97	67	339	177
60+ ..	35	78	..	..	97	64	48	118	636	758	224	366	144	295	2	22	10	59
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	N	..	3	529
Cuttack—Rural																		
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	850	395	843	932	224	108	906	824	..	..	79	155	69	209	47	..	112	..
15—34 ..	91	308	157	68	419	482	25	34	93	17	273	182	224	83	863	850	534	..
35—59 ..	23	217	..	..	265	346	19	22	249	146	412	286	267	250	90	150	351	250
60+ ..	35	79	..	..	92	64	48	118	655	836	234	376	440	458	..	..	..	..
A. N. S. ..	1	1	N	N	N	N	2	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	N	..	3	750

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each sex and type of activity of Non-workers among the different age-groups, 1961— *concld.*

Age-groups	Total Non-working population		Students		Household duties		Dependents, infants and disabled		Retired rentier or independent means		Beggars vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
							Cuttack—Urban											
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	690	412	657	830	206	68	858	842	4	12	101	66	7	7	78	97	97	1,00
15—34	225	334	343	170	439	553	56	19	83	223	322	294	509	500	789	960	562	800
35—59	43	188	..	..	210	324	39	30	309	361	416	393	425	400	123	..	285	..
60+	41	65	..	..	145	55	46	108	603	404	161	244	59	100	10	40	56	200
A. N. S.	1	1	N	N	..	N	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
							Balasore—Total											
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	860	409	836	915	345	106	921	856	..	173	441	117	12	22	33	..	77	17
15—34	89	326	164	84	278	521	29	25	45	451	170	169	407	289	895	1,000	656	483
35—59	22	199	..	..	236	306	15	44	331	269	237	432	484	311	72	..	262	433
60+	28	65	..	..	133	66	34	74	621	7	180	279	89	378	..	..	5	67
A. N. S.	1	1	N	N	8	1	1	3	3	..	2	3	8	..	..	..	..	..
							Balasore—Rural											
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	869	409	849	915	352	107	925	859	..	..	427	122	17	37	35	..	25	..
15—34	81	326	151	84	266	519	27	26	45	46	178	174	483	185	890	1,000	701	..
35—59	21	199	..	..	239	307	14	40	384	640	219	422	339	519	75	..	274	1,000
60+	28	65	..	..	135	66	33	74	567	305	174	278	144	259	..	..	..	..
A. N. S.	1	1	N	1	8	1	1	1	4	9	2	4	17	..	..	..	..	..
							Balasore—Urban											
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	750	419	714	921	253	81	856	805	..	585	126	90	7	..	22	..	833	20
15—34	179	322	286	79	454	568	67	21	46	264	38	141	343	444	917	1,000	..	592
35—59	34	197	..	..	193	290	34	102	244	560	480	480	607	..	61	..	95	306
60+	36	61	..	..	100	61	42	71	710	151	276	289	43	556	..	..	72	82
A. N. S.	1	1	..	..	..	N	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
							Cuttack—City											
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	657	415	618	789	202	69	855	836	4	11	114	81	..	..	86	..	45	..
15—34	256	342	382	211	442	562	60	21	80	218	376	393	510	556	784	1,000	596	1,000
35—59	46	181	..	..	204	319	44	30	280	280	387	457	431	333	123	..	303	..
60+	41	62	..	..	152	50	41	112	636	491	123	63	59	111	7	..	56	..
A. N. S.	N	N	N	N	..	N	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

23. The above distribution shows that 879 males and 494 females out of 1,000 of each sex are in the age-group 0—14, 72 males and 268 females in the age-group 15—34, 20 males and 169 females in the age-group 35—59 and 28 males and 68 females in the age-group 60+. The sexwise distribution brings to light the dissimilarity in the different age-groups. The large scale concentration of males in the age-group 0—14 marks contrast to females whose proportions in the subsequent age-groups are much higher than the males. Classification by types of activity discloses that full-time students have the highest proportion in both sexes in the age-group 0—14, 871 of the males and 924 of the females. Their respective proportions of 129 and 75 in the age-group 15—34 are small indeed. There are no students in the age-groups 35—59 and 60+. While the male non-workers engaged in household duties showed consistency in their decline from 414 in the age-group 0—14 to 111 in the age-group 60+, the number of females rose up from 147 in the age-group 0—14 to 492 in the age-group 15—34 and again descended to 300 in the age-group 35—59. A majority of the dependents, infants and disabled persons are found in the age-group 0—14 of both the sexes constituting 920 of the males and 854 of the females. Their number in the remaining age-groups are negligible. The next category of non-working population composed of retired persons, rentiers or persons of independent means, are conspicuous for their increasing proportion in both sexes from 56 males in the age-group 0—14 to 546 in the age-group 60+ and from 16 females in the age-group 0—14 to 605 in the age-group 60+. Beggars, vagrants, etc., are distributed in all the age-groups of both the sexes without concentration in any particular age-group. However, their proporion is the highest in age-group 35—59 of the males (315) and 60+ of the females (355). A majority of the male inmates of institutions are found in the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 with 497 and 386 respectively, Persons seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work constitute the majority in the age-group 15—34 of both sexes, but the next age-group 35—59 records small figures. Their numbers in other age-groups are insignificant.

24. The distribution of non-workers by types of activities in the different age-groups of the seven districts conform to the pattern already discussed in the above para. Although the actual proportions in the age-groups of each category of the districts differ from those of the State, there is no marked deviation in the pattern.

25. The distribution of non-workers in the rural areas according to the type of activity does not materially differ from the total figures in spite of the variations in the actual figures of some of the age-groups. The age-group 0—14 of both sexes and the females in the age-group 60+ under the category of persons retired, rentiers, or of independent means, have higher proportion and the females in the age-group 15—34 have lower proportion than the total. The inmates of institutions in the age-group 0—14 of both sexes, females in the age-group 15—34 and males in the age-group 60+ , have larger proportion and the females in the age-group 60+ have lower proportion compared with the total.

26. The proportions of non-workers by types of activities in different age-groups of urban areas indicate that students in the age-group 0—14 of both sexes are less than that of the total, but in the age-groups 15—34 they are greater in both sexes. The differences in the age-groups of persons engaged in household duties and of the dependents, infants and disabled persons compared with the total are not significant. The category of the retired, rentier or independent means in the age-group 0—14 of both sexes and of the female inmates of institutions in the age-group 0—14 are practically negligible.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Distribution of non-workers of each sex in the urban areas among the different educational standards

27. The educational standards of non-workers in the urban areas as given in the Table B-III Part A of the General Economic Tables show the different levels of education. The sexwise absolute figures and their proportion per 1,000 non-workers in each City, Class II towns and all the urban areas of each district are furnished in the following statement:

STATEMENT XI.9

Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels for each City of population 100,000 and over, Class II Towns and for urban areas of districts

Non-workers by sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equivalent to degree	Non-technical diploma	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Othres
			Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack City																
M (a) ..	37,211	15,932	12,241	4,165	3,515	46	34	954	324	16	60	2	3	..	31	212
(b) ..	1,000	428	329	112	94	1	1	26	9	N	2	N	N	..	1	6
F (a) ..	57,416	35,103	16,528	4,116	1,337	1	27	291	13	..	8	..	..	..	5	..
(b) ..	1,000	611	288	72	23	N	1	5	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Rourkela Town																
M (a) ..	14,186	9,084	4,371	432	254	..	38	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	640	308	30	18	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
F (a) ..	24,774	17,929	5,407	701	565	..	1	154	17	..	12	..	..	5	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	724	218	28	23	..	N	6	1	..	1	..	..	N	..	..
Berhampur Town																
M (a) ..	19,904	9,873	6,856	1,571	1,331	14	2	211	16	7	4	..	..	..	5	..
(b) ..	1,000	496	345	79	67	1	N	11	1	1	N	..	..	..	N	..
F (a) ..	31,943	21,800	8,729	1,080	270	5	1	52	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	683	273	34	8	N	N	2	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
Puri Town																
M (a) ..	14,442	7,705	3,625	1,694	1,207	7	26	137	41	3	..	1	..	..	9	28
(b) ..	1,000	534	251	117	87	N	2	9	3	N	..	N	..	..	1	2
F (a) ..	24,104	15,546	6,925	1,531	93	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	645	287	64	4	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi (Urban)																
M (a) ..	6,661	3,718	2,024	862	47	..	2	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	558	304	130	7	..	N	1	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..
F (a) ..	11,732	9,111	2,224	373	21	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	777	189	32	2	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Koraput (Urban)																
M (a) ..	17,706	9,432	5,396	2,488	339	3	16	31	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	533	305	140	19	N	1	2	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
F (a) ..	31,220	22,315	7,185	1,594	114	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
(b) ..	1,000	715	230	51	4	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Sambalpur (Urban)																
M (a) ..	26,518	14,410	7,441	2,663	720	3	1	274	6	2	1	..	1	..	2	..
(b) ..	1,000	543	281	101	65	N	N	10	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..
F (a) ..	44,683	32,685	9,259	2,216	461	2	..	58	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
(b) ..	1,000	732	207	50	10	N	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Bolangir (Urban)																
M (a) ..	12,508	6,208	4,447	1,426	356	5	27	35	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
(b) ..	1,000	496	356	114	29	N	2	3	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	N
F (a) ..	20,531	14,444	5,470	504	99	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	703	266	25	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baudh-Khondmals (Urban)																
M (a) ..	1,467	628	398	406	30	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	428	271	277	20	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
F (a) ..	2,160	1,510	483	162	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	699	224	75	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganjam (Urban)																
M (a) ..	40,134	20,154	13,889	3,975	1,802	14	5	277	18	7	4	1	1	..	5	..
(b) ..	1,000	502	346	99	45	N	N	7	1	1	N	N	N	..	N	..
F (a) ..	63,698	44,344	17,099	1,853	327	6	1	60	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	696	269	29	5	N	N	1	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
Sundargarh (Urban)																
M (a) ..	23,945	15,724	6,772	975	417	1	39	8	9	7	..	..	1	..	1	..
(b) ..	1,000	657	283	41	17	N	2	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	..
F (a) ..	40,528	30,124	8,225	1,360	639	..	1	161	18	..	12	..	..	..	6	..
(b) ..	1,000	743	203	34	16	..	N	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Dhenkanal (Urban)																
M (a) ..	12,432	6,625	3,227	2,008	476	4	6	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	533	260	162	38	N	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F (a) ..	18,881	14,846	2,958	989	79	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ..	1,000	786	157	52	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note-(a)—Absolute figure. (b)-Proportion

STATEMENT XI.9

Distribution of 1,000 Non-workers of each sex among the different educational levels for each City of population 100,000 and over, Class II Towns and for urban areas of districts—*concld.*

Non-workers by sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equivalent to degree	Non-technical diploma not equivalent to degree	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
		Distribution per 1,000 Non-workers of each sex														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Puri (Urban)									
M (a)	31,847	12,731	12,587	3904	2,320	8	35	197	65	6	8	13	1	:	9	28
(b)	1,000	400	395	123	73	N	1	6	2	N	N	1	N	:	N	1
F (a)	53,079	31,365	18,067	3,051	539	8	3	46	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(b)	1,000	591	340	58	10	N	N	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
							Keonjhar (Urban)									
M (a)	7,130	4,579	1,756	554	234	2	:	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
(b)	1,000	642	246	78	33	N	:	1	N	:	:	:	:	:	N	:
F (a)	10,257	8,220	1,599	434	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(b)	1,000	802	156	42	:	:	:	N	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
							Cuttack (Non-city Urban)									
M (a)	14,494	7,859	4,708	1,589	304	7	6	19	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	1
(b)	1,000	542	325	110	21	1	N	1	N	N	:	:	N	:	:	N
F (a)	25,951	19,363	5,714	785	83	1	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(b)	1,000	746	220	31	3	N	:	N	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
							Mayurbhanj (Urban)									
M (a)	7,833	3,238	2,074	1,860	619	3	36	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(b)	1,000	413	265	238	79	N	5	N	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F (a)	11,127	6,867	2,639	1,450	151	1	18	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
(b)	1,000	617	237	130	14	N	2	:	N	:	:	:	:	:	N	:
							Balasore (Urban)									
M (a)	22,818	13,141	6,377	2,105	996	4	28	155	12	5	4	:	:	1	1	1
(b)	1,000	576	279	92	44	N	1	7	1	1	N	:	:	N	N	N
F (a)	39,365	29,734	7,816	1,542	233	:	6	33	1	:	:	:	:	:	1	:
(b)	1,000	755	199	39	6	:	N	1	N	:	:	:	:	:	N	:

The sexwise distribution of non-workers by literacy standards shown in the above statement exclusively for the urban areas shows the predominance of female illiterates. Among the towns of Class I and II, the minimum proportions of 428 male and 611 female illiterates per 1,000 of each sex are found in Cuttack city and the maximum of 640 males and 724 females in Rourkela town. The high ratio of male illiteracy in Rourkela might be due to the presence of a large number of labourers engaged in construction activities.

28. The analysis of literate non-workers by their standards of education discloses that the largest proportions of both sexes in all the towns have no recognised educational level. While there is no marked difference in the proportion of females of Class I and II towns, the ratio of 251 per 1,000 males in Puri town is the lowest and of 345 in Berhampur is the highest. The comparative figures for the districts place Puri on the top with the largest proportion of 395 males and 340 females and Keonjhar at the bottom of all districts with the low figures of 246 males and 156 females. Proportions varying between 304 and 356 males are recorded in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Ganjam and Cuttack non-city urban area and in the remaining districts, the ratio fluctuates between 260 and 283. As regards the female literates of this category, the disparities in their proportionate distribution are negligible except in the two districts of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar noted for their low proportion. The distribution in the next category of educational level, 'Primary or Junior Basic' follows a similar pattern. Large proportions of both sexes are found in all the urban areas under this category. Cuttack city and Puri town have identical distribution with narrow difference; but the lowest proportions of 30 males and 28 females per 1,000 of each sex of Rourkela town have assigned the lowest position to Sundargarh district compared with other areas. The exclusion of Cuttack city whose figures are given separately explains the small ratio found in the remaining urban areas of Cuttack district. Ganjam and Balasore districts have comparable figures although the percentage of female literacy in the latter district is slightly above that of the former. The high percentage in both the sexes recorded in Baudh-Khondmals and Mayurbhanj districts is worth notice. As the urban areas in these two districts are restricted and small, the literacy figures are comparatively high. As regards the distribution of non-workers who are matriculates (or higher secondary passed) shows that Cuttack city has the largest number in both the sexes. The small ratio of 18 males and 23 females in Rourkela is a healthy sign as the non-working educated persons are small in number. Berhampur and Puri towns are conspicuous for the large number of male non-workers in this educational standard while the females constitute 8 and 4 respectively per 1,000.

Distribution of total population of each sex in each educational standard in the rural areas among Workers and Non-workers, 1961

29. Table B-III Part B supplies the data regarding the different educational standards of workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts. The absolute figures for the State extracted from this Table are given below :

Educational levels	Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Total ..	4,977,082	2,268,129	3,179,516	6,014,469
Illiterate ..	3,133,665	2,219,412	2,334,238	5,440,626
Literate (without educational level) ..	1,623,264	42,920	690,364	526,885
Primary or junior basic ..	185,638	5,495	143,151	45,474
Matriculation and above ..	34,515	302	11,763	1,484

It is evident that the largest number of male workers and female non-workers in the rural areas are illiterate. A majority of the literate workers and non-workers of both sexes are without any educational level. Their distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and districts are worked out in the following statement:

STATEMENT XI.10

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational level among Workers and Non-workers in the rural areas of the State, 1961

Educational levels	Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F
Orissa				
Total ..	**610**	**274**	**390**	**726**
(*a*) ..	573	290	427	710
(*b*) ..	702	75	298	925
(*c*) ..	565	108	435	892
(*d*) ..	746	169	254	831
Kalahandi				
Total ..	634	285	366	715
(*a*) ..	614	289	386	711
(*b*) ..	745	100	255	900
(*c*) ..	555	76	445	924
(*d*) ..	915	250	85	750
Koraput				
Total ..	657	442	343	558
(*a*) ..	652	448	348	552
(*b*) ..	689	120	311	880
(*c*) ..	786	324	214	676
(*d*) ..	897	366	103	634
Sambalpur				
Total ..	653	418	347	582
(*a*) ..	621	435	379	565
(*b*) ..	724	208	276	792
(*c*) ..	647	206	353	794
(*d*) ..	807	218	193	782
Bolangir				
Total ..	655	324	345	676
(*a*) ..	627	330	373	670
(*b*) ..	751	131	249	869
(*c*) ..	686	111	314	889
(*d*) ..	886	278	114	722
Baudh-Khondmals				
Total ..	647	486	353	514
(*a*) ..	612	497	388	503
(*b*) ..	722	214	278	786
(*c*) ..	735	303	265	697
(*d*) ..	897	500	103	500
Ganjam				
Total ..	596	425	404	575
(*a*) ..	541	444	459	556
(*b*) ..	716	152	284	848
(*c*) ..	536	120	464	880
(*d*) ..	744	542	256	458
Sundargarh				
Total ..	618	382	382	618
(*a*) ..	611	392	389	608
(*b*) ..	631	190	369	810
(*c*) ..	642	426	358	574
(*d*) ..	844	331	156	669
Dhenkanal				
Total ..	598	237	402	763
(*a*) ..	542	248	458	752
(*b*) ..	693	96	307	904
(*c*) ..	644	112	356	888
(*d*) ..	792	209	208	791
Puri				
Total ..	600	100	400	900
(*a*) ..	522	108	478	892
(*b*) ..	713	35	287	965
(*c*) ..	469	55	531	945
(*d*) ..	709	68	291	932
Keonjhar				
Total ..	585	314	415	686
(*a*) ..	564	328	436	672
(*b*) ..	704	88	296	912
(*c*) ..	426	53	574	947
(*d*) ..	889	118	111	882
Cuttack				
Total ..	579	81	421	919
(*a*) ..	512	89	488	911
(*b*) ..	683	27	317	973
(*c*) ..	471	27	529	973
(*d*) ..	653	112	347	888
Mayurbhanj				
Total ..	601	443	399	557
(*a*) ..	594	457	406	543
(*b*) ..	629	93	371	907
(*c*) ..	611	137	389	863
(*d*) ..	812	195	188	805
Balasore				
Total ..	574	62	426	938
(*a*) ..	486	67	514	933
(*b*) ..	703	20	297	980
(*c*) ..	529	41	471	959
(*d*) ..	675	208	325	792

Note—1: Males and Females under each educational level are 1,000

2: (*a*)=Illiterate, (*b*)=Literate (without educational level), (*c*)=Primary or Junior Basic, (*d*)=Matriculation and above

30. The educational standards are restricted to four categories only in the rural areas. The distribution per 1,000 of total population in each sex by the educational standards discloses that 427 male and 710 female non-workers are illiterate, 298 males and 925 females are literate without any educational level, 435 males and 892 females have attained Primary or Junior Basic standard and 254 males and 831 females are Matriculates and above. These proportions indicate that larger number of females in each of the educational categories are non-workers. The male non-workers under Primary or Junior Basic and the literate female non-workers without any educational level have the highest proportions.

Distribution of total population of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas, 1961

31. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of the State is furnished in the statement below:

State	Educational Levels	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(*a*) Illiterate ..	670	925	630	979	734	905
	(*b*) Literate (without educational level)	284	69	326	19	217	88
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	40	6	37	2	45	–
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	6	N	7	N	4	N

The above figures illustrate the poor standards of literacy prevailing in the villages. 630 males and 979 females out of 1,000 of each sex among workers are illiterate while the corresponding figures of non-workers stand at 734 and 905 respectively. Thus illiteracy is rampant in rural areas. 326 male, 19 female workers and 217 male, 88 female non-workers per 1,000 are literate without any educational level, that is, they are just capable of reading and writing simple letters. 37 male, 2 female workers and 45 male, 7 female non-workers have passed the Primary or Junior Basic standards, while 7 male workers and 4 male non-workers are Matriculates. The following statement shows the distribution by educational standards in the rural areas of each district:

STATEMENT XI.11

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among Workers and Non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of districts, 1961

Name of Districts	Educational levels	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Kalahandi ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	813	978	788	992	856	972
	(b)	157	18	185	7	109	23
	(c)	28	4	24	1	34	5
	(d)	2	N	3	N	1	N
Koraput ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	886	982	879	995	900	972
	(b)	105	17	110	5	95	27
	(c)	7	1	9	N	5	1
	(d)	2	N	2	N	N	N
Sambalpur ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	647	926	616	963	707	899
	(b)	284	64	315	32	226	87
	(c)	63	10	62	5	64	14
	(d)	6	N	7	N	3	N
Bolangir ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	768	968	736	987	829	959
	(b)	206	30	236	12	148	38
	(c)	24	2	25	1	22	3
	(d)	2	N	3	N	1	N
Baudh-Khondmals ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	690	960	653	982	760	939
	(b)	273	37	304	16	215	57
	(c)	32	3	36	2	24	4
	(d)	5	N	7	N	1	N
Ganjam ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	666	934	605	976	758	902
	(b)	311	65	373	23	218	96
	(c)	18	1	16	1	21	2
	(d)	5	N	6	N	3	N
Sundargarh ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	752	942	744	967	765	927
	(b)	200	51	204	26	193	67
	(c)	42	7	43	7	39	6
	(d)	6	N	9	N	3	N
Dhenkanal ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	619	926	561	970	704	913
	(b)	319	67	371	27	243	79
	(c)	56	7	60	3	50	8
	(d)	6	N	8	N	3	N
Puri ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	561	884	488	958	669	876
	(b)	406	112	483	40	291	120
	(c)	27	4	21	2	35	4
	(d)	6	N	8	N	5	N
Keonjhar ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	714	945	688	986	751	926
	(b)	207	38	249	11	147	50
	(c)	72	16	52	3	100	23
	(d)	7	1	11	N	2	1

Note—(a)=Illiterate, (b)=Literate (without educational level), (c)=Primary or Junior Basic, (d)=Matriculation and above

STATEMENT X.11

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among Workers and Non-Workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of districts. 1961—*concld.*

Name of Districts	Educational levels	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-Workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Cuttack ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	558	873	493	958	646	865
	(b)	393	119	464	39	296	127
	(c)	40	8	33	3	51	8
	(d)	9	N	10	N	7	N
Mayurbhanj ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	773	961	764	991	788	938
	(b)	142	27	148	5	132	43
	(c)	80	12	81	4	78	19
	(d)	5	N	7	N	2	N
Balasore ..	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a)	547	880	463	957	660	875
	(b)	387	111	474	36	270	116
	(c)	56	9	52	6	63	9
	(d)	10	N	11	1	7	N

32. The illiterates in both sexes constitute the majority in all districts. The comparative figures disclose that the proportion of literates among male workers is more than among the non-workers. In regard to females, the position is otherwise. The proportion of illiterate non-workers in both sexes exceeds the State average in seven districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj while it is below that of the State in the four districts of Sambalpur, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore. The proportion of non-working male illiterates in Ganjam and female illiterates in Dhenkanal are above that of the State.

Distribution of the Scheduled Caste non-workers of each sex by the Educational Standard in the State

33. Table SC-I supplies the data regarding the educational qualification of the Scheduled Caste non-workers. The distribution of 1,000 of each sex and educational standard among the non-workers of Scheduled Castes in the State is furnished in the statement below:

Educational Standard	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All standards ..	1,000	1,000	212	50	6	N	N	N	782	950
Illiterate ..	1,000	1,000	93	31	5	N	N	N	902	969
Literate (without educational Level) ..	1,000	1,000	778	577	6	1	1	N	215	422
Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,000	1,000	770	564	36	4	5	..	189	432
Matriculation and above ..	1,000	1,000	624	385	171	38	40	..	165	577

The proportion of male full-time students under the three educational levels, literates without educational level, Primary or Junior Basic, and Matriculation and above is the highest of all categories of non-workers. The female full-time students constitute the largest proportion under two educational levels, literates without educational standard and Primary or Junior Basic. The proportion of illiterates of both sexes under 'Others' exceeds 900 out of 1,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Persons unemployed

34. In tabulating the classes of non-workers according to their eight-fold activities, separate information regarding the unemployed persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work has been collected in respect of all age-groups beyond 14 years and presented in the Table B-VIII Part A and Part B for urban and rural areas respectively. The following absolute figures give an idea about the problem of unemployment in rural and urban areas of the State and districts:

State/District	Seeking employment for the first time				Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Orissa ..	10,709	117	4,138	131	2,742	155	1,884	76
Kalahandi ..	308	2	71	..	55	1	13	..
Koraput ..	365	15	241	14	231	3	67	1
Sambalpur ..	469	15	509	13	116	37	148	..
Bolangir ..	169	..	90	..	58	1	11	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	78	1	27	..	19	3	18	1
Ganjam ..	1,066	4	359	39	453	2	88	1
Sundargarh ..	183	9	763	14	95	2	1,000	1
Dhenkanal ..	544	1	18	..	81	8	151	..
Puri ..	1,180	20	519	..	244	37	132	..
Keonjhar ..	262	7	160	23	98	2	102	18
Cuttack ..	4,096	20	993	25	582	12	130	5
Mayurbhanj ..	579	22	118	..	122	36	17	1
Balasore ..	1,410	1	270	3	588	11	7	48

The unemployed persons constitute 2·3 per cent of the male non workers in the urban areas and 0·4 per cent in rural areas, of whom 1·6 per cent in urban and 0·3 per cent in rural areas are seeking employment for the first time. Unemployment among females is negligible as it is below 0·05 per cent in urban and less than 0·01 per cent in rural areas of the respective female non-workers.

Distribution of unemployed persons

35. The distribution of total of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in cities and urban areas of the districts are worked out in the following statement :

City and District	Unemployed		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cuttack City ..	1,000	1,000	902	880	98	120
Kalahandi ..	1,000	..	845	..	155	..
Koraput ..	1,000	1,000	782	933	218	67
Sambalpur ..	1,000	1,000	775	1,000	225	..
Bolangir ..	1,000	..	891	..	109	..
Baudh-Khondmals ..	1,000	1,000	600	..	400	1,000
Ganjam ..	1,000	1,000	803	975	197	25
Sundargarh ..	1,000	1,000	433	933	567	67
Dhenkanal ..	1,000	..	107	..	893	..
Puri ..	1,000	..	797	..	203	..
Keonjhar ..	1,000	1,000	611	561	389	439
Cuttack ..	1,000	1,000	884	833	116	167
Mayurbhanj ..	1,000	1,000	874	..	126	1,000
Balasore ..	1,000	1,000	975	59	25	941

The distribution for Cuttack city shows that 902 out of 1,000 of the male unemployeds are seeking employment for the first time and the remaining 98 who were employed previously are looking for jobs. The corresponding figures for female unemployeds are 880 and 120.

36. The figures in respect of the female unemployeds in the urban areas of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Puri districts are nil. Koraput, Ganjam, Sundargarh and Cuttack districts have similar pattern of distribution with larger proportion seeking employment for the first time and small number of persons out of employment but seeking work. The proportions in Keonjhar district indicate 561 out of 1,000 in the first category of unemployed and 439 in the second category, a type of distribution which is not found in any other district. While all the females unemployeds in urban areas of Sambalpur district are in search of jobs for the first time, opposite is the case with regard to Baudh-Khondmals and Mayurbhanj districts. In Balasore district, the proportion of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work is 941 per 1,000 and only 59 are looking for employment for the first time. Seasonal employment of females may be responsible for this type of distribution.

37. The urban distribution of male unemployeds in the nine districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Garjam, Puri, Cuttack, Mayurbhanj and Balasore shows that proportions varying between 775 to 975 per 1,000 are in search of earning livelihood for the first time while a small ratio of 'out of employment' persons are seeking appointments. In Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts, the gap between the respective proportions are narrow while the reverse is found in Dhenkanal district. The two districts named last have the peculiar distribution of a large number of persons employed before but now out of employment. Seasonal employment in different industrial categories appears to be partly responsible for a feature like this.

Distribution of persons seeking employment for the first time of each sex and age-group among the educational standards, 1961

38. Persons belonging to urban areas and seeking employment for the first time constitute a large majority. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group by their educational standards is given in the following statement:

STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications, 1961

City/District (Urban) with Educational Levels	Age-groups											
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cuttack City												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.
Illiterate ..	163	500	233	714	98	285	109	500	200	500	189	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	364	91	385	..	312	143	315	167	311	..	505	..
Primary or Junior Basic	244	137	230	143	286	143	261	167	245	..	162	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	183	136	152	..	221	286	217	..	200	500	126	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	4	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	31	136	..	143	54	143	65	166	22	..	18	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	11	..	..	..	22	..	22	..	22	..	..	..
Engineering ..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	9	..	..	..	15	..	22	..	22	..	..	..
Kalahandi												
Total ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	57	..	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	507	..	318	..	526	..	643	..	833	..	500	..
Primary or Junior Basic	380	..	500	..	368	..	214	..	167	..	500	..
Matricualtion or Higher Secondary ..	42	..	..	..	53	..	143	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	14	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..			.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13
Koraput												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	174	572	196	..	135	..	222	1,000	..	500	304	857
Literate (without educational level) ..	270	214	287	500	180	500	334	..	667	..	217	143
Primary or Junior Basic..	295	143	241	..	404	500	333	..	133	500	131	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	236	71	276	500	..	..	74	..	200	..	348	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	21	..	..	..	45	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	234	538	221	..	156	..	224	500	317	1,000	333	750
Literate (without educational level) ..	377	231	422	1,000	347	333	382	500	600	..	362	..
Primary or Junior Basic..	202	77	214	..	204	..	210	..	195	..	181	250
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	163	154	136	..	245	667	158	..	122	..	105	..
University degree ..	22	..	7	..	48	..	13	..	..	..	19	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

City/District (Urban) with Educational Levels	Total		Age-groups									
			15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Bolangir							
Total ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	100	..	32	..	104	..	..	..	143	..	267	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	578	..	645	..	552	..	750	..	714	..	333	..
Primary or Junior Basic	200	..	258	..	172	..	125	..	143	..	200	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	78	..	65	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	33	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Baudh-Khondmals							
Total ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	37	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	408	..	364	..	429	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Primary or Junior Basic	296	..	363	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	183	..	182	..	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	37	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	37	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1 ..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Ganjam							
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	253	513	231	500	225	556	291	750	182	..	360	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	432	308	455	375	442	222	327	250	500	1,000	440	500
Primary or Junior Basic ..	117	77	140	125	72	..	145	..	91	..	140	500
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	142	77	132	..	180	167	164	..	136	..	60	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	11	..	17	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	42	..	25	..	63	..	73	..	46	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma	3	25	..	..	..	55	..	..	45	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	25	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
					Sundargarh							
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	410	643	385	1,000	67	250	330	667	758	1,000	374	667
Literate (without educational level) ..	264	143	487	..	33	250	505	333	234	..	530	..
Primary or Junior Basic	101	143	128	..	197	250	134	..	4	..	96	333
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	225	71	..	..	703	250	31	..	4	..	..	..
					Dhenkanal							
Total ..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	167	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	200	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	500	..	..	..	334	..	800	..	..	..	400	..
Primary or Junior Basic	222	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	111	..	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	100	..

STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

City/District (Urban) with Educational Levels	Total		Age-groups 15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Puri												
Total ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	160	..	200	..	109	..	115	..	172	..	282	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	395	..	429	..	344	..	460	..	344	..	451	..
Primary or Junior Basic	273	..	219	..	307	..	276	..	328	..	211	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	139	..	152	..	203	..	92	..	78	..	56	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	6	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree or diploma ..	23	..	..	..	16	..	57	..	62	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Others ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Keonjhar												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	31	913	..	818	..	1,000	..	1,000	36	1,000	..	1,000
Literate (without educational level) ..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428	..	1,000	..
Primary or Junior Basic	219	87	..	182	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..
Cuttack												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate ..	170	480	234	625	112	250	90	500	164	500	245	1,000
Literate (without educational level) ..	360	80	75	..	309	125	336	167	343	..	475	..
Primary or Junior Basic	249	120	234	125	289	125	295	167	209	..	161	..
Matricualtion or Higher Secondary ..	181	200	157	125	221	375	205	..	224	500	98	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	3	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	27	120	..	125	46	125	49	166	30	..	21	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	10	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	30	..	..	..
Engineering ..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Others ..	7	..	..	..	11	..	17	..	15	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*concld.*

City/District (Urban) with Educational Levels	Total		Age-groups							
			15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mayurbhanj												
Total ..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	398	..	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	221	..	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	237	..	121	..	1,000	..	167	..	200	..	529	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	144	..	24	..	..	..	833	..	8000	..	353	..
Balasore												
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
Illiterate ..	63	..	40	..	87	..	87	..	..	..	118	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	393	..	500	..	289	..	174	..	385	..	412	..
Primary or Junior Basic	326	667	270	..	365	..	304	1,000	385	1,000	353	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	148	333	90	..	173	1,000	348	..	115	..	117	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	37	..	50	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
University degree ..	33	..	..	..	48	..	87	..	77	..	..	..

Note : The educational levels for which nil figures have been returned in all the age-groups of both the sexes are omitted.

49. The examination on the basis of educational standards bears out that 163 males and 500 females out of 1,000 of each sex seeking employment for the first time in Cuttack city are illiterate and the maximum proportion in both sexes are found in age-group 15—19. There are 364 males and 91 females who are literate without any educational level. While even distribution of males in all the age-groups is found, the females are concentrated in the age-groups 20—24 and 25—29. The disposition of 244 males and 137 females who have attained the standard of Primary or Junior Basic does not disclose abnormalities in different age-groups except the absence of females in the age-groups 30—34 and 35+ and the slightly lower proportion of the males in the age-group 35+. Matriculates who constitute 183 males and 136 females are found in larger proportion in the age-group 20—24 and 30—34 of both the sexes while the females in other age-groups are nil. The proportions in other educational levels are comparatively negligible. While shortage of technical personnel is a usual experience, 11 out of 1,000 male unemployed are technical degree-holders of whom 2 are Engineers. As these Engineers are found in the age-group 20—24, it is likely that they may be waiting for their appointment after taking their degrees at the time of enumeration.

40. The six districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir, Baudh-Khondmals, Dhenkanal, Puri and Mayurbhanj have the common feature of absence of female unemployed persons. But some extent of difference is found in the distribution of the unemployed males having different educational levels in each of these districts. Kalahandi, Bolangir and Puri districts have similar pattern of distribution under the two educational levels, namely, literate without any educational level and Primary or Junior Basic in spite of variations in the actual proportions of each age-group.

Distribution of persons employed before but now out of employment of each sex and age-group among the educational standards, 1961

41. The distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work by their educational qualifications is given in the following statement for the urban areas. The age-groups of persons employed before but now out of employment have been elaborated to include the age-groups of 25—34, 35—44, 45—59 and 60+ in order to give a comprehensive idea of the trends of unemployment in the urban areas.

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
Cuttack City								
Total ..	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..
Illiterate ..	M	153	250	100	48	230	143	400
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note—'Age not stated' has been omitted as the figures are small.
M=Male
F=Female

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
Cuttack City—*concld.*								
Literate (without educational level) ..	M	412	500	500	333	231	500	400
	F	333	..	500	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic ..	M	200	167	250	238	231	143	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	M	176	83	150	238	154	214	200
	F	667	..	500	1,000	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	M	12	..	..	48	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma ..	M	47	..	..	95	154	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	M	12	..	..	47	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	M	35	..	..	48	154	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi								
Total ..	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	F	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate ..	M	77	..	..	..	..	333	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	M	308	..	667	667	..	..	..
	F	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic ..	M	384	1,000	..	333	1,000	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	M	154	..	..	..	..	667	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..		..
University degree ..	M	77	...	333	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
Koraput								
Total ..	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate ..	M	194	334	105	143	334	375	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level) ..	M	284	333	263	238	333	250	500
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic ..	M	313	222	421	333	333	250	..
	F	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	M	194	111	211	238	..	125	500
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree ..	M	15	..	..	48	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sambalpur								
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	162	77	158	514	125	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	M	540	692	316	229	750	754	250
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	230	154	421	200	125	176	625
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	61	77	53	57	..	70	125
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree	M	7	..	52	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels	..	Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
				Bolangir				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	91	..	..	..	500	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	273	..	..	200	500	..	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	545	1,000	1,000	600	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	91	..	..	200	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Baudh-Khondmals				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Illiterate	M	278	..	571	..	..	..	1,000
	F	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	1,000
Literate(without educational level)	M	166	..	..	143	1,000	1,000	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	278	1,000	286	286	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	278	..	143	571	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Ganjam				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	148	214	118	136	143	125	200
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	557	500	353	636	571	688	600
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	148	214	59	136	143	187	200
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels	..	Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
				Ganjam—*concld.*				
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	102	72	294	46	143	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	M	34	..	176	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree	M	11	..	..	46	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Sundargarh				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	468	270	451	677	796	409	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	131	162	125	194	122	227	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	169	243	177	129	41	91	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	232	325	247	..	41	273	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Dhenkanal				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	225	200	196	263	412	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate (without educational level)	M	265	350	217	263	118	250	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	357	275	456	369	353	250	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	126	175	87	79	117	375	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	M	7	..	22	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree	M	20	..	22	26	..	125	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI. 13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
				Puri				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illiterate	M	220	..	83	133	304	256	143
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	235	222	667	133	174	209	286
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	144	333	..	466	43	93	428
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	204	445	..	67	435	47	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma not equal to degree	M	45	..	167	67	44	..	143
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	M	144	..	83	67	..	395	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
University degree	M	8	..	..	67	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Keonjhar				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..
Illiterate	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	490	489	..	444	576	..	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	382	444	..	..	424	1,000	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	128	67	..	556	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI. 13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*contd.*

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
				Cuttack				
Total	M	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	–	..	1,000
Illiterate	M	269	231	167	342	409	105	375
	F	400	..	..	500	–	–	1,000
Literate (without educational level)	M	269	461	333	184	137	368	250
	F	200	..	500	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	277	231	400	237	227	316	125
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	139	77	100	158	136	158	250
	F	400	..	500	500	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	M	15	..	..	26	..	53	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma	M	31	..	..	53	91	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	M	8	..	..	26	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	M	15	..	..	27	46	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	M	8	..	..	..	45	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Mayurbhanj				
Total	M	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
Literate(without educational level)	M	118	..	..	250	..	..	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	882	..	1,000	750	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI. 13

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work and between the various educational qualifications, 1961—*concld.*

Educational levels		Age-groups						
		Total	15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
		Balasore						
Total	M	1,000	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
	F	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Literate(without educational level)	M	857	..	..	..	500	1,000	1,000
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary or Junior Basic	M	143	..	..	..	500	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	750	929	875	857	625	714	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	125	71	125	..	250	..	500
University degree	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	104	..	..	143	125	143	500
Technical degree or diploma	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	21	..	..	..	..	143	..
Teaching	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	21	..	..	..	..	143	..

42. The study of educational levels shows that 153 out of 1,000 of the males are illiterate in Cuttack city and are distributed in all the age-groups. While the female illiterates are nil, the literates without educational level in the age-group 20—24 and Matriculates in the age-groups 20—24 and 25—34 point to the restricted nature of their unemployment. Male literates without educational level, who constitute the largest proportion, are recorded in every age-group. Primary or Junior Basic has lower proportions than the previous category in all the ag -groups except 60+, while matrics are seen in every age-group. Non-technical diploma-holders in the age-group 25—34 and Technical diploma-holders in the age-groups 25—34 and 35—44 of the male sex are characteristic of the unemployment problen. in the city.

43. Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Dhenkanal and Puri districts have the common feature of the absence of unemployed females in all the age-groups. The distribution of males in each age-group according to educational qualification varies from district to district, having no uniformity.

Unemployment

44. The analysis by age-groups and educational standards regarding the proportionate distribution of the unemployed persons in the urban areas as

given in the Statements XI.12 and XI.13 gives the picture of unemployment. The two age-groups 15—19 and 20—24 constitute a stage in which there may be nothing unusual on the part of anyone to look for jobs. 2,354 males and 72 females are seeking jobs for the first time. There are also 1,208 males and 40 females employed before but now out of employment who are in these age-groups and are looking for employment according to the Table B-VIII Part A. 1,784 males and 59 females above the age of 25 are in search of employment for the first time and 676 males and 36 females employed before are now out of employment. While unemployment in the age-groups 15—24 is a normal feature, the real struggle for securing livelihood begins in the case of persons above the age of 25. However, their number is comparatively less than those in the earlier age-group. Persons employed before but now out of employment at the time of enumeration are in most cases seasonal workers. The educational levels up to Matriculation do not exhibit any abnormality as the figures are not high. But the unemployment of university degree holders and technical diploma or degree holders gives a disquieting picture, particularly in the contest of shortage of this category of man power. The extent of their unemployment in the State is illustrated by the following figures extracted from Table B-VIII Part A.

Educational level	Persons seeking employment for the first time				Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work			
	15—24		25+		15—24		25+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	8	..	1	..	5	..	4	..
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	12	..	3	..	2	2	20	4
University degree holders ..	50	2	33	1	3	..	5	5
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree ..	7	1	7	..	..	..	4	1
Engineering ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Medicine ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
Others ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..

The technical diploma holders, non-technical diploma holders and university degree holders are mostly found in the urban areas of Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts. Of the four unemployed engineers, three are in Cuttack district and one in Baudh-Khondmals district. One lady doctor in Ganjam district and one male doctor in Cuttack district are without employment. One female with a teaching degree in Balasore district, two males in Cuttack and one male each in the districts of Ganjam and Sambalpur with the same degree are recorded as seeking jobs. Eight males with other technical degrees in Cuttack district and one in Puri district are in the same category. It may be that they have not been able to secure employment in accordance with their choice or that they do not like to go out of their home towns which might have contributed to their unemployment at the time of enumeration.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

INTRODUCTORY

Pattern of Economy

The economy of the State is distinguished by potentially rich resources. The coastal plains, consisting of the administrative districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri and the plains area of Ganjam district, contain extensive areas suitable for agriculture. Formed largely of deltaic alluvial soil and well watered by a good river system, it normally yields good crops. There are good bits of plain land in the interior area also. The Northern Plateau has undulating land surface not so well suited for agriculture as the coastal plains. It has, however, extensive occurrences of economic minerals,such as,iron, coal, manganese, limestone, dolomite, chromite, bauxite, etc. The mining activities of the State are extensively carried out in this area. The areas in the north and the west are full of well-grown forests. So are the Eastern Ghats. These areas provide good scope for forestry. In the western and southern areas of the State immense facilities for generation of electric power are available. A major portion of the industrial enterprises have been localized in this area. The centre of economic life of the State has started moving away from the coastal region towards the inland region, in a north-westerly direction.

2. The pattern of working and living of the people is broadly influenced by the aforesaid general factors. There are also certain historical and sociological determinants that impinge greatly on the economic characteristics. The coastal areas and Sambalpur district long enjoyed benefits of organized administration, particularly during the British period. Education and health services were much better attended to in these areas than in the princely States which merged with the older districts only in the post-independence days. A good bulk of the population of these princely States belong to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Communications and industries were till late in a backward state.

Varieties of Assets

3. Agriculture in the State yields mostly food-grains amongst which are counted paddy, wheat, gram, pulses, bajra, jawar, ragi, maize, small millets, tur or arhar and barley. Paddy is the major crop grown in the plains. Ragi and small millets are grown extensively in the hilly areas of inland region. Pulses, such as, Biri, Mung, Tur or Arhar grown during the Rabi season are also among the major crops. Among the cash crops, various oil-seeds, sugarcane, jute and some cotton are the important ones. Sugarcane is grown in suitable fertile plots throughout the State. Oil-seeds are also grown extensively.

4. The people practise a number of household industries, important ones amongst which are (*i*) cotton weaving in handlooms, (*ii*) manufacture of products of bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied matters, (*iii*) manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery, (*iv*) manufacture of sundry hardwares, (*v*) gold and silver jewellery, (*vi*) production of edible oils and fats other than hydrogenated oil and (*vii*) manufacture of wooden structurals and other goods. There are well demarcated artisan castes in the State, such as, weavers, carpenters, oilmen, potters, iron smiths, gold and silversmiths and others. The household industries generally veer round these traditional artisans, and to that extent, traditional immobility is to be found in them. Besides, tassar rearing and weaving is a good household industry amongst people of a few districts. Brass and bell-metal works, stone carving and toy making are also lucrative household industries.

5. A number of organized industries are also found in the State, registered under the Factories Act. Among such industries, rice mills, bidi factories and saw mills are by far the most numerous. Many of these are small units, but there are in existence a few large scale industrial units, such as, sugar mills, textile mills, paper mills, refractories, ferro-manganese plants, cement factory, aluminium works, printing presses, engineering works, steel tube mills, and steel mills. A good number of coal, manganese, iron-ore and other mines and a few power generating plants would also come under important industries of the State.

Wastage of Resources

6. With resources rich and variegated at their disposal, the people are regrettably prone to be indifferent in certain spheres of utilization. Land utilization in Orissa reveals considerable wastage. In 1960-61, only 37·2 per cent of total land area was under cultivation. Culturable wastes and fallows formed nearly 15·7 per cent of the total. Considerable areas under fruit growing and pastures and grazing for the livestock were not put to effective use, and as a result the per capita consumption of fruits, milk and milk products and meat in the State is among the lowest in the country.

7. A considerable wastage of human resource is also noticeable. Out of every 1,000 persons in the State, 437 are workers and 563 non-workers. Nearly, 73·8 per cent of workers were directly dependent on agriculture either as owning cultivators or hired labourers. There was obviously too great a pressure on agriculture. More often than not, the son took to agriculture just because his father had done so. Under ther circumstances, there cannot be any serious effort to tackle problems. Agriculture is becoming a less profitable proposition now than it was decades ago on account of population pressure, fragmentation, inefficiency in technique, lack of capital, low productivity and many other factors mutually reinforcing one another. The invariable result is low yield which is one form of wastage. Moreover, the lack of round-the-year utilization of man power is another form of wastage in agricultural employment.

8. Similar wastage of man power and of natural resources is seen in many other fields of industry, trade and commerce. Certain amount of caste rigidity is responsible for occupational immobility Traditional outlook perpetuates the continuity of obsolete techniques in household industries. In this manner, irrational attitudes govern large areas of economy resulting in wastage of the country's resources in various fields.

9. With these facts briefly stated in order to enable a general understanding of the structure of economy of Orissa, a few specific aspects will be examined in greater detail in three Parts. Part A will deal with the people engaged in production in the State. Investment and outlay on productive resources in the State during the period of ten years, 1951 to 1961 will be studied in Part B, whereas Part C will contain matters about the output and income generated during the same period.

PART A

PEOPLE ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION

Scheme of Study

Production of goods and services has reference to that part of the population which is at work. or more appropriately which is employable and belongs to the productive age-group of say, 14 to 59 years. The picture of the working people in the State may be studied in different shreds. Firstly, their relationship to the total population as distributed in different age-groups and varying from district to district may be examined. In the second place, the distribution of total working force by industrial sectors may be worked out over several Census years. This would indicate the pattern of shift from one to another industrial category. Lastly, the total working force may be distributed according to the districts and the district working force in each case may be distributed according to sectors.

STATEMENT XII. 1

Percentage of working force to population in respective four age-groups, 1961

State/ District	Age-groups				
	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total of 15—59
Orissa ..	**9·45**	**65·76**	**70·78**	**46·38**	**67·82**
Kalahandi ..	14·75	69·68	73·17	41·86	71·03
Koraput ..	16·76	75·93	80·18	55·11	77·54
Sambalpur ..	10·15	75·92	82·08	53·95	78·59
Bolangir ..	13·68	71·33	75·93	50·07	73·22
Baudh-Khondmals..	14·22	84·48	86·62	54·88	85·40
Ganjam ..	11·50	76·08	80·75	52·31	78·03
Sundargarh..	12·72	75·31	79·02	51·35	76·70
Dhenkanal..	7·77	65·60	70·81	45·15	67·73
Puri ..	5·69	51·58	58·15	41·69	54·34
Keonjhar ..	10·05	71·78	74·58	45·12	72·86
Cuttack ..	3·20	48·82	56·70	39·42	52·22
Mayurbhanj..	13·13	81·47	83·49	49·04	82·25
Balasore ..	3·01	48·28	56·77	41·48	51·73

Workers in different age-groups

2. Nearly one-tenth of the population in age-group 0—14 years is included in the working force of the State. In four districts, the percentage of such young workers is less than the State average. These districts are Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Dhenkanal. The remaining 9 districts have a high percentage of workers, the highest occurring in Koraput, Kalahandi and Baudh-Khondmals. Generally speaking, economically backward districts have higher percentage of young persons at work.

3. In the combined age-group 15—59 are to be seen the maximum number of workers constituting nearly two-thirds of the total population of this age-group. The State average is 67·82 per cent. The coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri have, however, lower percentage of workers ranging between 52 and 54 per cent. The districts with the lowest percentage of workers incidentally happen to be the districts with the highest density of population. The principal reason of such low percentage of workers in coastal districts is that on account of prevailing social custom, female participation is exceedingly small. The districts where female participation is high show high percentage of workers, such as, Baudh-Khondmals and other districts in the inland region of the State.

4. The age-group 60+ has surprisingly a large percentage of workers constituting 46·38 per cent of the population in that age-group in the State. It appears that with the increase in the average expectation of life in the State, the limit of working age has risen beyond 60 years. Moreover, the definition of 'worker' as adopted in the Census of 1961 includes persons who supervise any type of economic activity. Those old men who are

capable of supervising either household industry or cultivation, etc., even though they might not move out of their houses, have been counted as workers. These circumstances have contributed to a large number of persons above 60 years of age to be classified as workers. It is not an unwelcome feature, because such old men are doing their best to add to the economic resources of the country.

STATEMENT XII. 2

Working force by industrial sectors, 1901—1961, Orissa

(Figures for 1941 not available)

Year	Total workers	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Goods producing sector (Col. 3+4)	Tertiary sector
1961 ..	7,661,529 (100)	5,761,586 (75·20)	680,148 (8·88)	6,441,734 (84·08)	1,219,795 (15·92)
1951 ..	5,471,179 (100)	3,975,121 (72·65)	480,213 (8·78)	4,455,334 (81·43)	1,015,845 (18·57)
1931 ..	5,709,673 (100)	3,894,090 (68·20)	483,537 (8·47)	4,377,627 (76·67)	1,332,046 (23·33)
1921 ..	5,145,023 (100)	3,803,517 (73·93)	585,789 (11·38)	4,389,306 (85·31)	755,717 (14·69)
1911 ..	4,930,571 (100)	3,656,188 (74·15)	540,599 (10·97)	4,196,787 (85·12)	733,784 (14·88)
1901 ..	3,746,742 (100)	2,289,309 (61·10)	499,167 (13·32)	2,788,476 (74·42)	958,266 (25·58)

N. B.—The percentages of distribution are noted inside brackets below absolute figures.

Relative inter-sectoral shifts

5. From the above statement, it appears that the total working force in the State has more than doubled itself in the period from 1901—1961. The general population increase during the period was limited to 70·33 per cent only. It would further appear that the total working force increased consistently from 1901—1931. Figures for 1941 Census are not available, but there was a decline in 1951. The decline was temporary, as it was more than compensated by a great increase in 1961.

6. There has been a progressive increase in the working force engaged in the primary sector. In the secondary sector, there was decline during the period 1921—1951. In case of these two goods producing sectors, as well as in the total, the increase in the working force has been very remarkable during the last decade, when it was an increase of a little less than half of its previous level. The tertiary sector has a chequered history of growth. There was a fall in 1911. It increased thereafter till 1931. There was again a decline in 1951, after which it has a sizeable increase.

7. The preponderance of the primary sector among all the sectors is apparent. In comparison with its great bulk, the secondary sector slips into insignificance. The tertiary sector, however, engaged a more impressive working force. This is the pattern that obtained in 1961. In 1901 this pattern was of a low order tipping the scale in favour of tertiary and secondary sectors. By the next Census year, primary sector grew by a big margin, whereas the increase in secondary sector was slow and there was a big decline in

tertiary sector. All the three sectors increased in next ten years (1921), this time the tertiary sector by the lowest margin. In 1931, tertiary sector had a big rise, primary sector a very small rise and the secondary sector a big decline. The pattern of relative shifts appear to have undergone a fundamental change here. It meant absolute declines in spheres of mining, household industries and organized industries. At the same breath, there was very little absolute rise in primary sector. The big rise in services sector implied economic superfluity. It led to deterioration, for 20 years later in 1951, the total working force had declined, despite a good increase in total population. The working force in the primary sector increased but little ; those in the secondary and tertiary sectors declined. There were epidemics, famine and economic depression in this period. But the position was reversed after 1951. The big rise in different sectors in the last decade was largely due to efforts of planned development. The preponderance of the agricultural sector continued as before. The secondary sector has had very slow increases since 1931 and has not yet recouped its relative position held in the earlier decades of the century. Tertiary sector has lost invariably to the gain of primary sector.

STATEMENT XII. 3

Distribution of working force by districts, 1961

(*a*) Absolute number of each category
(*b*) Percentage

State/District		Total	Primary Sector: I	Primary Sector: II	Primary Sector: III (excluding mining and quarrying)	Primary Sector: Total for primary sector	Secondary: III (mining and quarrying only)	Secondary: IV	Secondary: V	Secondary: VI	Secondary: IX (Gas and electric supply only)	Secondary: Total for secondary sector	Tertiary Sector: VII	Tertiary Sector: VIII	Tertiary Sector: IX (except gas and electric supply)	Tertiary Sector: Total for tertiary sector		State/District
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
Orissa	(*a*)	**7,661,529**	**4,353,012**	**1,303,511**	**105,063**	**5,761,586**	**26,933**	**530,809**	**86,197**	**30,858**	**5,351**	**680,148**	**147,462**	**51,716**	**1,020,617**	**1,219,795**	(*a*)	**Orissa**
	(*b*)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	(*b*)	
Kalahandi	(*a*)	458,968	270,512	96,117	2,435	369,064	18	26,803	893	533	42	28,289	6,060	670	54,885	61,615	(*a*)	Kalahandi
	(*b*)	5·99	6·21	7·37	2·32	6·41	0·07	5·05	1·04	1·73	0·79	4·16	4·11	1·29	5·38	5·05	(*b*)	
Koraput	(*a*)	809,887	486,464	153,618	10,867	650,949	370	29,154	4,453	1,668	589	36,234	10,412	2,446	109,826	122,704	(*a*)	Koraput
	(*b*)	10·57	11·18	11·78	10·34	11·30	1·37	5·49	5·17	5·41	11·01	5·33	7·06	4·77	10·76	10·06	(*b*)	
Sambalpur	(*a*)	789,121	446,610	132,382	3,953	582,945	843	73,847	8,349	3,641	1,254	87,931	10,243	4,059	104,243	118,545	(*a*)	Sambalpur
	(*b*)	10·30	10·26	10·16	3·76	10·12	3·13	13·91	9·68	11·80	23·38	12·93	6·95	7·85	10·21	9·72	(*b*)	
Bolangir	(*a*)	514,842	307,982	93,925	2,435	404,342	48	41,689	998	651	146	43,532	6,725	1,909	58,334	66,968	(*a*)	Bolangir
	(*b*)	6·72	7·07	7·21	2·32	7·02	0·18	7·85	1·16	2·11	2·73	6·40	4·56	3·69	5·72	5·49	(*b*)	
Baudh-Khondmals	(*a*)	290,151	186,246	38,749	3,553	228,548	109	16,656	345	402	60	17,572	4,138	257	39,636	44,031	(*a*)	Baudh-Khondmals
	(*b*)	3·79	4·28	2·97	3·38	3·97	0·40	3·14	0·40	1·30	1·12	2·58	2·81	0·50	3·88	3·61	(*b*)	
Ganjam	(*a*)	921,549	456,705	170,052	24,930	651,687	438	69,240	9,115	2,367	379	81,539	27,533	4,768	156,022	188,328	(*a*)	Ganjam
	(*b*)	12·03	10·49	13·05	23·73	11·31	1·63	13·04	10·57	7·87	7·08	11·99	18·67	9·22	15·29	15·44	(*b*)	
Sundargarh	(*a*)	383,029	214,829	44,316	1,417	260,562	4,164	15,948	21,567	5·976	726	48,381	7,025	7,060	60,001	74,086	(*a*)	Sundargarh
	(*b*)	5·00	4·93	3·40	1·35	4·52	15·46	3·01	25·02	19·37	13·57	7·11	4·76	13·65	5·88	6·07	(*b*)	
Dhenkanal	(*a*)	425,260	249,307	62,022	2,561	313,890	1,659	43,100	1,126	699	67	46,651	4,991	763	58,965	64,719	(*a*)	Dhenkanal
	(*b*)	5·55	5·73	4·76	2·44	5·45	6·16	8·12	1·31	2·26	1·25	6·86	3·38	1·47	5·78	5·31	(*b*)	
Puri	(*a*)	649,026	346,942	97,115	21,213	465,270	1,532	52,062	8,264	3,170	838	65,866	21,613	7,275	89,002	117,890	(*a*)	Puri
	(*b*)	8·47	7·97	7·45	20·19	8·07	5·69	9·81	9·59	10·27	15·66	9·68	14·66	14·07	8·72	9·67	(*b*)	
Keonjhar	(*a*)	334,911	221,368	49,933	7,594	278,895	7,846	15,887	1,366	738	43	25,880	2,317	2,941	24,878	30,136	(*a*)	Keonjhar
	(*b*)	4·37	5·09	3·83	7·23	4·84	29·13	2·99	1·58	2·39	0·80	3·81	1·57	5·69	2·44	2·47	(*b*)	
Cuttack	(*a*)	1,007,267	513,179	136,231	12,009	661,419	1,635	89,129	23,864	9,488	793	124,909	33,281	14,166	173,492	220,939	(*a*)	Cuttack
	(*b*)	13·15	11·79	10·45	11·43	11·48	6·07	16·79	27·68	30·75	14·82	18·36	22·57	27·39	17·00	18·11	(*b*)	
Mayurbhanj	(*a*)	623,718	358,601	162,358	7,554	528,513	8,266	38,454	1,092	658	336	48,806	4,186	1,649	40,564	46,399	(*a*)	Mayurbhanj
	(*b*)	8·14	8·24	12·45	7·19	9·17	30·69	7·25	1·27	2·13	6·28	7·18	2·84	3·19	3·97	3·80	(*b*)	
Balasore	(*a*)	453,500	294,267	66,693	4,542	365,502	5	18,840	4,765	867	81	24,558	8,938	3,733	50,769	63,440	(*a*)	Balasore
	(*b*)	5·92	6·76	5·12	4·32	6·34	0·02	3·55	5·53	2·81	1·01	3·61	6·06	7·22	4·97	5·20	(*b*)	

STATEMENT XII.4

Percentage distribution of working force by districts, 1961, all categories of each district being 100

State/District	Primary				Secondary							Tertiary			
	I	II	III (excluding mining and quarrying)	Total Primary	III mining and quarrying only	IV	V	VI	IX (Gas and electric supply only)	Total Secondary	VII	VIII	IX (excluding gas and electric supply)	Total Tertiary	Total for all sectors
Orissa ..	**56·82**	**17·01**	**1·37**	**75·20**	**0·35**	**6·93**	**1·13**	**0·40**	**0·07**	**8·88**	**1·92**	**0·68**	**13·32**	**15·92**	**100**
Kalahandi ..	58·94	20·94	0·53	80·41	N	5·84	0·19	0·12	0·01	6·16	1·32	0·15	11·96	13·43	100
Koraput ..	60·07	18·97	1·34	80·38	0·04	3·60	0·55	0·21	0·07	4·47	1·29	0·30	13·56	15·15	100
Sambalpur .	56·57	16·77	0·50	73·84	0·11	9·35	1·06	0·46	0·16	11·14	1·30	0·51	13·21	15·02	100
Bolangir ..	59·82	18·25	0·47	78·54	0·01	8·10	0·19	0·12	0·03	8·45	1·31	0·37	11·33	13·01	100
Baudh-Khondmals ..	64·19	13·36	1·22	78·77	0·04	5·74	0·12	0·14	0·02	6·06	1·42	0·09	13·66	15·17	100
Ganjam ..	49·56	18·45	2·71	70·72	0·05	7·51	0·99	0·26	0·04	8·85	2·99	0·51	16·93	20·43	100
Sundargarh ..	56·09	11·57	0·37	68·03	1·09	4·16	5·63	1·56	0·19	12·63	1·83	1·84	15·67	19·34	100
Dhenkanal ..	58·63	14·58	0·60	73·81	0·39	10·14	0·26	0·16	0·02	10·97	1·17	0·18	13·87	15·22	100
Puri ..	53·46	14·96	3·27	71·69	0·24	8·02	1·27	0·49	0·13	10·15	3·33	1·12	13·71	18·16	100
Keonjhar ..	66·10	14·91	2·26	83·27	2·34	4·75	0·41	0·22	0·01	7·73	0·69	0·88	7·43	9·00	100
Cuttack ..	50·95	13·53	1·19	65·67	0·16	8·85	2·37	0·94	0·08	12·40	3·30	1·41	17·22	21·93	100
Mayurbhanj ..	57·50	26·03	1·21	84·74	1·32	6·17	0·17	0·11	0·05	7·82	0·67	0·27	6·50	7·44	100
Balasore ..	64·89	14·71	1·00	80·60	N	4·15	1·05	0·19	0·02	5·41	1·97	0·82	11·20	13·99	100

Categorywise distribution of sectoral employments

8. Of the total working force in the State, cultivation claims the largest number of workers. Agricultural labour, and 'other services' excluding gas and electric supply engaged the second and the third highest number of workers respectively. Construction as an industrial category engaged the lowest number of workers. The absolute and percentage distribution of total working force among the 13 districts are also indicated in the Statement XII.3. Cuttack District has the highest number of workers, closely followed by Ganjam, whereas Baudh-Khondmals has the lowest number. The bulk of general population of districts has correspondingly influenced the total number of workers in them.

9. The total working force in the State or in each of the districts being taken as one hundred, its distribution in various industrial categories is indicated in the Statement XII.4. In order of percentage, the various industrial categories in Orissa may be arranged as follows : (*i*) cultivation, (*ii*) agricultural labour, (*iii*) other services excluding gas and electric supply, (*iv*) household industry, (*v*) other categories. This pattern is repeated in all the districts, except Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh and Cuttack, where the arrangement is slightly different. In Baudh-Khondmals the two categories in second and third positions above interchanged themselves, the difference in their denominations being slight. In Sundargarh, cultivation demands still the largest percentage. Next, however, comes the Category IX, i.e., 'other services' excluding gas and electric supply. Agricultural laborrers are the next most numerous, followed by those engaged in manufacturing industries other than household industries. This phenomenon is explainable by the fact of establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant in the last decade. A large number of workers, who would otherwise have been only agricultural labourers, have been engaged as factory hands in the Steel Plant and the Cement Factory, thereby raising the number in Category V. A shift from household industries to the Steel Plant and nearby factories is quite plausible. This very factor also led to employment of a large number of workers in other services of Category IX. In other words, without the Rourkela Steel Plant established, the picture of Sundargarh district would have been just the same as in the case of other districts and of the State as a whole. The case of Cuttack district is similar. Cultivation claims the highest percentage of workers here. The Category IX, excluding gas and electric supply agricultural labour, household industry, trade and commerce and manufacturing other than household industry come next in order. In this district several industrial units are to be found, some established long since and others in recent past. Most of them are localized at Cuttack, or round about the city, namely, in Chowdwar and Barang. Shifts from Category II to Category V are natural under these circumstances. A large number of Government Offices, including the High Court and the Medical College are located at Cuttack. A good number of colleges and schools are to be found in Cuttack district. These facts account for a considerable percentage of workers, as large as nearly one-third of those in cultivation to be found in Category IX in Cuttack district. As Cuttack city is an important centre of trade and commerce in the State, a good percentage of workers are to be found in Industrial Category VII. The deviating pattern of employment as seen in Cuttack and Sundargarh districts is the influence of industrialization and urbanization.

PART B

INVESTMENT AND OUTLAY DURING THE DECADE

The last decade was the country's first decade of planning, during which the two Five-Year Plans were executed. A prominent feature of the Plans was infusion of massive quantities of investment and outlay into the economy.

The two Plans

2. The First Five-Year Plan of India took over several projects worked out earlier and integrated them into a well-knit scheme of economic and social development. Due emphasis was laid on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, that aimed at creating the base for more rapid economic and industrial advancement in future. The Second Five-Year Plan aimed at larger investment production and employment. It laid special emphasis on development of basic and heavy industries. It also enhanced the key role of the public sector in economic development of the country.

3. The planning efforts in Orissa broadly fitted into a similar pattern. The State's efforts during the First Plan were just the beginning of things and bigger efforts were made in the Second Plan. The First Plan was largely designed to repair the damages caused by the war. The programmes taken up during the post-war period were mainly continued in this period. The Second Plan laid considerable emphasis on argicultural production. It provided for development and utilization of potentialities created earlier in the sphere of power generation and aimed at creating conditions favourable to the setting up of industries in the public as well as private sectors.

4. Beside outlays provided for in the State Plan, development expenditures were incurred outside the State Plan under centrally sponsored schemes executed in the State. Such expenditures were considerable during the First Plan period and were relatively small in the Second Plan period. However, against an expenditure nearly of Rs.18·42 crores in the State's First Plan, an amount of about Rs.86·59 crores was spent in the State's Second Plan. Increase in expenditure in the State's Second Plan over that in the First Plan was much less than the increase in India's Second Plan over that in the First Plan.

Investment-rates

5. Investment components of expenditure during the two Plans in the State are not directly indicated anywhere. These may be deduced. In the Third Five-Year Plan for India, the overall investment components of the expenditure of the two previous Plans have been stated. These are reproduced below:

STATEMENT XII.5

Outlay and investment in First and Second Plans, India

(at current prices : Rs. in crores)

Sector	First Plan	Second Plan	Total
Public sector outlay ..	1,960	4,600	6,560
Public sector investment	1,560	3,650	5,210
Private sector investment	1,800	3,100	4,900
Total investment ..	**3,360**	**6,750**	**1,0110**

6. The proportion of investment to outlay in the public sector during the First Plan is calculated from the above to be 79·59 : 100. In other words, out of every one hundred rupees spent during the First Plan, Rs. 79·59p. went towards forming capital, that was to generate production potential for years to come. The corresponding proportion of investment to public sector outlay during the Second Plan calculates to 79·35 : 100. The overall investment rates in the two Plans, therefore, broadly agree. The rates of investment in different sectors would naturally differ. The investment components of expenditure on heavy industries or power plants would not be similar to those of the outlays on social services or agriculture. No ready information is available as to investment-rates for different sectoral outlays. In the Second Five-Year Plan for India, the absolute investment components of the proposed outlays were indicated for various sectors. The proportions that the sectoral investments bear to the corresponding outlays and the overall investment bears to the total outlay are calculated from the aforesaid figures as in the statement below:

STATEMENT XII.6

Investment-outlay ratios in the Second Plan

Head of Development	Investment-outlay ratio (Original)
1 Agriculture and Community Development ..	59·51 : 100
(*i*) Agriculture ..	53·08 : 100
(*ii*) National Extension Service and Community Development ..	69·16 : 100
2 Irrigation and Power ..	94·52 : 100
(*i*) Irrigation and flood control ..	93·83 : 100
(*ii*) Power ..	95·32 : 100
3 Industries and Mining ..	88·76 : 100
(*i*) Large and medium industries and mining ..	97·10 : 100
(*ii*) Village and small scale industries	60·00 : 100
4 Transport and Communications ..	96·39 : 100
5 Social services ..	48·15 : 100
6 Miscellaneous ..	19·19 : 100
Total ..	**79·17 : 100**

7. It appears from the above statement that the ratio of investment to original proposed total outlay tallies with the ratio of investment to actual total outlay during the Second Plan. It also nearly tallies with the total investment-outlay ratio for the First Plan. In the absence of sectoral investment-outlay ratios for the First Plan, the aforesaid sectoral ratios for the Second Plan may also be applied to the First Plan. In absence of data as to investment-rates for the State's last two Plans, the aforesaid sectoral and total ratios may be broadly applied to the Plan outlays in the State. It may, however, be pointed out in this connection that the resultant figures of investment would tally only in a broad way. That is, the total of sectoral investment would only roughly tally with the figure of investment found out from the overall outlay by applying to it the overall investment-outlay ratio.

8. The Statement XII.5 would indicate that the proportion of public sector investment to private sector investment during the First Plan was 86·67:100, and that in the Second Plan, 117·74 : 100. Whereas public sector investments are largely dictated by broad State policies, private sector investments are mostly self-induced, being guided by profit motive. The climate for private investment in Orissa being not so good as in a few other States or in India as a whole it may not be reasonable to anticipate similar volumes of private investment in the State during the period.

9. The trend of investments and outlays in the State in various sectors may be studied as follows:

STATEMENT XII.7

Plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Expenditure per capita of workers in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishery, etc., of 1961 Census (in Rupees only)	Second Plan provision	Third plan provision (Revised)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
STATE PLAN																
1 Agriculture including minor irrigation and land development ..	101·80	83·45	53·58	78·80	103·41	421·04	520·92	61·07	80·33	100·03	98·34	92·82	435·59	(14·87)	386·82	1,154·90
2 Animal husbandry including dairying and milk supply ..	5·83	7·22	8·27	7·19	17·24	45·75	47·67	14·72	32·88	34·87	36·44	41·58	160·49	(3·58)	181·45	357·51
3 Forest including soil conservation	1·12	1·36	1·79	4·48	8·58	17·33	17·63	12·73	19·26	20·89	23·07	24·08	100·03	(2·04)	95·55	321·10
4 Co-operation including warehousing and marketing ..	0·82	0·57	0·61	0·83	16·49	19·32	25·48	15·50	28·27	23·58	27·85	19·72	114·92	(2·33)	154·41	268·37
5 Fisheries	7·34	4·65	4·32	5·65	6·76	28·72	33·69	10·86	14·62	20·89	19·35	13·64	79·36	(1·88)	77·25	224·00
6 Rural Development (Community Development Projects and National Extension services including village Panchayats) ..	(included under centrally sponsored schemes)							142·45	139·43	211·43	242·00	259·43	994·74	(17·27)	668·50	1,823·00
Total State Plan ..	**116·91**	**97·25**	**68·57**	**96·95**	**152·48**	**532·16**	**645·39**	**260·33**	**314·79**	**411·69**	**447·05**	**451·27**	**1,885·13**	**(41·96)**	**1,563·98**	**4,148·88**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Expenditure incurred outside State Plan (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)																
1 Community Development Projects and National Extension Services including Village Panchayats ..	..	5·03	24·08	72·48	108·08	209·67	..	0·01	0·79	1·16	2·21	1·53	5·70	(3·74)	NA	14·07
2 Agriculture including minor irrigation, land development and local development works ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80·58	..	12·66	12·08	15·99	9·87	11·89	62·49	(2·48)	NA	299·10
3 Veterinary ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5·89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(0·10)	NA	..
4 Fisheries ..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0·19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(N)	NA	..
5 Forests, including soil conservation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	109·54
6 Co-operation including warehousing and marketing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	48·63
Total Expenditure outside State Plan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	296·33	..	12·97	12·87	17·15	12·08	13·42	68·19	(6·33)	NA	471·34

'N'=Negligible
'NA'=Figures not available

(Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department)

Agriculture and rural development

10. The statement above indicates the progress of plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development. The *per capita* expenditure in column 15 is in terms of unit rupees only, whereas the rest are in terms of lakhs of rupees. The total expenditure during the two Plans divided by the number of workers in primary sector gives the *per capita* expenditures under column 15. The expenditure incurred outside the State Plans for centrally sponsored schemes has been indicated separately.

11. Included in the State Plans, the actual expenditure during the First Plan was nearly 82·45 per cent of the Plan provision. The achievement of actual expenditure during the Second Plan exceeded the provision by nearly 20·53 per cent.

12. Two clearly different trends are discernible in the progress of outlay during the two Plans. During the First Plan period, the trend was one of steady decline in the first three years and then of steady growth in the next two years. In the Second Plan, it is, however, one of steady growth all along. The highest rate of growth in annual expenditure during the Second Plan was achieved in 1958-59. This trend is welcome, for in a good plan, the tempo of expenditure should normally gather up to a height towards the middle of the plan period and should thereafter get stabilized and grow at a moderate rate.

13. These trends more or less hold good in respect of progress of outlay under the various sub-heads during the First Plan period, when agriculture including minor irrigation and land development had a lion's share under this broad head. Deviating trends under some minor sub-heads like forests, animal husbandry and co-operation during this period did not alter the general trend under the broad head. During the Second Plan, the trend of continuous growth as in total figures is not so clearly discernible under the sub-heads, where it is one of irregular ups and downs, cancelling each other in favour of the total trend. Rural development that implied community development movement and village panchayats took the maximum share of expenditure under the broad head during the Second Plan period.

14. During the First Plan, there was a rush of expenditure in the final year of the Plan under all sub-heads. This was clearly absent in the Second Plan. The pace of expenditure was thus better planned during the latter period, which was but natural with more experience gained in implementation of the plans.

15. Expenditures incurred under this head of development outside the State Plans for centrally sponsored schemes have been separately given. The outlays on rural development were made during the First Plan in the central sector. During the Second Plan, these outlays were very largely included in the State sector. The total expenditures on planned development in the public sector, as a whole, therefore, appear to be of the order of Rs. 828·49 lakhs during the First Plan and Rs. 1,953·32 lakhs during the Second Plan. Applying to it the investment-outlay ratios discussed earlier, it would be found that investments were of the order of Rs. 493·03 lakhs during the First Plan and Rs. 1,162·42 lakhs during the Second Plan.

16. In the nature of plans, good contribution and enterprise were required under this head of development from private persons. In the same proportion as between private and public sector investments in the national level, the private investment under this head of development during this period in the State would be in the order of Rs. 568·86 lakhs during the First Plan and Rs. 987·53 lakhs during the Second Plan.

17. Since the aforesaid figures of investments are found out by merely applying investment rates to the outlay figures in a broad deductive process, it would suffice to say that the trends of investment, from year to year or from one sub-head to another would be in keeping with the trends in such outlays. Taking the two Plans together, it would appear that the highest rate of growth in expenditure was in the year 1956-57 with reference to 1955-56. The maximum rate of growth in investment (nearly 71 per cent) was achieved hence in 1956-57*. The growth-rate under this head of development, of course, in the last two years of the decade, was but a trickle.

18. An attempt may be made to correlate investment to working force. Absolute investment figures in this sector of economy are not available. Hence the increase in investment as represented by the investment created during the decade may generally be related to the additional number of workers in this sector. The increase in working force in this sector has been to the extent of 1,786,465 in the decade. The additional investment *per capita* of additional working force, therefore, calculates to Rs. 179·79 only. That is, relatively speaking, each new worker in this area of the economy had to himself capital goods worth only Rs. 179·79 to work with and to produce for himself and his non-worker dependants. This level of investment can, by no means, be deemed adequate.

19. The total *per capita* expenditure in the State Plans, with reference to the number of workers in the primary sector in 1961, was Rs. 41·96 and that outside the State Plans, Rs. 6·33. That is, in this sector, an amount of Rs. 48·29 was spent by way of plan-expenditure per head of working force engaged in it in 1961. It meant an additional investment of about Rs. 28·74 only created for each worker in this sector of the economy in course of the planned development in the decade.

Community Development

20. Community Development is a multi-purpose programme, that covers many aspects of rural life, with the primary objective of raising the level of living of rural population. Its activities are spread over such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation and reclamation, co-operative movement, health and rural sanitation, education and social education, communications, cottage industries, and welfare of women and children. The extension activities of all departments of the Government have a common meeting point, namely, a Community Development Block. Community Development programme was launched in the State in October, 1952 and has been continued thereafter. In the beginning, the pattern was National Extension Service Blocks, Community Development Blocks and Post Intensive Blocks which were to run seriatim. This was subsequently in 1958, converted to two stages, namely, Stage I, a period of intensive development and Stage II, the period of post intensive development. A period of pre-extension for one year was also to precede the Stage I period. The National Extension Service Blocks then existing were converted to Stage I Blocks. Community Development Blocks and Special Multipurpose Blocks then existing were allowed to run their course. Subsequently tribal development blocks have also come into being. The system of self-government, namely, Panchayati Raj has also come to be superimposed on the blocks in the State on 26th January 1961. Thus there have been quite numerous changes in the pattern and organization of community development movement. Relevant statistics with regard to active blocks during the two plans are given below. The figures are progressive.

*The volumes of investment in the two years were calculated. Their difference, with reference to the previous year's investment, gave the percentage.

STATEMENT XII.8

Number of villages and population served by Community Development Blocks in the First and the Second Plans

State/District	Number of Blocks		Number of Villages		Population	
	1st plan	2nd plan	1st plan	2nd plan	1st plan	2nd plan
Orissa ..	**53**	**157**	**8,548**	**27,190**	**2,800,478**	**7,505,509**
Kalahandi ..	4	8	473	1,249	244,366	365,051
Koraput ..	4	19	828	3,927	139,014	720,210
Sambalpur ..	5	16	476	2,031	271,332	609,050
Bolangir ..	4	8	597	980	214,880	366,979
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2	9	723	2,335	94,202	234,179
Ganjam ..	7	14	945	2,220	363,127	811,475
Sundargarh ..	4	6	394	742	144,950	195,601
Dhenkanal ..	3	9	562	1,890	181,776	461,212
Puri ..	3	15	630	2,546	211,238	833,900
Keonjhar ..	3	6	458	987	121,340	304,885
Cuttack ..	5	22	766	3,551	327,997	1,331,734
Mayurbhanj ..	4	15	642	2,474	177,679	614,847
Balasore ..	5	10	1,054	2,258	308,577	656,386

21. By the end of the First Plan, there were 53 blocks in the State covering 8,548 villages and a population of 2,800,478. By the end of the Second Plan 157 blocks (including 53 blocks of First Plan) came into existence covering 27,190 villages and a population of 7,505,509*. By the end of the First Plan, Ganjam District had the maximum number of blocks. The district of Baudh-Khondmals, had the lowest number of 2 blocks. By the end of the Second Plan period, the position had altered. Cuttack then had the maximum number of blocks, and Keonjhar and Sundargarh, the minimum number of 6 each. Population coverage by the community development blocks is greater in plains areas than in ex-State areas. This is due not only to the bigger number of blocks in the area, but also to higher population coverage in each block. Blocks in plains area had an average coverage of 60,000 and those in tribal areas, of a population between 25,000 to 50,000.

Co-operative movement

22. Agricultural finance or rural credit has been a knotty problem in the State as perhaps elsewhere in India. The agriculturist has generally remained poor. His needs of agricultural finance may be classified into short term, medium term and long term categories. Short term needs require finance to tide over such difficulties as shortage of food-grains prior to the next harvest, or inability to provide for seeds, fertilizers, small implements, farm wages, etc. Loans for one agricultural season, i.e., for about a year meet with the required purposes. Medium term loans, generally for a period of 15 months to five years, are required for purposes, such as, reclamation of land, bunding and other land improvements, purchase of livestock, implements and machinery required for agriculture and construction of farm houses and cattle sheds. Long term loans are required for periods extending up to 20 years and are meant for effecting permanent improvements to landed property, such as, building permanent irrigation sources, purchasing landed property, etc. For these loans, the agriculturist generally used to turn to the money-lender who charged exhorbitant rates of interest extending up to 20 per cent or more, often with securities of the farmer's land and other properties. In many cases, the agriculturist could not repay the loans and lost the mortgaged property. Secondly, it kept him permanently depressed under the shadow of a hard-dealing money-lender.

*These figures, as furnished by the Directorate of Community Projects Orissa, are based on 1951 Census figures.

23. The Committee of Direction of All-India Rural Credit Survey in 1954 examined the position and recommended for amelioration of the condition of agriculturists. According to the committee, rural credit must be directed towards improved productivity ; it must meet the long, medium as well as short term needs : it must be supervised and made available to all who are credit-worthy and at moderate rates of interest. They also observed that co-operative credit accounted for just a little more than 3 per cent of the total borrowings of cultivators, and recommended suitable and adequate co-operative drive. The State Government then took necessary steps to step up the co-operative sector of rural credit. The organization of the Co-operative Department, both in the field and at the headquarters was considerably expanded in the decade.

STATEMENT XII.9

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, 1960—61

State/District	No. of Societies	No. of members	Short and medium term loans advanced
Orissa ..	**8,740**	**960,087**	**Rs.42,918,522**
Kalahandi ..	443	57,903	Rs.1,350,829
Koraput ..	256	43,194	Rs.1,452,739
Sambalpur ..	782	89,501	Rs.4,668,658
Bolangir ..	754	89,072	Rs.3,535,099
Baudh-Khondmals	227	23,534	Rs. 809,144
Ganjam ..	932	128,654	Rs.6,598,493
Sundargarh ..	185	38,042	Rs.1,178,106
Dhenkanal ..	438	73,086	Rs.2,247,368
Puri ..	1,506	91,411	Rs.8,189,141
Keonjhar ..	254	88,148	Rs.1,874,092
Cuttack ..	1,694	89,725	Rs.5,374,386
Mayurbhanj ..	338	74,424	Rs.3,190,790
Balasore ..	931	73,393	Rs.2,449,637

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa

24. In 1955-56, Orissa had 6,614 primary agricultural credit societies with 3,42,240 members whom short and medium term loans were advanced to the extent of Rs. 158·24 lakhs. The average co-operative loan sanctioned per society thus comes to Rs.2,392·50 and per member, to Rs. 46·24. A special feature of the co-operative movement in Orissa was in the form of graingola co-operative societies at the Grama Panchayat level. These societies were supervised by the staff of the local community development block, and they advanced loans in cash as well as in kind to the needy members. By 1960-61, the State had made good progress, when there were 8,740 societies with 9,60,087 members to whom the loans advanced were nearly Rs. 429·18 lakhs. The membership thus registered an increase of 180 per cent and the loans advanced, an increase of 171 per cent in five years' time.

25. The break-up of the 1960-61 figures amongst the districts is given in the table above. Cuttack had the largest number of societies. Next to it came Puri district. The district of Sundargarh had the lowest number of societies, viz., 185. About membership, however, Ganjam district led the way. The district of Baudh-Khondmals had the lowest coverage of members. Puri district on the other hand advanced the highest amount of loans.

STATEMENT XII.10

Supply of long-term credit by Co-operative Banks.

State	Year	No. of banks: Central land mortgage bank	No. of banks: Primary land mortgage banks	Long-term loans supplied
Orissa	1955-56	1	..	Rs. 6·37 lakhs
	1960-61	1	10	Rs.12·39 lakhs

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa

26. Since these are given exclusively for permanent improvements to land, long term loans are routed through land mortgage banks. In this regard, however, the State has a moderate achievement to its credit. In 1955-56, the State had one central land mortgage bank at Cuttack and it so continued till 1960-61. There was no primary land mortgage bank in 1955-56. 10 such primary banks were established by 1960-61. Loans advanced in the later year was almost double the amount advanced in the earlier year.

27. The State, however, has made good progress in the fields of co-operative marketing and processing, co-operative farming, labour contract co-operatives and consumers' co-operative societies. During the Second Plan, 30 Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies were set up. Monopoly in the distribution of chemical fertilizers was given by the Government to the State Marketing Co-operative Society, which handled the distribution programme through Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies. In the field of co-operative farming, the programme was essentially of a pilot nature. Labour contract co-operatives were organized with a view to provide better employment opportunities and better returns to labour. Consumers' co-operative stores were organized in all important towns and cities. Entire cost of these societies were met by the Central Government.

STATEMENT XII.11

Progress in Co-operative Marketing, 1960-61

State/Districts	No. of Primary marketing societies	No. of Primary agricultural credit societies	No. of members served by Primary marketing societies	Volume of agricultural business	No. of rural godowns
Orissa ..	**58**	**1,965**	**14,096**	**Rs. 16,23,194**	**138**
Kalahandi ..	6	90	607	Rs. 5,59,270	20
Koraput ..	9	115	2,222	Rs. 1,57,275	27
Sambalpur ..	3	168	319	Rs. 37,700	10
Bolangir ..	2	147	212	Rs. 89,669	3
Baudh-Khondmals ..	2	69	2,572	Rs. 8,310	37
Ganjam ..	7	192	1,599	Rs. 1,93,165	13
Sundargarh ..	3	109	171	Rs. 1,784	2
Dhenkanal ..	4	131	663	Rs. 1,15,275	2
Puri ..	10	336	1,949	Rs. 4,29,658	5
Keonjhar ..	1	102	122		1
Cuttack ..	5	249	2,699	Rs. 3,295	16
Mayurbhanj ..	3	122	237		2
Balasore ..	3	135	724	Rs. 27,793	..

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa

28. The number of primary marketing societies marked over three-fold increase in five years. In 1955-56, the State had 16 marketing societies with 4,736 members. The number increased to 58 societies and 14,096 members in 1960-61. By that year, 1,965 primary agricultural credit societies had come to be affiliated to the State Co-operative Marketing Society. They dealt with marketing of such materials as chemical fertilizers, bonemeal, etc. A large number of rural godowns also served useful purpose.

Animal husbandry, forestry and fishing

29. Animal husbandry, forestry and fishing form relatively minor sectors of the State's economy. The number of cattle-heads was rather a prestige-symbol of the traditional agriculturist. The total number of cattle-heads was quite large with very low breed and low yield of products. Schemes were operated to imporve the breed both by natural and artificial insemination, and to take necessary preventive steps and to provide curative facilities against cattle diseases by establishing a number of veterinary dispensaries and stockman centres. The result achieved does not appear to be spectacular. With regard to forests, small amounts were spent for their development and demarcation and with regard to fishery, the programmes in the two Plans were largely confined to experiments and pilot schemes, for improvising suitable techniques.

Irrigation

30. Before 1951, there were only two big irrigation systems in Orissa, namely, the Mahanadi and the Baitarani canals in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, and the Rushikulya canals in the district of Ganjam. There were also in existence some smaller projects of Baldia and Haldia in Mayurbhanj district. All these together commanded an area of 3·7 lakh acres. There were ,of course, some minor irrigation projects like diversion weirs, tanks, etc., at some places. They were not sufficient to cater to the irrigation needs of agriculture in the State.

31. During the last ten years of planning, multi-pronged attempts were made to improve the irrigation potential. In the First Plan of the State, the programme was confined to building minor irrigation projects by way largely of reservoirs and diversion weirs. In the central sector the Hirakud Multipurpose Project was started during the period, followed by the Delta Irrigation Project. In the Second Plan period, the Hirakud Project was completed and the Delta Project was continued. Seven medium irrigation projects, like Salandi, Salia, Salki, Budhabudhiani, Dhanai, Ghodahado and Derjang were taken up. Lift irrigation by use of electric pumping was taken up first in the Rushikulya basin of Ganjam district and later extended to other areas. Deep tube wells and filter point tube wells were also installed for irrigation. Beside these, some minor irrigation projects were executed in the community devlopment blocks. Their achievements are given below :

STATEMENT XII. 12

Targets and achievements in State Irrigation Projects

(Minor irrigation projects)

State	First Plan achievement 1951—56	First Plan target	Second Plan achievement 1956—61	Second Plan target
Expenditure in '000 Rs.	27,204	36,027	15,839	9,467
Irrigation area in '000 acres ..	154	598	123	200

Minor irrigation

32. It would appear that the financial achievement during the First Plan was nearly 75·5 per cent and that during the Second Plan the target was exceeded by nearly 67 per cent. So far as physical achievements are concerned, the targets were fixed in the First Plan very ambitiously in relation to which the achievements were pretty low, being only 25·75 per cent. The Second Plan targets were not so ambitious and the achievement was 62 per cent.

Medium and Major irrigation

33. The seven medium irrigation projects mentioned earlier were taken up in the Second Plan. Estimates of their costs have been revised from time to time and those are still under execution. On full development, these projects are to yield net irrigation for 3·24 lakh acres.

34. Only two major projects were executed during the period under review. Hirakud Stage I Project was completed in the Second Plan period and Delta Project, that is still continuing, is expected to be completed in the fourth year of the Fourth Plan. The Hirakud Project was altogether a new irrigation system. The Delta Project, however, involved remodelling and renovation of the old irrigation canal-system in Cuttack and Balasore districts and building new irrigation canals in Puri district. When completed, they will result in the creation of additional irrigation potential in old areas and new irrigation potential in new areas. In addition to the 3·7 lakh acres gross irrigation potential existing before 1951, the two major projects and another small project, namely, Hiradhar Bati executed in the period under review yielded additional gross potential of 7·06 lakh acres. The execution of Hirakud Stage I and Delta Projects cost Rs. 4,803·60 lakhs in the First Plan period, which was met in the central sector. Execution of these two major projects and the medium projects including Hiradhar Bati during the Second Plan cost Rs. 3,395·74 lakhs, met in the State sector. The total outlay on medium and major irrigation projects during the period under review, thus, was Rs. 8,199·34 lakhs. Investment components of this expenditure would amount to Rs. 7,693·44 lakhs nearly.

Village and household industries and small industries

35. Village and household industries lead to diversification of the economy, provide a substantial portion of consumer goods in demand and also provide relatively greater employment than factory industries. In Orissa, such industries occupied a place more important than mining and organized industries together. It, therefore, demanded appropriate attention in course of planning. The following types of village and household industries were emphasized in the two Plans :—(1) handloom weaving, (2) handicrafts, (3) development of Khadi, (4) sericulture, (5) carpentry, (6) blacksmithy and (7) others.

36. The approach, all along the course of planning, was to assist the small units to improve their organization and technical efficiency and to help the artisans and craftsmen to organize themselves on co-operative lines. Through the co-operatives, could be supplied not only working capital but also raw materials, improved designs and techniques. Sale of finished goods could also be promoted through the co-operatives. Subsidies to the artisans and godown facilities for their products could be better provided through the co-operatives. For handicrafts, procurement and sale depots and emporia were opened in a number of places. Improved seeds and appliances were provided to tassar rearers. Production-*cum*-training centres were opened in blacksmithy and carpentry to train up artisans in the use of modern and improved types of machineries and equipments.

37. Considerable work was also done for development of small industries. The principal schemes were (1) Pilot Projects under which industrial units wer started in collaboration with private entrepreneurs, (2) grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act, and (3) establishment of Industrial Estates. Expenditure incurred in the First and Second Plans, namely, Rs. 63·95 lakhs and Rs. 272·19 lakhs respectively is shown with sectorwise and annual break-up in the statement below. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 112·08 lakhs was also spent in the First Plan period outside State expenditure under centrally sponsored schemes.

STATEMENT XII.13

Plan expenditure in village and household industries and small industries

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	Percentage break down	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Percentage break down	Expenditure per capita of all workers in category IV of 1961 Census in Rs. only
STATE PLAN															
(a) Handloom ..								22·94	15·20	12·94	14·68	15·94	81·70	30·02	15·39
(b) Khadi and Ambar Charkha								4·87	5·00	4·94	4·50	4·93	24·24	8·91	4·57
(c) Silk and Sericulture								0·44	2·01	0·82	1·04	1·11	5·42	1·99	1·02
(d) Handicrafts								1·46	2·82	3·28	3·09	3·44	14·09	5·18	2·65
(e) Coir ..								0·23	0·24	0·19	0·17	..	0·83	0·30	0·16
(f) Other village industries	3·06	10·22	10·12	8·23	3·60	35·23	55·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·64
(g) Small scale industries	4·71	5·86	4·99	5·81	7·35	28·72	44·91	13·32	31·72	29·35	35·54	35·98	145·91	53·60	32·90
Total State Plan ..	**7·77**	**16·08**	**15·11**	**14·04**	**10·95**	**63·95**	**100·00**	**43·26**	**56·99**	**51·52**	**59·02**	**61·40**	**272·19**	**100·00**	**63·33**
Expenditure incurred outside State Plan (Centrally sponsored schemes)															
1 Handloom ..						34·07	30·40								
2 Handicrafts ..						4·09	3·65								
3 Silk and Sericulture						0·66	0·59								
4 Small scale industries						11·03	9·84								
5 Other village industries						6·19	5·52								
6 Village and household industries						56·04	50·00								
Total expenditure outside State Plan						**112·08**	**100·00**								

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department, Orissa

38. A trend in outlay is discernible as to annual expenditures under this head in the State Plans. During the First Plan period, there was a good increase in the total outlay under this head in the secon year and there was slow decline thereafter. During the Second Plan, but for a decline in 1958-59, it was a slow upward trend. The first five categories of industries in the statement had a decline or stagnation during the Second Plan except the handicrafts, which had a certain degree of stability. It would, therefore, follow that these industries would not have provided increasing employment to the artisans. So also was the case with 'other village industries' which had a remarkable rise and a similar fall in the First Plan period. About small scale industries, but for a slight fall in the year 1953-54, the trend was one of continuous rise all througout. It may be concluded that it came to acquire a definite degree of stability and did certainly provide employment to increasing labour force.

9. Applying the investment-rate to volume of total outlay under this head of development, it would be found that an amount of Rs. 268·93 lakhs was the investment-component of it. Of this, Rs. 201·68 lakhs were the contribution of the State's two Plans and the rest, of the schemes outside the State Plans. Beside these, an amount of Rs. 62·21 lakhs was spent during the decade constructing industrial estates. Expenditures on construction of industrial estates are exclusively on capital forming items of an industry.

Development of Power

40. Machkund Hydroelectric Project, the cost and benefits of which were shared between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Hirakud Hydroelectric Project and Rourkela Steel Plant power station were commissioned during the period under review. The statement below indicates the progress of plan expenditure on power projects:

STATEMENT XII. 14

Plan expenditure on Power Development Projects, 1951—61

Rupees in lakhs

Years		Expenditure incurred
1951-52	..	57·52
1952-53	..	57·82
1953-54	..	72·39
1954-55	..	120·20
1955-56	..	173·62
Total First Plan	..	481·55
First Plan Provision	..	548·56
1956-57	..	163·65
1957-58	..	173·67
1958-59	..	87·42
1959-60	..	60·48
1960-61	..	90·41
Total Second Plan	..	575·63
Second Plan Provision	..	602·30
Third Plan Provision (Revised)		5,673·52

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department, Orissa

41. The First Plan expenditure of Rs. 481·55 lakhs excludes the expenditure incurred on Hirakud Multipurpose Project. Hirakud Stage I was an irrigation project. Hirakud Stage II, that was a power project, cost Rs. 175 lakhs in the First Plan period, borne in the central sector. This First Plan expenditure of the State formed nearly 87·78 per cent of the Plan provision. The Second Plan expenditure, however, formed 95·57 per cent of the Plan provision. A continuously rising trend is observed in the progress of Plan expenditure on power development projects during the First Plan period. The first two years of the Second Plan marked no increase in annual expenditure over that at the end of the First Plan. By this time, major projects of Hirakud Stage II and Machkund projects had been completed or had substantially neared completion. The annual expenditure for the next two years sharply declined. There was an improvement in 1960-61

42. The revised Third Plan provision is very large compared to the provisions or actuals of the First and the Second Plans. These are meant for such projects as the continuing scheme of Hirakud Hydroelectric Project, Talcher Thermal Station, Balimela/Guntawada Hydroelectric Scheme, State Electricity Board, Rural electrification and several Transmission schemes.

43. The total outlay during the period under review, both in the State and in the central sectors, comes to Rs. 1,232·18 lakhs. At the appropriate investment-rate of 95·32 per cent, the aforesaid Plan expenditure would have created capital goods worth Rs. 1,174·51 lakhs.

Industries and Mining

44. The State Government refrained from direct enterprise in the field of large and medium industries during the period under review. Its policy was to assist and encourage private enterprise in the field. During the First Five-Year Plan period, the Government set up the State Financial Corporation for grant of loans to private enterprises. Direct financial assistance to large and medium industries in the private sector was, however, discontinued in the Second Plan period, except in the co-operative field.

45. Orissa has abundant mineral resources. The estimates of reserves of certain known deposits are as follows:

(*i*) Iron ore	..	8,000	million tons
(*ii*) Manganese	..	10	million tons
(*iii*) Limestone	..	300 to 400	million tons
(*iv*) Dolomite	..	250	million tons
(*v*) Coal high grade non-coking		800	million tons (in addition, there are much larger reserves of high ash coal).
(*vi*) Chromite	..	0·50	million tons
(*vii*) Bauxite	..	2	million tons

46. Besides there are considerable occurrences of china-clay, fire clay, vanadium, graphite, kyanite titanium, mica, ochres, limenite, lead, garnet, beryl, etc. About a third of the State's area still remains to be surveyed. In spite of these vast deposits, actual exploitation had been poor previously. Very few industries inside Orissa ever utilized such minerals and there was no adequate incentive for better exploitation of the minerals. Most of the minerals that were mined were either sent for utilization in industrial units outside the State or were exported. There was indeed a large scope for plan expenditure in mining.

STATEMENT XII. 15

Plan expenditure in industries and mining

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan	Second Plan target
Large and medium industries	20·00	5·25	..	10·00	..	35·25	47·50
Mining ..	7·40	3·12	2·68	3·30	7·59	24·09	83·12
Total ..	27·40	8·37	2·68	13·30	7·59	59·34	130·62

Source: Planning & Co-ordination Department, Orissa

47. There was practically no Plan expenditure in this field during the First Plan period, except that the State Government contributed Rs. 20 lakhs as its share while setting up State Financial Corporation. A meagre amount of Rs. 59·34 lakhs, shown in the statement above, was spent during the Second Plan period. This too was only 45·43 per cent achievement of the Second Plan financial target. During the Second Plan, however, Rs. 35·14 lakhs was spent in the Central Sector in developing power looms. The total outlay on industries and mining in the period under review comes to Rs. 94·48 lakhs, which would have created capital goods worth Rs. 91·74 lakhs approximately.

STATEMENT XII. 16

Distribution of Factories and Workers (1961 Census) in districts, 1961

Sector	Orissa		Kalahandi		Koraput		Sambalpur		Bolangir		Baudh-Khondmals		Ganjam	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Manufacturing														
1 All Manufacturing ..	491	47,705	18	797	51	1,758	94	6,210	23	674	1	36	44	1,050
2 Food and Kindred products ..	224	7,894	12	711	30	839	47	1,213	7	226	..	..	18	526
3 Textiles and their products (cotton) ..	15	5,235	..	..	..	..	1	40	3	117	..	..	1	NA
4 Leather and leather products..	4	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	1	36	1	24
5 Forest products ..	129	2,243	5	58	13	152	33	410	9	130	..	..	17	257
6 Paper, pulp and products ..	4	3,268	..	..	..	..	1	2,540	.	..	..	..	..	..
7 Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	3	1,657	..	..	..	..	2	45	1	55	..	..	2	37
8 Chemical and allied products..	2	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69
9 Electricity supply & generation	6	295	..	..	1	70	1	105	1	18	..	..	..	..
10 Non-metallic mineral products (cement, glass, porcelain, lime, stoneware, etc.) ..	12	6,026	..	..	..	..	2	1,166	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11 Metal and Metal products														
(a) Iron and Steel ..	12	16,836	..	..	1	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
(b) Non-ferrous metals ..	1	353	..	..	..	..	1	353	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Machinery excluding transportation equipment	27	2,686	1	28	3	440	2	112	..	..	..	..	1	2
(d) Transportation equipment ..	20	856	..	..	3	136	2	172	1	80	..	..	2	117
12 Others ..	5	122	..	..	..	..	2	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining														
1 All mining ..	229	..	10	..	9	..	11	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
2 Coal ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Iron ..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Other non-metals ..	172	..	10	..	9	..	8	..	22	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XII.16

Distribution of Factories and Workers (1961 Census) in Districts, 1961—*concld.*

Sector	Sundargarh		Dhenkanal		Puri		Keonjhar		Cuttack		Mayurbhanj		Balasore	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Manufacturing														
1 All Manufacturing ..	20	19,698	22	421	25	840	5	573	108	12,153	11	342	69	3,153
2 Food and Kindred products	1	39	15	326	9	223	..	..	27	686	5	240	53	2,865
3 Textiles and their products (cotton) ..	..	..	..	..	4	131	..	..	4	4,895	1	20	1	23
4 Leather and leather products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36	..	..	..	..
5 Forest products ..	10	489	6	78	6	126	2	17	14	277	3	44	11	205
6 Paper, pulp and products ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	728	..	..	..	..
7 Printing, publishing and allied industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	24	1,500	..	..	..	..
8 Chemical and allied products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..	..
9 Electricity supply & generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70	1	17	1	15
10 Non-metallic mineral products (cement, glass, porcelain, lime, stoneware, etc.) ..	5	2,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,977	1	12	..	..
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11 Metal and Metal products														
(*a*) Iron and Steel ..	2	15,745	..	..	4	311	2	536	2	105	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Non-ferrous metals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Machinery excluding transportation equipment	1	526	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,533	..	..	3	45
(*d*) Transportation equipment ..	..	..	1	17	1	24	..	..	10	310	..	..	..	..
12 Others ..	1	28	..	..	1	25	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..
Mining														
1 All mining ..	63	..	5	..	1	..	78	..	8	..	22	..	..	..
2 Coal ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Iron ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	3	..	16	..	..	..
4 Other non-metals ..	60	..	1	..	1	..	50	..	5	..	6	..	..	..

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Orissa

48. The pattern of location of factories and mines and employment therein, as in 1961, would be evident from the above statement. The industrial employment in the State in manufacturing categories was less than half a lakh of persons. The largest number of factory workers was in Sundargarh district, engaged in 20 factories, the principal of which was the Rourkela Steel Plant. Cuttack district had the next highest number of factory workers. Baudh-Khondmals district had got only one registered factory with 36 workers engaged in it. Sambalpur and Balasore districts also had appreciable numbers of factories and workers, and Koraput and Ganjam were developing. Of various manufacturing industries in the State, iron and steel has the largest number of workers, namely, 16,836. Of these, two registered units of Hindustan Steel, Ltd., at Rourkela in Sundargarh district alone account for 15,745 workers. Food and kindred products claim to itself 226 units in the State with 7,901 workers. Many of these factories are rice mills mostly located in Balasore district. Under textiles and their products group are shown 15 factories with 5,235 workers. There are no jute textile factories in the State. The single major factory under this industry relates to cotton manufacture and is located at Chowdwar near Cuttack. Under the category of forest products, the State has 127 registered units with 2,226 workers. These are mostly saw mills. There are 4 registered factories under paper, pulp and products with 3,268 workers. The major one, a Paper Mill, is located at Brajarajnagar in Sambalpur district. The rest are in Cuttack district. Other factories belong to less important categories of industries.

49. The number of workers engaged in mining is not available. Only the number of mines have been given in the statement, which is 229 in the State. Keonjhar district has the largest number of mines and Sundargarh district, the second largest. Mayurbhanj and Bolangir have 22 mines each. The districts of Baudh-Khondmals, Ganjam and Balasore have no mines. The other non-metals mines are 172 in number out of which coal and iron claim in between themselves 57 mines. Of the 7 coal mines, 3 are located in Sambalpur and 4 in Dhenkanal districts. Of the 50 iron mines, 3 are located in Sundargarh district, 28 in Keonjhar district, 3 in Cuttack district and 16 in Mayurbhanj district. It would appear that the mining activities in the State are limited in relation to the vast deposits of various kinds of minerals. The number of factories and workers in the State is quite small.

Transport and Communications

50. The programmes under this head include building of roads, development of road transport, tourism, ports and harbours. Inadequate transport facilities were partly responsible in the past for poor development of industry and commerce and for stagnation of agriculture. There was a big leeway to be made up in the last decade.

STATEMENT XII.17

Development expenditure in Transport and Communications

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan	First Plan provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total second Plan	Expenditure per capita of workers in category VIII in 1961 Census (in Rs. only)	Second Plan Provision
State Plan															
1 Roads ..	17·60	25·78	40·46	60·34	76·83	221·01	237·59	139·45	100·36	96·73	102·41	138·45	577·40	1,543·83	552·90
2 Ports and harbours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Other transport including ore transport, including tourism ..	2·24	12·62	9·97	13 31	12·09	50·23	50·23	15·42	9·06	0·11	0·86	0·90	26·35	48·08	198·00
Total of State Plan ..	**19·84**	**38·40**	**50·43**	**73·65**	**88·92**	**271·24**	**287·82**	**154·87**	**109·42**	**96·84**	**103·27**	**139·35**	**603·75**	**1,691·91**	**650·90**
Expenditure incurred outside the State Plan (Centrally sponsored schemes)															
1 National highways	..	..	..	..	..	164·56	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	140·07	589·04	NA
2 Inland water transport ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10·98	21·23	NA
3 Other Schemes, including ports and harbours ..	..	..	..	..	..	4·47	..	9·47	22·95	16·66	16·48	28·77	94·33	191·04	NA
Total Expenditure incurred outside the State Plan ..	..	..	..	..	..	169·03	..	9·47	22·95	16·66	16·48	28·77	245·38	801·31	NA

NA=Not available

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department, Orissa

51. A total of Rs. 271·24 lakhs was spent under the State's First Five-Year Plan, that formed 94·24 per cent of the plan provision for Transport and Communications. During the Second Plan 92·76 per cent of the plan provision was spent. The expenditures in the State Plans under this head of development were spent under two sub-heads of roads and other transport including ore transport and tourism. There was no expenditure in the State's last two Plans on ports and harbours. A continuously rising trend is discernible in the progress of annual expenditures from the beginning of the First Plan till the end of 1956-57. There was a decline for the next two years. It began to recover again in the fourth year of the Second Plan. Certain expenditure was also incurred outside the State's two Plans for centrally sponsored schemes of development under national highways, inland water transport and other schemes including ports and harbours Rs. 169·03 lakhs were spent during the First Plan period, and Rs. 245·38 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

52. The total number of workers returned in Category VIII of 1961 Census (Transport, Storage and Communications) was 51,716 in Orissa. During the two Plans, each worker on the average handled nearly Rs. 1,691·91 worth of work. The *per capita* expenditure under the roads was obviously much higher. The *per capita* expenditure for central schemes is calculated to be nealry Rs. 801·31. The total outlay under this head of development, including both in the State's two Plans and outside, during the period of ten years under review was Rs. 1,289·40 lakhs, which would have created an investment of Rs. 1,242·85 lakhs.

STATEMENT XII.18

Plan Expenditure on Social Services and miscellaneous items

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	First Plan provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Second Plan provision
State Plan														
1 Education ..	16·20	28·77	39·87	36·51	49·71	171·06	185·52	76·07	101·40	101·75	162·32	205·03	646·57	638·12
2 Medical ..	7·63	7·55	10·42	11·36	14·29	51·25	56·91	7·89	17·71	23·63	34·08	60·84	144·15	142·21
3 Public Health ..	5·51	10·96	19·97	32·94	31·15	100·53	107·34	16·97	36·53	50·83	41·29	59·74	205·36	237·79
4 Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·46	15·67	12·08	24·27	45·33	106·81	139·20
5 Labour and Labour welfare ..	0·23	0·25	0·51	0·57	0·66	2·22	2·25	0·76	7·14	8·93	10·38	15·98	43·19	56·62
6 Welfare of backward classes including social welfare ..	14·31	19·87	22·71	33·64	54·58	145·11	135·17	55·59	57·29	64·74	78·55	84·78	340·95	414·44
7 Miscellaneous														
(*a*) Expenditure connected with Planning ..	0·63	0·64	0·66	0·31	0·51	2·75	2·93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Publicity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·29	5·16	4·04	4·89	4·97	24·35	25·50
(*c*) Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·96	1·43	2·48	5·02	6·05	15·94	19·00
(*d*) Municipal Development works (other than roads) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·80	2·58	4·50	5·00	3·01	17·89	17·10
(*e*) Capital Construction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40·70	53·32	35·53	44·56	63·15	237·26	228·00
(*f*) Government Press ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·53	10·94	19·47	..
(*g*) Orissa Administrative Training School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·07	1·05	1·05	3·17	4·84
Total of the State Plan ..	**44·51**	**68·04**	**94·14**	**115·33**	**150·90**	**472·92**	**458·83**	**216·49**	**298·23**	**309·58**	**419·94**	**560·87**	**1,805·11**	**1,922·82**
Expenditure incurred outside the State Plan (Centrally sponsored schemes)														
1 Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	47·59	..	0·21	3·97	23·48	51·63	37·21	116·50	..
2 Health ..	..	..	..	..	..	41·62	..	21·49	21·04	34·51	28·71	58·61	164·36	..
3 Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	17·96	..	..	0·75	5·24	16·21	25·18	47·38	..
4 Welfare of backward classes including social welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	84·34	..	34·46	34·41	56·57	75·07	130·21	330·72	..
5 Relief and Rehabilitation ..	..	..	..	..	..	56·51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Labour Welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·20	8·17	11·80	11·82	17·56	49·55	..
7 Miscellaneous (*l*) Publicity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·62	1·99	2·58	2·35	1·81	10·35	..
Total expenditure incurred outside the State Plan ..	..	..	..	..	..	**248·02**	..	**57·98**	**70·33**	**134·18**	**185·79**	**270·58**	**718·86**	..

Source : Planning & Co-ordination Department, Orissa

Social services and miscellaneous items

53. During the last two Plans, expenditures were incurred for various social services, both under the State Plans and outside these. The percentage achievements in relation to Plan provisions under various categories of social services are noted below:

Categories	First Plan	Second Plan
1. Education ..	92·21	101·32
2. Medical ..	90·05	101·36
3. Public health ..	93·65	86·36
4. Housing ..	..	76·73
5. Labour and labour welfare ..	98·67	76·28
6. Welfare of backward classes including social welfare ..	107·35	82·27
7. Miscellaneous ..		
(*a*) Expenditure connected with planning ..	93·86	..
(*b*) Publicity ..	..	95·49
(*c*) Statistics ..	..	83·89
(*d*) Municipal development works ..		104·62
(*e*) Capital construction ..	..	104·06
(*f*) Government Press ..	..	Not available
(*g*) Administrative Training School ..	..	65·50

54. The total First Plan expenditure, being Rs. 472·92 lakhs, was 103·07 per cent of the Plan provision. The total Second Plan expenditure under this head of development was 93·88 per cent of the Plan provision. For centrally sponsored schemes outside the State Plans, Rs. 248·02 lakhs were spent during the First Plan period and Rs. 718·86 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

55. For the expenditure outside the State Plans, a steadily and continuously rising trend is observed as to the progress of expenditure during the Second Plan period. As to the expenditures included in the State Plans for social services, a steadily rising trend is clearly discernible for the whole decade under review. It, therefore, indicates that an increasing force of workers in this field were provided with continuous work, thereby ensuring a certain degree of relative stability in social life of the State.

56. The investment-outlay ratios in field of social services and miscellaneous items are necessarily small. The total outlay on social services and miscellaneous schemes of various categories in both State and Central sectors comes to nearly Rs. 3,244·91 lakhs, the investment components of which would be nearly Rs. 1,466·51 lakhs. The aforesaid expenditures on social services and miscellaneous programmes were incurred on such itmes as general education that involved expansion and improvement of primary, secondary and university education by establishing new institutions and improving existing ones, and by training teachers ; medical and public health programmes that included establishment of a new medical college at Burla, improvement to the existing one at Cuttack, large scale training programmes for auxillary staff widespread programmes to eradicate malaria and smallpox, to control filaria, to check tuberculosis and leprosy, establishment of primary health cerntres for rural areas and of hospitals and dispensaries at more number of places, and undertaking rural and urban water supply ; large scale programmes for welfare of backward classes including establishment of separate schools for them, besides a large number of grants and scholarships ; undertaking welfare centres for labourers and implementing the scheme for employees' State insurance ; and several miscellaneous schemes.

Summary of Public Sector Investment

57. In summing up, it is found that under various heads of development, a total, nearly of Rs. 13,655·64 lakhs was invested in public sector during the decade under review. Besides a comparable amount would have been invested in the private sector too under individual enterprise. The statement below gives the grand total of all such expenditures:

Public Sector Investments during two Plan periods, 1951—61

	Rupees in lakhs
1 Agriculture & community development	1,655·45
2 Irrigation (Major & Medium) ..	7,693·44
3 Village and household and small scale industries ..	268·93
4 Industrial estates ..	62·21
5 Power ..	1,174·51
6 Large and medium industries and mining	91·74
7 Transport & Communications ..	1,242·85
8 Social services & miscellaneous ..	1,466·51
Total ..	**13,655·64**

PART C

OUTPUT AND INCOME

In the foregoing paragraphs, the plan expenditures and investments undertaken during the last decade were examined. All these were naturally to lead to certain economic growth, ultimately resulting in a change in the level and pattern of consumption. Normal indicators of such growth are the State and *per capita* income, indices of agricultural and industrial production and the volume of available social services like education, medical and public health facilities, etc. In the paragraphs to follow, an attempt is made to study these indicators.

State income in some sectors

2. The State Bureau of Statistics and Economics made an estimate of State income up to the end of 1962-63. In an appended note, their method of estimation has been outlined. It appears, the Bureau has broadly followed the concepts and methodology of estimation of national income by the National Income Committee and the Central Statistical Organization. It is the geographic income and not the personal income that has been estimated. That is, the income earned and not the income accrued has been estimated, due to non-availability of data regarding inter-State flows of incomes and outputs. Nevertheless, in its undertaking, the Bureau had to face non-availability of data in many spheres, and had to undertake approximations, and apportionment of national totals for the State in such cases. Of the three broad methods of estimation, the Bureau have followed the 'Product' and 'Income' methods, with due adaptations all along, and have not touched the 'Expenditure' method due to non-availability of data. 'Product' method consists of calculating the gross output of any sector of economic activity, its total cost of production, and deducting from the gross output the total costs, thus finding out its net output, that was the sector's contribution to the State income. This method, with slight adaptations where necessary, has been followed in estimating incomes from all the goods producing sectors, comprehending agriculture and allied activities including forestry, fishery and hunting, which form the primary sector, and mining, manufacturing and construction, which form the secondary sector. The required data were more or less available in terms of physical quantities of outputs and costs and values thereof, that made application of this method feasible. In such cases as small industries, scattered throughout the State, necessary data about their outputs and costs not being available, adaptations were made in bringing about what is called a 'value added' approach, wherein the figure of employment was taken, to which was multiplied the net value added per employed person. This was essentially a method of calculation through averages. How far it was valid to take an average about certain goods producing areas of the economy is open to question. Subject to this observation, it may be stated that the estimates of the Bureau for goods producing sectors are valid enough for the present purpose of studying certain trends.

3. 'Income' method requires application of average annual per head earnings to the number of persons employed. This method has been applied in estimation of income in the tertiary sector of the economy. In so far as data about employment and earnings are badly deficient and the method involves essentially the concept of average and apportionment of national totals, the estimates of income from tertiary sector are much less reliable than the estimates of the other two sectors. In view of these gross limitations, income estimates of tertiary sector have not been used. The estimates of income from the other two goods producing sectors have been used in the following statement in finding out the trend of the rise in output and income in these sectors:

STATEMENT XII.19

State Income from Agriculture and Allied Activities, and Manufacturing and Mining (at 1958-59 prices)

In lakhs of Rupees

Sector		1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1 Agriculture and animal husbandry	..	23,895·07	24,472·09	24,472·18	23,991·70	23,365·12	24,518·73	20,019·73	23,761·49	26,830·61	27,813·57
2 Forestry	..	813·30	662·15	693·56	742·40	757·17	807·59	955·12	1,245·36	1,173·71	1,023·45
3 Fishery	..	792·80	834·70	807·10	883·80	837·50	941·10	855·40	903·50	926·70	923·80
4 Total of 1, 2 and 3	..	**25,501·17**	**25,968·94**	**25,972·84**	**25,617·90**	**24,959·79**	**26,267·42**	**21,830·25**	**25,919·35**	**28,931·02**	**29,760·82**
5 Index of Income under 4 (1951-52-100)	..	100·00	101·83	101·84	100·45	97·87	103·00	85·60	101·63	113·44	116·70
6 Mining	..	280·90	367·91	412·14	384·34	450·13	446·44	454·84	492·07	555·38	718·74
7 Factory establishments	..	437·62	453·11	462·15	493·77	551·22	599·63	624·16	645·46	700·96	780·36
8 Small Enterprises	..	941·36	1,193·04	1,298·99	1,452·45	1,588·75	1,556·06	1,629·43	1,643·80	1,871·64	2,008·35
9 Construction	..	145·03	163·95	170·24	176·79	183·58	190·64	197·97	205·57	213·48	221·68
10 Total of 6, 7, 8 and 9	..	**1,804·91**	**2,178·01**	**2,343·52**	**2,507·35**	**2,773·68**	**2,792·77**	**2,906·40**	**2,986·90**	**3,341·46**	**3,729·13**
11 Index of income under 10 (1951-52-100)	..	100·00	120·67	129·84	138·92	153·67	154·73	161·03	165·49	185·13	206·61

Source : Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa, Cuttack

4. The statement presents a real output series. The incomes in different years are reckoned in constant prices of 1958-59. The increase in the outputs of primary sector during the ten years was of the order of 16·70 per cent, rising from the level of Rs. 25,501·17 lakhs in 1951-52 to that of Rs. 29,760·82 lakhs in 1960-61. During the said period, however, the rise in outputs of the secondary sector was of the order of 106·61 per cent, from a level of Rs. 1,804·91 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 3,729·13 lakhs in 1960-61. The relatively pigmean size of the secondary sector is evident.

5. In the primary sector as a whole, the underlying trend has been one of slow rise of income. This trend has, in some years, been badly curbed by natural calamities such as floods in 1955-56 and drought in 1957-58, that seriously affected agriculture and allied activities, and has, in some other years, been very well boosted up as in 1959-60 due to bumper crops. The sector did not fully recoup in 1958-59 from the severe set-back in agricultural production in the earlier year. The unprecedented floods of 1960-61, that affected large areas of Balasore and Cuttack districts, brought in a check to the rising trend and did not allow the rise in that year to be as good as in the previous year. The First Five-Year Plan period marks rather a stagnation in the sector. The rise in the second year was but low, that in the third year negligible, a decline in the fourth year and a bad fall in the fifth year, bringing it down to a level below that in the first year of the plan. The Second Plan period is marked with ups and downs. The mean growth-rate of the sector during the decade was thus 1·67 per cent per year.

6. The feature about the growth in the primary sector leads to two inter-related conclusions, that is, firstly agriculture in the State is still badly subject to the vagaries of monsoon, and secondly, drought conditions affect the economy worse than floods.

7. The trend in the secondary sector as a whole is one of steady rise throughout the decade. There have, of course, been big rises in some years as 1952-53, 1955-56, 1959-60 and 1960-61, considerable rises in a few years as 1953-54 and 1954-55, and slow rises in the rest. As to different constituent areas of this sector, broadly similar trends are noticed in case of factory establishments and construction. But for the year 1956-57, the trend is one of continuous rise in case of small enterprises. There have been ups and downs in case of mining. Small enterprises contributed the most to the secondary sector in the beginning of the decade, and at its end, the relative position remained unchanged, with mining having quickly made up to approximate the outputs of factory establishments. The mean growth-rate of the secondary sector during the decade has been nearly 10·66 per cent per year.

Crops

8. The following statement will indicate the trend in production of major and minor crops. It will also reveal the relative importance of food crops and non-food crops in the economic life of cultivators.

STATEMENT XII. 20

Production of Major and Minor crops
(Unit: in tons)

Year			Food crops									
			Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur	Sugar-cane
1950-51	(a)	...	1,975,519	10,392	1,054	10,674	67,077	3,722	296	4,964	..	105,162
	(b)	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	..	100
1951-52	(a)	-	2,131,956	3,136	1,862	9,661	28,764	2,741	296	7,860	8,652	100,317
	(b)	..	107·9	30·2	176·7	90·5	42·9	73·6	100·6	158·3	100	95·4
1952-53	(a)	..	2,218,339	3,103	1,862	9,253	29,026	2,766	196	7,859	8,652	97,692
	(b)	..	112·3	29·9	176·7	86·7	43·3	74·3	66·2	158·3	100	92·9
1953-54	(a)	..	2,263,393	3,281	1,770	9,401	63,243	2,761	158	7,808	8,652	101,527
	(b)	..	114·6	31·6	167·9	88·1	94·3	74·2	53·4	157·3	100	96·5
1954-55	(a)	..	2,178,957	3,281	1,788	9,631	63,309	3,227	158	6,328	8,652	100,998
	(b)	..	110·3	31·6	169·6	90·2	94·4	86·7	53·4	127·5	100	96·0
1955-56	(a)	..	2,090,071	3,237	1,806	9,555	25,136	3,274	138	5,798	9,264	91,755
	(b)	..	105·8	31·1	171·3	89·5	37·5	88·0	46·6	116·8	107·1	87·3
1956-57	(a)	..	2,267,160	3,251	1,807	9,190	26,867	3,379	138	5,624	8,946	94,232
	(b)	..	114·8	31·3	171·4	86·1	40·1	90·8	46·6	113·3	103·4	89·6
1957-58	(a)	..	1,692,740	2,944	1,093	9,152	25,324	3,497	138	5,434	8,325	83,153
	(b)	..	85·7	28·3	103·7	85·7	37·8	94·0	46·6	109·5	96·2	79·1
1958-59	(a)	..	2,159,506	3,697	765	9,110	29,182	3,798	138	5,126	7,285	73,248
	(b)	..	109·3	35·6	72·6	85·3	43·5	102·0	46·6	103·3	84·2	69·7
1959-60	(a)	.	3,658,176	3,513	1,456	8,846	2,657	4,016	138	5,004	6,851	69,063
	(b)	.	185·2	33·8	138·1	82·9	42·7	107·9	46·6	100·8	79·2	65·7
1960-61	(a)	..	3,669,830	3,509	1,519	9,089	28,245	4,083	138	5,594	6,310	73,201
	(b)	..	185·8	33·8	144·1	85·2	42·1	109·7	46·6	112·7	72·9	69·6

(a)=Actual, (b)=Index

STATEMENT XII.20

Production of Major and Minor crops
(Unit: in tons—*concld.*)

(Index 1950-51—100)

Year			Non-food crops							
			Tobacco	Ground-nut	Castor seed	Sesamum	Rape & Mustard	Linseed	Cotton	Jute
1950-51	(a)	...	4,666	19,853	3,396	22,199	9,894	1,975	2,114	242,353
	(b)	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1951-52	(a)	—	2,667	3,247	16,888	22,912	20,849	7,117	2,411	387,216
	(b)	—	57·2	16·4	497·3	103·2	210·7	360·4	114·0	159·8
1952-53	(a)	..	2,380	3,318	17,035	21,133	18,863	4,887	2,276	255,797
	(b)	..	51·0	16·7	501·6	95·2	190·7	247·4	107·7	105·5
1953-54	(a)	—	2,829	16,855	4,092	21,141	20,537	2,519	2,247	129,167
	(b)	—	60·6	84·9	120·5	95·2	207·6	127·5	106·3	53·3
1954-55	(a)	—	2,679	17,009	4,134	20,533	20,386	3,420	2,186	192,280
	(b)	—	57·4	85·7	121·7	92·5	206·0	173·2	103·4	79·3
1955-56	(a)	—	2,726	15,562	4,116	20,373	20,508	3,420	2,099	244,750
	(b)	—	58·4	78·4	121·2	91·8	207·3	173·2	99·3	101·0
1956-57	(a)	...	2,762	15,744	4,087	19,789	20,574	3,485	2,023	182,6[illegible]
	(b)	...	59·2	79·3	120·3	89·1	207·9	176·5	95·[illegible]	75·[illegible]
1957-58	(a)	...	2,838	15,761	4,043	20,195	18,160	3,529	1,990	207,669
	(b)	..	60·8	79·4	119·1	91·0	183·5	178·7	94·1	85·7
1958-59	(a)	...	2,875	14,824	4,160	19,068	11,816	4,270	2,019	177,300
	(b)	..	61·6	74·7	122·5	85·9	119·4	216·2	95·5	73·2
1959-60	(a)	..	3,112	18,869	4,501	7,893	12,589	4,118	1,805	180,034
	(b)	..	66·7	95·0	132·5	80·6	127·2	208·5	85·4	74·3
1960-61	(a)	..	3,207	19,003	4,763	18,996	18,506	7,679	2,217	238,882
	(b)	..	68·7	95·7	140·3	85·6	187·0	388·8	104·9	98.6

Source: Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

9. Rice by far is the most important crop. Its production ranged from the level of 19·75 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 36·69 lakh tons * in 1960-61. Its production recorded a growth of 85·8 per cent in ten years, the mean growth-rate over 1950-51 level being 8·6 per cent per year. But the reported figures are grossly exaggerated. The underlying trend has, however, been one of persistent growth despite declines in the years 1954-55, 1955-56 and a very bad decline in 1957-58. The year 1959-60 recorded a very big rise of nearly 76 per cent over the previous year. The rise in production in the following year was but slight. Sugarcane was the next important major crop of the State. The general trend in production of sugarcane has been one of consistent fall throughout the decade except in 1953-54, 1956-57 and 1960-61, when it manifested slight relative rises. The production of this crop has not ever reached its pre-plan level. Ragi is next to sugarcane. Its production has also consistently declined except in 1953-54 and 1954-55. Its production has been only 42 per cent of its pre-plan level. Bajra, wheat and gram are the three food crops besides rice which, in 1960-61, recorded production above its level in 1950-51. Of these the rise in production of bajra alone is considerable. The rises in cases of wheat and of gram are but slight being only 9·7 per cent and 12·7 per cent respectively above pre-plan levels. The production of jowar, maize, barley and tur have fallen much below their 1950-51 level.

10. Quantitatively food crops among all the crops of the State were predominant. Though produced in much less quantities, non-food crops in many cases were relatively more important than most of the food crops except rice, sugarcane and ragi. Sesamum and groundnut were two important non-food crops. Their production in 1960-61, however, declined in relation to their 1950-51 level. In fact, production of tobacco and jute, besides these two, have declined in relation to their pre-plan levels. Production of lin seed, rape and mustard, castor seed and cotton have increased in relation to their production levels in 1950-51. Cotton was, of course, grown in small quantities. It seems, rice and bajra among the food crops and rape, mustard and lin seeds among non-food crops, gained during the decade at the expense of most other food and non-food crops. While the State had to face scarcity in sugar, it is unfortunate that production of sugarcane should decline so badly as revealed from the statement.

Production of foodgrains, 1961

11. Agriculturists in Orissa raise mostly food crops. Traditionally this State has been regarded as a surplus State, and exports of foodgrains, mostly paddy and rice, have taken place to the nearby States. In the Census Report of 1951, it was shown that the State could afford only a small and precarious export of nearly one lakh tons of rice a year, and the production of clean rice was estimated to be nearly 20 lakh tons in 1950. The quantity required for actual human consumption was calculated at the rate of 13·67 oz. per day per consumption unit. Deducting the usual 14 per cent of total production in order to account for wastage, animal consumption and seed requirements, the net available quantity for human consumption was obtained, from which further deducting the required quantities of actual human consumption, the surplus was found.

12. In 1960-61, the total production of foodgrains was estimated to be 40.54 lakh tons (†). The estimate is based on the crop-forecasts by the officials of Revenue Departments, as tallied and cross checked with reference to the yield-rate obtained in the crop-cutting survey of 1959-60, conducted by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa.

*The reported figures are over-estimated to the extent of 25 per cent, as observed in paragraph 17 of Part E of Chapter I.

† Director of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa

13. On the lines of 1951 Report, the population of the State according to 1961 Census may be reduced to the following consumption-units. This is based on the formula described as Lusk's coefficient.*

Age and sex groups	Consumption unit per individual	Population (in thousands)	Total consumption units (in thousands)
0 – 14 Years	0·70	6,856	4,799
Males 15 years & above	1·00	5,317	5,317
Females 15 years & above.	0·83	5,363	4,451
Age not stated	1·00	13	13
	Total	**17,549**	**14,580**

14. The quantity of foodgrains an adult male aged 15 years or above is used to consume is taken as the standard consumption-unit. Both males and females below this age barrier were expected to consume only the 0·7 portion of this quantity. Females 15 years or above were to consume each 0·83 part of it and those who did not or could not state their age were taken to consume each this full quantity. Accordingly, the total population of the State has been reduced to 14,580 thousand consumption-units. The 1951 Census Report indicated with good reasons that the *per capita* consumption of food was on the increase. Depending on estimates prepared by other independent sources, it may be reasonable to assume that the consumption-unit had risen in 1961 to 16 oz. This would, however, relate to all foodgrains, of which rice constitutes the overwhelming proportion. There are no reliable estimates of the intake of pulses and other foodgrains. On the other hand, a good bulk of population has often been living in conditions of near starvation or has no means to afford any dietary luxury beyond the plain menu of rice, salt and onion. It would hence be reasonable to confine consideration to rice alone, and accordingly, justifiable to fix 15 oz. of rice consumption per unit in 1961. Accordingly, the actual requirement of rice of the population of Orissa in 1961 was 22·27 lakh tons.

15. Allowing the same old deduction at the rate of 14 per cent for wastage, animal consumption and seed requirements, that comes to the total of 5·14 lakh tons, the quantity of rice available for human consumption is reduced from 36·69 lakh tons to 31·55 lakh tons in 1961. Some quantity of rice grown in the State was exported to other States. The official figures indicate that the quantity exported in 1961 was 1·76 lakh tons. This reduces the available quantity for domestic consumption to 29·79 lakh tons. Against this, the quantity actually consumed in 1961 as calculated above stands out to be merely 22·27 lakh tons. This discloses a huge surplus of 7·52 lakh tons, if the production figures are correct.

16. How is the disposal of this surplus explained? In fact, it would appear that there is no plausible way so to explain. Storage or hoarding or annual savings by the agriculturists would not explain the phenomenon, for such storage, once done, would be but a simple matter of annual replenishment and rotation. Indefinite process of such storage is also discounted in as much as rice or paddy for that matter, is a perishable commodity and too, requires huge space, being a commodity of good bulk. Export leaks would not too explain it, for as between States, it would be a two way traffic, if not at the same time, but over a period of time, and is itself explained away by Orissa's import of large quantities of other foodgrains, such as, wheat and pulses, etc., which are in the substitutable categories with rice and hence would tend to reduce rice consumption per unit, if it is taken into account. The only rational explanation for such an unaccounted for large surplus lies in the fact of over estimate of production figures. Optimism of the planners and over-enthusiasm in estimation that would evidently influence scale of evaluation has elsewhere been alluded to. Besides, there are other cogent reasons that indicate over estimation. The agricultural

* Census Report of Orissa, Part I, 1951, page. 261

production figures are mere forecasts. The estimate on the other hand was based on the yield rate of the crop obtained in the survey of 1959-60. The year of survey happened to be a prosperous agricultural year. The yield rate then obtaining would not hold good for other years, particularly for 1955, 1957 and 1960 when the production was very badly affected by flood, drought conditions and flood again respectively. Lastly, the sampling technique, then but a year old, would have its inherent deficiencies. So the actual production would be less than the reported figures. According to the calculations made above, the quantity required for actual human consumption was 22·27 lakh tons, and the quantity of actual export, 1·76 lakh tons. Hence the total of 24·03 lakh tons thus disposed of would involve the quantity for wastage, animal consumption and seed requirements of 3·91 lakh tons, that would be respectively 86 per cent and 14 per cent of the total production of 27·94 (24·03+3·91) lakh tons. The production of rice in 1961 hence would appear to have risen by nearly 8 lakh tons from a level of 20 lakh tons in 1951. The reported figure of 36·69 lakh tons of rice against the reasonable actual production of 27·94 lakh tons in 1961 are clearly over estimated to the extent of 31 per cent above the acceptable figures.

Improved Agriculture

17. Noticeable improvements were brought about in the methods of cultivation. Improved implements were supplied to agriculturists at various centres. The agriculturists took to use of improved seeds. Foundation seeds of improved varieties were supplied from the seed farms of the Government. The Government established Tractor Service Stations during this period. Agriculturists could take tractors on hire for private ploughing, specially for reclamation. Chemical fertilizers, mostly amonium sulphate and super phosphate, besides oil-cakes and bone-meal, were widely distributed particularly through the co-operative societies of the Grama Panchayats. The cultivators were also taught methods of green manuring. Composts were said to have been widely prepared and used in the fields. Plant protection facilities provided through Grama Panchayats were largely availed of by the agriculturists. Intensive cultivation of paddy, particularly of the Japanese type, was practised in large areas. There was a good increase in net area irrigated from various irrigation projects. As to minor irrigation, nearly 2·77 lakh acres could avail of irrigation facilities. In the pre-plan period, there was an area of only 3·7 lakh acres irrigated from a couple of major and medium irrigation systems. An additional gross potential of 7·06 lakh acres was created during the plan periods. All these extensive efforts made a big impact on the level of agricultural production in the State.

Livestock

18. Livestock Censuses were taken in the years 1945, 1957 and 1961. According to the last Census of this series, the number of livestock in the State was very large, viz., 14·52 millions for a population of 17·54 millions, i.e., 83 numbers of livestock for every 100 persons. The livestock comprised cattle 98·0 lakhs, buffaloes 10·7 lakhs, sheep 9·9 lakhs, goats 23·8 lakhs, pigs 2·1 lakhs and small numbers of horses, ponies, donkeys, mules and camels. It is not known if the procedure of enumeration was rational and reliable, but the published figures appear to be high. Although the number of milch-stock is large, the yield of milk in Orissa is very poor. It may serve no useful purposes to go into details of these figures. Similar is the case with the stock of poultry.

Industries

19. The Statement XII.19 brought out greater importance of small industries than factory industries and mining in the secondary sector of the economy. Small enterprises that included village and household industries contributed more than half the net output of this sector, while factory industries and mining contributed about one-fifth of the net output each. Unfortunately detailed data about these small enterprises are not available.

20. Government's efforts during the decade in the sphere of large scale industries were aimed at encouraging and facilitating establishment of such industries in the private sector. The industries so established were an aluminium factory, two ferro-manganese plants, two refractories, a cement factory, a textile mill, a small pig iron plant, a steel tube factory, a paper mill, a re-rolling mill, a glass factory and a few other units. In the public sector, the steel plant at Rourkela was established during this period. Availability of cheap power from Hirakud and Machkund projects attracted establishment of new industries in Cuttack, Sambalpur and Koraput districts. Extensive iron ore deposits and other raw materials led to establishment of the modern steel plant at Rourkela. Many other subsidiary and auxiliary industries came to be established around these giants. As a result the northern, north-western and southern districts of Orissa had good industrialization during the decade. But the interior portions of the State, occupied mainly by Baudh-Khondmals district and other districts like Balasore continue to remain industrially backward. They require more attention in future. Necessary data about production in various categories of industries in the State are not available. Only some summary statistics of manufacturing industries are available relating to a few years. These are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT XII. 21

Summary statistics of manufacturing Industries in Orissa

Period	Productive Capital (Rs.)	Total * persons employed	Capital-Labour ratio	Net output added by manufacture (Rs.)	Index of output	Capital† output ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951 ..	98,329,957	12,239	8,034·14:1	22,042.486	100	4·46:1
1952 ..	97,295,093	14,810	6,569·55:1	27,919,464	126·66	3·48:1
1953 ..	104,968,339	16,152	6,498·78:1	34,686,274	157·36	3·02:1
1954 ..	97,608,383	16,443	5,936·16:1	46,443,317	210·70	2·10:1
1955 ..	110,709,734	16,266	6,806·20:1	40,641,951	184·38	2·72:1
1956 ..	122,055,023	17,493	6,977·36:1	39,757,359	180·37	3·06:1
1957 ..	149,277,616	19,641	7,600·30:1	42,539,560	192·99	3·50:1
1958 ..	181,218,603	19,366	9,357·56:1	44,755,973	203·04	4·04:1
1959 ..	194,711,489	20,112	9,681·35:1	50,689,584	229·96	3·84:1

* Col. 2 dividedby Col. 3 Source: Statistical Abstract, Orissa, 1960, Page 393 to 395
† Col. 2 divided by Col. 5

21. The figures have a coverage of only those manufacturing industries which were registered under the Factories Act 1948, employing 20 or more workers on any day with or without power. 'Productive capital' includes both the fixed capital and working capital. 'Total persons employed' includes 'workers' as defined in the Factories Act, 1948 as well as those holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential position. The data relate to 136 registered factories in existence in 1951 of which 128 reported, and to 153 such factories in existence in 1959 of which 140 reported. The number of factories so existing and reporting in other years varied in between.

22. The overall picture as to industries during this period is one of general rise relating to various aspects, such as, capital, employment and output. There have been occasional falls in all these spheres, but these do not modify the general trend. But for 1952 and 1954, the volume of productive capital has increased throughout and has nearly doubled in nine years. Total employment has increased nearly 64 per cent in 1959 above its volume in 1951. The volume of net output increased 230 per cent of its 1951 level. It will be marked that the rate of increase in industrial production is greater during the First Plan period than in the Second Plan period.

23. Examination of capital-labour ratio indicates that in 1951, employment of one man in the industry required Rs. 8,034·14 paise. The ratio consistently declined till the year 1954. Quite a good number of industrial units came to be established in 1951. These were quite capital consuming in nature. This accounts for the high capital-labour ratio of 1951. The emphasis on small industries during the First Five-Year Plan explains declines in the ratio after 1951. A good many more large scale industries were established towards the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan. As a result, capital intensity of the industries in general has risen. In other words, each employee has come to handle more of capital goods in shape of workshed, machineries, tools and equipment, etc., as the years rolled in. Capital goods are meant to help in production—a man with a machine will produce more than what he would produce without it. Capital hence increases his productivity and efficiency. In so far as each industrial employee has come to work with more of capital goods during this period, productivity of labour has risen. Capital output ratio has had almost the same trend as in case of capital-labour ratio. It has declined from 1951 till 1954 and thereafter risen till 1958, having a decline in the last year under review. While capital-labour ratio would indicate efficiency of labour, the latter ratio would indicate efficiency of productivity as such. That is, it would show how much of capital goods have gone to produce one unit of output. The more of capital is required for one unit of output, better would be the quality of the output and quicker would be its production. Since all the capital is not consumed in one turn-over of output, improvement in capital-output ratio would be welcome. Unfortunately, the ratio of 1951 was not attained by the end of 1959. If the decline of 1959 is reversed and the rising trend resumed, it would imply better industrialization in the Third Plan period.

24. The chief argument for industrialization of the State is based on the extensive occurrence of minerals and the availability of power. The production of minerals in the State during the decade 1951—60 is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT XII. 22

Production in tons of important minerals in Orissa during decade 1951—60

Mineral	Total production in 1951—60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Iron ..	2,07,23,360	18,23,309	17,25,172	16,65,753	17,94,185	18,22,973	17,97,010	20,48,259	21,78,510	23,76,453	34,91,736
Coal ..	55,42,148	4,81,816	4,58,112	4,90,077	5,26,486	4,82,099	6,13,920	5,23,372	5,20,599	6,03,926	8,41,741
Manganese ..	33,99,432	2,52,298	3,08,860	4,31,678	3,46,874	3,64,134	3,72,415	3,29,699	3,30,297	3,20,867	3,42,310
Chromite ..	4,61,204	1,598	16,906	31,389	14,015	45,013	49,735	71,941	61,915	75,265	93,427
Limestone & Dolomite ..	1,42,05,710	9,72,987	12,08,844	12,52,508	12,17,781	12,10,292	11,30,221	15,00,096	16,67,410	18,19,013	22,26,558
Fireclay ..	7,18,113	5,14,887	18,691	11,674	10,499	11,383	10,097	13,136	23,537	29,477	74,732
China-clay ..	1,18,571	3,723	4,424	5,610	7,936	6,700	9,610	8,661	15,573	21,387	34,947
Graphite ..	9,407	719	1,169	381	804	917	635	923	1,405	1,340	1,114
Kyanite ..	2,391	630	1,167	14	138	219	223	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kaolin ..	15,081	..	...	..	...	..	382	1,738	5,555	3,950	3,456

Source: Director of Mines, Orissa

Power

25. Till recently, Orissa was one of the most backward States in the country as regards generation of power. At the end of 1950 the installed capacity was only 4·6 M. W. in public utility power stations and approximately 5 M. W. in industry owned power stations. At the end of First Plan, the former rose to 20·50 M. W. and the latter to 11·47 M. W., resulting in a total capacity of about 32 M. W. At the end of the Second Plan, the installed capacity rose to about 260 M. W., of which about 172 M. W. was in public utilities. Orissa's share in the country's installed capacity and generation rose from a meagre 0·27 per cent in 1950 to about 3·6 per cent in 1960-61. The demand for power has kept pace with the increase in installed capacity. Demand rose from 27 M. W. in 1955-56 to about 170 M. W. in 1960-61. The available data indicate that the demand for power in Orissa has been increasing at the rate of about 30 per cent per year during the last few years. At this rate, demand at the end of Third Plan would be about 400 to 450 M. W. and in 1970-71, it is likely to be of the order of 1,200 M. W.

STATEMENT XII. 23

Installed Generating Capacity in the State

Utilities (Public and Private)	1960-61
1 Hydroplant	
(*i*) Electricity generated in KWH	506,370,200
(*ii*) KWH generated per KW of installed generating capacity..	3,225 KWH
2 Oil Plant	
(*i*) Electricity generated in KWH	6,949,000
(*ii*) KWH generated per KW of inastalled generating capacity..	675·18 KWH
3 **Total**	
(*i*) **Electricity generated in KWH**	**513,319,200**
(*ii*) **KWH generated per KW of installed generating capacity** ..	**3,900·18 KWH**

Source: Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhubaneswar

26. The statement above indicates the installed generating capacity in 1960-61. The share of the hydroelectric plants was overwhelmingly large in relation to that of oil plants. The KWH power generated per KW of installed capacity was also much larger in hydro electric plants than in the latter.

STATEMENT XII. 24

Electrification of Villages 1960-61

State /District	Rural population	No. of Villages electrified	Population living in electrified village	Percentage
Orissa ..	**16,439,196**	**175**	**224,097**	1·5
Kalahandi ..	981,081	4	8,948	0·91
Koraput ..	1,421,300	8	5,086	0·36
Sambalpur ..	1,393,311	13	6,166	0·44
Bolangir ..	1,019,027	9	7,781	0·76
Baudh-Khondmals ..	508,339	2	4,031	0·79
Ganjam ..	1,716,686	31	45,083	2·62
Sundargarh ..	622,857	9	320	0·05
Dhenkanal ..	981,847	1	452	0·04
Puri ..	1,732,033	49	59,928	3·46
Keonjhar ..	711,351	3	12,350	1·73
Cuttack ..	2,851,723	39	84,698	2·97
Mayurbhanj ..	1,175,623	5	7,806	0·66
Balasore ..	1,324,018	2	1,448	0·10

Source: State Electricity Board, Orissa

27. Of 62 towns and 46,466 villages in the State, 59 towns and 175 villages were electrified by the end 1960-61. Only 17 towns had electricity on the eve of the plan period but by 1961-42 more towns were electrified. Three towns, namely, Banki, Bhuban and Khariar have since been electrified. During the First Plan the emphasis was on the electrification of towns, which changed during the Second Plan to electrification of villages with no neglect of towns though. The target for the Third Five-Year Plan is so fixed that a good number of villages will get the benefit of electrification. Cuttack and Puri districts had the largest number of villages electrified.

STATEMENT XII.25

Pattern of Utilization of Electricity in 1961 (in Kwh)

State/District	Domestic fuel and lighting	Commercial and industrial use	Railways and municipal use
Orissa ..	**9,639,000**	**422,117,000**	**4,341,000**
Mayurbhanj ..	240,000	182,000	120,000
Balasore ..	462,000	578,000	216,000
Cuttack ..	2,410,000	19,768,000	1,694,000
Puri ..	1,422,000	2,460,000	1,241,000
Ganjam ..	1,582,000	1,596,000	475,000
Koraput ..	651,000	33,840,000	277,000
Kalahandi ..	34,000	221,000	41,000
Baudh-Khondmals	60,000	...	6,000
Bolangir ..	697,000	437,000	50,000
Sundargarh ..	327,000	45,090,000	40,000
Sambalpur ..	1,420,000	250,280,000	81,000
Dhenkanal ..	100,000	3,201,000	10,000
Keonjhar ..	234,000	64,464,000	90,000

Source: Orissa StateElectricity Board, Bhubneswar

28. The statement above indicates in KWH the power consumed in 1961 in different districts for various categories of purposes. In the district of Baudh-Khondmals alone, no power is used for industrial and commercial purposes. In the districts of Cuttack, Koraput, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar, power used in commercial and industrial purposes is greater than those used for domestic fuel and lighting purposes and railways and municipal purposes taken together. Sambalpur district leads in this respect. All other districts consume more power for other two categories of purposes than for commercial and industrial uses.

STATEMENT XII.26

Progress of Utilization of Electricity (in Kwh)

State/District	1950-51	1960-61
Orissa ..	**4,436,000**	**442,452,000**
Mayurbhanj ..	204,000	302,000
Balasore ..	511,000	1,040,000
Cuttack ..	1,635000	2,988,000
Puri ..	655,000	3,882,000
Ganjam ..	920,000	3,178,000
Koraput ..	..	34,491,00
Kalahandi ..	40,900	255,000
Baudh-Khondmals ..	..	66,000
Bolangir ..	122,600	1,134,000
Sundargarh ..	61,500	45,417,000
Sambalpur ..	173,000	281,700,000
Dhenkanal ..	51,000	3,301,000
Keonjhar ..	61,500	64,698,000

Source : Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhubaneswar

29. The statement above would indicate the relative change in position as to utilization of electricity in various districts as between 1950-51 and 1960-61. The districts of Koraput and Baudh-Khondmals had no electricity in 1950-51. All the districts have considerably increased their power-utilization in 1960-61.

Transport and Communications

30. If power is the prime mover, functioning as theheart does in a human body, the lines of transport are the arteries carrying and transfusing the vital blood-strength to the economy. These, especially a good road system, have always been the forerunner of economic development everywhere.

31. A main reason of economic backwardness of Orissa is the inadequacy of railway facilities unrelieved by an adequate network of roads. With 838 miles of railways in 1957, the ratio of track-mileage to land area was 13·9 miles per 1,000 sq. miles, that was about half of all-India average of 27·3 miles per 1,000 sq. miles The deficiency was hardly made up by good roads. In its report on Techno-economic survey of Orissa, the National Council of Applied Economic Research estimated that in 1958 there wore only

44 miles of surfaced roads per 1,000 sq. miles in the State. This was merely 2/5ths of all-India average. There was, however, a good mileage of unsurfaced roads in the State. According to one estimate,* at the beginning of the Second Plan period, Orissa had 848 miles of National Highways, 1,353 miles of State highways, 3,538 miles of Major district roads, 1,371 miles of other district roads and 22,324 miles of village roads. The village roads were largely non-descript and hardly better than cart tracks. A good portion of other roads was also unsurfaced. The total figure hence made no sense, except those surfaced. The existing system of roads also suffered from a major weakness because of the existence of a large number of breaks and gaps that had no connecting links. According to one estimate, there were at the end of the Second Plan 180 points of such breaks that required bridges and culverts. Another defect of the system was the relative concentration of roads in the coastal districts, the interior of the State being relatively isolated. The transport facilities in Orissa thus revealed (1) tremendous inadequacy, (2) poor quantity of the existing system and (3) its ill distribution, both from the territorial point of view and for purposes of exploitation of natural resources.

32. The main emphasis in the two Plans, however, was on the improvement of existing facilities and bridging up the gaps. Financed by the Centre, outside the State Plans, construction and improvements of National Highways were taken up. Moreover, during the two Plans, 1,781 miles of existing P. W. D. roads were improved besides metalling of other roads, 50 miles of new roads and 44 bridges were constructed. During the Second Plan period , nearly 60 miles of railways were added in the State.

33. In the matter of road transport, the programme consisted of nationalization of transport buses in certain zones. The number of commercial vehicles on the road had greatly increased from 2,384 in 1950-51 to 5,015 in 1955-56 and to 5,675 in 1960-61. It appears that road transport made during this period a greater progress than the roads themselves. With regard to port facilities the position was poor in 1951 and 1961, when there was only one minor port at Chandbali with just a little volume of business, while the other one at Gopalpur was fully defunct. The enterprise in the construction of a major port at Paradeep had to wait till resources were available in the Third Plan period.

34. The facilities of communications include those of post and telegraph services, telephones and broadcasting. In the decade under review the number of telephones has very considerably increased. The number of post-*cum*-telegraph offices increased from 108 in 1954 to 316 in 1960. The bulk of communication facilities, however, consisted of post offices. The number of post offices in the State was 1,147 in 1951. It increased to 2,046 in 1956 and to 3,647 in 1961. The programme in the Third Plan period is to have 4,894 post offices by April 1966. On an average, there was one post office for 12,769 persons in 1951 and for 4,812 in 1961. It meant a very significant improvement for the State. The improvement in broadcasting services was noticeable in the growth of Radio Stations, from one at Cuttack in 1951 to three at Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambalpur in 1961.

Education

35. Education prepares what is called the human capital for the economy. There has been considerable expansion in facilities for education at all levels in the State during the last decade of planning, as the statement below will indicate. The growth is notable, far from the index level of 100 in 1950-51, primary schools grew to 215·6, middle schools to 229·2 and higher schools to 262·8 in 1961. The progress achieved in Second Plan was comparatively greater than the progress during the First Plan.

*Third Plan Mid-term Appraisal by Government of Orissa, p. 140

STATEMENT XII. 27

Number of Schools in the State

Schools	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1 Primary (including Junior Basic) ..	10,135	100	14,003	138·2	21,856	215·6	25,000	246·7
2 Middle (including Senior Basic) ..	542	100	672	124·0	1,242	229·2	2,700	498·2
3 High & Higher secondary—								
(*i*) Higher Secondary (only High School) ..	172	100	257	149·4	452	262·8	850	494·2
(*ii*) Multipurpose ..	Nil	..	Nil	..	5	100	9	180·0

Source : Director of Public Instructions, Orissa

STATEMENT XII. 28

Number of School going Students in the State

Base 1950-51

Level & Age-group	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1 Primary (6—11)								
(*i*) No. of students enrolled	485,571	100	680,979	140·2	1,410,860	290·6	1,925,000	396·4
(*ii*) Percentage of the age-group ..	26·5	..	36·5	..	63·8	..	75·0	..
2 Middle (11—14)								
(*i*) No. of students enrolled	39,536	100	53,544	135·4	107,506	271·9	264,000	667·7
(*ii*) Percentage of the age-group ..	4·1	..	5·4	..	10·0	..	20·7	..
3 Secondary (14—17)								
(*i*) No. of students enrolled	16,408	100	23,920	145·8	44,582	271·7	120,000	731·4
(*ii*) Percentage of the age-group ..	1·6	..	2·3	..	4·7	..	10·8	..
4 Total (6—17)								
(*i*) **No. of students enrolled**	**541,515**	**100**	**758,443**	**140·1**	**1,562,948**	**288·6**	**2,309,000**	**426·4**
(*ii*) **Percentage of the age-group** ..	NA	..	NA	..	NA	..	NA	..

NA=Not available

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Orissa

36. There have been great increases in the number of school going students during the decade. The expansion is more remarkable in the Second Plan period than in the First Plan period. In spite of such improvements, Orissa continues to be educationally backward. At the end of the Second Plan period, 63·8 per cent of persons in the age-group of 6 to 11 years, 10 per cent of those in the age-group of 11 to 14 years and only 4·7 per cent of those in the age-group of 14 to 17 years were going to school. The deficiency in the field of middle and high school education is more pronounced than in primary education. The problem is not simply the lack of educational facilities. The major problem at the elementary stage and after it, is the dropping out of a large number of students after each stage. This is mostly due to hard economic stringency at home.

STATEMENT XII.29

Number of Students at Colleges and Institutions and number of Colleges, Institutions and Universities

Base 1950-51—100

Level	Age-group	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1. University level ..	(17—23)						
Number of students enrolled ..		5,638	100	5,913	104·9	11,159	197·9
Number of students enrolled in Science Classes ..		1,899	100	2,050	108·0	4,784	251·9
2. Institutions							
Number of Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges or Institutes ..		14	100	14	100·0	29	207·1
Number of Universities ..		1	100	1	100·0	1	100·0

Source : Director of Public Instruction, Orissa

37. The State continues to have the one Utkal University that was opened well before 1950-51. The number of higher educational institutions have, however, been increasing. There were 29 colleges in 1961 compared to 14 in 1951. The number of students in general and in science studies at the university level has had considerable increase. Most of the progress achieved was during the Second Plan period.

STATEMENT XII. 30

Technical Institutions in the State

Technical Institution		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
1 Engineering Colleges or Institutes					
(*i*) Number	..		1	1	5
(*ii*) Admittance Capacity	..		90	120	610
2 Engineering Schools					
(*i*) Number	..	1	3	6	7
(*ii*) Admittance Capacity	..	90	240	760	1,315
3 Industrial Training					
(*i*) Number	..	1	1	7	12
(*ii*) Admittance Capacity	...	284	272	3,212	6,384

Source : Director of Industries, Orissa

38. In the pre-Plan period, the State had only one Engineering School at Cuttack that turned out diploma holders with an admittance capacity of 90. There was also one Industrial Training Institute that turned out craftsmen after giving them short courses. The first Engineering College of the State was established during the First Plan and a Regional Engineering College came up at Rourkela in the first year of the Third Plan. By the end of the period under review, 6 Engineering Schools, including one for Mining Engineering, were in position at Cuttack, Berhampur, Jharsuguda, Bhadrak, Kendrapara and Keonjhar. The total admittance capacity of these schools was 760. By the end of the Second Plan, the State had 7 Industrial Training Institutes that trained craftsmen in various trades with an annual admittance capacity of 3,212. The programme for the Third Plan is quite large.

Health

39. Health conditions in Orissa are poorer than in most other States in the Union. The position with regard to public health has been discussed in Chapter I. During the two Plans, considerable effort has been made to improve the conditions. A number of hospitals and dispensaries have been opened. The number of beds in many of them have been increased. A large number of primary health centres were opened in the community development blocks in order to cater to health needs of the people. A large number of health personnel were trained up. Water-supply was sought to be ensured in a progressive manner in towns and villages of the State. Extensive preventive programmes, such as, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Filaria Control Programme, B. C. G. Vaccination Programme against tuberculosis, Smallpox Eradication Programme and Leprosy Control Programme were taken up. The following statements will help to check up progress:

STATEMENT XII.31

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State and the Districts

(Base 1950-51—100)

State/District		(*i*) Hospitals and dispensaries, (*ii*) Beds, (*iii*) Primary health units	1950-51 Actual	1950-51 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index	1960-61 Actual	1960-61 Index
Orissa	..	(*i*)	**366**	**100**	**390**	**106·6**	**387**	**105·7**
		(*ii*)	**3,021**	**100**	**3,387**	**112·1**	**4,261**	**141·0**
		(*iii*)	..	..	**10**	**100**	**79**	**790·0**
Kalahandi	..	(*i*)	15	100	18	120·0	17	113·3
		(*ii*)	122	100	134	109·8	156	127·9
		(*iii*)	..	..	1	100	5	500·0
Koraput	..	(*i*)	25	100	31	124·0	32	128·0
		(*ii*)	154	100	159	103·2	210	136·4
		(*iii*)	..	..	..	..	5	..
Sambalpur	..	(*i*)	35	100	39	111·4	44	125·7
		(*ii*)	281	100	316	112·5	367	130·6
		(*iii*)	..	..	..	..	7	..
Bolangir	..	(*i*)	16	100	17	106·3	17	106·3
		(*ii*)	176	100	176	100·0	200	113·6
		(*iii*)	..	..	1	100·0	5	400·0
Baudh-Khondmals	..	(*i*)	9	100	17	188·9	15	166·7
		(*ii*)	59	100	162	274·6	184	311·9
		(*iii*)	..	..	..	..	5	..
Ganjam	..	(*i*)	50	100	41	82·0	35	70·0
		(*ii*)	404	100	408	101·0	444	109·0
		(*iii*)	..	..	2	100	9	450·0
Sundargarh	..	(*i*)	15	100	17	113·3	16	106·7
		(*ii*)	157	100	155	98·7	157	100·0
		(*iii*)	..	..	1	100	6	600·0
Dhenkanal	..	(*i*)	27	100	30	111·1	25	92·6
		(*ii*)	206	100	227	110·2	250	121·4
		(*iii*)	..	..	..	..	5	..
Puri	..	(*i*)	45	100	47	104·4	47	104·4
		(*ii*)	365	100	385	105·5	616	168·8
		(*iii*)	..	..	2	100	9	450·0
Keonjhar	..	(*i*)	15	100	16	106·7	15	100·0
		(*ii*)	101	100	100	99·0	123	121·8
		(*iii*)	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cuttack	..	(*i*)	54	100	53	98·1	61	113·0
		(*ii*)	599	100	726	121·2	1,003	167·4
		(*iii*)	..	..	1	100	10	1,000·0
Mayurbhanj	..	(*i*)	21	100	22	104·8	22	104·8
		(*ii*)	255	100	285	111·8	359	140·8
		(*iii*)	...	..	..	..	8	..
Balasore	..	(*i*)	39	100	42	107·7	41	105·1
		(*ii*)	142	100	154	108·5	192	135·2
		(*iii*)	..	..	2	100	3	150·0

Source : Health Directorate, Orissa

STATEMENT XII.32

Control of Communicable Diseases and Growth of Maternity and Child Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics

(Base 1950-51—100)

Item	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
A—Malaria								
(*i*) Units ..	3	100	6	200·0	14·5	483·3	15	500·0
(*ii*) Population covered ..	123,808	100	6,000,000	4,846·2	17,548,846	14,174·2	17,548,846	14,174·2
B—Filaria								
(*i*) Units ..	..	..	1	100	6	600·0	6	600·0
(*ii*) Population covered ..	..	..	NA	..	NA	..	NA	..
C—Tuberculosis								
(*i*) B.C.G. Teams ..	..	..	6	100	9	150·0	9	150·0
(*ii*) T. B. Clinics ..	2	100	2	100·0	7	350·0	13	650·0
(*iii*) Beds ..	25	100	35	140·0	320	1,280·0	558	2,232·0
D—Leprosy								
Subsidiary Centres ..	..	..	3	100	15	500·0	20	666·7
E—Veneral Diseases								
(*i*) V. D. Clinics ..	..	..	..	..	11	100	11	100·0
F—Maternity and Child Health Centres ..	..	..	66	100	70	106·1	70	106·1
G—Maternity Centres ..	..	..	..	..	110	100	1,165	1,059·1
H—Family Planning Centres ..	..	..	2	100	88	4,400·0	414	20,700·0

NA=Not available

Source : Director of Health Services, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

40. The State launched in 1953-54 the National Malaria Control Programme, which was converted to an Eradication Programme in 1958. By 1960-61, there were 14 full and 1 half malaria units operating in the State, that covered the whole population of the State against mere 3 uuits in 1950-51 covering 123,808 persons. The State has the highest incidence of filariasis in the Union. To check it, only a pilot project was started in 1954-55 and the National Filaria Control Programme was launched in 1955-56. By the end of 1960-61, there were 6 units operating in the State. Incidence of tuberculosis is fairly high in Orissa. Mass B. C. G. vaccination scheme was implemented and the contemplation was to complete several rounds by and by. The first round with 9 teams was in operation by the end of Second Plan period . As a preventive measure, several T. B. clinics have been opened with much larger proportionate number of beds than in 1950-51. Leprosy centres started during the First Plan were considerably increased in number in 1960-61. 11 veneral diseases clinics

were started during the Second Plan period. 70 combined maternity and child health centres were in position at the end of the period, besides 110 non-combined maternity centres. A great progress was made as to family planning. Against only two clinics at the end of the First Plan, 88 such clinics came to be established by the end of the Second Plan. The targets for the Third Plan have been suitably fixed. There has been no increase in the number of units or teams for programmes against malaria, filaria, tuberculosis and veneral diseases. The existing ones have been strengthened and the number of beds and clinics have been increased. A great increase in the number of maternity centres and family planning centres has been planned.

Water-supply

41. According to Health Survey Report of the Government of India, the four coastal districts of Orissa, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam and Balasore lie in the endemic zone and four other districts, namely, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Bolangir and Dhenkanal lie in the epidemic zone where water-borne diseases like cholera, typhoid,etc., occur frequently. For them, safe water-supply is essential. In other hilly areas, the normal methods of water-supply through wells are not successful. In coastal areas, because of saline intrusion, the water is brackish in nature and unwholesome for drinking, and hence, boring to a big depth is required. The problem of water-supply was difficult. Attempts were made to attack it from all sides in a co-ordinated manner. There were water-supply schemes of Revenue Department, Community Development Department, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department and a few others under the State sector as well as the Central sector. All these were co-ordinated to meet the needs as a whole. Master plans were drawn up on the basis of minimum needs of water-supply for villages with varying numbers of population and scatter of their location. Tanks, wells, etc.,were excavated to supply drinking water to the people. Tubewells were also sunk at places. During the First Plan, 392 tubewells were sunk and 4,140 wells and 162 tanks were excavated. The achievement during the Second Plan was 961, 15,788 and 1,250 tubewells, wells and tanks respectively. The target for the Third Plan for wells and tanks are considerably less. There is no programme for tubewells. During the Second Plan, piped water-supply schemes in 9 towns were taken up. All these schemes were continued and a few more added to it, in the Third Plan.

Housing

42. Poverty of Orissa is well illustrated in its housing conditions. In rural areas, nearly three-fourths of houses have walls of mud. Those with walls composed of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboo followed with next highest number. In urban areas, mud walled houses formed as large as 44 per cent. In 83·7 per cent of houses in rural areas and in 50 per cent in urban areas, the roof is composed of materials, such as, grass, leaves, reeds, straw and bamboo. The houses with tiled roofs are not large in number. Houses with two rooms formed 37 per cent ; those with one room 32 per cent and those with three rooms and above, 31 per cent of the total number of houses. It would appear that large spacious houses were only rare and most of them were in towns. Rural houses mostly had poor conditions. The programme of housing executed during the last two Plans seems not to have taken cognizance of this problem. Its approach has been confined to urban areas and that too, in a limited scale.

43. Under the subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes, implemented since the First Plan period, Government have constructed tenements for industrial workers engaged in public sector industries, and have also subsidised construction of such tenements in the areas of private industries. During the decade under review, 1,042 tenements have been constructed. The Low-Income Group Housing Scheme commenced since the year 1954.

Nothing substantial was,however,achieved during the First Plan period. The scheme was practically implemented during the Second Plan. Under the scheme, Government provided loans to individuals with an annual income not exceeding a certain limit, repayable within a certain number of years, the assistance being limited to a certain amount. 961 houses were constructed under the scheme in the Second Plan period. Slum clearance was taken up in certain municipalities as those of Cuttack,Balasore,Berhampur,etc.,and tenements were sought to be constructed. Not much progress was, however, made. Targets for the Third Plan have been fixed at a good level.

Welfare of backward classes

44. Orissa has, in proportion to its area and total population, a greater percentage of Scheduled Tribes than most other States of the Union. The Scheduled Caste population is also large. The problem of welfare of these categories of people received attention ever since 1946. Prior to the First Plan, about Rs. 46 lakhs was spent on the programmes of their welfare. The amounts spent during First and Second Plans have been progressively larger. The programmes of welfare for these people were mainly of 3 types, namely, education, economic uplift and health, housing, etc.

Scheduled Tribes

45. Separate educational facilities were provided for the children of the Scheduled Tribes. Sevashrams of primary level and Ashram schools of middle school level were provided. By the end of the period under review, there were 1,206 Sevashrams and 79 Ashram schools. Besides, under the general education programme, about 6,000 primary schools in scheduled areas and in tribal villages in non-scheduled areas were provided by the end of the Second Plan period. There were nearly 44,000 tribal boys and girls in Sevashrams by 1960-61. 9 Ashram schools were meant exclusively for girls. Stipends were also given to tribal children to encourage education. Many primitive tribes practised Podu cultivation. Colonies were established to wean these people away from such a harmful practice. For their rehabilitation, sizeable areas of cultivable land, bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and other facilities were provided. Assistance was rendered to the tribal people to take up pisciculture, cultivation of lac and rearing of tassar. 25 forest co-operative societies were established for these people by end of the Second Plan. By 1960-61, 808 grain-gollas were established in tribal areas. One technical training institute and two training-*cum*-production centres were established during the Second Plan to train artisans from among the Scheduled Tribe population. Village approach roads were built in good number in tribal areas. Programmes of water-supply were concentrated in tribal areas. As the tribal people suffered from chronic diseases like yaws, Anti-yaws campaign was organized to stamp it out.

Scheduled Castes

46. 90 Sevashrams and 1 Ashram school was provided for the Scheduled Caste students in the period under review. The number of Scheduled Caste students considerably increased during the Second Plan period. Stipends and lump grants were given to boarders and day-scholars alike. For their economic uplift, the people of Scheduled Castes were assisted in setting up cottage industries. The problem of untouchability and social disability was sought to be tackled through the Depressed Classes League to which grants were made. In addition to water sources provided under the general programme, 923 wells were constructed for the Scheduled Castes separately by end of the Second Plan period. Subsidies were given for construction of houses.

Price situation and the pattern of expenditure

47. A series of weighted index numbers of wholesale prices for Orissa is not available. The unweighted series presented by the Bureau of

Statistics and Economics, Orissa has not also got necessary classification. In fact, it does not present data for fuel, power, light and lubricants, liquor, industrial raw materials and manufactures. It merely presents a catalogue of prices for a number of commodities, such as, rice, wheat, mung, biri, etc. These are not usable for present purposes. The consumer price index numbers (working class) presented for two centres, namely, Cuttack and Berhampur, are so widely in variance with actual experience that no useful purpose will be served by commenting on it.

48. The pattern of expenditure in the State as obtaining in the period of one year from July 1960 to June 1961 may rather be studied from the report of National Sample Survey, 16th Round. The Statements XII.33 and XII.34 indicate the percentage distribution of the number of persons and the number of households by monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rural areas. The relative position of the State in the country as a whole would be indicated in the same.

49. In the first four expenditure classes of persons, Orissa had greater percentages of people than those for the country as a whole. Whereas in India, there were only 6·44 persons in a hundred spending amounts within Rs. 8 a month, the corresponding number of persons in a hundred in Orissa was as large as 20·26. In contradistinction to it, there were only 0·55 persons in a hundred in Orissa against 3·19 persons in a hundred in India in the expenditure class of Rs. 55 and above per month. In fact, India has higher percentages of persons than Orissa in all the monthly expenditure classes above Rs. 15 to 18. The table as to percentage distribution of households by monthly expenditure classes also reveals similar trends, though slightly better for the State.

50. The Statements XII.35 and XII.36 indicate the pattern of consumers' expenditure in absolute amounts for different items of consumption for rural areas and for urban areas of the State of Orissa.

STATEMENT XII.33

Percentage distribution of estimated number of persons by monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rural areas

State/India	No. of sample house-holds	Monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rupees												
		0—8	8—11	11—13	13—15	15—18	18—21	21—24	24—28	28—34	34—43	43—55	55 and above	All classes
Orissa ..	**171**	**20·26**	**21·10**	**13·36**	**13·47**	**9·50**	**2·92**	**7·26**	**2·52**	**5·74**	**2·53**	**0·79**	**0·55**	**100**
All India ..	3,763	6·44	11·84	9·93	9·90	13·77	11·62	9·20	7·56	7·62	5·87	3·06	3·19	100

Source : Report of the National Sample Survey — Sixteenth Round — July 1960 to June 1961

STATEMENT XII.34

Percentage distribution of estimated number of households by monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rural areas

State/India	No. of sample house-holds	Monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rupees												
		0—8	8—11	11—13	13—15	15—18	18—21	21—24	24—28	28—34	34—43	43—55	55 and above	All classes
Orissa ..	**171**	**15·11**	**17·51**	**14·06**	**13·39**	**13·07**	**3·22**	**8·37**	**2·48**	**5·72**	**3·15**	**1·78**	**2·14**	**100**
All India ..	3,763	5·52	10·13	9·25	9·92	13·88	12·28	9·59	8·17	8·18	5·97	3·66	3·45	100

Source : Report of the National Sample Survey — Sixteenth Round — July 1960 to June 1961

STATEMENT XII.35

Consumer expenditure in rupees (0·00) per person for a period of 30 days by items of consumption and by monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rural areas

State—Orissa

Total No. of sample villages—170

Items	Monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rupees												
	0—8	8—11	11—13	13—15	15—18	18—21	21—24	24—28	28—34	34—43	43—55	55 and above	All classes
1 Cereals ..	3·95	5·28	6·84	9·47	6·89	8·63	10·55	11·70	11·75	14·41	16·13	6·04	7·27
2 Cereals and cereal substitutes ..	3·97	5·29	6·84	9·47	7·45	8·63	10·55	11·70	11·77	14·45	16·13	6·04	7·33
3 Pulses ..	0·05	0·19	0·43	0·16	0·45	0·52	0·84	0·86	1·26	1·84	0·85	1·07	0·40
4 Milk and milk products ..	0·03	0·01	0·01	0.08	0·52	0·28	0·21	0·19	0·84	1·61	..	1·34	0·19
5 Other food items ..	0·67	1·38	1·62	1·59	2·74	4·62	5·07	5·34	5·08	8·13	13·13	22·73	2·48
6 All food items ..	4·72	6·87	8·90	11·30	11·16	14·05	16·67	18·09	18·95	26·03	30·11	31·18	10·40
7 Clothing ..	0·08	0·88	0·77	0·62	1·85	1·28	2·25	2·77	3·62	4·22	6·88	7·09	1·24
8 Fuel and light ..	0·44	0·70	1·08	1·06	1·16	1·07	1·82	2·74	2·78	2·40	2·00	1·07	1·11
9 Other non-food items ..	0·36	0·75	1·06	1·16	2·16	2·66	2·75	2·54	4·64	6·96	12·94	30·28	1·79
10 All non-food items ..	0·88	2·33	2·91	2·84	5·17	5·01	6·82	8·05	11·04	13·58	21·82	38·44	4·14
11 Total consumer expenditure ..	5·60	9·20	11·81	14·14	16·33	19·06	23·49	26·14	29·99	39·61	51·93	69·62	14·54
12 No. of sample households ..	30	40	25	17	15	7	13	5	9	7	1	2	1·71
13 Average household size ..	6·04	5·43	4·28	4·53	3·27	4·08	3·91	4·57	4·52	3·62	2·00	1·15	4·50

Source : Report of the National Sample Survey — Sixteenth Round — July 1960 to June 1961

STATEMENT XII.36

Consumer expenditure in rupees (0·00) per person for a period of 30 days by items of consumption and by monthly *per capita* expenditure classe in urban areass

State—Orissa | Total No. of sample blocks-32

Items		Monthly *per capita* expenditure classes in rupees												
		0—8	8—11	11—13	13—15	15—18	18—21	21—24	24—28	28—34	34—43	43—55	55 and above	All classes
1 Cereals	..	5·00	6·56	6·56	5·13	7·97	6·39	8·06	9·27	9·58	9·32	10·62	8·73	7·81
2 Cereals & cereal substitutes	..	5·00	6·56	6·56	5·13	7·97	6·39	8·06	9·27	9·58	9·32	10·62	8·73	7·81
3 Pulses	..	0·19	0·24	0·49	0·72	0·83	0·71	0·62	1·13	2·79	1·38	1·75	1·07	0·96
4 Milk and milk products	..	..	..	0·36	..	0·30	1·04	0·85	..	1·88	2·19	..	3·14	0·66
5 Other food items	..	0·83	1·59	1·84	4·34	3·98	7·20	6·16	5·16	8·11	8·36	18·61	22·75	5·18
6 All food items	..	6·02	8·39	9·25	10·19	13·08	15·34	15·69	15·56	22·36	21·25	30·98	35·69	14·61
7 Clothing	..	..	..	0·98	..	0·28	..	0·69	4·20	2·09	1·99	..	6·98	1·43
8 Fuel and light	..	1·18	0·96	0·88	1·72	1·20	3·28	1·94	2·39	2·51	2·60	5·58	2·25	1·74
9 Other nonfood items	..	0·55	0·51	1·01	1·37	2·43	0·63	4·24	4·75	3·55	13·85	10·45	22·59	3·85
10 All non-food items	..	1·73	1·47	2·87	3·08	3·91	3·91	6·87	11·34	8·15	18·44	16·03	31·82	7·02
11 Total consumer expenditure	..	7·75	9·86	12·12	13·28	16·99	19·25	22·56	26·90	30·51	39·69	47·01	67·51	21·63
12 No. of sample households	..	1	3	5	1	4	2	4	5	4	4	1	3	37
13 Average household size	..	3·00	6·33	4·82	8·00	6·17	3·34	4·08	3·03	4·28	3·08	1·00	2·12	4·21

Source: Report of the National Sample Survey — Sixteenth Round — July 1960 to June 1961

51. For rural areas, total consumer expenditure for a period of 30 days was Rs. 14·54. Out of this, Rs. 10·40 was spent on all food items. They spent only 19 Paise *per capita* per month on milk and milk products. Cereals and cereal substitutes took away a lion's share out of the total. The amounts spent on clothing, fuel and light were very low. This was the position in respect of all classes. Whereas those in the expenditure class of Rs. 55 and above spent per month Rs. 69·62, those in the expenditure class below Rs. 8 spent only Rs. 5·60 a month. The distribution of expenditure on various items of consumption was of a level below any standard of living conceivable.

52. The pattern of expenditure in urban areas was slightly better. For all classes together, *per capita* monthly expenditure was Rs. 21·63, out of which Rs. 14·61 was spent on all food items. Expenditure on milk and milk products and other food and non-food items was significantly greater than that in rural areas. Whereas in urban areas a man in the expenditure class of Rs. 55 and above spent on the average Rs. 67·51, another in the expenditure class below Rs. 8 per month spent on the average Rs. 7·75.

53. From the above two statements, what would appear is not only the palpable poverty of the people but also the disparities in expenditure. The level of expenditure in urban areas for all classes is greater than that in rural areas, i. e., Rs. 21·63 against Rs. 14·54 respectively. The disparity in levels of expenditure in rural areas is (Rs. 69·62—Rs. 5·60), Rs. 64·02. Similarly, the disparity in urban areas is (Rs.67·51—Rs. 7·75)-Rs. 59·76. This goes to show that disparities in expenditure of various people are a little greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Urban areas are more prosperous than rural areas and have less of disparity.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

(INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

CONFIDENTIAL CENSUS, 1961

Location Code

1 (a) Name

1 (b) Relationship to Head

2 Age last birthday

3 Marital Status

4 (a) Birth-place

4 (b) Born R/U

4 (c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5 (a) Nationality

5 (b) Religion

5 (c) S. C./ S. T.

6 Literacy & Education

7 (a) Mother-tongue

7 (b) Any other language(s)

8 Working as Cultivator

9 Working as Agricultural labourer

10 Working at Household Industry

(a) Nature of Work

(b) Nature of Household Industry

(c) If Employee

11 Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

(a) Nature of Work

(b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service

(c) Class of Worker

(d) Nature of Establishment

12 Activity if not working

13 Sex

APPENDIX II
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

Is this an institution ?

LOCATION CODE :

Full name of Head of Household ..... S. C. / S. T.

A Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1 Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B Household Industry	Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household Industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas (a)		
(b)		

C Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry	Members of family working :				
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	Hired Workers
1 Household Cultivation only					
2 Household Industry only					
3 Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor *Dated Signature of Enumerator*

Note—Part II—Census Population Record should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period, 1 March to 4 March 1961.

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from Individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex: Male (M)	Sex: Female (F)	Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
Total persons						

Dated Signature of Supervisor *Dated Signature of Enumerator*

APPENDIX III
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961
HOUSE LIST

Name of District.....(Code No.....)

Name of Island/Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Town.....(Code No.....)

Name of Village/Ward/Mohalla/(Enumerator's Block).....(Code No.....)

Line No.	Building Number (Municipal or local authority or Census number, if any)	Building Number (Column 2) with sub-number for each Census house	Purpose for which Census house used, e.g., dwelling, shop, shop-cum-dwelling, business, factory, workshop, school or other institution, jail, hostel, hotel, etc.	If this Census house is used as an establishment, workshop or factory: Name of establishment or proprietor	Name of product(s), repair or servicing undertaken	Average No. of persons employed daily last week (including proprietor or household members, if working)	Kind of fuel or power if machinery is used	Description of Census house: Material of wall	Material of roof	Sub-number of each Census household with Census house number (Column 3)	Name of Head of Household	No. of rooms in Census household	Does the household live in own or rented house ? (a) Own(O) (b) Rented (R)	No. of persons residing in Census household on day of visit: Males	Females	Total	Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
0																		

Date.....Total for page X

Certified that the information is correct to the best of my knowledge. *Signature of Enumerator*.....

APPENDIX IV

BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE ESTIMATED BY CENSUS ACTUARY

In the absence of reliable vital statistics, birth and death rates for various parts of India and the country as a whole, have to be estimated by a variety of methods and a tally has to be obtained between the results obtained by different methods. As was done in 1951, calculations made in 1961 from the census age and sex structure by different methods gave birth rates varying between 40·6 and 41·8 per 1,000 of population during 1951—60. The agreement between the different estimates came quite close. While these represent the limits between which the birth rate lies, the Census Actuary is of the opinion that the birth rate during 1951—60 may be taken to be 41·7 and the death rate 22·8 per thousand of population corresponding to an observed rate of natural increase at 1·89 per cent per annum, as against the overall decadal increase of 21·5 per cent during 1951—61.

This time, the Census Actuary verified the results of his different methods with those of the Quasi-Stable Population model worked out under the auspices of the United Nations. The broad principles of this model are based on the assumption of unchanging fertility but declining rate of mortality. On the basis of this model, the expectation of life at birth in India in 1960 works out at 45 years, the birth rate being 41·3 and the death rate 19·7, corresponding to a net rate of annual natural increase of 2·16. The birth rate during 1941—50 was computed at 39·9 and the death rate at 27·4.

While there is clear evidence of declining mortality, there is no apppreciable evidence of any change in fertility, for slight oscillations in the birth rate may occur without any change in fertility.

The State birth and death rates obtained by comparing two Censuses adjusted to agree with the all-India birth rate of 41·7 are given below:

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

It will be seen that there is not much variation in the State birth rates except for Assam and Madras, which have birth rates of 49·3 and 34·9 respectively. Even in 1941—50 these States had estimated birth rates of 47 and 36 respectively. There is much greater variation in the death rate. Kerala has a particularly low rate of 16·1. The marked variation in the State growth rate is primarily due to the differences in the death rate. This again suggests that some States which have shown a smaller rate of increase during 1951—60 are likely to experience a greater growth rate as the death rate declines further.

The greater decline in the death rate has resulted in a further widening of the base of the age pyramid in 1961. In 1961, 41·0 per cent of population was below age 15, 53·3 between ages 15—59 and 5·7 per cent in 60 and over. The corresponding percentages in 1951 were 38·2, 55·9 and 5·9 respectively. The extended pyramid base portends a greater increase in the number of potential mothers, which may, in turn, mean a high birth rate in future.

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(Code Structure)

Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting		
00	*Field Produce and Plantation Crops*	
	Production of cereal crops (including bengal gram), such as, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize ..	000
	Production of pulses, such as, arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram ..	001
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops ..	002
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops ..	003
	Production of oil-seeds, sugar-cane and other cash crops ..	004
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above ..	005
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards..	006
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane, reeds, thatching grass, etc. ..	007
	Production of juice by tapping palms ..	008
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above ..	009
01	*Plantation Crops*	
	Production of tea in plantation ..	010
	Production of coffee in plantation	011
	Production of rubber in plantation	012
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium ..	014
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above ..	015
02	*Forestry and Logging*	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests ..	020
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs ..	021
	Preparation of timber ..	022
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests..	023
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests ..	024
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests ..	025
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above ..	026
03	*Fishing*	
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries ..	031
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond ..	032

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
04	*Livestock and Hunting*	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power, such as, cow, buffalo, goat ..	040
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool ..	041
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter), such as, pig ..	042
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming ..	043
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey ..	044
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk ..	045
	Rearing of other small animals and insects ..	046
	Trapping of animals or games propagation ..	047
	Production of other animal husbandry products, such as, skin, bone, ivory and teeth ..	048
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying		
10	*Mining and Quarrying*	
	Mining of coal ..	100
	Mining of iron-ores ..	101
	Mining of gold and silver ores ..	102
	Mining of manganese ..	103
	Mining of mica ..	104
	Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores ..	105
	Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas ..	106
	Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, lime-stone ..	107
	Mining of chemical earth, such as, soda ash ..	108
	Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above, such as, precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt ..	109
Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing		
20	*Foodstuffs*	
	Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains ..	200
	Production of sugar and syrup from sugar-cane in mills ..	201
	Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar-cane or palm juice and production of candy ..	202
	Production of fruit products, such as, jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits ..	203
	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish ..	204
	Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products ..	205
	Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products ..	206
	Production of edible fats and oil (other than hydrogenated oil) ..	207
	Production of hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati) ..	208

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Streeture)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Production of other food products, such as, sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge	209
21	*Beverages*	
	Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery ..	210
	Production of country liquor ..	211
	Production of indigenous liquor, such as, toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice ..	212
	Production of other liquors not covered above ..	213
	Production of aerated and mineral water ..	214
	Production of ice ..	215
	Production of ice-cream ..	216
	Processing of tea in factories ..	217
	Processing of coffee in curing works	218
	Production of other beverages ..	219
22	*Tobacco Products*	
	Manufacture of bidi ..	220
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots ..	221
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco ..	222
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco ..	223
	Manufacture of snuff ..	224
	Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco ..	225
	Manufacture of other tobacco products ..	226
23	*Textile—Cotton*	
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling ..	230
	Cotton spinning (other than in mills) ..	231
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills ..	232
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching ..	233
	Cotton weaving in powerlooms ..	234
	Cotton weaving in handlooms ..	235
	Manufacturing of Khadi textile in handlooms ..	236
	Printing of cotton textile ..	237
	Manufacturing of cotton nets ..	238
	Manufacturing of cotton cordage, rope and twine ..	239
24	*Textile—Jute*	
	Jute pressing and baling ..	240
	Jute spinning and weaving ..	241
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute ..	242
	Printing of jute textile ..	243
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre, such as, hemp, mesta	244
25	*Textile—Wool*	
	Wool baling and pressing ..	250
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring) ..	251
	Wool spinning and weaving in mills ..	252
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253
	Wool weaving in powerloom ..	254

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Wool weaving in handloom ..	255
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile ..	256
26	*Textile—Silk*	
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mills ..	260
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk ..	261
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262
	Weaving of silk textile by powerloom ..	263
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom ..	264
	Printing of silk textile ..	265
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine ..	266
27	*Textile—Miscellaneous*	
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products ..	270
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments ..	271
	Embroidery and making of crepe, lace and fringes ..	272
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear ..	273
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel, such as, curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags ..	274
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products, such as, oil cloth, tarpaulin ..	275
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling ..	276
	Manufacture of coir and coir products ..	277
	Manufacture of umbrellas ..	278
	Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
28	*Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products*	
	Sawing and planing of wood ..	280
	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures ..	281
	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber), such as, beams, posts, doors, windows ..	282
	Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment, such as, bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Manufacture of other wooden products, such as, utensils, toys and artwares ..	284
	Manufacture of veneer and plywood ..	285
	Manufacture of ply-wood products, such as, tea chest ..	286
	Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than ply-wood ..	287
	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products ..	288
	Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above ..	289

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
29	*Paper and Paper Products*	
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill ..	290
	Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, wastepaper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade ..	291
	Manufacture of products, such as, paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp ..	292
30	*Printing and Publishing*	
	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals ..	300
	Printing and publishing of books..	301
	All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry ..	302
	All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
31	*Leather and Leather Products*	
	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather ..	310
	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear ..	311
	Manufacture of clothing and wear apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur ..	312
	Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by code Nos. 311, 312), such as, leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles ..	313
	Repair of shoes and other leather footwear ..	314
	Repair of all other leather products except footwear ..	315
32	*Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products*	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes..	320
	Manufacture of rubber footwear..	321
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose ..	322
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat ..	323
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries ..	324
	Production of coal-tar and coke in coke oven ..	325
	Manufacture of other coal and coal-tar products not covered elsewhere ..	326
33	*Chemicals and Chemical Products*	
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, such as, acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified ..	330

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire-works	333
	Manufacture of matches	334
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin and plastic products and materials(including synthetic rubber)	337
	Manufacture of common salt	338
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oil and fats)	339
34-35	*Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal*	
	Manufacture of structural clay products, such as, bricks, tiles	340
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341
	Manufacture of lime	342
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344
	Manufacture of stone images	345
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347
	Manufacture of mica products	348
	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery	350
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354
	Manufacture of earthen images, busts and statues	355
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by code No. 355	356
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359
36	*Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment*	
	Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms, such as, billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of armaments	362

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Manufacture of structural steel products, such as, joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Manufacture of brass and bell-metal products	365
	Manufacture of aluminium products	366
	Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell-metal and aluminium), such as, tin can	367
	Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating), polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of sundry hardwares, such as, G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (this will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in Major Groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
37	*Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment*	
	Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers other than electrical equipment, such as, diesel engines, road-rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of machine-tools	372
	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment, such as, motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
	Manufacture of electronic equipment, such as, radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
38	*Transport Equipment*	
	Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by code No. 363	381
	Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories, such as, saddle, seat-frame, gear	385

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Building and repairing of water transport equipment, such as, ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines ..	386
	Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines ..	387
	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above, such as, animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles ..	389
39	*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*	
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies ..	390
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies ..	391
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks ..	392
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals ..	393
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments ..	394
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere, such as, pencil, penholder, fountain pen	395
	Manufacture of sports goods ..	396
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group ..	399

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 4—Construction	
40	*Construction*	
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations ..	400
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines..	402
	Construction and maintenance of water-ways and water-reservoirs, such as, bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank,tube-wells,wells	403
	Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	
50	*Electricity and Gas*	
	Generation and transmission of electric energy ..	500
	Distribution of electric energy ..	501
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers ..	502
51	*Water-Supply and Sanitary Services*	
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers ..	510
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation ..	511

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Division 6—Trade and Commerce	
60—63	*Wholesale Trade*	
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses ..	600
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuff (not covered elsewhere) ..	601
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics and textiles products, such as, garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarns, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products ..	602
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as, tea(leaf), coffee(seed and powder), aerated water ..	603
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants, such as, wines, liquors ..	604
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants,such as, opium, ganja,etc.	605
	Wholesale trading in tobacco,bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ..	606
	Wholesale trading in animals ..	607
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder ..	608
	Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals ..	610
	Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products, such as, coke, coal, kerosene, candle ..	611
	Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics ..	612

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware ..	613
	Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ..	614
	Wholesale trading in footwear ..	615
	Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products ..	616
	Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil & allied products ..	617
	Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above ..	618
	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials ..	620
	Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products ..	621
	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods ..	630
	Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical ..	631
	Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb	632
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment ..	633
	Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur ..	634
	Wholesale trading in clocks, eyeglasses, frames ..	635
	Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment ..	636

APPENDIX V

(*i*) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery ..	638
	Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above ..	639
64—68	*Retail Trade*	
	Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry ..	640
	Retail trading in beverages, such as, tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water ..	641
	Retail trading in intoxicants, such as, wines, liquors ..	642
	Retail trading in other intoxicants, such as, opium, ganja, etc. ..	643
	Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products ..	644
	Retail trading in fuel, such as, coke, coal, firewood and kerosene ..	645
	Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc. ..	646
	Retail trading in animals ..	647
	Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles) ..	650
	Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics ..	651
	Retail trading in medicines and chemicals ..	652
	Retail trading in footwear, headgears, such as, hats, umbrellas, shoes and chappals ..	653
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products ..	654
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products ..	655
	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings ..	660
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper ..	661
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils ..	662
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys ..	663
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above..	664
	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials ..	670
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment ..	671
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches ..	672
	Retail trading in other building materials ..	673
	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances ..	680
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipment ..	681
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc. ..	682

APPENDIX V

(*i*) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear ..	683
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye-glass, frame ..	684
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments ..	685
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery ..	686
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, and pictures paintings including curio dealing	687
	Book-selling ..	688
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689
69	*Trade and Commerce—Miscellaneous*	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities ..	690
	Real estate and properties ..	691
	Stocks, shares and futures ..	692
	Providents and insurances ..	693
	Money lending (indigenous) ..	694
	Banking and similar type of financial operation ..	695
	Auctioneering ..	696
	Distribution of motion pictures ..	697
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods, such as, electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications		
70-71	*Transport*	
	Transporting by railways ..	700
	Transporting by tramway and bus service ..	701
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus) ..	702
	Transporting by road through other means of transport, such as, hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka ..	703
	Animal transporting by animals, such as, horse, elephant, mule, camel ..	704
	Transporting by man, such as, carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving ..	705
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc., by river, canal ..	706
	Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat, by sea or ocean	707
	Transporting by air ..	708
	Transporting by other means not covered above ..	709
	Services incidental to transport, such as, packing, carting travel agency ..	710
72	*Storage and Warehousing*	
	Operation of storage, such as, warehouses ..	720
	Operation of storage, such as, cold storage ..	721
	Operation of storage of other type	722
73	*Communications*	
	Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications ..	730
	Telephone communication ..	731
	Information and broadcasting ..	732

APPENDIX V

(*i*) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 8—Services		
80	*Public Services* (this does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as, transport, communications, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institutions each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Public Services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps ..	800
	Public Service in Navy ..	801
	Public Service in Air Force ..	802
	Public Service in Police ..	803
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government ..	804
	Public Service in administrative departments and offices of Quasi-Government organization, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Public Services in administrative departments and offices of State Government ..	809
81	*Educational and Scientific Services*	
	Educational services, such as, those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions ..	810
	Educational services, such as, those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type ..	811
	Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group ..	812
82	*Medical and Health Services*	
	Public health and medical services rendered by organizations and individuals, such as, by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners ..	820
	Veterinary services rendered by organizations and individuals	821
83	*Religious and Welfare Services*	
	Religious services rendered by religious organizations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and allied organizations ..	830
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk ..	831

APPENDIX V

(*i*) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
	Welfare services rendered by organizations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community, such as, relief societies, red-cross organization for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity ..	832
84	*Legal Services*	
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukhtar, pleader, mukurie, munshi	840
	Matrimonial services rendered by organizations and individuals..	841
85	*Business Services*	
	Engineering services rendered by professional organizations or individuals ..	850
	Business services rendered by organizations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals ..	851
	Business services rendered by professional organizations or individuals, such as, those of advertising and publicity agencies ..	852
	Business services rendered by professional organizations or individuals, such as, those rendered by news agency, newspaper correspondents, columnists, journalists, editors, authors ..	853
86	*Community Services and Tarde and Labour Associations*	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organizations ..	860
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organizations, such as, rate-payers' association, club, library	861
	Community services, such as, those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc. ..	862
87	*Recreation Services*	
	Production of motion picture and allied services, such as, processing, editing, etc. ..	870
	Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures ..	871
	Recreation services rendered by organizations and individuals, such as, those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals ..	872
	Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organizations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing ..	873

APPENDIX V

(i) INDIAN STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION– *concld.*

(Code Structure)

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
88	*Personal Services*	
	Services rendered to households, such as, those by domestic servants, cooks ..	880
	Services rendered to households, such as, those by governess, tutor, private secretary ..	881
	Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organizations to provide lodging and boarding facilities ..	882
	Laundry services rendered by organizations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services ..	883
	Hair dressing, other services rendered by organizations and individuals, such as,those by barber, hair dressing saloon and beauty shops ..	884
	Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios ..	885
89	*Services (not elsewhere classified)*	
	Services rendered by organizations or individuals not elsewhere classified ..	890
	Division 9—Activities not adequately described	
90	*Activities unspecified and not adequately described. (this includes new entrants to the labour market)*	
	Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified ..	900
	Fresh entrants to the Labour Market ..	999

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

(Code Structure)

Divisions, Groups and Families

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

000 Architects
001 Civil Engineers (including Overseers)
002 Mechanical Engineers
003 Electrical Engineers
004 Chemical Engineers
005 Metallurgical Engineers
006 Mining Engineers
007 Surveyors
009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, n.e.c.

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

01 Chemists Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists

010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists
011 Pharmaceutical Chemists
012 Physicists
013 Meteorologists
014 Geologists and Geophysicists
015 Mathematicians
019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists, n.e.c.

02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists
021 Veterinarians
022 Silviculturists
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n.e.c.

03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic
032 Physicians, Homeopathic
033 Physicians, Other
034 Physiologists
035 Dentists
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n.e.c.

04 Nurses, Pharmacists and Other Medical and Health Technicians

040 Nurses
041 Midwives and Health Visitors
042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workers
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians
044 Vaccinators
045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians
046 Sanitation Technicians
047 Opticians and Optometrists
049 Medical and Health Technicians, n.e.c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants, see 091)

05 Teachers

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten Schools
059 Teachers, n.e.c.

06 Jurists

060 Judges and Magistrates
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers
062 Law Assistants
069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n.e.c. (including Petition Writers)

07 Social Scientists and Related Workers

070 Economists
071 Accountants and Auditors
072 Statisticians
073 Geographers
074 Psychologists and Actuaries
075 Personnel Specialists
076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers, Social Workers who are not elected Officials
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists
078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers
079 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n.e.c.

02 Artists, Writers and Related Workers

080 Authors
081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers
082 Translators, Interpreters and Language Specialists

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists
084 Sculptors and Modellers
085 Actors and Related Workers
086 Musicians and Related Workers
087 Dancers and Related Workers
089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

03 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
090 Draughtsmen
091 Laboratory Assistants
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers)
0X0 Ordained Religious Workers
0X1 Non-ordained Religious Workers
0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers
0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers
0X8 Political Workers (who are not elected Officials)
0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n.e.c.

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

10 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government
100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government
102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government
104 Village Officials
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c.

11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade

12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions
120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n.e.c.

13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other
130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communication
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n.e.c.

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

2 Clerical and Related Workers

20 Book-keepers and Cashiers
200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks
201 Cashiers
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving Transport)

21 Stenographers and Typists
210 Stenographers
211 Typists

22 Office Machine Operators
220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators
221 Punch Card Machine Operators
229 Office Machine Operators, n.e.c.

28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
280 General and other Ministerial Office Workers including Record-Keepers, Muharriers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers
289 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous, n.e.c.

29 Unskilled Office Workers
290 Office Attendants, Ushers, Hall Porters, etc.

3 Sales Workers

30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade
300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade
301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade

31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers
310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares
313 Auctioneers
314 Valuers and Appraisers
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers, n.e.c.

32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
320 Commercial Travellers
321 Manufacturers' Agents
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n.e.c.

33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors
339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers, n.e.c.

34 Money-lenders and Pawn-Brokers
340 Money-lenders (including Indigenous Bankers)
341 Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

40 Farmers and Farm Managers
400 Cultivators(Owners)
401 Cultivators (Tenants)
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers
403 Planters and Plantation Managers
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n.e.c), (Vegetable and Fruit Growers)

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

41 Farm Workers

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing
412 Gardeners (Malis)
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.)
414 Agricultural Labourers
415 Plantation Labourers
419 Farm Workers, n.e.c.

42 Hunters and Related Workers

420 Hunters
421 Trappers
429 Hunters and Related Workers, n.e.c.

43 Fishermen and Related Workers

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea
431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters
432 Conch and Shell gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers
439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers
441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including lac (except logs)
442 Log-fellers and Wood-cutters
443 Charcoal Burners, Kathha Makers and Forest Product Processers
449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

50 Miners ond Quarrymen

500 Miners
501 Quarrymen
502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries
503 Shot Firers
509 Miners and Quarrymen, n.e.c.

51 Well Drillers and Related Workers

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas
511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas

52 Mineral Treaters

520 Mineral Treaters

59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, Ship
601 Ship Engineers

61 Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
611 Engine-Room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

620 Aircraft Pilots
621 Flight Engineers
622 Flight Navigators

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

630 Drivers
631 Firemen

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

64 Drivers, Road Transport

640 Tramcar Drivers
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers
643 Animal-drawn Vehicle Drivers
649 Drivers, Road Transport, n.e.c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers)

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)

650 Conductors
651 Guards
652 Brakesmen

66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters, Permanent way Inspectors of Railway
661 Traffic Controllers
662 Signalmen and Pointsmen

67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

670 Telephone Operators
671 Telegraphists and Signallers
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators
673 Teleprinter Operators
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators, n.e.c.

68 Postmen and Messengers

680 Postmen
681 Messengers (including Dak Peons)

69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Examiners, Ticket Inspectors (including Ushers and Ticket Collectors on moving Transport)
691 Conductors, Road Transport
692 Workers in Transport Occupations, Railway Gangmen, n.e.c.
693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication
694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.
701 Blow-room Workers and Carders
702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders
703 Warpers and Sizers
704 Drawers and Weavers
705 Pattern Card Preparers
706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers)
707 Knitters and Lace Makers
708 Carpet Makers and Finishers
709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, Makers of Rope and Related Workers, n.e.c.

71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers
711 Hat and Headgear Makers
712 Furriers
713 Upholsterers and Related Workers
714 Pattern Makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, Leather Garments and Gloves

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS *contd.*

(Code Structure)

715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products
719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

720 Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers
721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers
722 Harness and Saddle Makers
729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (Except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n.e.c.

73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

730 Furnacemen, Metal
731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters
732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal
733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen
734 Moulders and Coremakers
735 Metal Drawers and Extruders
739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal-Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.

74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

740 Precision instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen
741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths
742 Jewellery Engravers

75 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers Welders, Platers and Related Workers

750 Fitter-Machinists, Tool-Makers and Machine Tool Setters
751 Machine Tool Operators, Knife Makers
752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter-Assemblers)
753 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen)
754 Sheet Metal Workers
755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters
756 Welders and Flame Cutters
757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers
758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers
759 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers, n.e.c. (including Metal-Engravers other than printing)

76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers
761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters
762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph
764 Linemen and Cable Jointers
769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.

77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood)
771 Shipwrights and Boat Builders

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists
773 Coach and Body Builders
774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights
775 Cabinet Makers
779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Cooper and Related Workers, n.e.c.

78 Painters and Paper Hangers

780 Painters and Paper Hangers

79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers
791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons
792 Glaziers
793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers
794 Hut Builders and Thatchers
795 Well Diggers
799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

800 Type-setting Machine Operators
801 Compositors
802 Proof-Readers and Copy-Holders
803 Printers (Paper)
804 Printers (Textile)
805 Photo-litho Operators, Photo-lithographers
806 Engravers, Etchers and Block Makers (Printing)
807 Stereotypers
808 Book-Binders
809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers, n.e.c.

81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen
811 Potters and Related Clay Formers
812 Blowers and Benders, Glass
813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass
814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers
815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics
819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers
821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil-seeds
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm)
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers
825 Makers of Aerated Water and Brewers
826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers
827 Butchers
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers
829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, Makers of Ice, n.e.c.

83 Chemical and Related Process Workers

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators
831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*contd.*

(Code Structure)

832 Crushers, Millers and Calendrers, Chemical and Related Processes

833 Paper Pulp Preparers

834 Paper Makers

839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n.e.c.

84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco

841 Cigarette Machine Operators

842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers

843 Snuff and Zarda Makers

849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n.e.c.

85 Carftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers

851 Tyre Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers

852 Plastics Products Makers

853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers

854 Photographic Dark Room Workers

855 Makers of Musical Instruments and Related Workers

856 Paper Products Makers

859 Craftsmen, Makers of Scent and Attar, Garlands of natural Flowers or Beads used by Sanyasis, Surma Makers, Cow dung Cake Makers, Makers of Rubber Stamp and Makers of Lac Bangles and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters, Weighmen

861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers

87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment

871 Boilermen and Firemen

872 Crane and Hoist Operators

873 Riggers and Cable Splicers

874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.

875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators

876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment

879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n.e.c.

89 Labourers, n.e.c.

890 Loaders and Unloaders

899 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers

901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers

902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers

903 Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans

909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.

APPENDIX V

(ii) NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS—*concld.*

(Code Structure)

91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional)

911 Cooks, Cook-Bearers (Domestic and Institutional)

912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic)

913 Ayas, Nurse-maids

919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n.e.c.

92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional)

93 Building Care-takers, Cleaners and Related Workers

930 Building Care-takers

931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen

94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies

951 Dry Cleaners and Pressers

96 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Worker

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers

97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators

970 Movie Camera Operators

979 Other Photographers

99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

990 Embalmers and Undertakers

999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

X0 Workers without Occupations

X00 Workers without Occupations : Matriculates and above

X08 Workers without Occupations, Literates

X09 Workers without Occupations, Other

X8 Workers reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

X80 Workers reporting Occupations unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

X9 Workers not reporting Occupation

X90 Workers not reporting Occupation

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ERRATA

The Following Printing mistakes are regretted :

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1	2	3	4	5
415	1	2 from below	Such to in	Such as to
417	1	5 from below	there	three
424	7 of statement	6	Blank	2
430	2	10	100+	100+
	2 of statement	Table caption	100+ of the	100+ of the
433	1	23	State average 60+	State average 60+
438	4 of statement	8	34	31
442	2	23	981	918
463	2	11 from below	Workers	the male workers
465	4	16 from below	6	61
475	2	20 from below	40	404
476	2	2	0	50
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489	4	7 from below	—	9
496	6 of statement	3 from below	480	479
500	6	2	637	737
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515	3	19	Illegible	53
524	2	2	0·79	0·77
	5	3	15·77	5·77
527	4 of 1st portion of statement	12 from below	7,787	7,887
	,,	2 from below	1,336	1,356
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	,,	11 from below	4	Blank
533	9	5 from below	135	530
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537	2	13	79	97
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543	12	7 from below	7	27
	12	2 from below	Illegible	13
545	13	Last	Blank	75
547	13	4	8	Blank
	13	5	5	58
560	9	1 from below	Blank	13
578	8	12	42·63	42·37
	8	24	68·93	68·98
579	2	7	2,851,823	2,851,723
	5	29	3·03	63·03
586	3 of 2nd portion	9 from below	Blank	1
589	2 of 2nd portion	10	..	1
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591	5	12	36	63
603	2	1	areas	rural areas
	2	23	2,486	2,468
619	10	11 from below	4	5
620	9	11	813	818
628	4	2 from below	185*	185**
636	4	9	69	169
	15	13	Illegible	70
638	4	15	3	32
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	17	11 from below	148	145
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683	2	7	23,8792	23,879
	3	7	5,837	25,837
684	1	17 from below	8,774	8,744
700	Table caption over cols 10 & 11	..	Employee	Employer
705	5 of 2nd portion	7	866	869
706	3 of first portion	9	458	558
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	5 of 2nd portion	20	984	985
	3 of 2nd portion	4 from below	378	387
709	2 of 2nd portion	1	636	635
710	4 of first portion of statement	13	482	428
711	3 of ,,	3	175	176
717	4 of statement	2 from below	275	273
	,,	last	12	235
726	6	17	138	133
	9	3 from below	9	29
727	11	2	477	87
	2	9	175	176
	15	22	340	240
729	3	8	419	416
730	11	10	451	551
	12	8	441	411
	19	1	100	1,000
732	6	14	87	84
733	6	5	720	1,720
737	8 of statement	4	Illegible	7
743	6	5	..	225
	10	6 from below	600	366
747	4	8	75	375
748	4	8	500	550
	10	5	8000	800
765	14	5	2,446	2,466
	16	13	188,328	188,323
	10	15	5·976	5,976
	11	last	1·01	1·51
771	9	last	12·97	12·67
787	15	3	48·08	148·08
	16	3	198·00	98·00
793	9	2	1,245·36	1,254·36
795	6	4 from below	2,657	28,657
796	5	4 from below	7,893	17,893
803	4 of 2nd statement	1	224,097	244,097
804	3 of 2nd statement	7	34,491,00	34,491,000
808	1 of statement	7	Industrial training	Industrial training Institutes.
809	7	15	5	4
	8	20	109·0	109·9
815	14	2 from below	1·71	171
816	5	10	3·08	3·09

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17th February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales .. (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi .. (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines .. (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. .. (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path .. (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road .. (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road .. (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road .. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market .. (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
2. Kitabistan 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4 .. (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road .. (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg .. (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg .. (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road .. (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. .. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh .. (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg.)

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road .. (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building .. (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road .. (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar .. (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F., Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle .. (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar .. (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent .. (Rest.)
3. New Medical Book House, 540 Madan Zampa Road .. (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukherjee Road .. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road .. (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg. Sultania Road .. (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 .. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralsheti Chowk .. (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. .. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1. Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
3. Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar .. (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. .. (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi .. (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road .. (Reg.)
10. New Book Co. 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. (Reg.)
12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street .. (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. P) Ltd., 210 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road .. (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row .. (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street .. (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road .. (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147 Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 .. (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C., Princess St. .. (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli .. (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road .. (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road .. (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building Sir P. M. Road .. (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road .. (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate .. (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co. 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 .. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—
1. Chatterjee and Co, 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane .. (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street .. (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street .. (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons. Private Ltd. 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street .. (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd. 3, Old Court House Street .. (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17. Park Street .. (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd. Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension .. (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd. I. C. College Square .. (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P., Ltd., 3, Esplanade East .. (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 .. (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street .. (Rest.)
14. Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street .. (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre .. (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co, 125, Canning Street .. (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49 Dharamtala Street .. (Rest).
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road .. (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) .. (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road .. (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1 Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah .. (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road .. (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—
1. Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 .. (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22 D .. (Reg.)

5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D .. (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros, 15-Z, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)
7. Tandon Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 .. (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road .. (Reg)

CUTTACK—
1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times .. (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 .. (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag .. (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—
1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road .. (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala .. (Reg.)
4. Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar .. (Rest.)

DELHI—
1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros. 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road .. (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 .. (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi .. (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .. (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co. Shri Ram Buildings Jawahar Nagar .. (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market .. (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar .. (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran .. (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines .. (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subhash Marg .. (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros 3808, Chuarkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) .. (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8. Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market .. (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book coy. 75, Gokhle Market .. (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate .. (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar .. (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak .. (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak .. (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar Ganeshpura .. (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road .. (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines .. (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 .. (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society .. (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. (Rest.)
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—
1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road .. (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/O Constitutional Journal .. (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot. 78, Jhoke Road .. (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency .. (Reg.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakshan, Nakhas Road .. (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. .. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta .. (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Supdt, Printing & Stationery, M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar .. (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar .. (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road .. (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1. Director, Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd, .. (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar .. (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra and Sons, Bookseller .. (Rest.)

INDORE—
1. Wadhawa and Co., 56, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura .. (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar .. (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawahargangj .. (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg .. (R.)

JAIPUR—
1. Government Printing and Sationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema .. (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway .. (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal and Sons., Tripolia Bazar .. (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23 .. (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—
1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 .. (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros, Booksellers and News Agents, Bistupur Market .. (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Shayog Book Depot .. (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—
1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand .. (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas, Azad Marg (R.)

JODHPUR—
1. Dwaraka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents .. (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar Sojati Gate .. (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
1. Hazooria Bros, Mai Hiran Gate .. (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala .. (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road .. (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1. Advani and Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park .. (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk .. (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivaspuram .. (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, District Hazaribagh .. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road .. (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot .. (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers and Stationers (N. Kanara) .. (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 .. (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road .. (Reg.)
7. Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213 Faizabad Road .. (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park .. (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1. Layall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar .. (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road .. (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore .. (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty and Co., Triplicane .. (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary and Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane .. (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road .. (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building 111, Mount Road. .. (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1. Oriental Book House, 258 West Masi Street .. (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press 48, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)

MANDYASUGAR TOWN— K. N. Narimhe Gowda and Sons .. (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 .. (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukunda Krishna Nayak .. (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat .. (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar .. (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road .. (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .. (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank .. (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers and News Agents .. (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anuasandhan, Minerva Press Building .. (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal .. (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1. Mittal and Co., 85-C, New Mandi .. (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain and Co., 71 Abupura .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate .. (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road .. (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot .. (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkatramaiah and Sons, New Statue Circle .. (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace .. (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, Krishnamurthi puram .. (Rest.)
4. News paper House, Lansdowne Building .. (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas .. (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Dessay, Station Road .. (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government Press & Book Depot
2. Weastern Book Depot, Residency Road .. (Reg.)
3. The Asst. Secretary Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar .. (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College, Law, General Books, Station Road .. (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper and Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51. .. (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad .. (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
2. Bhawani and Sons, 8. F, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj .. (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 .. (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand and Sons, 15-A Khan Market .. Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House .. (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishana and Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31. Municipal Market, Connaguht Circus (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuau, Karol Bagh .. (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar .. (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady, Harding Road .. (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road .. (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Stationery and Novelles, P. B. 96. Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji .. (Reg.)
19. Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath .. (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. (Rest.)
21. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road .. (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh .. (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Deb Nagar .. (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 .. (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 .. (Rest.)
27. The Secretary Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road .. (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave .. (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B.70 Near the Church .. (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rua, 3 Idc Jameria .. (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishana Book Dept, Main Bazar .. (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press
2. Jain and Co. 17, Shah Nashin Bazar .. (Reg.)

PATNA—
1. Superintendent, Government Printing. (Bihar)
2. J. N. P. Agarwal and Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhaban (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveli .. (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarasi Dass, Bankipore .. (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha and Sons .. (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/S. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix .. (R.)

POONA—
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan, Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk .. (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar .. (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam and Co., East Main Road (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. (Rest.)

REWA—Superintendent, Government State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—[illegible] Review .. (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—[illegible] Pustak Bhandra, Court Road .. (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street .. (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto sen, Nazirpatti .. (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1. Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India Sinnar (Nasik) .. (Rest.)

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